HARDESTY'S WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES

Jackson
Kanawha
Barbour
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Volume 4

HEART OF AMERICA GENEALOGICAL
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JIM COMSTOCK – RICHWOOD, W.VA.
1973
The 13th day of May, 1607, was a great day in the history of the New World. Had the reader been standing upon one of the points of the capes of Virginia gazing out upon the broad expanse of the Atlantic, he would have beheld objects resembling the wings of some spectral bird as it seemed to rest its huge body upon the billows. Land is neared, distance disappears, and the whitened sails waft the vessels of Capt. Newport into the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. On board are 105 persons, who months before had seen the shores of Old England and the blue hills of Ireland fade away in the distance. Then thoughts of the land of their nativity filled their minds, but now they have left the shores of the Old World to find a home and plant the banner of civilization upon the shores of the New. One hundred and five years have passed away since that October morning when Rodrigo Triana, at the mast head of the "Pinta," raised the cry of "Land! Land!" and thus announced to Columbus and his crew that the shore of a new continent was in view, yet no permanent settlement had been made. But now the ships pass the capes, giving to them the names of Charles and Henry, in honor of the two sons of James, their beloved sovereign, and the little tempest-tossed fleet anchors safe within the bay. The next morning, as the sun lights up the shores of Virginia, and, like a myriad of gems, his rays sparkle upon the expanse of waters, the sails are again unfurled and the fleet sails fifty miles up a beautiful river, upon which, in honor of their sovereign, they bestow the name of James. On its northern bank a peninsula is discovered; upon it they land, and Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in America, is founded.

Every student of American history is familiar with the vicissitudes and trials through which that little colony, the germ of the American Republic, passed, and as he gazes back on the first decades of its existence upon these shores, he wonders that with pestilence, famine and savage warfare, it was not entirely exterminated. But he must remember that a higher power than the genius of Newport had guided them over the stormy seas—that same power was around about them. The time had come when a land of freedom was to be opened for the down-trodden and oppressed of earth's millions—a land in which men were to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. The permanency and progress of that little colony was designed by Him whose will is unalterable, and it could not fail.

But no sooner had the Anglo-Saxon landed on these shores than his possession was disputed by another race—the Indians—who for 185 years waged the most relentless warfare of which history records an account. Not withstanding this, the colony increased and extended over every part of what is now East Virginia. An 103 years passed away, and of the country west of the Alleghenies no one knew, for the most daring adventurer had never penetrated into the illimitable wilderness beyond. But in 1710, the illustrious Alexander Spottswood, then swaying the scepter over Virginia, determined to learn something of this hitherto unknown region. Accordingly he equipped a party of thirty horsemen, and heading it in person, set out from Williamsburg, and in due time reached the summit of the Alleghenies. Then, as they stood gazing away toward the setting sun, they pledged themselves that the country should be redeemed from the sway of wild beasts and wilder men. That pledge was sacredly kept. Pioneers at once began to cross the mountains and find homes along the western base of the mountains. The numbers increased so rapidly, that by the year 1777, when British cannon was reverberating along our shores, Greenbrier county was organized, and her citizens worked out their tax levied upon them to defray
the expenses of the Revolution, upon the first road opened from where Lewisburg now stands to Charleston on the Great Kanawha. Twelve years later, 1789, Kanawha county was organized and embraced within its limits all the territory lying between the Little Kanawha and Big Sandy rivers, and a line on the east passing from north to south through Gauley mountain, and the Ohio river as its western boundary; a territory which has since been carved, wholly or in part, into no less than fourteen counties.

Wayne's treaty with the Indians in 1795, forever put an end to savage warfare in the Ohio valley. The storm had spent its force and died away, and hundreds of pioneers now found homes on the banks of the Ohio. Among those who sought a dwelling place within the present limits of Jackson county were Samuel McDade, and John Hannamon, both of whom came in 1796. Then followed Charles Parsons, Samuel Tanner, John Greathouse, Elijah Staats, Jacob Starcher, Isaac McKown, John McKown, Joel Buffington, who settled on Buffington's island; John Ingle, Joshua Frechert, and Joel Dewey, who built the block-house at the mouth of Pond creek; John Coleman, who was killed by the Indians near where the town of Cottageville now stands; Joseph Hall, James Hydes, Isaac Hydes, George Hydes, John Brown, Benjamin Wright, and A. W. Alkire.

From the formation of Mason county in 1804 to the year 1831, Jackson was a part of Mason and Wood, but in the latter year the old pioneers, weary of long jaunts to court at Point Pleasant or Parkersburg, circulated a petition which was numerous signed and sent to Richmond, where it was laid before the general assembly, then in session in that city. The prayer was heard with favor, and in 1831 Jackson county—named in honor of Andrew Jackson, then president of the United States—was checkered upon the map of Virginia.

**ORGANIZATION OF JACKSON COUNTY.**

**FIRST COUNTY COURT.**

In pursuance of an act of the general assembly of Virginia, passed on the 1st of March, 1831, entitled, "An Act to form a new county out of parts of Mason, Kanawha and Wood," the following named gentlemen, each holding commissions as justices of the peace, issued by his excellency, the governor of the commonwealth, convened at the house of John Warth, Esq., which stood near the mouth of Big Mill creek, and proceeded to open the first county court ever held for Jackson county. John Warth, George Casto, Barnabus Cook, George Stone, Bird Boswell, Henry Shearman, Ephraim Evans, Benjamin Wright, John McKown and Tapley Beckwith, all took several oaths prescribed by law, and the court was declared to be open for the transaction of such business as might legally come before it.

Benjamin Wright was appointed clerk of the court pro tem. John Warth, being the oldest justice, owing to his seniority, became high sheriff of the county. He held a commission signed by his excellency, Gov. John Floyd. He gave bond in the penalty of $10,000, with Nehemiah Smith, James Smith, Ira Lindsey, John McKown and Gideon Long as his sureties. Then, upon his motion, James Smith, Ira Lindsey and John Greer were appointed as his deputies. They at once took the several oaths prescribed by law, and entered upon the discharge of their respective duties. Thomas A. Hereford was then chosen as the commonwealth attorney for the county. Then it was ordered that George H. Warth be appointed a commissioner of the revenue to list the real estate and personal property of this county and the number of tithables thereof; and thereupon he personally appeared in court and took the several oaths prescribed by law, and entered upon his surety, entered into and acknowledged a bond in the penalty of $1,000, payable to John Floyd, etc., conditioned as the law directs. George McGarvey was appointed constable of Jackson county. He at once appeared in court, took the several oaths, and, with Nehemiah Smith and Joseph Rader as his sureties, entered into a bond with his excellency, John Floyd, governor, and his successors in office, in the penalty of $2,000, and the court certifies that "the said McGarvey is a man of honesty, probity and good demeanor."
This day (May 31, 1831), Isaac Morris, Thomas A. Hereford, Charles Henderson, James M. Stephenson and Henry J. Fisher, practicing attorneys of this commonwealth, appeared in court, and, after taking the several oaths required by law, were admitted to practice in the courts of this county. Thus was formed the nucleus of the Jackson county bar, now among the most able in the State.

The machinery of the government of the county was now in complete running order, and the court, after making the following order, adjourned according to its provisions: "Ordered, that in pursuance of the power vested in this court by the act of the assembly creating this county, that the court in and for this county, until the erection of the public buildings, in future be held at the house of Joel Sayre, on Big Mill creek." The house thus designated, was a hewed log house, which stood about one and one-half miles northwest of the present county-seat. It has long since been torn down, and not a vestige of it now remains.

The first grand jury was empaneled at the June term of 1831, and was as follows: Andrew Lewis, foreman; Nehemiah Smith, Solomon Harpold, Isaac McKown, Abel Sayre, Gideon Long, Ezekiel McFarlin, Isaac Shearman, Henry Shearman, Charles Smith, David Standley, Joseph Rader, James R. Woolf, Jabel Bowles, John Harpold, John Krites, Jonas Casto, Isaac Poast, Elijah I. Rolling, John Casto, Thomas Carney and James Standley. They were sworn a grand inquest for the body of the county, and, having received their charge, retired "to consider of their presentments."

In the records for the same term is found this first financial statement.

And it is ordered that the sum of $1,62 1/2 be levied upon every tithable in the county, and that the sheriff proceed at once to collect the same as prescribed by law.

EXTRACTS FROM EARLY RECORDS.

June, 1831: "Ordered that William Spurlock, John Miller, and John McWhorter, being appointed by the general assembly of this State to locate the county-seat of Jackson county, are therefore ordered by the said court of Jackson county to attend the same at the house of Joel Sayre, in said county, on the first Monday of September next, for the purpose of locating the said county-seat.

"Ordered that the first district of the overseer of the poor, begin at the mouth of Cedar run, thence to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Big Mill creek and Sandy, and thence with the same to the back line of the county and to include all the upper parts of said county which shall be the first district of said county regarding the poor.

Also, "Ordered that the second district begin at the mouth of Cedar run, thence to run with the line of the first district to the back line of the county, and to include all the district of said county as respects the poor.

At the same time: "The court doth appoint Henry Shearman, William Shepherd, Thomas Cain, Jonathan Casto, Gilbert Boswell, Thomas Boggs, John Warth, Ephraim S. Evans, George Stone, and Jesse Carney, school commissioners for the term of one year.

And further: "The court doth appoint Ephraim S. Evans, George

To Commissioners to locate county-seat.......................... $100.00
To Cover expenses for running county lines.................. 250.00
To Books for clerk's office.................................... 50.00
To Attorney for commonwealth.................................. 70.00
To Sheriff, for public services.................................. 75.00
To Clerk, for same................................................. 40.00
To Meat contract for jail.......................................... 250.00
To Joel Sayre, for cleaning court-room........................ 10.00
To Cover delinquencies, and contingent expense.............. 42.25
Total................................................................. $887.25

CONTRA.
County credit by 546 tithables, at $1.62 1/2 each.................. $887.25
Casto, and George Stone, commissioners in the county to act in the examination of the pools of said county in the general election.

"Ordered that the roads of Jackson county be cut and kept open athwart twenty feet and dug and bridged twelve feet.

"Ordered that the clerk of this county keep his office at any place within this county that he may think proper until the necessary building is erected for keeping the same."

At the July term, 1831, which convened on the 25th of that month, there were present the following justices: John Wa.rth, George Stone, George Casto, Ephraim S. Evans, Gilbert Boswell, John McKown, and Topley Beckwith. They at once proceeded to the election of a clerk of the court, the first having been but a pro tem appointment. The names of Benjamin Wright, John McKown, and Charles E. Harrison were placed in nomination. The balloting resulted in the election of Benjamin Wright, and he at once came into court, and gave the required bond in the penalty of $3,000, with Thomas A. Hereford and John McKown as his sureties, the said bond to be transmitted to the office of the circuit supreme court of law and chancery for this county.

On the 27th day of June preceding, the court had made an appropriation of $100 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of locating the county-seat, and in compliance with that act, it is now ordered, that Cyrus Carey and John McKay, who were heretofore appointed commissioners by the general assembly to locate the county-seat of Jackson county, do join with the other commissioners appointed by the said act, at the house of Joel Sayre, on the first Monday in September next, for the purpose of attending to the duty assigned them.

August term, 1831: At this term the second grand jury was empaneled as follows: Andrew Lewis, foreman. (The first jury could not have entirely disappeared from the county, as does the name of John Cabot from English history, for it will be remembered that Andrew Lewis was foreman of the first grand jury, the action of which there is no record.) And William Hughes, Andrew Flesher, jr., Andrew Flesher, sr., David Woodruff, Jesse Hughes, David Sayre, Ezekiel Sayre, Elijah Staats, Thomas Hughes, John Harpold, Martin Ables, sr., Leonard Hing, David Seaman, Jacob Starcher Joseph. They retired to consider of their presentments, after which they reported the following indictments: Henry Lane, John Steed, Robert McKane, John Standley, and Silas Cotrell, upon a charge of assault and battery; John Standley, misdemeanor, George Sellers, petit larceny. In the records of this term it is that "in the hurry of business at the last term" the clerk omitted to record the fact that he took the several oaths required by law, and it is now ordered that the same be entered in the order book munc pro tunc.

On the last term day of this term was granted the first license to "keep hotel" in the county. On that day came Ezekiel McFarlan, who produced the sheriff's receipt for $1.67, the tax imposed upon houses of entertainment, and thereupon a license was granted him "to keep private entertainment at his own house" (which was located where the present town of Ripley now stands), "until the next May term of this court."

August 23, 1831. "This day John Warth, sheriff of this county, appeared in court and informed the same that there is no jail or other sufficient place provided for the imprisonment of such persons as are committed to his custody by order of the court, or by virtue of process, either civil or criminal, come or coming to his hands, and he excepts to the insufficiency of any place for the confinement of prisoners in this county."

It was then ordered that "Joel Sayre do make a bar across this court-room, and that he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation therefor, to be paid out of the next county levy."

September 26, 1831. - Ordered that James Rader, Peter Cleek and John D. Riley be appointed commissioners on the part of this county to contract with some person for the erection of the courthouse and jail of this county, and that they take bond, with ample security, from the parties for the faithful performance of said contract."
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The commissioners above named convened at the appointed time and performed the work assigned them. How well they did it let all who have visited Ripley, the county-seat of Jackson county, answer. Located, as it is, on the waters of Big Mill Creek, upon a beautiful plateau, embosomed amid gently sloping hills on every side, rising terrace upon terrace, the green-swards glistening in the sunlight, the whole rendering it one of the most beautiful and romantic locations which has been selected as a site for a county-seat in West Virginia.

The square upon which the public buildings were erected and now stand was donated to the county by Jacob Starcher, who owned the lands upon which the town of Ripley now stands, on the 28th of March, 1832.

On the 27th day of September, 1832, the commissioners were ordered to contract on behalf of the county for the erection of the public buildings. They were instructed to receive written and sealed proposals until the November term of the court, the buildings to be erected according to specifications to be furnished by the commissioners. At the October term the specifications were submitted to the court and unanimously approved, and the commissioners, instead of awaiting until November, were ordered to contract for the work at once, and in so doing to require the contract to be completed on or before the first of November, 1832, and that they bind the county for the payment of the sum of $250, to be paid on or before the first of the next November, and the sum of $500, to be paid on the 1st of November, 1832, and the remainder in two annual installments, on the first days of November of the years 1833 and 1834.

On the 23d of January, 1832, the contract was let to James Smith, who entered into bond to erect the buildings according to specifications, and to accept payment as above. The buildings were to be constructed of brick, the jail was to be 34 X 17 feet, and the court-house to be 36 X 36 feet. The entire cost was to be $3,700. Smith completed his work in a satisfactory manner, and the court, in behalf of the county, received the buildings on the 28th of October, 1833, and at once occupied them.

From this temple, justice, rewarding the right and punishing the wrong, continued to be dispensed until 1858, when the present building was erected, and on the 11th of September of that year was received by the commissioners on behalf of the county. It is a large and commodious building, two stories in height. The lower, which is of stone, is used as a jail, and the second, which is of brick, is used as the court-room. It was built by N. H. Bonnett, at a cost of $7,000. The records (county and circuit court) are kept in fire-proof offices, erected in 1879 by J. T. Blades, and cost, when completed, $3,800.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL

Jackson county lies in the western part of the State on the Ohio river, which washes its northwestern boundary for a distance of twenty-four miles. It is bounded north by Wood county; east, by Wirt and Roane; south, by Kanawha; southwest and west, by Putnam and Mason. At the time of its formation the area was something more than 350 square miles, but in 1867 it was increased by an addition from Mason, so that the present area is fully 400 square miles. The surface for the most part is hilly and broken, but along the Ohio river, and Big Mill creek and Big Sandy creek, the two principal streams, lie considerable areas of level bottom land, aggregating, perhaps, fifty square miles. These bottom lands are for the most part a sandy loam mixed with a white clay, and are among the best agricultural lands of the State, and are especially adapted to the production of wheat. The hill lands consist of a mixture of white and red clay, the latter predominating. They are excellent for wheat, and as grazing lands are equal to the far-famed blue grass region of Kentucky.

With the exception of Middle Fork creek, a tributary of Pocatalico river, all the streams draining the county flow northwest and discharge their waters in the Ohio. Beginning at the north, they are Pond creek, Skill run,
Little Sandy, Great Sandy, and Big and Little Mill creeks, Crooked fork, Mud run, Trace fork. Right Hand fork and Left Hand fork are tributaries of the Great Sandy creek; and Cow run, Parchment creek, Tug Fork, Right Hand fork, Elk fork, Frozen Camp, Big run and Little creek are tributaries of Big Mill creek.

We have said, that the surface is for the most part hilly, but from that, it is not to be understood that the surface is rough, for, on the contrary it consists of valleys and gentle undulations rising nowhere above the height of 300 feet. A glance at the mean elevation will convey a better idea. The mouth of Big Mill creek — the lowest depression in the county — is 300 feet above sea level, and Salt Hill, four miles south of Ripley, the highest point of land in the county, rises to the height of 600 feet, so that it will be seen that the difference in elevation of the entire area cannot exceed 300 feet, that being the difference between the lowest depression and the culminating point.

Rising a short distance below is a point locally known as Swapes Point. It rises abruptly from the Ohio river to the height of 250 feet, and the beginning of Beckwiths Ridge — the watershed between Big Mill creek and Great Sandy creek. It extends in a southeastern direction into Roane county, where it forms the dividing ridge between the waters of Sprine creek, a tributary of the Little Kanawha, and those of the Pocatalico river, a tributary to the Great Kanawha. Along this the surface is broken, and in some localities rough. The turnpike leading from Ravenswood to Ripley, the county seat, distant twelve miles, lies for the most part along this ridge, and it is a common saying, that when the traveler has passed over it that he has seen the worst portion of Jackson county. Good building stone is found in several localities; it is chiefly sandstone, with occasional strata of semi-granite. Bituminous coal is known to exist, but as yet has not been developed.

About the year 1872, a great excitement was created by the report that silver had been discovered at a point on Big Mill creek, about one mile above the village of Angerona. A company of Pittsburg capitalists at once organized to develop this reported Eldorado, but after a shaft had been sunk to the depth of 400 feet, and several entries driven, the enterprise proved to be but another "South Sea Bubble," and the operators with less money but more experience abandoned the undertaking, and silver prospectors, especially those looking for it under ground, have been remarkably scarce in Jackson county ever since.

The timber supply along the water courses is well nigh exhausted, but in the interior vast quantities of good timber still exist but is being diminished every day by the production of lumber, staves, and railroad ties, many hundred thousand of the two latter being shipped annually. The timber consists of the various kinds of oak, poplar, hickory, beech, sugar, sycamore, locust, elm, pine, etc. There begins near the mouth of Arbuckle creek, a tributary of the Great Kanawha, what is known as the Locust Belt; it is a zone of three or four miles in width, extending from a point of beginning in a northern direction through Mason county and into Jackson, where it terminates near Ravenswood on the Ohio river. Within its limits, in the forests, is found quantities of locust timber, and wherever farms have been cleared the farmer has to contend against the constant growth of locust sprouts.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

RIPLEY.

Ripley, the county-seat of Jackson, is situated in the central part of the county on a plateau lying in a bend of Big Mill Creek, twelve miles from its mouth, and the same distance from Ravenswood, the largest town in the county. Its elevation above sea level is 630 feet, and is in west longitude 4 deg. and 37 min. from Washington, or 18 deg. and 37 min. from Greenwich; north latitude 38 deg. and 50 min. It became the county-seat in 1833, two years after the formation of the county, Jacob Starcher having in that year donated to the county the square upon which the public buildings have
ever since stood. The town was named in honor of Harry Ripley, who was drowned in Big Mill creek at what is now known as Staats Mills, one and one-half miles above Ripley, in the year 1830. He had his marriage license in his possession at the time of his death. The body was afterward recovered, and was the first deposited in the Ripley cemetery.

The original owner of the lands upon which the town stands was a man of the name of William Parsons. He was the first settler, and resided in a log cabin which stood near the present residence of Josiah Vail. He afterward sold the land to Jacob Starcher, who laid out the town.

The first sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Webster, of the M. E. Church, about the year 1828. The first school was taught by John Armstrong, afterward a practicing physician of Ripley, in the year 1829, in a log cabin which stood on the lot now owned by Mrs. Martha Turner, and our informant says, that at the time "there was not a stick amiss where the town now stands." Dr. Joseph Mair was the first resident physician. He went to Missouri in 1864, where he has recently died. Joseph Boling was the first blacksmith, having opened a shop here as early as 1834. The first merchant was Alfred Beaucamp; he began business in 1833 in a small frame house which stood where the residence of Major C. H. Progler now stands. The second merchants were James and Nehemiah Smith, who came in the same year as the above, but a few months later. The first hotels were opened in 1833, one by William Carney and the other by Jacob Staats. The town, although laid out in 1833, was not incorporated until 1852, at which time Clermont E. Thaw, a name renowned in the records of Virginia jurisprudence, was elected the first mayor. The present (1883) official directory is as follows: Mayor, W. H. Van Gordon; recorder, William W. Riley; councilmen, B. T. Armstrong, J. L. Armstrong, William T. Greer, J. J. S. Hassler and Charles H. Progler. The population is 400.

RIPLEY FLOURING MILL.

The first flouring mill at Ripley was erected by Jacob Starcher, about the year 1836; it was a water-mill with two run of burrs. He continued to run it for several years when he sold it to Joel Sayre, who a few years later sold it to John McGrew, who in 1856 added steam power and a third set of burrs. It again changed hands in 1862, D. H. Hood, the present owner, becoming the proprietor. It now has a capacity of fifty barrels daily.

Jacob Starcher also erected the first saw-mill; it was propelled by water. In 1847 he sold it to Col. James Armstrong, who in turn sold it to Joel Sayre, from whom it was bought by John Chase. He continued to operate it until 1866 when he sold it to F. R. Hassler, who in 1867 wrecked it and began the erection of another, but before it was completed it was carried away by the ice. In 1870 F. R. Hassler built a steam saw-mill which he soon after sold to James Armstrong and Ashabel Hoggsett, who removed it to the headwaters of Big Mill creek.

RIPLEY WOOLENMILL.

The woolen mill was erected in 1866 by F. R. Hassler, F. W. B. Hassler, and C. H. Progler, at a cost of $10,000, and was operated by them until 1868, when J. L. Armstrong leased the share of F. R. Hassler. The next change occurred in 1870, when J. J. S. Hassler purchased the interest of F. R. Hassler. In 1873 C. H. Progler leased the interest of both the Hasslers, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Progler & Heally until 1875, when C. H. Progler sold his interest to F. W. B. Hassler and J. J. S. Hassler, who are the present owners and by whom the enterprise is now carried on.

After C. H. Progler retired from the woolen mill he erected a handle factory, to which, in 1876, he added a planing mill, and in 1882, spoke machinery was added.

RIPLEY LODGE, NO. 16,
A. F. & A. M.

This society was organized as Lodge No. 160, on the 13th day of February, A. L. 5857 — A. D. 1857, under a dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. The first officers were Joseph Smith, W. M.; J. A. Park, S. W.; J. P.
Harper, J. W. These officers were appointed under the dispensation to open the Lodge. The first elective officers under the charter were J. P. Harper, W. M.; James A. Park, S. W.; George Board, J. W.; J. L. Armstrong, secretary; Millard Chalfant, treasurer; C. N. Austin, S. D.; W. H. Watson, J. D.; James Armstrong, Tyler; J. L. Armstrong was the first initiate. Work was continued until February 14, 1861, when it was suspended until after the civil war. Work was again resumed on January 24, 1867, under a charter from the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, at which time the charter members were J. A. Park, V. S. Armstrong, and G. J. Walker. The worshipful masters prior to the war were Joseph Smith, J. P. Harper, J. A. Park, and C. N. Austin. Those since have been J. A. Park, James Armstrong, J. L. Armstrong, J. H. Riley, G. J. Walker, J. R. Vail, H. C. Flesher, and Charles Sayre, the present one.

The present membership is thirty-eight. Meets every first and third Saturday of each month.

RIPLEY LODGE,
NO. 30, I. O. O. F.

Was chartered as No. 132, by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, April 15, 1858. The charter members were F. P. Turner, J. L. Armstrong, J. A. Park, C. H. Progler, and M. Chalfant. The lodge suspended on the 24th day of May, 1861, and work was not resumed until October 6, 1866, when a new charter was obtained from the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. The first officers under the new charter were C. H. Progler, N. G.; J. L. Armstrong, V. G.; E. B. Wright, scribe; and J. A. Park, treasurer. The present ones are J. A. Ripley, N. G.; D. K. Hood, V. G.; J. L. Armstrong, scribe; W. T. Greer, treasurer. The present membership is eighteen. Seventy-five initiations have taken place, of which eight are deceased. Meets Friday evening of each week.

RIPLEY BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1866 by the Rev. Jonathan Smith. The following constituted the membership at the time of organization: James A. Armstrong, G. W. Armstrong, Samuel Rhoades, Cynthia Rhoades, Miriam Rhoades, Waldo Riley and Nancy Hammond. In 1874 this congregation joined with the Free Masons and erected a large and commodious church building, two stories in height. The Masons occupy the upper, while the auditorium is in the lower. The first minister was Jonathan Smith; then came Jabez Swiger; his successor was J. C. Richardson, after whom came W. E. Pownell, now the West Virginia editor of the Journal and Messenger, of Cincinnati. Then again came J. C. Richardson, who has served in all eleven years as pastor of this church. The present membership is eighty.

RIPLEY M. E. CHURCH.

As early as 1804 a Methodist minister was preaching on the waters of Mill creek, and an appointment was made and a congregation gathered at Ripley, or where it now stands, as early as 1820. About 1840 a church building was erected, but at the time of the schism in the M. E. Church the property went to the M. E. Church South. This left the northern branch without a building, and they have none as yet, but worship in the South M. E. Church. The congregation was reorganized in 1867, and the membership is at present thirteen. Rev. Perry is the present pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

The history of this church is the same as that of the preceding until 1845, when it became a separate and distinct body, organized by the Rev. Samuel Black. From that time to the present it has continued to increase, and to-day numbers among its members some of the best men of Jackson county. Prior to 1858 the congregation worshiped in the court-house, but in that year it paid Jonathan Conker and C. H. Progler $1,400 for building the present structure. Rev. Sturm is the present pastor.

The Sabbath-school in connection with this Church is one of the most successful and influential in the
Parkersburg, county. It was organized in 1856 by James A. Park, who was the first superintendent. George W. King is the present one, with W. T. Hutchison as assistant. S. H. McGurise is secretary, and Mrs. Laura V. Riley treasurer. No suspension has ever occurred from the time of organization. The following constitute the present corps of teachers: W. W. Riley, J. M. Wright, W. T. Hutchison, J. L. Armstrong, Mary E. Clerc, Cora Armstrong, Caroline Vail, Laura V. Riley and Katie Wright. The average attendance is fifty-five.

RIPLEY IN 1883.

The town at present contains six general mercantile stores, two grocery stores, one clothing house, two drug stores, three confectioneries, three blacksmith shops, five hotels, three churches, one graded school building, one flouring mill, one woolen mill, one spoke and planing mill, one cabinet shop, one printing office (the Jackson Democrat), two millinery stores, one tin shop, two boot and shoe shops, one tannery, one post office (money order), one telephone office (Ravenswood line), four resident physicians, three resident ministers, seven resident attorneys, one town hall, one lodge of Free Masons and one Odd Fellows' lodge.

RAVENSWOOD.

The town of Ravenswood is situated upon the left bank of the Ohio river, thirty-five miles below Parkersburg, fifty-one above Point Pleasant, and fifty-eight on an air line from Charleston. The land upon which the town stands originally belonged to George Washington, having been surveyed by him and his assistant, Col. William Crawford (who was burned at the stake by the Delaware Indians in the year 1781), in the summer of 1772, and patented by him the following year. There were 1450 acres of this tract. It was inherited by six of his grandnieces, of whom Henrietta S., wife of Henry Fitzhugh, and Lucy Fitzhugh, afterward wife of the late Arthur M. Payne, were two, and they came into possession of the land upon which the town is now located.

In 1810, Lawrence Lane and William Bailey, having explicit confidence in the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," settled upon the land and cleared about forty acres. Rudolph Roberts, of Alexandria, Virginia, the agent for the Washington heirs, in 1812 had the lands surveyed and divided among them. The improved lands, from which the squatters had been ejected, were then rented to various parties, one of whom was Bartholomew Fleming, until 1836, when Mrs. Henrietta S. Harning married Henry Fitzhugh, and Mrs. Lucy having been united in marriage with Arthur Payne, removed to these lands and laid out the town. The name which it now bears is the result of an error. Mrs. Payne named it Ravensworth, in honor of relatives of that name in England, but the engravers of the first map of Virginia, upon which it appeared, spelled it Ravenswood, instead of Ravensworth, and the mistake was never corrected. Joseph Holdren, George Warth, Bartholomew Fleming, Thomas Coleman, John Thorn, Thomas Slagel, and David Stanley purchased the first lots and were the first settlers. Joseph Holdren was the first merchant, having commenced business in 1837. The second were Bartholomew Fleming and David Stanley, doing business under the firm name of Fleming & Stanley. The third was Henry Fitzhugh.

The first school was taught by a young man of the name of Smith, in 1837. The first sermon was preached about the same time by the Rev. J. C. Brown, a Presbyterian minister, at the house of Bartholomew Fleming in the year 1834. The first hotel was opened by Thomas Slagel about the year 1839. Dr. James Henry was the first resident physician and John Clark the first blacksmith. The first church was erected in 1837; it was an Episcopal Church, and the expense of building was almost entirely defrayed by Henry Fitzhugh. Bartholomew Fleming kept a wood-yard for many years from which, he informed the writer, he had sold 14,000 cords of wood to the early steamers on the Ohio. He also kept a ferry as early as 1831, but it was not established by act of the legislature until 1841. Walter Holmes and B. Fleming brought the first wharf boat to this
place in 1844, having purchased it at Bull creek, above Marietta. The first voting place was at the residence of Mr. Fleming, and here for the first time the voters cast their votes for the candidate of their choice at the close of the famous hard cider campaign of 1840. The postoffice was established in 1846 with Thomas Atkinson as postmaster.

RAVENSWOOD AT PRESENT.

The following exhibit shows the business of Ravenswood at the present time: There are seven general mercantile stores, three grocery stores, three drug stores, two coffin depots, two feed stores, two marble establishments, three millinery stores, one furniture establishment, two silversmiths, one boot and shoe store, one news depot, two hotels, two harness and saddlery establishments, three blacksmith shops, two livery stables, five church buildings, one postoffice (money order), two butcher shops, four cooper shops, one graded school (four departments), one printing office (The Ravenswood News), one barber shop, one telephone office (Ripley and Parkersburg line), five resident physicians, three resident attorneys, four resident ministers, one surveyor, one flouring mill, one broom factory, one wharf boat, one Lodge Knights of Honor, one Masonic Lodge, one Odd Fellows Lodge, and a population of 1,000.

ASHTON LODGE, NO. 12, A. F. & A. M., OF RAVENSWOOD.

Was instituted as Ashton Lodge, No. 121, under a charter dated A. L. 5854 and A. D. 1854. The first officers were William———, W. M.; Henry Fitzhugh, S. W.; C. M. Rice, J. W. The lodge continued to work under this charter until 1861 when it suspended until 1865, when work was again resumed under an indorsement of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, by which a charter was granted in 1867, at which time the officers were Dr. B. H. Hoyt, W. M.; Topley Beckwith, S. W.; and C. M. Rice, J. W. The present official directory consists of Dr. B. H. Hoyt, W. M.; George Park, S. W.; E. Wells, J. W.; N. C. Prickett, secretary; and John A. McIntosh, treasurer. Meets on Tuesday evening preceding full moon in each month.

RAVENSWOOD LODGE, NO. 15, I. O. O. F.,

Was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, June 16, 1854, and instituted on the ensuing 4th of July. The first officers were Amos K. Frost, N. G.; Thomas Atkeson, V. G.; Fields McWhorter, secretary; and E. L. Pattee, treasurer. In common with almost everything else it suspended during the civil war, but when peace once more returned a new charter was obtained and work again resumed.

RAVENSWOOD LODGE, NO. 2922, KNIGHTS OF HONOR,


RAVENSWOOD M. E. CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1867, under the pastorate of the Rev. Warren; Samuel Ball and his family were among the first members. It was at one determined to erect a church, and to that end a subscription was circulated by the Rev. T. H. Monroe. The necessary funds were collected, and a frame building with a seating capacity of 400 was erected. The following is a list of pastors, named in the order of their succession: Revs. W. R. Mahan, W. C. Snodgrass, W. E. Loomas, W. W. Kelly, W. H. Shaw, J. T. Chenowith, and J. W. Lambert the officiating minister at the present time. The membership is seventy.
connection with this church there is a
flourishing Sabbath-school, of which
W. V. Atha is superintendent, and
Berth Diddle is secretary.

RAVENSWOOD M. E. CHURCH,
SOUTH,

Was organized in 1845 by the Rev.
Samuel Black, now the pastor of a
church in Greenbrier county, and now
in the seventieth year of his age.
Bartholomew Fleming and his wife
Hannah Fleming were among the first
members, the latter claiming to have
been the first person whose name was
placed upon the church register of any
denomination in Ravenswood.
The pastors in charge since 1858,
named in the order of their succession,
have been Jeremiah Farmer, Richard
Stevens, Elias Kendall, J. M. Lauck, H.
S. Williams, Thomas Cotton, W.
Downtain, S. T. Mallory, F. P. McGee,
and J. W. Lambert the present one.
The membership is now seventy-four.
Preaching first and second Sabbaths of
each month.

Connected with this church is one
of the best Sabbath-schools in the
county. The enrollment is 120 and the
average attendance is ninety. John
McIntosh is superintendent, and Henry
Fleming, secretary. Among the
teachers are Edward Grant, Evert S.
Smith, John D. Harris, W. C.
Vanmatre, W. S. Fleming, Ellen
McIntosh, Mary Douglass, Laura Hoyt,
and Laura Kendall.

RAVENSWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized on
Saturday, the 10th of November,
1866, by the Rev. J. Swiger, with
fifteen members, as follows: Sarah
Long, S. M. Haworth, Mary A. Parker,
Rachel Blackburn, John Rudman, Jane
Rudman, Hannah Haworth, Alma
Haworth, Alice Haworth, Virginia
Long, Josephine Taylor, Americus
King, Nancy Law, Katie Parker and
William Long. For a while the little
congregation convened in the old
Ravenswood academy, but it was at
length closed against them, when they
met in a room at Charles Harpold's
tannery.

Then Robert S. Brown fitted up his
hall, and in it they worshiped until
1875, when they once more returned
to the academy, which they occupied
until the erection of their present
church building, which was completed
at a cost of $3,000, and dedicated by
the Rev. J. W. Carder, of Parkersburg,
on the 9th of June, 1878. The
following pastors have served the
church, named in the order of their
succession: Revs. J. Swiger, J. F.
Hardwick, M. B. Edmondson, W. P.
The Sabbath-school in connection
with this church was organized
December 6, 1866, with Dr. S. M.
Haworth superintendent, and in that
capacity he has continued to the
present time. The average attendance
is fifty. James Amsden is secretary, and
William Wall, treasurer. The teachers
are John Rudman, Jacob Huff, Ida
Taylor, Ida Wilkinson, Hannah
Haworth, Alice Haworth, Mary Parker
and Jennie Roberts.

EXECUTION OF CHARLES GREEN.

The only public execution that has
ever taken place in Jackson county was
that of Charles Green, who expiated
his crime on the scaffold Friday, May
10, 1850, for the murder of Timothy
Fox, in Parkes Lane, about one mile
above the town of Ravenswood, on the
Ohio river. It was one of the most
unprovoked murders an account of
which is recorded in the criminal
annals of Virginia. He was arrested a
few days later, and placed in the
county jail to await trial.

An indictment for murder was
returned against him on the 26th of
March, 1850. On the same day he was
arraigned before the bar to answer to
the charge. His counsel demurred to
the indictment, but the demurrer was
overruled, and a jury composed of the
following named gentlemen was at
once empaneled: Leonard R. King,
Thomas Paxton, Henry Lane, John
Lee, Abraham Pfost, Jacob B. Hyre,
William Harpold, John H. Chase,
George W. Fields, Elisha Stewart,
Spenser Adams and Wilson Koontz.

The jury was placed in charge of
Nehemiah Smith, high sheriff, and
Mathias B. Armstrong, his deputy, and
the prisoner was remanded to jail until the next day. At 9 A. M. the next day the jury and prisoner were brought into court, and Charles Green was placed on trial for his life.

Throughout the day the trial continued; evening came, the prisoner was removed to be returned on the third day, when it was continued. Late in the evening the argument for both State and prisoner closed, and the jury retired. In a short time it returned and rendered a verdict of "Murder in the first degree in manner and form as in the indictment against him alleges." He was returned to jail to await sentence.

On the 1st day of April he was again brought into court, and when asked if he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him, he replied, "Nothing but what I have already said." Judge David McComas then sentenced him to be taken, by the sheriff of Jackson county, from the jail on the 10th day of May ensuing, to a scaffold to be erected in or near the town of Ripley, and there hanged until dead. During the period of his incarceration pending his execution he wrote a full confession of his crime, which, when published, covered nearly forty pages of a large pamphlet.

At length the fatal day arrived; the scaffold had been erected in a ravine (ever since known as Greens Hollow) about one half mile northeast of the court-house. It was a beautiful May morning, and ere the sun had risen above the eastern hills, hundreds had arrived upon the scene, and by the hour of 11 o'clock fully 3,000 persons from this and adjoining counties were swarming upon the streets of Ripley. One hundred State militia formed a hollow square about the jail. At 1 P. M. a wagon containing a coffin was driven within the square, and the doomed man walked forth, and, mounted upon his own casket, was driven to the fatal spot. Arrived there, he dismounted, and, with his spiritual adviser, ascended the scaffold, where he delivered a short address to the multitude. The black cap was then drawn, the rope adjusted, the signal was given, and Charles Green swung into eternity. Twenty minutes later Drs. W. B. McMahon, F. A. Holt and N. Ragnaud pronounced life extinct. The body was then cut down and interred about thirty yards from the scaffold. Thus terminated the first and last execution in Jackson county.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A history of Jackson county would be incomplete without a narration of the following, not because it occurred within the present limits of the county, but for the reason that many of the relatives and one of the principal actors now reside within the county. The site of its occurrence is now in Putnam county, but near the Jackson line. It was one of the most heartrending events an account of which is recorded in the annals of the West. The facts as gleaned by the author from persons yet living are as follows:

Sometime about the beginning of the present century a man by the name of Charles Green settled with his family upon what is known as Tracefork of Pocatalico river. About the same time a man of the name of Reuben Harrison settled upon the waters of Mud Lick fork, a tributary of Thirteen-mile, in Mason county. He had several sons, among whom were Alexander, Josiah, and a lad of twelve years named Zebulon. These men were all hunters, and frequently engaged in the chase together; the Harrisons going to Green's to hunt upon the waters of Pocatalico, and he in turn visiting them for the purpose of hunting upon the waters of Eighteen and Thirteen. It was in the spring of 1813 that Mr. Green came upon one of these visits, bringing with him his little son Edward, aged ten years.

One day during his stay, he and Alexander Harrison were hunting alone on Eighteen, and after having killed and dressed a deer, found a tree which, from the scratches upon it, they supposed to contain a bear. Leaving the deer they hastened to the residence of Mr. Harrison, distant seven miles, for the purpose of hunting upon the waters of Eighteen and Thirteen. It was in the spring of 1813 that Mr. Green came upon one of these visits, bringing with him his little son Edward, aged ten years.

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Accordingly they set about to find a suitable place in which to lodge. A cave under a shelving rock was soon found, and here they kindled a fire and lay down to rest, the men upon one side and the boys on the other, neither little dreaming of the awful fate in store for them. During the night the rock overhead, from the combined effects of the frost going out and the fire beneath, burst and a huge mass fell upon them. Both men were crushed from the hips down to the feet; the boys, though badly bruised, were able to crawl out owing to the fact that the rock upon that side of the fire was partially supported by the wood which they had carried in for fuel.

Morning dawned upon the awful scene, the men crushed beneath the weight from which the boys were unable to extricate them. They cried for water and the boys poured the powder from the horns and brought it. The boys were bewildered and knew not the way home, the only source from which help could come. The day passed away, night came and no relief; another day and night of the most intense suffering to which any human beings were ever subjected passed away. Their friends at home, alarmed at their long absence, were searching for them, and late in the evening of the fourth day, Josiah Harrison, a brother of one of the unfortunate men, found them.

What a sight met his gaze! Death had already relieved his brother from his suffering, and Green was speechless, while the boys were famishing and ready to die of wounds. He put them upon the horse, which he had been riding, and hastened home for assistance. As he departed Green turned and cast one longing look of despair after him. He conducted the boys home, and having secured assistance hastened back to the terrible spot, but when they arrived Green’s spirit had taken its flight and he, too, was no more. Only two masses, crushed almost beyond recognition, remained.

The rock was removed and the bodies taken out. No useless coffins enclosed them; logs were cut from which slabs were split, then narrow graves were dug, a slab placed in the bottom, then two others were placed upon edge, the bodies were placed within, another slab covered them, and all that was mortal of Charles Green and Alexander Harrison was buried at the entrance of the cave where they now repose. Both boys recovered and grew to manhood. Zebulon Harrison died a few years since, and Edward Green, familiarly known as "Uncle Neddy" Green, yet survives, and resides upon the waters of Grass Lick creek in this county.

NEWSPAPERS OF JACKSON COUNTY.

The newspaper business of a commonwealth reminds one of the "rise and fall of empires." Perhaps no legitimate business is so susceptible of change as this, and its history in Jackson county is not an exception to the rule. The first newspaper published in the county was the Virginia Chronicle, which made its appearance at Ravenswood September 1, 1853. W. P. Frost, brother of Col. Daniel Frost, late of the 11th Virginia Volunteer Infantry (Federal), was editor and proprietor, who published it in the interest of the American or Republican party. He continued it until 1858, when he sold it to his brother, the colonel, who issued it until 1861, when it suspended, and in 1862, by an accident, the office material was burned.

The second venture in the newspaper field was that of a Mr. Wells, of Athens, Ohio, who, in 1866, began the publication of a paper which he called The Ravenswood Press, which he continued for one year, and then sold it to S. R. Klotts, who, in 1869, removed it to Cottageville, and soon after sold it to a Mr. Higgins. He published it until 1870, when it ceased to exist.

In August, 1868, there appeared a new paper at Ravenswood called The West Virginia News. It was edited and published by Andrew Flesher and Henry Gregory. It continued to appear regularly until 1869, when they sold it to S. R. Klotts, who, in 1869, removed it to Cottageville, and soon after sold it to a Mr. Higgins. He published it until 1870, when it ceased to exist.

In August, 1868, there appeared a new paper at Ravenswood called The West Virginia News. It was edited and published by Andrew Flesher and Henry Gregory. It continued to appear regularly until 1869, when they sold it to R. C. Brown and W. G. Heaton. In October of the same year Mr. Brown sold his interest to Charles McGlothlin, of Pomeroy, Ohio, and he and Heaton continued its publication until 1875, when McGlothlin sold his interest to the Rev. A. J. McMillin and repaired to
Middleport, Ohio, where he became foreman in the office of The Meigs County News, now The Meigs County Republican. McMillin and Heaton continued the paper until the death of the latter, which occurred in 1876, when McMillin became sole proprietor, and published it until the time of his death, in April, 1878. It was then continued by his widow until the 13th day of June of that year, when it was purchased by C. E. McGlothlin and J. E. McGlothlin, who changed the name to The Ravenswood News. They are the present editors and proprietors, and have continued it for five years, during which time, says our informant, "it has never missed an issue or been an hour late."

The first paper published at Ripley was The Jackson Democrat, which made its first appearance in the fall of 1864. The press and office material was owned by a joint stock company composed of J. L. Armstrong, John H. Riley, John M. Greer and W. F. Greer. The paper was edited and published by W. C. Whaley and Lee C. Sayles, but at the end of six months Sayles withdrew, and the enterprise was continued by the Whaley Brothers, Monroe Whaley having taken the place of Sayles. They continued it for one year when it was suspended for a year, but in 1877 J. J. S. Hassler and George B. Crow revived it under the name of The Jackson Herald. Mr. Crow retired at the end of four months, but Mr. Hassler continued its publication until 1878, when he was succeeded by George W. Biggs, of Preston county, who issued it for six months, when he in turn was succeeded by H. B. Bishop, of Wheeling, in 1879, whose name stood at the head of its columns until the 1st of April, 1881, eleven years, when D. D. Karr became the editor, and under whose management it now makes its weekly visits to its patrons. Such is the history of the newspaper interest in Jackson county.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTY INTO DISTRICTS.

A bill entitled "An Act to provide for the division of the several counties of this State into townships," was passed by the legislature July 31, 1863. The fifth section of that bill provided for and named several prominent men in the county who should perform the work in their respective counties. Those whose duty it was to do the work in this county were George L. Kennedy, John Johnson, Robert R. Riley, Abraham Slaughter, and George Click.

These gentlemen convened at the county seat soon after, and completed the work, the result of which was the division of the county into five townships, as follows: Grant, Ravenswood, Union, Ripley, and Washington. Upon the adoption of the State constitution, in 1872, the word township was changed to district, and as such it now remains. We will now notice the history of each in the order named above.

GRANT DISTRICT.

Grant district lies in the extreme northern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Wood county, on the east by Wirt, south by Ravenswood district, and west by the Ohio river. It has a river frontage of about eight miles, along which lies the fertile lands known as Muses bottom; here the soil consists of a sandy loam intermixed with a light clay; the hills consist of rolling slopes upon which the soil is fertile, much of it now being under cultivation; it is composed of red, white and blue clay mixed in various proportions. The timber, once very heavy, is now nearly exhausted, except in the eastern portion, where considerable quantities still abound. It consists of white oak, black oak, red oak, chestnut oak, hickory, poplar pine, beech and sugar. The entire district is well adapted to fruit growing and considerable attention is now being turned in that direction.

The first settlement in the district was made on Muses bottom, in the year 1807. John DeWitt built the first cabin, but in the same year, John Boso, Thomas DeWitt, John Powers, Thomas Coleman, and Ellis Nesselroad came and erected cabins near the same spot. The next half a dozen years saw A. W. Alkire, Charles Boso, John Law, Adam Alkire, Joel Buffington, Peter Nisanger, Esley Groves, Elijah Staats, Daniel Staats, William Flinn, Noah Staats and Isaac Chenowith, located within the
present limits of the district. All of the foregoing were actual settlers, and came to the banks of the Ohio to find a home for themselves, and afterward to transmit to their posterity.

Daniel Staats, jr., was the first child born in what is now Grant district; his birth occurred on the 13th day of August, 1813. His parents were Elijah Staats and Margaret (Alkire) Staats. The first matrimonial alliance formed was that between William Harrison and Margaret Coleman, daughter of Mary and John Coleman, one of the first pioneers.

The first grist-mill was built by John Powers, in the year 1809. It was a water mill, and stood on Topins creek, a short distance from its mouth. It was constructed of round logs, which, like its owner and all the old pioneers whose corn it crushed to make bread for the first generation born on the banks of the Ohio, has long since crumbled into dust. The first saw-mill was erected in 1829, by Frederick Amrine; it was a frame building, the first erected in the district. Water was the propelling power; the saw was what is now known as the old "sash frame." The builder continued to run it for about one year, when he sold it to a man of the name of Thomas, who, after operating it for four years, in turn sold it to Michael Burns, and at the time transferred to him a tract of land containing 317 acres.

The first school-house erected was on Muses bottom, in the year 1818. It was built of round logs, and was sixteen by twenty-six feet square. The floor consisted of puncheons, made by splitting large logs into slabs, three or four inches in thickness, and then dressing them with a broad-axe. Seats were provided by splitting small logs into two pieces, and then inserting pins or legs into the oval side of each. The first public school was taught in 1865, by A. J. Lane, in a hewed log building on Topins run, at which time fifty pupils were enrolled. There are now twenty-three public school buildings within the district, of which twenty are frame and three hewed log; and in these, competent and experienced teachers teach 1216 pupils the rudiments of an English education.

The first postoffice established was the Muses bottom office, about the year 1836. Thomas Coleman was the first who handled Uncle Sam's mail keys in this office. There are at the present time five offices, as follows: Murraysville, Muses Bottom, Topins, Lockhart and Wiseburg. Five years passed away after the first settlement before a pioneer minister reached this section, but in the year 1812 a preacher of the name of Turner came and preached the first sermon. He was a Methodist, and appears to have been a member of the Baltimore conference. He organized a society, of which John Powers (who built the first grist-mill), John Law and wife, Mary White, and a man of the name of Hill, were among the first members. There are at present five church organizations in the district, viz.: Murraysville M. E. Church, Ulysses Preble, pastor; Muses Bottom M. E. Church South, Rev. Kendall, pastor; Millham Ridge Church, Disciple or Christian; Little Sandy Creek Church, Union, at which J. T. Chenowith, of the M. E. Church, Rev. Kendall, of the M. E. Church South, and Thomas Rymer, of the United Brethren Church, each have an appointment, and Topins Creek Baptist Church, of which J. C. Richardson is the pastor.

RAVENSWOOD DISTRICT.

This is the central or middle district of the county, which lies on the Ohio river, and takes its name from the town of Ravenswood, which is situated within it. It is bounded north by Grant district, east by Wirt and Roane counties, south by Washington and Ripley districts, and west by Union district and the Ohio river. Within it are some of the best farming lands in the State; the soil on the river bottoms is sandy, while that of the hills is for the most part red clay.

The first cabin erected within the present limits of the district was built by John Nessleroad, about the year 1808, at the mouth of Sandy creek; but with him came Robert Curry, Lawrence Lane (who built the first cabin where Ravenswood now stands), William Bailey, George Swope, Noah Robinson, Franklin Wise, George Swope, Daniel Beaty, William Anderson, who settled about two miles below where Ravenswood now stands; Eli Gandy, who settled on Sandy
creek, about three miles from the Ohio river; James Daugherty, who settled on the Ravenswood bottoms, and James Stanley, who located a short distance below the mouth of Big Sandy. Bartholomew Fleming, who still survives, came in 1820, coming with Grandfather Lane, who was then quite old. Tapley Beckwith came in 1830, and about the same time came Ezekiel McFarland, Elijah Runner, Daniel W. Sayre, Daniel Darby, John Woodruff, George Parsons, Thomas Bramble, George Stump, Isaac Richards, Armstead Morehead and Thomas Morehead.

The first grist-mill was built in 1838 by Henry Fitzhugh. It was an addition to a saw-mill which he had erected the year previously.

The first school was taught by a man of the name of Daniel Beaty, in the year 1820, in a log cabin on Big Sandy creek, which had been erected for school purposes in the year 1818. It had holes cut through the walls, which resembled portholes in a fortification, for windows. One end was almost entirely taken up by a huge fire-place, in which logs from eight to ten feet long might be rolled in and burned. There are at the present time twenty-five school buildings in the district.

The first postoffice (now Ravenswood) was called Sandville. Warren Reed, afterward known as "Esquire" Reed, was the first postmaster. There are now four offices in the district, viz.: Ravenswood, Silverton, Sandyville and Leroy.

The M. E. Church was the first denomination that sent a minister into this locality, but of the work at that early period nothing can be learned, for the reason that the records are lost. It is, however, known that as early as 1828 they had an appointment at the residence of Bartholomew Fleming, and that there had been a society consisting of several members formed, and which from that date has never ceased to exist.

The second church organized was the Baptist (an account of which is in notice of Ravenswood).

The Presbyterians were the third denomination that formed a Church in the district. The Rev. Francis Dutton was here as early as the year 1836. He was followed by a Mr. Paxton, but no organization was perfected until the year 1847, when a small congregation was gathered, composed of the following named persons: John Koontz, Mary Koontz, the Alexander family, Mary Blackmore, James R. Koontz, C. M. Rice and wife, Fleming Wardner, Marietta Wardner, and Mrs. James King. The first regularly installed minister was the Rev. William C. Nealy, and his successors have been the Revs. James A. Ewing, A. J. McMillin and Henry G. Blaney, the present incumbent.

The Episcopal Church was the first denomination that erected a house of worship in the town of Ravenswood. Their building is a neat frame structure, twenty by forty feet, with a vestry-room sixteen by twenty feet, in the rear. It was erected about the year 1844. In 1851 the communicants were Henry Fitzhugh, Henrietta Fitzhugh, Henrietta T. Barr, Mazilla Armstrong, Ellen S. Ford, Thomas Kirk, Isabel Parks and James Thompson. The present membership is fifteen. The Rev. Jacob Bittingham is the present minister.

UNION DISTRICT.

This district is the most southern of the river tier. It is bounded on the north by the Ohio river, east by Ravenswood and Ripley districts, southwest by Mason county, and northwest by the Ohio river. It includes within its limits the best portion of the county, having several miles of river frontage, and also all of the lower part of the Mill Creek Valley, along which, as well as on the Ohio bottoms, the land is very fertile. Upon the latter is what is known as Warths bottom, which has a celebrity from source to mouth of the Ohio.

Both Big and Little Mill creeks flow through the district in a northwest course and empty into the Ohio. Lick creek rises in what is known as the Flat Woods, and empties into Big Mill creek. The timber is now nearly exhausted, but on the hill considerable quantities of the various kinds of oak, pine, poplar and hickory still abound.

It is almost certain that the first settlement made in Jackson county was within the present limits of Union district. It was in the month of May, 1796, that William Hannanom,
Benjamin Cox, James McDade, arrived here and reared their cabins, then in the far western wilderness. These were the men who first planted the standard of civilization in what is now Jackson county. Hannamon and Cox were actual settlers, but McDade, although he reared his cabin, it was with the design of making the chosen spot his future home when the scream of the savage foe should be heard no more on the south bank of the Ohio, for he was a soldier or Indian scout, either in the employ of the general government or the State of Virginia, and for years he traversed the banks of the Ohio, between the Great and Little Kanawha rivers, his practiced eye ever peering through the dense forest in an effort to descry the first approach of the pioneer's relentless foe. Many weary miles did he journey, with his trusty rifle in his hand and a faithful dog as his only companion, and many long dark nights did he spend in the lonely wilderness, drenched with the pouring rain, pelted by the driving hail, and chilled by the wintry blast, ever cheered with the pleasing thought that he might be able to save the inmates of some lonely cabin in the wilderness from becoming victims of the murderous foe. But at length the storm of Indian warfare spent its force and died away, and he was permitted to live long and enjoy the home which he had chosen and so nobly defended, and here, honored and respected by all who knew him, he lived long, and at last sank into an honored tomb. But despite his vigilance, some prowling war party would elude him, cross the Ohio, and perpetrate their horrid acts upon any or all who chanced to fall in the way. Such an event occurred on the site where the town of Cottageville now stands, about the year 1797.

While two hunters from the block-house at Belleview, named Coleman and Savney, rested here, they were fired upon by a band of Indians. Savney was wounded, but made his escape, while Coleman fell to rise no more. Nine days afterward his body was found and buried. Beside it, when found, was his faithful dog, which was with him when the fatal shot was fired, and so nearly dead was he from starvation that he was unable to travel, and had to be carried away from the spot where for nine long days and nights he had kept watch over the lifeless remains of his once kind owner.

Four years passed away ere other settlers came, but the year 1800 witnessed the erection of the cabins of Joseph Parsons, Cornelius King and John Douglas. The way was now opened, the smoke began to ascend from many cabin homes, thus marking the site of their location beneath the dark shades of the then primeval forest. David Sayre and Alexander Warth came with the first year of the present century: Reuben Smith came in 1802; Thomas Hughes and Job Hughes in 1804; Joseph Hall, Isaac Hide, Isaac Staats and Thomas Flowers in 1806; John Bibbee in 1810, and Jacob Baker in 1812. Other early settlers were Asa Long, Thomas Simmons, William C. Ankram, Robert Wright, Philip Shively (son-in-law of Mr. Wright), William King, Abraham Staats, Jacob Starchner and David Sleeth. Joseph Hall and Isaac Hide cleared the first land and made the first improvements on the waters of Little Mill creek, and Jackson Smith cut the first road from where Ripley, the county-seat, now stands to the Ohio river.

The first child born in the district was a son of William Hannamon, in the year 1797; it was the first white child born within the limits of Jackson county. The first marriage was that of Philip Buffington (son of Joseph Buffington, who settled on Buffington's island, and for whom the island was named) and Sarah Hughes.

The first mill in the district was a hand-mill, brought by a man of the name of Hushan, in the year 1799. In 1800 he made an effort to attach horse-power, but owing to his inability to secure proper machinery, the project failed, and he was compelled to continue the hand-power until 1802, when Benjamin Wright erected a horse power mill on the site where the town of Cottageville now stands. In the year 1803, John Brown (son-in-law of Mr. Wright) built the first saw-mill ever erected, not only in what is now Union district, but in Jackson county. The timber of which it was constructed was hewn out, and the building was something after the plan of a frame structure. The saw was of the old "sash" pattern, the pitman being attached to the wrist of the wheel. Such was the beginning of the milling business, in Jackson county, a business
The first school-house was erected in the year 1806, and the first school was taught by a man of the name of Andrew Hushan, in 1807, at which time, an old record of that date shows that there were fifteen pupils in attendance. The building was constructed upon the plan of all the pioneer "temples of learning." It was built of round logs, the roof held in place by heavy "ridge poles," and the usual huge fire-place, which occupied nearly one entire side of the house. On another side a portion of a log was chopped out, and over the aperture was pasted greased paper, which served the purpose of glass. Through this paper came nearly all the light that entered that house, for the teacher was only bound by his "article" to teach "spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic as far as the 'single rule of three.'" But to-day, how changed the scene! There are now fifteen neat and well-furnished school buildings, in which an efficient and experienced corps of teachers instruct more than 1200 pupils in the rudiments of an English education.

The first postoffice was established at Cottageville, then called Cedar Grove. There are now (1883) six offices in the district, viz.: Ripley Landing, Cottageville, Angerona, Willow Grove, Pleasant View and Huntsville.

The first sermon was preached by a man of the name of Noah, of the Methodist Church, at the residence of Joseph Parsons, in the year 1803, at which time David Sayre and wife, Abraham Staats and wife, and Daniel Sayre and wife united with the church and constituted the first class.

The second church organized was the Baptist. The organization was perfected by a clergyman of that denomination whose name was McDoe, whom the early history of the Ohio valley shows to have been one of the earliest representatives of that ever active and enterprising body of Christians that carried the glad tidings to the banks of the Ohio.

The first Sabbath-school was organized at Cottageville about the year 1848, by a man of the name of Philip Baker, whose weight was 300 pounds. At the time of organization there were twenty scholars in attendance. There are now seven flourishing Sabbath-schools in the county, namely: the Union school at Cottageville, William Sleeth, superintendent; Marvin Sabbath-school near Ripley landing; Otterbein school at Otterbein chapel; Angerona school at Angerona; Flora Chapel school at Willow Grove; Baptist school at Mount Alto and Pleasant View school at the place of the same name.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Cottageville is the largest town in the district. It was laid out in 1858 by Daniel D. Rhodes. The location was formerly known as Wrights mills, later as Moores mills, and still more recently as Rhodes mills, the latter proprietor laying out the town as above mentioned, and at the same time bestowing the name of Cottageville upon it. It is situated on the south bank of Big Mill creek, three and one-half miles from the Ohio river. Here is located the flouring mills of D. D. Rhodes & Son, the most extensive in Jackson county, their celebrated brands being well known in the markets of New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other eastern and southern markets. An extensive woolen mill was erected at this place and operated by Andrew Roscherry until 1870, when it was removed to Guyandotte, West Virginia, where it is now in successful operation.

There are now in the town four general mercantile establishments, one drug store, one postoffice, one flouring mill, one hotel, one tannery, one harness shop, two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, two resident physicians (Drs. Jacob Lallana and B. E. Harrison), and two resident ministers —L. M. Harder of the United Brethren Church, and E. Getchnell of the Baptist Church —one church building, and one school-house in which two teachers are employed.

Mount Alto was laid out in 1871 by Thomas Turner. It is situated in the northwest part of the district near the Ohio river. One general store, one blacksmith shop, one cooper shop, one church, one school, and one resident physician make up the business of the place.

Angerona was laid out by Nathan Ong in 1847. It is situated on the south
side of Big Mill creek in the best section of the valley. It has two stores, one tannery, one blacksmith shop, one postoffice, one saw and grist mill propelled by both water and steam power.

**RIPLEY AND WASHINGTON DISTRICTS.**

The history of Ripley district is the history of the town of Ripley, which the reader will find in this work. Washington district lies in the extreme eastern part of the county, and is bounded north by Ravenswood district, east by Roane county, south by Kanawha county, and west by Ripley district. The southern part is drained by the Middle Fork creek, a tributary of Pocatalico river, the western part by the right hand fork of Big Mill creek, while the central and northern portions are drained by Elk fork and Frozen Camp fork, both of which flow into Big Mill creek. The surface is comparatively level, consisting principally of creek valleys, divided only by ridges, rising only sufficiently high to form the watersheds between the streams.

**LIST OF POSTOFFICES IN JACKSON COUNTY.**


**OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY, 1883.**

Jackson lies in the fourth congressional district; Hon. Eustace Gibson, representative.

Circuit Court (seventh judicial circuit):


**DISTRICT DIRECTORY.**

Grant District: Justices of the peace, John Robinson and J. H. Curry; constables, Shelton Nesselroad and John Somerville; notaries public, D. R. King, A. C. Tidd, T. B. Coleman and Robert Hardesty.


PERSONAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT
OF JACKSON COUNTY.

RAVENSWOOD DISTRICT.

ISAIAH P. ANDERSON — has been a resident in Jackson county since he was five years of age, but his birth was in Meigs county, Ohio, the date July 25, 1854. His parents were Jeremiah Anderson, now deceased, and Parsidia (Bishop) Anderson, who came to Jackson county in 1859. In Jackson county, January 26, 1856, was born Georgia A. Hall, and in this county she became the wife of Isaiah P. Anderson. Their marriage was consummated August 9, 1875, the Rev. Dr. W. C. D. Bond officiating, and they have two little ones in the home it established: Iola D., born October 19, 1880, and Harley E., born March 8, 1883. Two children have been taken from them by death: Della Grace, born December 9, 1876, died June 7, 1878; Holly S., born September 25, 1878, died January 2, 1880. The father of Mrs. Anderson was Alexander H. Hall, who came to Jackson county about 1847. Her mother's maiden name was Eliza E. Cheuvront. Isaiah P. Anderson alternates the labors of farm life with the profession of a teacher, and may be addressed at Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

SIMON ARCHER — a successful teacher, whose home is in Ravenswood district, Jackson county, West Virginia, has been a resident in this county since 1873. In that year his parents, Stephen and Nancy (Grandon) Archer, left the "Buckeye State," and cast their fortunes in with the people of the new and growing State of West Virginia. His birth was in Ohio, at Carlisle, Noble county, but he considers his future interests as identified with the prosperity of the State of his adoption. Sandy, Jackson county, West Virginia, is the postoffice address of Simon Archer.

W. V. ATHA — the people's one-price clothier of Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia, and dealer in ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods, boots and shoes, caps and hats, is one of the successful merchants of Ravenswood. He was born August 5, 1853, in Marion county, this State, of which county his father, J. O. Atha, was one of the pioneer settlers. His mother's maiden name was Eliza V. Criss. J. T. and Mary (Brown) Crum came to Jackson county in 1864, and their daughter, Hattie C. Crum, was born in Jackson county, in June, 1856. At Sandyville, West Virginia, December 17, 1879, she became the wife of W. V. Atha. The postoffice address of W. V. Atha is Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JAMES BOLSER — was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, April 10, 1838, a son of Jacob and Susan (Lucas) Bolser, who in 1849 took up their residence in Jackson county. His parents were both natives of Rockbridge county, and were the children of Pennsylvanians who had settled in Virginia. Jacob Bolser died in 1866 of that terrible disease, small-pox, and his widow is now a resident on Mill creek, this county. Malinda Rice was born in Jackson county, January 17, 1833, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Runnion) Rice, who left Pennsylvania and made their home in Virginia a few years previous to her birth. In Ripley, Jackson county, West Virginia, August 14, 1860, the Rev. James Park joined in the bands of wedlock James Bolser and Malinda Rice, and in the ensuing years seven children have been born in the home their marriage established, as follows: E. W., May 28, 1861; Jacob B., December 11, 1863; Anna J., February 2, 1866; Florence S., December 3, 1867; John V., January 29, 1870; Amanda L., November 21, 1872; James F., September 12, 1876. Mr. Bolser is a practical farmer and a skilled mechanic of Ravenswood district, and universally esteemed by all who know him. In 1868 he served his district as road supervisor. He may be addressed at Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JOHN BOLSER — son of Jacob and Susan (Lucas) Bolser, who became residents in what is now Jackson county, West Virginia, in 1849, was born in this county, March 12, 1852. Here he married Nancy Beckwith, who was born in Ravenswood district, this county, and was a daughter of Barnes and Elizabeth (Lloyd) Beckwith,
natives of England, and who came from Old Virginia to this part of Virginia about 1840. The date of her birth was July 25, 1855, and the Rev. Mr. Ray united her in marriage with John Bolser in Ravenswood district, January 7, 1874. Hollie, born October 28, 1875, and Eva, born December 16, 1877, are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Bolser. John Bolser carries on a good farm and is prosperously engaged in the mercantile business, at Hemlock, Jackson county, West Virginia.

CHARLES T. COAST — was born in Belmont county, Ohio, September 29, 1850. When he was three years of age his parents, John and Eleanor (Furguson) Coast, bringing him with them, became residents in Jackson county, and this county has ever since been his home. At the date of their settlement here, the town of Ravenswood contained but one log cabin, and the county-seat, Ripley, consisted of two dwellings and the jail. In Ravenswood district, near Silverton, Jackson county, then in Virginia, September 29, 1855, was born Adelia F., daughter of John and Martha G. (Mahan) Rawling, who settled in this county in 1833. December 3, 1874, at the bride’s residence, the words were spoken joining the lives of Charles T. Coast and Adelia F. Rawling, and in the home their marriage established are two children: Nellie, born December 15, 1876, and Daisie, born September 21, 1880. Death has taken from them: Martha E., born June 15, 1875, died July 22, 1876; and Johnnie, born December 14, 1877, died November 27, 1880. To the calling of a farmer, Mr. Coast adds the profession of teaching, in which he has successfully engaged for a number of terms. He may be addressed at Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

ALFRED L. COE — born in Ripley, Jackson county, and son of John Adams Coe and Susan (Bibbe) Coe, was a soldier of the civil war. He enlisted at Salem, Roanoke county, Virginia, in April, 1863, and served as a member of the 17th Virginia Cavalry. Among the battles in which he was engaged were: Bunker Hill, Martinsburg, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, Cedar Creek. At Urbana, Maryland, July 9, 1864, Mr. Coe was wounded, March 7, 1838, was the date of the birth of Alfred L. Coe, and his marriage was consummated March 17, 1867. On that day, at Homlock, this county, the Rev. J. Swigger joined him in wedlock with Mary, daughter of John and Margaret (Marteneay) Piercy. She was born in Wood county, near Parkersburg, this State, July 22, 1848, and made her home in Jackson county when her father and mother came here, which was in 1863. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Coe are: Lewis F., born June 26, 1868; Lulu Maud, March 22, 1879; Lola W. M., November 19, 1880. Since 1881 Mr. Coe has been serving as a member of the board of education in Ravenswood district, and in this district he follows the occupations of agricultural life. His address is Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM G. DUER — born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1854, accompanied his parents, George A. and Mary (Glendening) Duer, to Jackson county, West Virginia, when they settled here in the spring of 1870. He qualified himself for the profession of teaching, and alternates the labors of that calling with farming in its various phases. In June, 1882, he was appointed a member of the board of examiners of Jackson county, and the duties of that position he is still discharging. In Monroe county, Ohio, August 2, 1858, Jennie M. Johnson was born, a daughter of Thomas and Anna Maria (Ridgeway) Johnson, who took up their residence in Jackson county, West Virginia, in February, 1873. From the home they established here, their daughter, Jennie M., went as the bride of William G. Duer, their marriage vows having been recorded on the 30th of September, 1880. They have one little one, Elsie A., born February 14, 1883. The postoffice address of William G. Duer is Sandy, Jackson county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN F. FISH — son of William and Jerusha (Gorbert) Fish, both now deceased, was born in Marshall county, then Virginia, July 28, 1834. In 1861 he enlisted in the 1st West Virginia Infantry, taking part in the second Bull Run battle, and
participating in the campaign of Gen. Pope, until September 11, 1863, he was made prisoner at Morefield, West Virginia. He was taken first to Libby prison, and from thence was sent to Belle Isle, and in all was six months and four days a prisoner. In Belmont county, Ohio, August 31, 1865, Benjamin F. Fish was united in marriage bands with Amanda M. Gibson. She was born in Belmont county, in February, 1848, and is a daughter of Allen and Deborah (Barnes) Gibson, who are still highly esteemed residents in the county of her birth. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Fish are: W. T. S., born March 31, 1866; Charley, February 29, 1868; Edwin, August 6, 1870; Minnie, November 11, 1871; M. B., January 17, 1874; Hayes, August 12, 1876. The youngest child was born in Jackson county, the others in Marshall county: all are living in Jackson county. In 1868, Mr. Fish was supervisor of Liberty district, Marshall county, West Virginia, and in 1876 he took up his residence in Jackson county. The farm he is cultivating lies in Ravenswood district, and he receives his mail at the town of Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM BONNETT FLESHER — was a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Bonnett) Flesher, who in 1811 removed from Harrison county, Virginia, to what was then Mason county, Virginia, settling on Warths Bottom. This land is now part of Jackson county, West Virginia, and here has always been the home of William B. Flesher, who was born in 1822, on Mill creek. He married Eliza McKown, who was born at Mill creek in 1823, a daughter of Gilbert and Lydia (Flesher) McKown. Her parents also took up their residence in this locality in 1811. William B. Flesher and Eliza McKown were married on the 11th day of July, 1844, and their children are thirteen, all the living ones residing in Jackson county. They were born: Elizabeth V., March 22, 1845, died July 29, 1859; Andrew J., February 11, 1846, died September 12, 1882; Hiram F., April 5, 1847, died July 29, 1868; Sarah A., December 8, 1848, died May 7, 1852; Minerva E., September 7, 1850; Lydia J., February 18, 1852; Mary L., December 22, 1854, died July 11, 1869; Tabitha T., February 16, 1857; Maxy A., December 20, 1858; William P., April 6, 1860; George M., January 29, 1862, died January 4, 1868; Emma, December 11, 1863, died April 30, 1864; Isaac M., September 14, 1866. William B. Flesher is a farmer of Ravenswood district, which district he has served four years, 1863-7, as president of the board of education, and he has been postmaster four years at Silverton. He still receives his mail at Silverton, Jackson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM P. GUILER — son of William and Sarah A. (Shafer) Guiler, was born in Noble county, Ohio, April 24, 1848, and his father continues to reside in the county of his birth. In that State and county, October 15, 1868, Rev. George Waters officiating, William P. Guiler was united in marriage with Mary E. Franklin, and seven children were born of their union, of whom one, Johnnie, born July 2, 1872, is deceased, his death occurring December 16, 1879. The living children, all at home, were born: Ada W., September 7, 1869; Emma J., June 3, 1871; Martha B., April 5, 1874; Mary A., December 1, 1875; Sarah A., November 16, 1877; Foreman Ingersol, November 29, 1879. The wife of Mr. Guiler was born in Noble county, Ohio, November 25, 1849, and in that county her parents, John and Hannah J. (Worton) Franklin, continue to make their home. In the year 1874, William P. Guiler and his family settled upon the farm in Ravenswood district that he is now cultivating, and his postoffice address is Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JOHN HALL —was born in Lebanon township, Meigs county, Ohio, in the year 1813, a son of John and Sarah (Hahurst) Hall, who passed their lives in Meigs county, and died there many years ago. The wedded life of John Hall began in Meigs county, Salvisa Buffington becoming his wife in Long Bottom, that county, January 26, 1839. Their children are six: Sarah E. and E. C., who live in Wirt county, West Virginia; James M., who is a river man; William F., Winfield S. and Seth A., who make their home in Jackson county, West Virginia. James M. was a drummer in the 11th West Virginia
Infantry, enlisting at the age of eighteen years, and serving until the close of the war. He was twice wounded, once in the arm and once in the head. Wm. Buffington, born in Virginia, was a soldier of the 1776 war, serving about six months; was quite a religious lecturer, and boated a great deal. His wife was Sarah G. Hughs, born in Jackson county, West Virginia; the former died in West Virginia and the latter in Meigs county, Ohio. While living in Meigs county, Ohio, John Hall was at one time overseer of roads, and he was also school director during his residence in that county. He became one of the citizens of Jackson county, West Virginia, in 1877, following his life-labor, which is farming, and his postoffice address is Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

HENRY HECK —son of Peter and Mary (Detweiler) Heck, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1820. In his younger days Henry Heck was very fond of traveling, and in 1850, he crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and sailed up the coast to California, remaining for three years in the mountains. In 1854 he returned East, settling in Monroe county, Ohio, where he stayed until, in 1857, he removed to Jackson county. At present he resides in Ravenswood district, about two miles from the town of that name, and on the Ravenswood and Ripley pike, where he is cultivating a fine farm. At Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he married his first wife, who was Catherine Eisenhardt, of New Orleans. She died June 15, 1856, leaving two children: Mary, born February 28, 1845, lives now in Wheeling, West Virginia, and Henry E., born June 15, 1851, lives on Middle Island creek, Tyler county, West Virginia. In Monroe county, Ohio, February 22, 1857, Margaret Keifer became the wife of Henry Heck, and their children are six living and two deceased, who were born: William E., June 30, 1860; Lucie B., October 7, 1862; John W., September 27, 1865; Emma, March 9, 1867, died December 14, 1879; Julia, March 27, 1869; Margaret, June 10, 1871, died August 20, 1872; Charlotte, January 15, 1874; Viola, January 3, 1879. Lucie B. makes her home in Wheeling, this State, and the other children in Jackson county.

Margaret Keifer was born in Monroe county, Ohio, a daughter of Henry and Magdaline (Stephens) Keifer, who still reside in that county. Her birth was on the 8th of September, 1839. During the civil war, Henry Heck was a member of the West Virginia State Guards. He has served his district five years as treasurer, and is now overseer of the poor. His address is Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

BROWN HENDERSHOT —supervisor of roads and school trustee of Ravenswood district, Jackson county, West Virginia, is one of the enterprising and prosperous farmers of this district. He was born at Winget run, Ludlow township, Washington county, Ohio, July 2, 1842, a son of Harvey M. Hendershot, now deceased, and Matilda (Linn) Hendershot, whose home is still in the county of his birth. In the county and township of his birth he became, March 21, 1867, the husband of Lavina E. Powell, Rev. J. S. Covert pronouncing them man and wife. Their children are four: Clara D., born February 8, 1868; Viola I., April 9, 1870; Mary E., June 12, 1873; Carrie N., April 24, 1878. During the war of 1861 Mr. Hendershot served from February 22, 1864, until May 31, 1865, as a member of the 77th Ohio Infantry, Company E. In 1878, with his young family, he made his home in Jackson county, West Virginia. His wife was born in Washington county, Ohio, August 17, 1850, and she is a daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Lenington) Powell, who became residents in Jackson county in 1873. The postoffice address of Brown Hendershot is Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

G. W. HUNTER —is a resident in Ravenswood district, Jackson county, West Virginia, and has made his home here since 1865. He is a Virginian by birth, that event occurring July 12, 1859, in Wetzel county, then included within the territory of Virginia, but now one of the counties of West Virginia. His parents are Joseph and Sarah Jane (Matheny) Hunter, who came with him to Jackson county. His father is engaged in farming, and in the duties of farm life. G. W. assists when not occupied with professional
engagements. He has prepared himself for the labors of a teacher, and in his chosen calling has already achieved eminent success. He may be addressed through the postoffice at Sandy, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH JOHNSON — is a son of Thomas and Anna Maria (Ridgeway) Johnson, who took up their residence in what is now Jackson county, West Virginia, in the year 1850. He was born in this county, in 1861, and has received an education qualifying him for the profession of teaching in which he has successfully engaged. His first school was taught in this county, when he was eighteen years old, near Sandyville. In 1880 he was engaged in teaching at Portland, Meigs county, Ohio. He has also successfully engaged in the work of canvassing. He may be addressed at Sandy, Jackson county, West Virginia.

J. WILLIAM LAMBERT — son of Nathan J. and Jemima (Boner) Lambert, was born in Randolph county, Virginia, January 2, 1850. In the State and county of his birth, October 25, 1870, the Rev. J. William Lambert was united in wedlock with Susan M. Schoonover, and in their home four children have been born to bless their union: Nathan J., born April 4, 1872; Flavius W., January 10, 1874; Harry B., January 23, 1880; Lillie L., August 13, 1881. Lillie L. departed this life February 5, 1883. Susan M., daughter of Jackson L. and Jemima (Skidmore) Schoonover, was born in Randolph county, Virginia, January 14, 1851. Mr. Lambert united with the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, March 21, 1839. Their seven children present the following genealogical record: William F., born March 14, 1840, died April 14, 1842; Elias A., December 17, 1841, lives in Jackson county, West Virginia; Matthew C., September 23, 1843, lives in Ravenswood, this county; Harriet, September 20, 1845, lives in this county; Brice, June 3, 1847, died April 3, 1851; Eli, April 22, 1849, lives in this county; Thomas K., December 11, 1851, resides in Allen county, Ohio. Elias A. was corporal in Company I, 11th Virginia Infantry, war of 1861, and Matthew C. served as drummer in the same regiment. Nicholas and Elizabeth (Goodlin) Porter, who settled in Jackson county in 1849, were the parents of Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Leathem. James Leathem's parents were Elias Leathem, born in 1780, and Susanna (Maxwell) Leathem, born August 5, 1793. His mother died in Jefferson county, Ohio, November 1, 1840, and his father accompanied him when he came to Jackson county in 1850, and here died July 5, 1866. At the date of their settlement here Ravenswood was a village of seven or eight houses, and the road passing the farm where Mr. Leathem located was the only one leading to Ripley, county-seat of Jackson county. The Ravenswood district school house was not built until 1867. James Leathem has been twenty-one years road surveyor in Jackson county, served one year as constable, and was supervisor of county court, 1867-8. He may be addressed at Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN LEWIS — son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Brookover) Lewis, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1820. Later in life his parents settled in Monongalia county, West Virginia, and in 1845, the subject of this sketch cast his fortunes in with the people of Jackson county. In Meigs county, Ohio, December 3, 1843, he wedded Sarah M. Rose, and their children are four living and three deceased, the living children in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis. These children were born: Harriet M., November 18, 1849, died January 25, 1868; Elizabeth M., August 11, 1851, died July 15, 1853; John S., December 24, 1854; Charles H., December 3,
1859; Melissa A., September 13, 1862; David F., October 16, 1865; Addie, June 8, 1867, died May 8, 1868. John R. and Annie (Cox) Rose, the parents of Mrs. Lewis, were raised near the city of New York, and married in New York State. They removed to Greene county, Pennsylvania, where their daughter Sarah M. was born March 25, 1826. At a later date they went to Monroe county, Ohio, and from there to Dane county, Wisconsin, where Mrs. Rose died. Mr. Rose then returned to Ohio, settling in Meigs county, which was his home until his death, April 12, 1878. Farming is the occupation of Benjamin Lewis, and his address is Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

James Evans McGlothlin—a native of the “Buckeye State,” was born in Chester, Meigs county, July 14, 1854. In 1874 he came to Jackson county, West Virginia, and in this county, at Ravenswood, he was united in marriage with Maggie L. Petty on the 6th of June, 1876. Their children are four: Clarence E., born March 13, 1877; Dana R., January 29, 1879; Joseph H., September 28, 1880; Nellie, April 10, 1882. Maggie L. Petty was born in Marion county, then part of Virginia, January 10, 1859, and in 1868 she accompanied her parents, Joseph Allen Petty and Sarah (Satterfield) Petty, to Jackson county, they taking up their residence in this county in that year. Nathaniel Miller McGlothlin and Harriet (Ware) McGlothlin became residents in Jackson county in 1878, and in the same year James E. McGlothlin took charge of the Ravenswood News as junior member of the firm of McGlothlin Brothers. They purchased the paper from the widow of the late A. J. McMillen, and the office was already owned by the senior member of the present firm, C. E. McGlothlin. In 1881 Postmaster-General James appointed James E. McGlothlin postmaster, and he is still filling the position at Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

John Plummer McGrew—was a son of John and Susan (Deyarman) McGrew, and was born in Jackson county, May 8, 1848. In Clifton, Mason county, West Virginia, in 1869, he was united in marriage with Eugenia M., daughter of William P. and Mary C. (Dudding) Shank. She was born November 22, 1850, in Winfield, Putnam county, West Virginia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McGrew are four, all living in the home of their parents in Ravenswood district. They were born: Florence E., July 28, 1870; John William, January 25, 1872; Freddie Guy, July 22, 1876; Emmet S. Clair, December 18, 1880. During the war between the States, John P. McGrew served as a member of Company E, 7th Virginia Cavalry. By occupation he is a miller and millwright, and his address is Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

William H. Matheny—born in Marion county, Virginia, April 3, 1825, was a son of Noah Matheny, who was born in Preston county, Virginia, in 1786. Noah Matheny removed to Marion county while it was still part of Monongalia county, and continued to reside there until his death, January 2, 1882, at the good old age of ninety-six years. In Wetzel county, Virginia, October 7, 1852, Rev. James G. West joined in wedlock William H. Matheny and Drusilla A. Morgan, and their children were: Sarah A., born in September, 1853, died June 2, 1854; John W., born July 1, 1855, died May 27, 1862; Mary B. (Price), August 23, 1858, lives in Meigs county, Ohio; Charles N., June 27, 1861; Susanna, January 14, 1864; Martha J., October 10, 1866—these three living at home. Drusilla A., wife of Mr. Matheny, was born in Wetzel county, September 25, 1826, a daughter of Morgan and Susanna (Martin) Morgan. Her father was the second son of Col. Morgan, who served under Washington in the war of 1776, and the mother of Morgan Morgan was Drusilla, daughter of Dennis Springer, who died near Winchester, Virginia, in 1765. The Morgan brothers resided in that portion of Monongalia county which is now part of Marion, and in their lives had many of those frontier experiences with the red man which will be found sketched elsewhere in this Encyclopedia. In 1865, William H. Matheny became a resident in Jackson county. He is by occupation a farmer, and in the cultivation of his estate he is
assisted by his son Charles N. in the intervals of his engagements as a teacher. The postoffice of the family is at Sandy, Jackson county, West Virginia.

ISIAH P. PARSONS — was born March 22, 1850, on Trace fork of Sand creek, Ravenswood district, Jackson county, a son of Charles and Eliza J. (Sands) Parsons. His father is one of the substantial men of Jackson county, and highly esteemed here. During the war between the States, Charles Parsons served as a member of Capt. George S. Kennedy’s State scouts. William and Irene (Mitchell) Huffman are the parents of Margaret A., wife of Isiah P. Parsons. She was born in 1850, in what is now Barbour county, West Virginia, and the Rev. D. Warren officiated at the marriage rite when she was joined in wedlock with the subject of this sketch, in Jackson county. June 26, 1879, was the date of the marriage, and it has been blessed with one son, Chester J., born September 7, 1880. Educated for a teacher, Mr. Parsons alternates the duties of that profession with the labors of a farm life. He is also at this time serving as a notary public. Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia, is his address.

CHARLES R. POLING — pursues the double avocations of farming and teaching in Jackson county, West Virginia, with his residence in Ravenswood district, where his parents, Edward and Ann E. (Rankin) Poling, made their home in 1859. They came to this county from Allegany county, Maryland, but their son Charles R., subject of this sketch, was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1843. He had one brother, H. L. Poling, who served three years in the 1861 war, from 1862 until peace was declared. H. L. was a participant in the battle of Cloyd Mountain, West Virginia, and was in all the engagements of the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and was present at the surrender at the close of the war. He was a member of Company I, 11th Virginia Infantry. He is now a minister of the United Brethren Church, Parkersburg Annual Conference, which he joined in 1870. He served the following congregations: Pennsborough circuit, Parkersburg circuit, Mannington circuit, Buckhannon Station, Hartford City Station, West Columbia Station, and others. The postoffice address of Charles R. Poling is Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

SOLOMON B. POWELL — was born on Buffalo fork of Wills creek, in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 4th day of April, 1821. He was a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Piatt) Powell, whose last days were passed in Washington county, Ohio. In Washington county, Ohio, September 14, 1843, Solomon B. Powell was joined in wedlock with Elizabeth Lemington, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, July 18, 1825. She was a daughter of Elias O. and Mary (Bowers) Lemington, who died in Washington county, Ohio. The twelve children of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon B. Powell have the following record: Mary J., born September 29, 1844, lives at Beatty’s run, this county; Martha A., August 7, 1846, lives at Wurtland, Greenup county, Kentucky; Francis M., September 10, 1848, died August 18, 1873; Levina E., August 17, 1850, lives at Hemlock, in this county; Sarah E., April 27, 1852, lives at Road Hand, this county; James M., March 8, 1854, died February 8, 1862; John A., April 7, 1856, died August 19, 1879; Matilda A., August 11, 1858, resides at Oak Ridge, this county; Nancy M., May 26, 1860, died February 24, 1861; Emma A., July 24, 1862, lives at home; William J., June 7, 1864, lives at home; Josiah R., October 13, 1866, died January 14, 1879. Mr. Powell first resided in Guernsey county, and removed in 1823 to Monroe county, and in 1833 to Washington county, all in Ohio. In 1873 he came to Jackson county, West Virginia, settling upon a farm in Ravenswood district. He receives his mail in the town of Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

T. B. RANKIN — born in Marshall county, Virginia, December 17, 1843, was a son of John and Eliza A. (Fish) Rankin, who in 1855 took up their residence with the people of Jackson county. In this county, then, he has passed his life since his twelfth year, except for the years he spent in the Federal army, as a member of
Company I, 11th Virginia Infantry. He enlisted in this regiment and company on the 14th of August, 1862, and shared its fortunes until the end of the civil conflict. In Jackson county, on the 1st of April, 1868, the Rev. H. L. Poling, officiating clergyman, united in wedlock T. B. Rankin and Serena A. Lane, and they have made their home in Ravenswood district, where, as a farmer and mechanic, the time of Mr. Rankin is spent. The children of T. B. Rankin are: Marlin L., born October 12, 1870; Edgar J., July 1, 1872, and Otta B., July 3, 1878. His wife was born in Jackson county, February 14, 1852, and she was a daughter of Bartlett and Emily (Rice) Lane, who were natives of Jackson county. T. B. Rankin's postoffice address is Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

HENRY ROWLEY — was born in Seneca county, New York, in Nevada township, June 7, 1809. William and Elizabeth (Vanziel) Rowley were his parents, and with them he came to the locality where he now resides in the year 1820. The country was then in a pioneer stage of settlement, and was a part of Mason county, Virginia, the county of Jackson having been erected since that date. The first pair of boots made in Jackson county were made by the father of Henry Rowley, for one John Nesseldroad, the greatest hunter in the State. Henry Rowley married Amanda Buffington, of Buffingtons Island, Jackson county, May 26, 1831, and she died November 5, 1878. Their children were: Joseph, born October 18, 1831, lives in Adams county, Ohio; G. C., August 26, 1833, lives in Jackson county; Magdalene, March 3, 1836, resides in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Cloe, August 11, 1838; Nancy C., February 14, 1842, died February 10, 1847; Henry C., May 25, 1844, lives in this county; William A., March 26, 1846, died February 7, 1864; Elizabeth, May 29, 1849, died January 11, 1850; Nancy L. V., March 12, 1853, lives in Cattaraugus county, New York, and James, May 19, 1860, lives in Jackson county. In the 1861 war, Joseph V. was lieutenant in Company E, 9th West Virginia Infantry, Union service, and William was a member of the same company. William died of injuries received in the service. Grosvenor C. was a member of the 11th West Virginia Infantry, Company K, and was wounded and made prisoner at Lynchburg. Henry C. served in Company F, 4th West Virginia Infantry. In Racine, Meigs county, Ohio, Henry Rowley wedded Mary, daughter of George W. and Mary Ann (Bondinot) Bell, July 31, 1879. Her parents still reside in Meigs county, where she was born April 4, 1825. She was a widow at the time of her marriage with Mr. Rowley and the mother of: Letitia A. and Walter D. Homes, the former born September 12, 1847, and residing at Point Pleasant, Mason county, West Virginia, and the latter, born July 19, 1849, residing at the same place. A daughter of her first marriage, Florence L., born April 12, 1852, died November 6, 1858. Mr. Rowley was supervisor of roads in Jackson county for nineteen consecutive years during the time when the roads were being opened up, and they could exact daily work of that officer, if desired. He is a farmer, with his postoffice address at Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

HENRY CLAY ROWLEY — one of the farming residents of Ravenswood district, Jackson county, West Virginia, was born in the county, on Sand creek, Grant district, in 1844, a son of Henry and Amanda (Buffington) Rowley. July 15, 1861, Henry C. Rowley enlisted in Company F, 4th West Virginia Infantry, and at a later date was transferred to the 8th Missouri, where he served eighteen months, receiving his discharge in August, 1864. He was a participant in the battles of Black Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Resecca, Dallas, Tusculum, and all the battles of Sherman's march to the sea. September 25, 1864, Henry C. Rowley and Sarah M. Morehouse were united in marriage, and their union has been blessed with seven children, all living at home, born: Josephine, August 30, 1865; Bazzette, June 14, 1867; Warren T., March 8, 1870; Nellie, June 24, 1872; Claude D., November 28, 1874; Romana, August 30, 1877; Henry H., October 14, 1879. Sarah M. Morehouse was born in Allegany county, New York, August 8, 1844, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Lives) Morehouse. They came to Jackson county about 1850, and her marriage
was in this county, on Sand creek. Henry C. Rowley receives his mail at Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

CHARLES REDDING—was born near Punxsutawney, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1819. In the State and county of his birth, October 17, 1836, he wedded Elizabeth Blose, who was born in Westmoreland county, near Greensburg, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1815. The genealogical record of their children is: Sarah Ann, born June 26, 1837, lives at Middleport, Meigs county, Ohio; Lucinda, August 28, 1840, lives in Jackson county, West Virginia; Margaret, April 5, 1842, lives in Indiana county, Pennsylvania; William H., April 16, 1844, and James E., January 18, 1846, live in this county; Nancy E., June 11, 1848, lives in Wirt county, West Virginia; Charles Scott, June 5, 1850, lives in Roane county, West Virginia; Samuel G., May 16, 1852, lives in East Brady, Clarion county, Pennsylvania; Clara, October 18, 1855; Ora L., June 25, 1857, lives in Jackson county. Charles Redding enlisted at Wirt C. H., in July, 1861, for service in the Union army during the war between the States. He was a member of the 1st West Virginia Cavalry, and took part in all the battles of that regiment, among them: Bull Run, Winchester, Petersburg, Hunter's raid, and Appomattox. He was serving his second term of enlistment when the war closed. The oldest of his sons, William H., enlisted in 1862, at the age of eighteen, and served until the close of the war. Samuel and Barbara (Newcome) Redding were the parents of Charles Redding, and his wife was a daughter of George and Sarah (Walton) Blose. The parents of both passed their last days in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. In 1881 Charles Redding, with his family settled on a farm in this district, and they receive their mail at Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

REV. THOMAS H. RYMER—son of John and Margaret (Beverage) Rymer, was born in Highland county, Virginia, in 1842. In Middleport, Meigs county, Ohio, in 1869, he was joined in wedlock with Allie E. Hover. She was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1840, a daughter of David H. and Elizabeth (Frane) Hover. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rymer were born: A son, in 1870; Fidelia E., 1871; Thomas E., 1875; John F., 1879; Ora L., 1882. The Rev. Thomas H. Rymer has been engaged in the work of the ministry for sixteen years. He traveled in Mason county for six years, five years in Ritchie county, this State, and in 1877 he came to Jackson county, where he has since been diligent in his Master's service. His address is Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

PHILOTES STANLEY—son of David and Hannah (Richards) Stanley, was born in Jackson county, October 15, 1831. During the war between the States, he served as a member of Company F, 4th West Virginia Cavalry, enlisting at Ravenswood, in September, 1863. In Jackson county, February 12, 1873, he wedded Romana, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Russell) Wilkins, and widow of a Mr. Blackburn. She was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1830, and her parents are now residents in Columbiana county, Ohio. The first marriage of Philotes Stanley was consummated February 12, 1855, when Harriet Matilda Runnion became his wife. She died October 16, 1871, leaving one son, who is now living in Jackson county, Samuel N., born April 15, 1856. The first marriage of the present Mrs. Stanley resulted in the birth of eight children, namely: William F. Blackburn, born July 21, 1852, resides in Wellsville, Ohio; Rachel R., August 15, 1854, lives in Meigs county, Ohio; Joseph M., October 29, 1856, lives in Jackson county, West Virginia; Thomas H., January 15, 1859, died same day; James M., January 13, 1860; Ann E., March 25, 1863; John S., September 15, 1865; Harry A., April 15, 1871—the last named living with his mother. The father of Philotes Stanley was born in Jackson county in 1802, and his early years were spent as a keel boatman on the Ohio; later in life he engaged in the mercantile business in Louisville, Kentucky, and while endeavoring to close out his business there he was ruthlessly murdered by assassins, and his body sunk in the river. Philotes Stanley is conducting a
farm in Ravenswood district, with his postoffice at Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

OTHO M. STONE — born on Mill creek, Jackson county, March 7, 1856, and Leilia F. Douglas, born in the same county, near the mouth of Mill creek, November 25, 1858, were joined in wedlock at the bride's residence, the Rev. W. M. Weekly officiating clergyman. They were married on the twenty-first anniversary of the bride's birth, November 25, 1879, and they have now two children: Bertha May, born January 7, 1881, and Homer H., born August 28, 1882. Calvin and Jennette (Brownell) Douglas were the parents of Mrs. Stone, and Otho M. Stone was the son of Elias and Ollie Ann (Shinn) Stone, the former born in Jackson county in 1832, and the latter born in this county in 1835. George Stone, grandfather of Otho M., was one of the pioneers of this locality. He came from Greene county, Pennsylvania, to take up his residence on the banks of Mill creek in 1817. He was one of the first squires of the county, and was among the first sheriffs of Jackson county. In starting for himself in life, Otho M. Stone was first engaged in teaching. His first school was at Mt. Olive, this county, his next term at Pleasant Hill, the third at Union, and the fourth and last at Pine Hill, which was his home school. He taught in all four years, and then embarked on a mercantile career. He is dealing in dry goods, notions, hardware, queensware, tinware, cutlery, and the various articles that stock a well-kept store of miscellany suited to the trade he commands. He sells cheap for cash or produce, and all who come to Silverton will do well to remember and investigate the cheap and reliable goods of Otho M. Stone, merchant and postmaster of Silverton, Jackson county, West Virginia.

B. F. WEST — is one of the substantial young farmers of Ravenswood district, Jackson county, West Virginia, and is a native of this county, born on Sand creek, December 15, 1852. Andrew J. and Lydia (Kyle) West, his parents, were also born in Jackson county. At the residence of Michael Kouns, in this county, November 16, 1871, Rev. A. J. McMillion spoke the words which linked in one the lives of B. F. West and Mary C., daughter of Michael and Maty (Kouns) Kouns. She was born May 17, 1847, in Mason county, this state, and came to Jackson county with her parents when they settled here in 1856. Charles G., the oldest of the children of Mr. and Mrs. West, was born June 28, 1872, and died August 28 of the same year. They have three children who brighten their home: Archie H., born November 17, 1873; Mary E., November 14, 1875; Georgie K., January 9, 1880. The grandfather of B. F. West was among the pioneer settlers of Jackson county, and his memory is still revered by those who remember his connection with its early settlement. Andrew J. West lost his wife in 1867, she dying at the age of 45 years, and his death was in 1874, at the age of 55 years. B. F. West's postoffice address us Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

CALVIN MARVIN WEST — was a son of Thomas and Mary (Flesher) West, who became residents in what is now Jackson county, West Virginia, when it was a part of the frontier lands of Virginia,
1811. He was here born, at Parchment Valley, Jackson county, January 17, 1819, grew to manhood, was married and entered upon the labors of a farmer in Ravenswood district. His wedded life began October 4, 1837, when Phebe Curry became his wife, and their children have the following record: J. W., born May 5, 1839, and R. N., March 1, 1841, live in Jackson county; Mary Ann, September 13, 1842, deceased; T. B. June 9, 1844, lives in this county; A. J., March 2, 1846, lives in Mason county, West Virginia; A. G., October 4, 1847, lives in Nebraska; W. C. April 30, 1850, lives in Kentucky; Julia A., February 13, 1852, lives in Mason county, West Virginia; Elizabeth A., February 5, 1854, lives in Harrison county, West Virginia; Annie F., August 28, 1856, lives in Jackson county. Three of these sons were participants in the civil strife; Andrew J. and Robert as members of Company K, 11th Virginia Infantry; J. B. was first a member of the 9th Virginia Infantry, and afterward of the 4th Virginia Cavalry. Calvin M. West filled satisfactorily the office of poor overseer, 1860–1875. In 1842 he settled on his present farm one and three-quarters miles back from Ravenswood, when settlements round about were comparatively scarce. Then a wagon road was an unknown thing, but settlement has so increased that now a hundred wagons pass daily. He receives his mail at Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

CORNELIUS G. ARCHER — has joined the avocations of farmer and teacher and is pursuing both in Grant district, Jackson county, West Virginia. He is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Harris) Archer, and his birth was in Noble county, Ohio, the date July 25, 1854. His residence, as well as that of his parents, has been in Jackson county since 1873. He has been six years following the profession of a teacher, and has received five No. 1 certificates. His mail is received through the postoffice at Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM C. BARLOW — was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, April 17, 1840. During the 1861 war he entered the service of his country as a member of Company I, 25th Ohio Infantry, serving from June 25, 1861, until January 6, 1862, when he was discharged for disability, February 22, 1864, he re-enlisted in the same company, and served until the end of the war. In Noble county, Ohio, December 3, 1870, he was joined in marriage with his present wife, Sarah J., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Floyd) Baker. She was born in Monroe county, Ohio, May 1, 1840, and the children of her marriage with Mr. Barlow are: Mary I., born April 16, 1872; Levi L., November 28, 1873; Violet, October 25, 1875; Lilly F., October 8, 1877; Perry G., April 18, 1880. Mrs. Barlow's children by a former marriage with David McLowe are: Susan, born January 13, 1859; James F., April 17, 1861, lives in Ohio. The first wife of William C. Barlow was Margaret A. Kinsey, born July 31, 1845, a daughter of Lorenzo D. and Nancy (McVay) Kinsey. She wedded Mr. Barlow June 14, 1863, and died August 18, 1868, leaving two children: Etta C., born November 25, 1864, married James Burke, of Grand district; Laura V., April 18, 1866, married Benj. Cheuvront, of this district. In farming and work at the carpenter's bench the time of Mr. Barlow is actively employed, and his address is Lockhart, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JOHN P. BURKE — son of John and Julia A. (Thompson) Burke, was born February 4, 1833, in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, now part of West Virginia. Lizzie M. Harpold was born in Meigs county, Ohio, January 23, 1842, and her parents are Henry and Hester H. (Roush) Harpold. In the State and county of her birth, upon the 1st of November, 1874, were spoken the words joining the life of Lizzie M. Harpold with that of John P. Burke. Two sons have been born in the home their marriage established, as follows: John E., May 20, 1876, and George O., July 4, 1878. In the year 1878, with his little family, John P. Burke settled in Grant district, this county, and entered upon the cultivation of a farm here. He may be addressed through the postoffice at Wiseburg, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JAMES M. CHEUVRON — is a son of Isaac and Catherine (Childers)
Cheuvront, who became residents in Jackson county in 1839. In this county he was born June 17, 1848, and here his wedded life began, February 22, 1874. On that day Bedelia Archer became his life’s partner, and in the years that have ensued their home has witnessed five births and two deaths. Their first child was born March 4, 1875, and died April 6, 1875; Amy E., was born September 18, 1876, and she died December 1, 1876. The three younger children are: Harvey O., born October 14, 1877; Ara Ann, July 22, 1880; Raymond A., April 17, 1882. Jacob and Elizabeth (Sadler) Archer, who settled in Jackson county in 1873, are the parents of Bedelia, wife of Mr. Cheuvront, but she was born in Noble county, Ohio, February 2, 1856. During the war between the States, James M. Cheuvront was a member of Company F, 4th Virginia Cavalry, enlisting in July, 1863, and receiving discharge in March, 1864. In February, 1865, he enlisted again in Company F, 7th Virginia Cavalry, serving until August, 1865. He owns and carries on a good farm in Grant district, and his postoffice address is Lockhart, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JAMES COCHRAN — son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ford) Cochran, was born September 19, 1806, in Marion county, then in Virginia. His first marriage was on the 2d of December, 1828, when Amanda Brumage became his wife. Their children were seven, with the following record: Joseph N., born November 16, 1829, died June 24, 1864; Minerva E., July 16, 1833, lives in this county; Nathaniel C., August 28, 1836, lives in Marion county, West Virginia; Mary J., February 1, 1851, died September 7, 1876; William H., August 11, 1842, died June 7, 1865; James A., April 1, 1845, and Winfield S., November 9, 1849, live in Grant district. Nathaniel, William H. and James A. were Federal soldiers in the war between the States. The first-named was in Malsby’s battery, serving three years, and the other two were six months members of the 4th West Virginia Cavalry. The mother of these children was born February 6, 1812, and died June 15, 1853. At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1857, James Cochran again wedded, and the wife of his choice was Margaret M., daughter of John and Mary (Magathan) Campbell. She was born in Kentucky on the 9th of November, 1826. James Cochran has been a man of great industry in the avocations of farming and carpenter work, and is now enjoying a serene and well-earned repose. His address is Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

DAVID S. COLEMAN, JR. — was born in St. Genevieve county, Missouri, August 8, 1854, and in the year of his birth his parents, David S. and Maria (McPike) Coleman, took up their residence among the people of Jackson county, then a part of Virginia. In the State of his birth, and in Washington county, January 22, 1878, David S. Coleman was wedded with Ella C. McPike, and they made their home in Grant district, Jackson county, West Virginia, where Mr. Coleman follows the occupations of a farming life. Their children were three: Tony C., born December 29, 1879; Edith, May 30, 1881; Carl D., December 30, 1882. Ella C. McPike was born in Bollinger county, Missouri, on the 27th of January, 1856, and is a daughter of James and Ann (Woolford) McPike. The postoffice address of David S. Coleman is Muses Bottom, Jackson county, West Virginia.

THOMAS COLEMAN — was born at Letart Falls, Virginia, June 22, 1801, a son of James and Nancy (Anderson) Coleman. At the age of two years he was orphaned, and from that time until he was fourteen he lived with an uncle. He was then apprenticed at the blacksmithing trade, worked at it a year, then went as cook on a riverboat. He rose to push-hand, then to captain, purchased a farm for which he was to pay in salt, and did pay, so that, at the age of 21 years, he was the owner of a good farm. He has climbed the ladder until he now owns 3,000 acres of rich farming land, mostly in Muses Bottom. He built a fine brick church on his land, and gave ground for a grave-yard, about which he built a block-stone wall which will last for ages. He has contended with many hardships, labored hard, done good to all about him, and kept together and raised a large family of children, laying by
enough to give each a good home. His grandfather was among those sturdy pioneers to whom the Virginias owe so much, and in frontier days did garrison duty at Fort Pitt, Wheeling, Marietta, and Belleville. He was finally murdered by Indians at the Falls of Mill Creek, while waiting to cross. More detail of these pioneer adventures elsewhere given in this Encyclopedia. Sarah Roush was born at Letart Falls, Meigs county, Ohio, December 15, 1805, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Sayres) Roush. December 23, 1823, in the place of the bride's nativity, Thomas Coleman and Sarah Roush were united in marriage, and she passed away in death on the 6th of April, 1882, having been the mother of his ten children. These children were born: David S., April, 1827, died July, 1852; Nancy (Roberts), April 11, 1829, lives in this district; Mary A., (Adams), June 27, 1831, died July 7, 1876; Henry R., December, 1833, is now traveling in the West, lecturing in behalf of the Southern Methodist Church, and exhibiting specimens obtained while he was in the Holy Land; Eliza J. (Williams), July 2, 1836, and Thomas B., September, 1838, live in Grant district; Samuel H., February, 1842, died in July, 1848; Virginia (Morgan), July, 1845, lives in Ravenswood district; Maria M. (Morgan), December 25, 1847, and Sarah E., April, 1853, live in Grant district. Thomas Coleman has filled for many years the office of justice of the peace; he was, under the old constitution, appointed by the governor, and has since been elected by the people. He settled in Jackson county in 1830, and during the time of the war which tore the Virginias apart he was postmaster of Muses Bottom holding the position until the close of the war. Farming and stock-raising are his avocations, and his postoffice address is still at Muses Bottom, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JASPER M. COSGROVE — is a native of the “Buckeye State,” born in Meigs county, Ohio, February 18, 1844. But his parents became residents in Jackson county in 1845, and in this county the subject of this sketch grew to manhood and entered upon the duties of life for himself, learning and pursuing the trade of ship-carpenter, and also engaged in the cultivation of a farm of Grant district. He entered into marriage bonds with Cordie Copen, in Elizabeth, Wirt county, West Virginia, December 21, 1873, and one son and one daughter brighten their home; Harry E., born October 29, 1874; and Effie B., born February 6, 1878. Nicholas Congrove, father of Jasper M., was born November, 1817, and his mother, whose maiden name was Ingebeth Taylor, was born November 26, 1822. Thompson R. and Annie M. (Dye) Copen were the parents of the wife of Jasper M. Congrove, and she was born October 19, 1857, in the county in which her marriage took place. Jasper M. Congrove was one year in the Federal service during the war of 1861, a member of Company D, 6th West Virginia Infantry. He receives his mail at Murraysville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

REUBEN W. COOPER — born in Ohio, has lived in Jackson county since the year 1847. He is extensively engaged in the lumber business, dealing in staves and ties, and is the owner of an excellent farm in Grant district. His place of business, to which all correspondence should be addressed, is Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

ISAAC CROSS — son of Isaac and Mary (Buckley) Cross, was born April 11, 1842, in Jackson county, then part of Virginia. His first wife was Anna D. Gandee, born in Jackson county, near Ravenswood, September 13, 1844, a daughter of Levi T. and Cynthia Gandee. Her father is no longer living, and her mother still resides in Ravenswood. The Rev. James Buckley joined in wedlock Isaac Cross and Anna D. Gandee, at the bride's residence in this county. February 5, 1862, and she died November 6, 1874, having been the mother of: Cynthia Ann, born July 4, 1863, died August 3, 1863; Mary Virginia, August 28, 1864, died November 4, 1878; George Washington, September 1, 1865; William Harrison, February 20, 1870; David Isaac, June 3, 1872 — these three are now living in Jackson county. In this county, December 19, 1875, Isaac Cross was united in marriage with Martha Halsey, who was born in Meigs county, Ohio, July 20, 1851, a daughter of Oleroy.
and Mary Ettie (Stewart) Halsey. Their daughter, Lola I., was born August 21, 1876, and died February 28, 1878. They have one little son, Marvin S., born April 20, 1879. John M. and Solomon H. Cross, brothers of Isaac, were soldiers of the civil war, the former in the Federal army, Company K, 11th Virginia Infantry, and the latter in the Confederate service, Company C, 19th Virginia Infantry. He was taken prisoner, sent to Camp Chase for three months, when his brother Isaac obtained his release by a petition signed by Union officers. After returning home, to avoid being again taken prisoner, this time by the Confederates, he entered the Union army, serving in the same company with his brother John. Isaac Cross is a farmer, and his land lies in Grant district, Jackson county, but his postoffice address is Lone Cedar, Wood county, West Virginia.

AARON W. DAVIS, M. D.—son of William and Martha (Wood) Davis, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, September 26, 1828. In the State and county of his birth, September 18, 1853, he was joined in wedlock with Hannah, daughter of John and Delila (Moore) Ward. Their oldest child is living in a home of her own at Murraysville, their second-born died while an infant, and four children still gladden their home. These children are: Martha J. (Kendrew), born July 19, 1854; Edwina E., April 24, 1856, died August 12, 1856; Cassius M., September 11, 1859; Anna J., June 1, 1863; Mary L., September 19, 1868; Lillie V., August 17, 1870. The wife of Dr. Davis was an native of Ohio, born in Belmont county, November 1, 1835. During the war of the States, Dr. Davis enlisted as a private in the Union ranks, serving four months in that capacity in the 3d West Virginia Cavalry, Company H, the date of his enlistment, November, 1862. He was then made first lieutenant, and shortly after assistant surgeon, in which position he was serving at the close of the war. He is now engaged in the professional duties of a practicing physician and surgeon in this and adjoining districts, and his residence and postoffice address is Murraysville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

ROBERT A. DeBUSSEY—was born March 14, 1834, in New York City, but he grew to manhood among the people of Virginia, his parents, Thomas and Sarah (Evans) DeBussey settling with him in Jackson county when he was four years old. In this county he enlisted in 1861, in Company F, 4th Virginia Infantry, serving eighteen months as a private, and the remainder of his three years as a member of the regimental band. In Jackson county, January 26, 1865, he was joined in wedlock with Catherine E. Palmer, who was born in this county, July 24, 1845. Their living children, all residing at home, are seven: Alice, born February 27, 1867; Clarica, December 10, 1870; Henrietta V., February 17, 1873; Sarah, May 16, 1875; Annie, August 6, 1877; Ella, September 16, 1879; Herbert R., February 23, 1882. They have lost one son and one daughter: Clarence, born in Illinois, November 13, 1865, and Emma, born March 18, 1869; Clarence died in Jackson county, April 21, 1866, and Emma on the 2d of October, 1881, in this county. Mr. DeBussey’s wife is a daughter of Herbert R. and Susannah (Neselroad) Palmer. Mr. DeBussey lived for a time in Illinois, leaving here October 16, 1865, and returning April 9, 1866. He is now a prosperous farmer of Grant district, receiving his mail at Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

ANDREW J. FLESHER—engaged in the double avocations of farming and boat-building in Grant district, Jackson county, West Virginia, was born in this county, at Mill Creek, January 2, 1827. Isaac and Elizabeth (Bonnett) Flesher were the parents of Andrew J., and he has been twice married and the father of fourteen children. His first wife was Sarah M., daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Sayres) Weaver. She was born September 15, 1827, and died May 19, 1857. Her marriage with Mr. Flesher was on September 5, 1847, and their children were: Flavius J., born August 27, 1848; Millard F., December 25, 1849; William A., November 13, 1852; Benjamin T., February 15, 1855; Andrew J., February 14, 1857; died September 27, 1857. In Meigs county,
Ohio, July 15, 1858, Andrew J. Flesher wedded Sarah M. Barrett, who was born in Jackson county, Ohio, on Christmas Day, 1840, and is a daughter of Davis K. and Emily S. (Moore) Barrett. The children of Andrew J. and Sarah M. (Barrett) Flesher were born: Isaac N., February 2, 1859; Emily S., April 23, 1861; Mary B., June 10, 1863; Davis K., September 4, 1865; Dolly M., November 6, 1867; Dortha T., November 26, 1869; Charles T., June 28, 1872; Jesse L., September 16, 1874; Harry L., January 9, 1880 — all living in this district, the younger children at home. The postoffice address of Andrew J. Flesher is Murraysville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

FLAVIUS J. FLESHER — is a son of Andrew J. and Sarah M. (Weaver) Flesher, whose record is in a sketch preceding this one. He was born in Jackson county, West Virginia, the date of his birth August 27, 1848, and in this county he was wedded, the date of his marriage October 25, 1868. On that day Nancy C. Congrove became his wife, at Murraysville, and she is the mother of his children, who were born: Nettie M., June 19, 1871; William M., October 22, 1873; Edgar C., May 10, 1876; Taylor, October 22, 1878; Freeman B., March 31, 1881 — all are living at home. Nancy C. Congrove was born in Jackson county, June 16, 1848, a daughter of Nicholas Congrove, who was born in Jackson county, June 16, 1848, and Ingebeth (Taylor) Congrove, born November 26, 1822. Flavius J. Flesher follows the occupation of a ship-carpenter, and receives his mail at Murraysville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

ISAAC N. FLESHER — is a son of Andrew J. and Sarah M. (Barrett) Flesher, whose record is given above. He was born February 2, 1859, while his parents were still residents in Ohio, and he came with them to Jackson county, West Virginia, in 1865. He is well-known in this, the home of his adoption, as a young man of great energy and business ability, and is a river captain and pilot. He is yet unmarried, but means to make some woman a happy wife, when the right time comes. His postoffice address is Murraysville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JAMES V. HALL — is a native of the "Empire State," his birth having occurred in New York, on the 6th of September, 1832, and he was a son of Joseph Y. and Margaret A. (Veley) Hall. In Wirt county, West Virginia, December 24, 1863, James V. Hall and Sarah E. Petty spoke the words which joined in one their future destinies. She was born February 22, 1844, in the county in which her marriage was consummated, and was a daughter of Presley and Drusilla (McKinley) Petty. In 1871, Mr. Hall cast his fortunes in with the people of Jackson county.

SAMUEL FULTON — son of William and Jane (Mills) Fulton, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, July 6, 1835. During the war between the States, he served as a member of Company A, 77th Ohio Infantry, and was promoted through the successive grades of non-commissioned officer from a private, then received commission as second lieutenant, then as first lieutenant, and after holding this office with credit, he was made captain of Company F, same regiment. The date of his enlistment was October 2, 1861, and he served until the close of the war. He has been twice married, his first wife, Ionia Margaret King, dying November 30, 1877. She was born in Belmont county, Ohio, October 8, 1839, and they were married in Monroe county, Ohio, January 19, 1860. Their children were: Elmer E., born December 6, 1861; John C., October 20, 1867; William H., November 19, 1869; Charles D., October 15, 1871; died July 11, 1878; Samuel E., July 16, 1874 — the living children reside with their father. In Jackson county, October 3, 1878, Harriet A. Couplin became the wife of Samuel Fulton, and their children are two: Maggie E., born June 3, 1879, and James G., December 11, 1881. John and Elva (Patterson) Couplin are the parents of Harriet A., wife of Mr. Fulton, and her birth was in Monroe county, Ohio, on the 23d of September, 1851. Samuel Fulton is an expert at the trade of blacksmith, which he follows, but he also devotes much time to take care of his farm. He has lived in Jackson county since 1873, and should be addressed at Topins Grove, Jackson county, West Virginia.
West Virginia, locating on a good farm in Grant district, and all the children of his marriage who are living reside with him. His children were born: Bertha A., August 6, 1865; Drusilla M., January 6, 1866; Margaret V., March 11, 1870; Effie M., August 21, 1872, died September 12, 1872; Francis E., January 2, 1874; Lilly B., December 27, 1876, died August 13, 1879; Jessie E., April 15, 1880, died June 17, 1880; James V., jr., April 1, 1883. James V. Hall may be addressed through the postoffice at Lone Cedar, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM M. HOWELL— son of Pascal W. and Eliza E. (Marpel) Howell, and Elzena Tenant, daughter of Daniel and Martha (Buchanan) Tenant, were united in marriage in Ritchie county, West Virginia, March 22, 1861. Both are natives of what is now West Virginia, his birth having occurred in Barbour county, February 19, 1838, and hers in Monongahela county, March 28, 1844. Their children are eight living and two deceased, who were born: Daniel T., December 4, 1861; Lucy E., May 5, 1863, died August 5, 1865; William T., April 10, 1865, died March 30, 1866; Larkin D., January 29, 1867; John S., May 14, 1869; Marshall W., April 27, 1872; Jasper M., March 1, 1875; Cora A., March 14, 1877; Pascal R., November 20, 1878; Jacob H., September 13, 1880 — all living are in Grant district. William M. Howell enlisted in Company E., 36th Virginia Infantry, Confederate service, in the fall of 1862, and served three years or until the close of the war. In 1880 he became one of the farming residents in Grant district, and his postoffice address is Murraysville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JOHN JARRETT, Sr. — became a resident in Jackson county, West Virginia, in 1873, locating upon a fine farm in Grant district, and engaging in agricultural pursuits, largely devoting his time to the successful handling of good stock. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 10, 1818, a son of Isaac and Mary (Alltop) Jarrett. Sarah Buckby, a native of Ireland, born in March, 1818, became his wife in Belmont county, December 7, 1839. Richard and Cathern (McColm) Buckby were her father and mother. The first born of the children of John and Sarah (Buckby) Jarrett, was named James. His birth was on the 28th of January, 1841, and he entered the United states service during the 1861 war, enlisting in Company 1, 179th Ohio Infantry, September 17, 1864. He was taken sick with the measles, and died at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 28th of November following. Their oldest daughter was Hannah, born February 25, 1843, married a Mr. Peters, and died April 3, 1881. The living children of Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett are nine: Cyrus, born April 15, 1845; Alfred R., April 14, 1847; John H., May 6, 1849; William, May 6, 1851; Sarah A. (Peters), June 31, 1853; Mary E. Seaman), February 19, 1855; Cathern (Seaman), July 3, 1857; Isaiah, March 1, 1860; Emmet E., February 15, 1864. William lives in Wetzel county, this State, Mary E., in Ravenswood district, this county, and the other children in Grant district. John Jarrett's postoffice address is Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

DIXON R. KING — one of the substantial residents in Grant district, Jackson county, West Virginia, became a resident in this county in 1856. He here owns a farm and is by trade a blacksmith. He is at present in the mercantile business at Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, November 25, 1833, and was a son of John and Isabell (McHenry) King. His marriage was consummated in Marshall county, West Virginia, August 29, 1857, and his wife, born October 7, 1836, was a daughter of Anthony Logsdon, her name before marriage Susan A. Logsdon. Mr. and Mrs. King are the parents of: William J., born July 5, 1858; Sarah B. (Boso), May 23, 1860; Carrie D. (Lane), October 29, 1861; Lilly M. (Smith), February 29, 1864. Dixon R. King enlisted in the Federal army, Company 1, 11th West Virginia Infantry, for three years service. After serving nine days as a private he was commissioned first lieutenant, and six months later was promoted captain. In this rank he served out his term of enlistment. From 1865 to 1877, he filled the office of justice of the peace and he was fifteen years member of the
WINFIELD S. KING — born in Monroe county, Ohio, June 29, 1847, was a son of John and Isabella (McHenry) King, who took up their residence in Jackson county in 1856. He grew to manhood in this county, and engaged in the civil strife which was inaugurated in 1861, becoming a member of Company I, 11th Virginia Infantry, November 5, 1861, and serving until honorably discharged in October, 1865. In Jackson county, December 24, 1874, Winfield S. King and Sarah E. Boso were joined in marriage, and their children are four, all living at this time under the parental roof. They were born: Mosel B., September 18, 1875; John N., April 8, 1877; Winfield S., jr., June 29, 1879; Deborah E., August 23, 1881. John A. and Deborah (Mills) Boso were the parents of the wife of Mr. King, and she was born in this county, on the 26th of February, 1857. Winfield S. King owns and carries on a good farm, to which labors he adds the duties of postmaster at Topins Grove, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JONATHAN MOORE — son of Josias and Nancy (Sloan) Moore, is a native of the “Keystone State,” born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1831. He was married in Monroe county, Ohio, October 22, 1854, to his present wife, who was Elizabeth Matlack, daughter of Thomas and Lucretia (Mobley) Matlack. She was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1813, and was named Mary A. Heck. The marriage of William Neptune and Mary A. Heck was consummated in Monroe county, Ohio, June 8, 1832, and the wife died December 1, 1874, having been the mother of thirteen children. They were born, named, and have died or settled in life according to the following record: Emily J. (Moredick), was born February 26, 1833, lives in Lawrence county, Ohio; Anna S. (Moredick), April 29, 1834, died February 29, 1862; John, February 18, 1836, lives in Missouri; Thomas G., January 9, 1838, died in April, 1856; Mary A., December 11, 1840, died June 22, 1862; William H., January 23, 1842, lives in Missouri; Elizabeth G., March 28, 1844, lives in Noble county, Ohio; Sarah, September 21, 1846, lives in Wheeling, West Virginia; Wesley, October 9, 1848, died October 9, 1850; Alfred O., April 19, 1851, lives in Ravenswood district; Lydia C. (Smith), September 24, 1853, lives in Lawrence county, Ohio; David S., March 29, 1856, lives in this district; Margaret C., May 1, 1859, died February 28, 1869. Those of the family residing at home receive their mail at Wiseburg, Jackson county, West Virginia.

CHARLES J. RECTOR — born October 20, 1848, in Wirt county, now part of West Virginia, was a son of Steptoe and Elizabeth (Sherman)
ELIHU J. ROBINSON — is a farmer and a justice of the peace in Grant district, Jackson county, West Virginia. He became a resident in this county in 1878, and so far gained the esteem of the people among whom he cast his lot that in 1880 he was elected to the official position he now holds, for the term of four years. He was born in Noble county, Ohio, October 5, 1850, a son of William and Jane (Morris) Robinson. In the county and State of his birth, December 10, 1873, Nancy D. Devol became his wife. She was born in Noble county, Ohio, September 13, 1850, and her parents, long well-known and highly esteemed residents in that county, were Levi and Elizabeth (Young) Devol. One son and one daughter have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson: Nellie M., May 18, 1876, and Frank M., June 10, 1879. Elihu J. Robinson's postoffice address is Lockhart, Jackson county, West Virginia.

PATRICK H. SLAVEN — was born October 29, 1856, when Jackson county, in which his birth occurred, was a part of Old Virginia. He is a son of John W. and Mary (Cline) Slaven, who cast their fortunes in with the people of Jackson county in 1845. In Monroe county, Ohio, July 7, 1860, was born Addie, daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary (Boothe) Johnson. With her parents she came to Jackson county in 1872, and in this county, at Ravenswood, on the 14th of June, 1882, were spoken the words which linked her life with that of Patrick H. Slaven. Although giving some of his time to the pursuits of an agricultural life, Mr. Slaven is devoted to the work of his profession, which is teaching. He entered upon the duties of an instructor in 1874, and since that time has taught eight terms, with five No. 1 certificates. His wife, who began teaching in 1878, has taught four terms, receiving four No. 1 certificates. Patrick H. Slaven may be addressed at Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM W. SLAVEN — is a native of Virginia, born in Pocahontas county, March 29, 1829. William and Margaret (Woodell) Slaven, his parents, came with him to Jackson county in 1845. His father is now one of the
oldest men in the county, his birth having occurred July 1, 1798. At Ravenswood, in this county, on the 24th of November, 1853, William W. Slaven became the husband of Fidelia Warth. Their four children were born: Laura E. (Kager), November 5, 1854; Mary A. (McCown), March 7, 1857; Charles S., September 24, 1860; Frances L. (McCown), May 22, 1863. The only son died November 17, 1877, the oldest daughter lives in Roane county, this State, and the other two daughters in homes of their own in this district. Fidelia, wife of Mr. Slaven, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, November 22, 1881. Her father, Robert Warth, was born October 30, 1800, and her mother, whose maiden name was Mary O. Johnson, was born July 11, 1810. Farming is the occupation of William W. Slaven, Grant district his place of residence, and his postoffice address is Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

NOAH STAATS — was born October 23, 1804, in what is now Wood county, West Virginia. He was a son of Elijah and Margaret (Atkier) Staats, long since deceased. In 1810, bringing their six-year old son with them, Elijah and Margaret (Atkier) Staats became residents in Jackson county, and a part of Virginia. Here the subject of this sketch has passed the larger part of his life, and in Grant district where he engaged in farming for many years, he is spending the last days of his life. His marriage was consummated in Meigs county, Ohio, Harriet Bradfield becoming his wife there, on the 10th of May, 1832. She was a daughter of Zachariah and Mary (Wells) Bradfield, and was born March 13, 1833. Noah Staats, filled the office of justice of the peace in his township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Staats have the following record: Henrietta (Rardon), born March 13, 1833, and Mary A. E. (Morehouse), born August 16, 1835, live in Grant district; Margaret (Lobdill) born May 19, 1837, died January 19, 1875; Rowena (Rardon), born June 19, 1839, and Eliza (Smith), born February 25, 1841, live in this district; Sarah A. (Woods), born August 7, 1842, and Rebecca C. (Lee), born August 21, 1844, live in Ravenswood district, this county; Joseph Y., born April 26, 1847, lives in this district; Charles W., born May 4, 1849, lives in Illinois; Harriet M. (Buckley), born August 5, 1853, lives in Grant district. Those of the family living on the homestead receive their mail at Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH SAFREED — was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1820, and came to Jackson county in 1845, with his parents, John L. and Elizabeth (Henicks) Safreed, September 16, 1847, he married Margaret Derenburger, who was born in 1831, and died November 4, 1875. Their children were eleven: Joshua, born May 30, 1849, died April 17, 1879; Hannah, born May 7, 1851; Nathan, deceased; Mary, born January 7, 1850, deceased; William T., July 15, 1857; George W., Christmas Day, 1859; Samuel F., June 4, 1863; Newman, June 3, 1865, died June 9, 1866; Virena B., April 28, 1867; Cornelia V., May 29, 1870; Margaret C., November 21, 1873, died January 14, 1874. At Hockingport, Athens county, Ohio, May 16, 1878, Joseph Safreed was united in marriage with Hannah J. Williams, and they have one son, Charles L., born April 11, 1879. Hannah J. Williams was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, October 15, 1842, a daughter of Thomas L. and Catherine (Carpenter) Williams. The occupation of Joseph Safreed in farming, his land lying in Grant district, and his postoffice address being Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

GEORGE STEELE — was born September 1, 1829, in Wood county, then part of Old Virginia. Jackson county was then a part of Virginia also, as it was in 1852, when George Steele settled here. In this county, February 15, 1852, he married Amy Lockhart, who was born in Jackson county on the 6th of June, 1834. They have eight children, who were born: Sarah F., June 2, 1853; James H., March 29, 1856, died October 15, 1873; Walter S., August 4, 1858; David B., February 26, 1862, died March 6, 1866; Julia V., September 4, 1865; Dora M., January 20, 1868; Samuel S., April 26, 1872;
Calvin L., May 27, 1874. Walter S. has made a home for himself in this district, and the other living children are with their parents. George Steele was a Union soldier, war of 1861, entering Company I, 11th West Virginia Infantry, in 1862, and serving until the close of the war. In September, 1864, at the battle of Winchester, he was wounded in the right arm, shattering the bone. He is now drawing a pension of $12.00 per month. James and Catherine (Blosser) Steele were the parents of George Steele, and his wife was a daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Shepherd) Lockhart, who settled in Jackson county in 1826. The postoffice address of George Steele is Wiseburg, Jackson county, West Virginia, and his occupation is farming.

REV. JABEZ SWIGER — son of Jesse and Cassandra (Brown) Swiger, was born March 8, 1828, in Harrison, now one of the counties of West Virginia. In the same county, on New Years Day, 1829, was born Abigail J. Harbert, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Rittenhouse) Harbert. The marriage rite joined in one, the lives of Jabez Swiger and Abigail J. Harbert, on the 9th of November, 1848, this event occurring in the county in which both were born. Joy and sorrow have visited their home in the birth of seven children and the death of three of them The deceased children were: Sarah A., Hattie A. (Boso), and Martha M. Of the living children three: Irvin A., Samantha C. (Orum), and Alice L. (Petty) are happily established in homes of their own in this county, and the remaining child, Jennie H., is living at home. With his grandparents also lives Charles W. Boso, son of their deceased daughter Hattie A. Rev. Jabez Swiger has made his home in Jackson county since 1864, and is here engaged in the work of the ministry and in the cultivation of the homestead on which, with his little family, he is settled in Grant district. He receives his mail at Muses Bottom, Jackson county, West Virginia.

BRICE S. VANHORN — born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 28, 1830, came to Jackson county when he was four years of age. His parents were Samuel and Maria L. (Messer) Vanhorn. The former died when Brice S. was but seven months old. Mrs. Vanhorn married Miles Jacoby and settled in this district in 1834 on a tract of land containing 2,019 acres, known as the Isbourn Survey. Mrs. Jacoby died in August, 1880. Mr. Jacoby is now living in Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia, where Mrs. Jacoby died. Brice S. Vanhorn’s wedded life began January 2, 1851, when Sarah J. Mills became his wife in Wood county, this State. They were married by Rev. Rathborn, preacher in charge of Methodist Episcopal Church (South). She was born in Belmont county, Ohio, January 2, 1828, a daughter of William and Martha E. (Brooks) Mills. The first-born child of Mr. and Mrs. Brice S. Vanhorn, was Louisa F., whose married name is Karr, and who makes her home in this county at Jackson Court-house. They are also parents of four younger daughters, and two sons, namely: Amanda E. (Black), deceased; Martha E., Maria C., Sarah C., deceased; Preston B., and Charles N. The labors of farming occupy the time of Brice S. Vanhorn. He is a blacksmith by trade, and he has served Grant district nine years as constable, and two years as overseer of the poor. He may be addressed at Topins Grove, Jackson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM WATKINS — born in Belmont county, Ohio, January 18, 1822, and Mary J. King, born in the same State and county, September 25, 1828, were united in marriage in Monroe county, Ohio, October 30, 1845, and took up their residence in Jackson county, West Virginia, in 1867. Their children have the following record: William T. was born September 7, 1846, died September 7, 1861; Harriet J. (Hale), January 7, 1851, lives in Grant district; Sarah E., August 3, 1854, died September 2, 1861; Margaret R., October, 1856, died September 8, 1861; Mary R. (Burditt), October 13, 1858, lives in this district; Martha T. (Deem), March 6, 1862; John H., December 15, 1866; Flynn D., January 2, 1875 — these three living in this district. Thomas and Harriet (Heed) Watkins were the parents of William,
and his wife was a daughter of John and Isabell (McHenry) King, who became residents in Jackson county in 1855. William Watkins enlisted in Company C, 92d Ohio Infantry, in July, 1862, and served until discharged at the close of the war, in 1865. He was a participant in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzards Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chattahoochic, Peach Tree Creek, Resacca, Bentonville, and in all the battles and marches of Sherman’s campaign to the sea. He is by trade a stone mason and is also occupied in agricultural pursuits in Grant district. His address is Topins Grove, Jackson county, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. WISE — was born March 12, 1841, in Marshall county, now in West Virginia. His parents were Isaac and Elizabeth (McCullough) Wise. In 1855, bringing him with them, they took up their residence in Jackson county. During the war between the States, George W. Wise entered the service of the Confederacy, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company C, 19th Virginia Cavalry, and serving until January, 1864. The first wife of George W. Wise was Mary E., daughter of Isaac and Mary Ann (Buckley) Cross. She was born August 12, 1846, married August 20, 1865, and died January 6, 1877. The children of her marriage with Mr. Wise were three: Annie E., born September 30, 1866; Solomon F., October 23, 1870; Mary J. C., July 23, 1873 — all are living with their father. Elizabeth Jackman, born in Carroll county, Ohio, September 9, 1834, became the wife of George W. Wise, in Wood county, West Virginia, September 28, 1878. Her parents were John and Nancy (McConnell) Jackman. Mr. Wise, with his children, makes his home in Grant district, where he is actively engaged in the duties of farming, the conduct of a saw-mill and of a blacksmithing establishment. Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

BUENOS AYRES — an attorney-at-law and justice of the peace in Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia, became a resident in this county in 1859, in which year his parents, Jeremiah and Eleanor M. (Campbell) Ayres, came to Jackson county. His birth was in Ritchie county, then part of Virginia, and the date was April 30, 1848. In Roane County, West
county West Virginia, June 18, 1874, 
Buenos Ayres became the husband of 
Minerva J. Chancey, and the children 
born of their wedlock are three, all 
living with them. A. J., the oldest, was 
born July 14, 1875; Minnie L., 
September 18, 1881. Minerva J., wife 
of Mr. Ayres, was born in Roane 
county, June 15, 1851, a daughter of 
Andrew B. and Mary (Stewart) 
Chancey. During the war between the 
States, one brother of Mr. Ayres served 
the cause of the Confederacy as a 
member of the 17th Virginia Cavalry. 
Among the public offices filled by 
Buenos Ayres at the solicitation of his 
fellow-citizens may be mentioned that 
of county superintendent of the free 
schools, which he satisfactorily filled 
from 1875 to 1877; and member of the 
board of education, 1877-79—these offices held in Roane 
county, this State, during his residence 
there. Since practicing in Jackson 
county, he has been elected justice of the peace, also commissioner of circuit 
court, entering on the duties of this 
office January 1, 1881. His postoffice 
address is Jackson C. H., Jackson 
county, West Virginia.

HENRY F. CHASE — son of John 
H. and Malinda (Kay) Chase, was born 
in Jackson county, April 15, 1836. His 
father, who was a native of New York, 
is now deceased, and his mother is still 
living in this county. Nancy N. 
Weldon, born in Mason county, this 
State, in the county of her nativity 
became the wife of Henry F. Chase, 
their marriage consummated 
November 22, 1865, resulting in the 
birth of four children, namely: John J., 
born November 9, 1868; James S., May 
24, 1873; Susan, November 10, 1876; 
Linnie B., November 23, 1878. Susan 
died September 22, 1878, and the 
other three are living with their 
parents. Joseph B. and Susan (Mitchell) 
Weldon, the parents of Mrs. Chase, 
reside in Mason county, West Virginia. 
Her mother was born in that county, 
but the birth of her father was in 
Virginia. During the struggle between 
the States inaugurated in 1861, Henry 
F. Chase was a soldier of the 
Confederate army, serving in the 22d 
Virginia Infantry. His brother 
Benjamin, serving in the same army, 
was killed in action at Lewisburg, 
Virginia. Henry F. Chase is the owner 
of the grist mill known as the Chase & 
Weldon Mill, a mill doing good 
business, and run by steam and water 
power. He also owns and carries on a 
fine farm of 89 acres, and by industry, 
energy and ability commands all the 
business to which he can attend. He 
may be addressed at Jackson C. H., 
Jackson county, West Virginia.

BENTON B. ENOCH, M. D. — a 
druggist of Ripley and a physician of 
the allopathic school, has been settled
among the people of this district since 1879. He was born in Wirt county, West Virginia, August 5, 1857, a son of John T. Enoch, who still lives in Wirt county, and Mary (Stanley) Enoch, who died in New York. Martin and James Enoch, soldiers from Wirt county in the war of 1861, were uncles of Benton B. Enoch, and his grandfather was a prominent man in public affairs in his day, holding many offices of trust, whose duties he discharged to the interest of the county. Elijah B. and Betsy A. (Dilworth) Wright were the parents of Celestine, who became the wife of Dr. Enoch in Jackson county, on the 14th of August, 1879. The Rev. Mr. Locke, of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), united them in marriage, and they have one son, Earl, born September 8, 1880. Celestine Wright was born in this county, and her father still makes his home here; her mother is no longer living. Dr. Benton B. Enoch's address is Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia.

HENRY CAMDEN FLESHER — son of John and Minerva (Camden) Flesher, was born in 1835, in Weston, Lewis county, Virginia (now West Virginia), Henry C. Flesher and his two brothers, Robert P. and William H., were soldiers of the Federal army during the war of the States. The subject of this sketch was major of the 5th West Virginia Cavalry, Robert P. served in the 1st West Virginia Cavalry, and William H. in the 2d Cavalry, same State. The last-named had his leg crushed in a cavalry charge at Paintsville, Kentucky. Ephraim S. and Ruami (Wright) Evans are the parents of Miriam F., wife of Henry C. Flesher, and she was born in this county, in 1835, and married at her father's residence, September 9, 1869. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Flesher are Paul, Pearl and Pauline, born September 16, 1870, May 9, 1873, and January 25, 1879, in the order named. Henry Camden Flesher is one of the ablest men of his profession, attorney-at-law, in Jackson county, with his residence at Ripley, and postoffice address at Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia.

ROBERT B. GRAHAM — was born in Ripley district, Jackson county, April 25, 1844, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Reader) Graham. His mother is now making her home in Tygart district, Wood county, West Virginia, and his father is deceased. His father was born in County Monahan, Ireland, and after coming to America followed his trade of brick-making for some time at Wheeling, West Virginia. He was one of the earliest pioneers of Jackson county, and universally respected here. He served in the war of 1812, and was in the fellowship of the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1833 until 1873, when he joined the Missionary Baptists. He died in July, 1878, at the age of 96 years, 6 months and 24 days. Margaret, daughter of John and Jane (Brison) McGinty, was born in Middleport, Meigs county, Ohio, in June, 1854. Her mother died in Middleport, after which her father came to Jackson county. In this county, and in Ripley district, November 9, 1875, the Rev. Mr. Brisco united in marriage Robert B. Graham and Margaret McGinty, and their children are four, born: Francis I., September 10, 1876; Elizabeth, May 18, 1878; Ellen, September 8, 1879; Amber, September 10, 1881. William and James Graham, brothers of Robert B., were Federal soldiers during the 1861 war. William served in the 1st Virginia Cavalry, and gave his life in the service; James was a member of the 11th Virginia Infantry. Robert B. Graham held the office of constable in Tygart district, Wood county, West Virginia, at different times, about twelve years in all, and was at one time employed in the detective service. He is now conducting one of the best appointed stores of general merchandize to be found in Jackson county, and is yearly handling a large and increasing business. A man of integrity and energy, his trade is built up on a solid basis, and he will add to his present competence as the years go by. His store and residence are in Ripley, address Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM T. GREER — son of William and Martha J. (Monroe) Greer, who are now deceased, was born in Jackson county, in 1837. He married Mary V. Bennett, who was a native of Maryland, a daughter of George and Anna R. (Richardson) Bennett. Her
mother now makes her home with her, and her father is no longer living. In Jackson county, April 9, 1869, Rev. W. S. May, of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), united in marriage William T. Greer and Mary V. Bennett, and their union is blessed with four children: Henry G., William H., Wilmer Curtis, and Gordon B. Mr. Greer, the subject of this sketch, is the leading merchant of Ripley, his place of business in the only brick block in the city, which is a credit to the county seat. He has served Jackson county one term by filling the office of sheriff. The firm of Greer & Armstrong, in which he is a partner, is dealing in general merchandise, principally dry goods. Address, Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia.

FERDINAND R. HASSLER — was born in the city of New York, June 5, 1838, and came to Jackson county in 1848, with his parents, John J. S. and Clarissa J. (Conrad) Hassler. His father was born in Switzerland, in 1799, and died June 28, 1850, at Norfolk, Virginia. His mother was born in New York, February 1, 1818, and died March 9, 1850, at Jackson C. H. Emma G., daughter of William Cromley, was born in Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio, and became the wife of Ferdinand R. Hassler in Jackson county, at Ripley. They have two little ones: Estelle, born March 17, 1872, and Ferdinand R., born May 28, 1873. When the war between the States was inaugurated, Ferdinand R. Hassler was an officer in the United States Coast Survey, and was surveying the southern half of Roanoke Island. He was made prisoner and all the government property except the charts, which had been forwarded to New York, was taken possession of by the Confederate authorities. Sent after a few days to Norfolk, Mr. Hassler obtained a pass which took him through the Confederate lines, via Petersburg and Richmond to Alexandria, which he reached a few days before it was occupied by the Federal troops. He received an appointment in the 15th New York Volunteer Engineers, as second lieutenant, and with his regiment shared the fortunes of the army of the Potomac until the battle of Fredericksburg, being meantime promoted to first lieutenant. Ordered to the department of the Gulf, he was promoted captain of the 4th New York Heavy Artillery, and joined his company, then at Washington. He was several months later commissioned major of the 13th New York Heavy Artillery Volunteers, and spent a portion of his time with the regiment, the remainder as inspector-general and engineer officer on the staff of Gen. Graham, then stationed on the Bermuda Hundred front. Ordered to report in person at the headquarters of Grant, he reported on the evening preceding the battle of Five Forks, and was assigned to engineer duty on the staff of Major-Gen. Barnard, where he continued until the close of the war, being present at the McLean House when the articles of capitulation were signed. Since that time he has received brevet rank as lieutenant-colonel and as colonel from the State of New York and from the general government, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Col. Hassler has been a member of the State legislature for two sessions, elected in 1869 and re-elected in 1870. He was deputy county surveyor for nearly two years and census-taker in 1870. From the fall of 1858 until the war, he was an officer in the United States Coast Survey, and he was one of the West Virginia electors at the election of R. B. Hayes to the presidency. He is the present sheriff of Jackson county, West Virginia, with headquarters at Jackson C. H.

WILLIAM T. HUTCHISON, M. D. — was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, December 14, 1843, a son of Joshua W. and Lucy Ellen (Browner) Hutchison, who in 1874 took up their residence in Jackson county. In the summer of 1863 he enlisted in Company B, 4th West Virginia Cavalry, and served eight months. In March, 1865, he again enlisted, this time in Company G, 186th Ohio Infantry, and served till the close of the war. In Monroe county, Ohio, May 21, 1874, Dr. Hutchison was united in marriage with Chloe T., daughter of William and Margaret (Delaney) Danford. She was born in Monroe county, Ohio, the date of her birth, July 19, 1851. The two sons of Dr. and Mrs. Hutchison were born: Harry P., June 19, 1875; William H., January 5, 1882. William T. Hutchison read for his profession with
Dr. R. B. Taylor, of Noble county, Ohio, attended lectures at the Starling Medical College, 1870-1, and has been practicing since 1873 in Ripley and the adjoining country. His postoffice address is Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia.

DAVID FRANKLIN HYRE — was born July 31, 1849, in Jackson county, in the house where his mother now lives. He is a son of pioneer settlers in this county, his father, Jonathan Hyre, born in Upshur county, Virginia, March 17, 1812, coming to Jackson county with his parents when but three years old, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Wright, having spent her life in this county, where she was born, at Cottageville, March 21, 1822. The Hyre family were of German blood, and Jacob Hyre, father of Jonathan, was born January 10, 1784, his parents coming from Germany to America. Daniel and Sarah (Woodruff) Wright, parents of Elizabeth (Wright) Hyre, were of English descent. The brother and sisters of David F. Hyre were: Amanda V., born June 22, 1839; Augustus, born January 6, 1841, served in the civil war, and died at Princeton, Mercer county, West Virginia, December 10, 1861, of typhoid fever; Mary E., October 23, 1842; Sarah R., July 23, 1845. In Jackson county, West Virginia, December 22, 1874, the Rev. Briscoe of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), officiating, the marriage of David F. Hyre and Sarah A. Roush was celebrated. Their daughter, Lelia A., was born September 4, 1876, and their son, George J., was born September 7, 1880. Sarah A. Roush was born in the adjoining county, Mason, March 1, 1847, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Fife) Roush. Her father, born December 10, 1810, died April 9, 1873, and her mother, born December 18, 1804, died April 24, 1873. Mr. Hyre and his wife have been members of the Methodist Church (South), he joining at the age of seventeen, and she for the last five years. Mr. Hyre has a farm on Mill creek consisting of 431 acres, of which 160 acres are cleared, and the rest in fine timber. His address is Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia.

DAVID KARR = was born October 16, 1845, in Wheeling, Ohio county, then part of Virginia. In 1866 he cast his fortunes in with the people of Jackson county, and on the 1st of April, 1869, he was here united in marriage with Louisa Frances Vanhorn. He is ably conducting a newspaper published in Ripley, and in the home established by his marriage are six children, born: Anna Ellen, March 4, 1870; Sallie Isabell, May 11, 1872; Louisa C., June, 1874; Marietta C., July 28, 1876; William R., December 18, 1878; Charles E. V., October 26, 1882. Brice Selby Vanhorn who came to Jackson county in 1832, and Sarah Vanhorn, born in this county, are the parents of Louisa F., wife of Mr. Karr, and she was born in this county, August 14, 1851. Henry and Anna (Fulton) Karr, the father and mother of David, made their home in Jackson county in 1871. David Karr was justice of the peace in 1876, serving four years. His postoffice address is Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia.

W. W. KIDD, M. D. — is a son of A. W. Kidd, M. D., and is extensively engaged in the practice of medicine among the people of Ripley and the country roundabout. They came from Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was born. At Ripley, Jackson county, June 29, 1879, the Rev. Mr. Kendall, of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), solemnized the marriage of W. W. Kidd and Margaret E. Vail, and the only child of their union, Hallie, was born May 24, 1882. The birth of Mrs. Kidd was in this county, the date January 7, 1858. The postoffice address of Dr. Kidd is Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia.

GEORGE S. M. KING — was born in Jackson county, April 21, 1836, a son of Samuel and Mary C. (Riley) King, who came to reside in this county about 1822. His father was born February 14, 1809, and his mother was born 1808, and died August 2, 1851, having been the mother of seven children. Samuel King again married and two children were born of this union with his second wife, who was Nancy Given, born December 16, 1817. George S. M. King wedded Caroline A. Staats in Jackson county, on the 29th of April, 1860,
and in the home their marriage established are seven children, while death has taken three from them. The children were born: Rufina M., August 13, 1864; Samuel A., August 15, 1866; Don E., July 7, 1868; Mary H., July 15, 1870; Walter H., December 4, 1872; Nancy M., November 25, 1874; Webster Y., May 3, 1877, died September 9, 1878; Claude H., April 13, 1879. Two died in infancy. Elijah and Ann (Evans) Staats were the parents of Mrs. King, and they were well-known and esteemed residents in this, the country of her nativity, where both are now deceased. The date of her birth was October 3, 1838. From January, 1864, until November, 1868, George S. M. King was sheriff of Jackson county, and he has been a justice of the peace in Ripley district. His parents, as well as the second wife of his father, were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in that church both George S. M. King and his wife find their spiritual home. They are endeavoring to bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Farming is the occupation of Mr. King, stock-raising largely engaging his attention. His address is Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia.

EDWARD MAGUIRE — is a native of Ireland, born in County Farmanaugh in 1822, who became a resident in Jackson county, West Virginia, in the year 1851. He has been twice wedded, and his family record is: In Steubenville, Ohio, in 1849, the Rev. Mr. Moses, of the Episcopal Church, joined in wedlock Edward Maguire and Elizabeth Thompson, and their children were: Jane, born April 24, 1852; John W., November 12, 1853; Elizabeth, December 22, 1854. Died October 5, 1855. Elizabeth, wife of Edward Maguire, was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, and she died at her husband's home in Jackson county, June 30, 1857. The second wife of Mr. Maguire was Mary Ann, daughter of George and Ann Conley. The children of this second marriage were: Samuel H., born March 15, 1859; Robert G., May 13, 1860; Mary E., November 1, 1861, died July 31, 1862; Mary M., September 5, 1863; Alice, May 12, 1865, died August 15, 1865; Ella G., August 17, 1873; Edgar S., October 1, 1876. The mother of these children died on the 13th of July, 1879. Samuel Maguire married Lillie, daughter of Nathan and Minerva Parr. They were married November 9, 1880, and have one child, Felix, born August 14, 1881. John Maguire married Etta Noble. Edward Maguire is the owner of perhaps the finest farm in Jackson county, consisting of 170 acres of land. He came to the county with but little capital, but by hard work and honest dealing, has acquired a large business, and a competence. In addition to his farm is his mercantile business, and he is the genial proprietor of the best hotel in Ripley. Address, Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia.

ROBERT MATE — was born in the north of England, January 14, 1821, a son of James and Mary (Pierson) Mate. His father died in England, and his mother accompanied him to America, and died in Ripley district, Jackson county, West Virginia, April 4, 1870. In New York State, July 4, 1850, Robert Mate and Eliza Harker were joined in wedlock, according to the form of the Episcopalian service, and they came at once to make their home in this county, settling here July 22, 1850. The wife was also a native of the north of England, born February 7, 1832, a daughter of William and Eliza (Pierson) Harker. Her father is now deceased, and her mother is living in St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Mate are members of the Episcopal Church at Jackson C. H. He is by trade a blacksmith and is in this business largely employed, as he has followed his trade ever since coming to the county, and given universal satisfaction. His address is Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia.

C. H. PROGLER — has put in operation in Ripley a factory for the manufacture of buggies, wagons, spokes, hubs and bent felloes. He is one of the most enterprising of the business men of Jackson county, and was one of the founders of the first woolen mill built in the county, which is still running and creating business for the community. In his present enterprise he is sure of the success born of ability and energy. He was born in Switzerland, September 30, 1829. His
father, John R., died in Switzerland in 1835. C. H. Progler came to New York with his mother, Marie Louise (Aubert) Progler, in 1837. They came together to this county in 1848. His mother died in Ravenswood in 1879. In 1860 C. H. Progler was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Smith, daughter of Nehemiah and Rachel (Wetzel) Smith, who were among the first settlers of Ripley. To Mr. Progler and wife were born six children: Mary L., Julia C., John R., Henry S., living at home. Their first child was still-born, and the third, Susan M., died when seven months old. C. H. Progler's postoffice address is Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia.

REV. JOHN CORTEOUS RICHARDSON — born in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, August 10, 1826, was married at Warm Springs, Bath county, Virginia, December 25, 1846. The wife whom he chose was Lois Wright, born in County Kent, England, November 25, 1824, who came to America in her infancy. Her parents were William and Anna (Knowlden) Wright. Mr. Richardson's parents were John M. and Virginia A. (Underwood) Richardson. His mother was a cousin to J. C. Underwood, who presided over the constitutional convention of Virginia in 1866. The children of Rev. J. C. Richardson and wife have the following record: John C., born March 30, 1849, resides in Jackson county; William A., July 22, 1851, deceased; James J., November 10, 1853, deceased; Anna F., December 30, 1855, lives in this county; Sarah E., March 8, 1858, lives at home; Alexander S., September 21, 1860, and Mary S., July 29, 1863, died in infancy. Mr. Richardson entered the service of the Confederate during the war between the States as chaplain of Company I, 58th Virginia Infantry, but afterward served as lieutenant of the company, and was at the same time a medical attache of the hospital. He became a minister of the Baptist Church in 1854, and for fourteen years preached for Neriah Baptist Church, 1855-1869. He also served as a missionary in the Shenandoah Valley, under the Richmond Board of Missions, and for the last eleven years he has been settled in a pastorate with the people of Ripley district, with his postoffice address at Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM W. RILEY — clerk of the circuit court of Jackson county was born in this county, January 19, 1846. He had fair advantages, so far as common school education is concerned, and cherishes the memory of such teachers as Louis Curtis, M. J. Kester, B. D. Williams, H. P. Halbert, Hiram Thomas, Reason Smith, M. V. Bowles, Geo. S. M. King, G. D. W. and Jno. H. Riley, James Taylor, Henry Brown, and John Brannon. He attended Marshall College, one of the State normal schools, two years, and was a short time in the State University at Morgantown. He taught school two years. At Ripley, in this county, January 17, 1875, the Rev. Warwick Brisco, of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), joined in wedlock the hands and lives of William W. Riley and Laura V. Armstrong. The children of their marriage are two living and two deceased, born: Otmer Adelbert, October 24, 1876; Edwin Claude, January 21, 1878, died March 23, 1878; Jacob Robert, May 19, 1880, died June 7, 1880; Winifred Wirt, September 30, 1881. Robert R. and Elizabeth (Cleek) Riley are the parents of William W., and his wife is a daughter of Jacob L. and Eliza J. (Ayres) Armstrong. Her parents became residents in Jackson county in 1844, and the father of Mr. Riley came to the county about 1835, his mother some years before. March 31, 1864, William W. Riley enlisted as a private in Company E, 7th West Virginia Cavalry, and under Gen. Crook fought at Princeton, Cloyd Mountain, Dublin, Newbern, and New River Bridge; then with Gen. Crook and Averill at Lexington, Liberty, New London, Buckhannon, and Lynchburg on the Hunter raid. After that he did scouting duty on the Ohio, from the falls of the Kanawha to the Kentucky line until discharged in August, 1865. James D. W. and Millard F., brothers of William W. Riley, were in the Federal army, both returned home, the former, after serving one term as clerk of the circuit court, dying June 12, 1871. William W. Riley began the study of law in August, 1871, was admitted to the bar March 17, 1873, appointed
commissioner of circuit court, March 23, 1874, acting till March, 1881. He was commissioner of county court, 1875-82, and in October, 1878, was elected clerk of the circuit court for the term of six years. In 1874 he was elected a member of the town council of Ripley, and in 1875, ’78-9-80, was treasurer of that town; in 1881-2 he was town recorder. He entered upon the duties of his present office January 1, 1879, his term expiring with the close of the year 1884. His headquarters and address are Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia.

REV. JAMES GRAFTON RIPLEY — born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, December 24, 1823, was a son of John and Nancy T. Ripley, whose earthly pilgrimages ended in Tennessee some years ago. In Botetourt county, Virginia, were spoken the words joining the lives of James G. Ripley and Sarah J. McClure in matrimonial bands, and in the ensuing years, the birth of four children blessed their union. Mary Margaret, the eldest, was born January 16, 1846; Nancy J., January 16, 1848; Jacob A., April 18, 1850; Charlotte Virginia, July 31, 1852. The three eldest live in this district, and the son is engaged in trade as a harness maker; the youngest daughter makes her home in Mason county, this State. Sarah J., wife of Mr. Ripley, was a daughter of Michael and Nancy J. (Davison) McClure, who passed their lives in Botetourt county, and are there deceased. Her father was a veteran of the 1812 war.

JOSEPH SAYRE — was born Jackson county, December 23, 1803, a son of Daniel Sayre, who was born March 22, 1785, and came to Jackson county in its most primitive days, and married Sarah Hall, who was the mother of Joseph Sayre. David Sayre, grandfather of Joseph, was a veteran of the war for independence, serving in that war as a scout. August 23, 1838, in the house where he now resides, in Ripley district, Joseph Sayre was united in marriage with Rachel McGuire, the Rev. P. Hall officiating.
c1ergyman. Their children were six: Martha, born August 14, 1839, died March 7, 1879; Virginia, June 26, 1842, lives in Union district, this county; Franklin, October 23, 1844, resides in Union district; Columbus, February 8, 1847, died March 6, 1847; Lafayette, May 17, 1848, lives in Ripley district; Josephus, December 6, 1851, lives in this district. Joseph Sayre has been twice wedded, and his first wife was Melinda, daughter of Elijah Staats. Mr. Sayre is descended from the early English settlers of America, and many of his name and blood are now making their homes in Massachusetts and Ohio. A hard-working man all his days, Mr. Sayre was in early life subjected to all the frontier dangers and deprivations that make up pioneer life, but energy and good management have achieved for him a fortune on which he can rest in comfort so far as this world is concerned for his remaining days, his estate containing 2,400 acres of good land. For over thirty years he was a member of the Methodist Church, and his wife was a member of the same church for forty years. Then both united with the church of the United Brethren, and among the United Brethren he has been a local preacher for fifteen years. His postoffice address is Angerona, Jackson county, West Virginia.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS, M. D. — born in Surrum county, North Carolina, July 12, 1846, came to Jackson county in 1852, in which year his parents, Samuel and Melinda (Greer) Simmons became residents here. They lived in this county from 1852 until their decease, which was some years since. In Lewis county, West Virginia, March 1, 1852, was born Sarah C. Maddox, who became the wife of Dr. Simmons in Jackson county, West Virginia, on the 22d of March, 1870. The Rev. Mr. Swigar, of the Missionary Baptist Church, joined them in marriage, and the children of their union are four living, and one deceased. The oldest, Dora B., was born April 9, 1872; Melvin C. was born August 25, 1874; Devergna N., October 30, 1877; Hinton H., February 10, 1880, died February 18, 1882. Thomas and Martha (Goodwin) Maddox, who came to Jackson county in 1856, are the parents of the wife of Dr. Simmons. They make their residence in this district, Martin Simmons, who served in the 122d Ohio Infantry, during the 1861 war, was a brother of the subject of this sketch. Thomas W. Simmons was a graduate of the Ohio College of Medicine, Cincinnati, class of 1867-8. Since entering upon practice, he has found all his time occupied with the arduous and noble duties of his calling. His mail is received through the postoffice at Grass Lick, Jackson county, West Virginia.

ISAIAH VAIL — born in Meigs county, Ohio, January 19, 1825, has lived in Jackson county since 1845. In this county, in 1849, he became the husband of Louise C. Graham, who was born in Wood county, now part of West Virginia. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Vail was in January, 1849, and their first child was born December 19, 1849. They named her Viola Virginia, and she died August 6, 1860. Their fourth child was a daughter whom they named Sarah E.; She was born September 23, 1855, and died October 5, 1875. Their living children are six, born: Joseph R., April 19, 1851; John T., December 16, 1853; Margaret E., January 7, 1858; Isaiah E., April 30, 1860; George D., April 29, 1865; Mary L. E., September 26, 1870. John T. married Mary A. Camahan, September 7, 1880. Joseph R. is engaged in the manufacturing of buggies and wagons, and is one of the most enterprising citizens of Jackson county as well as one of the best workmen at his chosen calling. Thomas and Sarah (Richards) Vail were the parents of Isaiah Vail, and his wife was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Reader) Graham. His mother died in Illinois, his father drowned at Gallipolis, Ohio. His wife's father, who was a soldier of 1812, died in Wood county, this State, and her mother is still living. A sketch of her parents will be found in the record of her brother, Robert Graham, elsewhere given in the Encyclopedia. Isaiah Vail is a retired farmer and master mechanic, taking his ease upon his well-earned income. He receives his mail at Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia.
THOMAS WINDON — son of Joseph and Susan (Mitchell) Windon, who live in Mason county, West Virginia, was born in that county, May 5, 1839, while it was a part of the State of Virginia. In that county, January 31, 1861, he was united in marriage with Patsey Hogg, the Rev. William Harrison, of the United Brethren Church, pronouncing them one. Their children, all living at home, are Mary E., born July 20, 1863; James P., January 31, 1866; Susan J., March 31, 1868; Thomas W. B., November 24, 1870; Nancy L. M., February 15, 1872. Thomas G. and Lucy (Ball) Hogg, who died in Mason county, were the parents of the wife of Mr. Windon, and she was born in Mason county, May 26, 1842. One of her brothers, Peter Hogg, was a captain in the Confederate army during the war of 1861. She was also a cousin of Lieut.-Col. James R. Hall, of the 13th Virginia Infantry, and of Maj. John T. Hall, of the United States army. No braver men ever fought for what each thought the right. The former was killed in battle in Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and the latter received his death wound at the battle of Kennedy Hill, Virginia, August 6, 1862. Thomas Windon with his family settled in Jackson county, May 1, 1870, on a farm of 200 acres in Ripley district. The place was one of the first cleared in the vicinity, and in pioneer times was called Carney's Farm by which name it is still known, Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

ANDREW H. HAMON — one of the farming residents in Washington district, Jackson county, West Virginia, was born in Russell county, Virginia, August 22, 1834. He was a son of John and Margaret (Keiser) Hamon. Paulina, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Starcher) Rhodes, who live in Roane county, this State, became the wife of Andrew H. Hamon. Their children are twelve: Virginia M., Elizabeth, Margaret, Joseph P., David L., John D., Martha, Leah, Rachel, Nancy Luvern, Cynthia, and Joshua. Mr. Hamon had one brother who was a soldier in the war between the States, and his grandfather, John Hamon, was a captain in the war of 1812. Andrew H. Hamon is an industrious farmer, who is making the best use of his means to give his children the advantage of such an education as was denied to him in an earlier generation. He receives his mail at the postoffice at New Kentuck, Jackson county, West Virginia.

CHARLES LANDFRIED — son of Philip and Sarah Ann (Ables) Landfried, is one of the best known and most esteemed among the business men of Jackson county, West Virginia. He was born in this county, December 4, 1857, and in this county was wedded, January 25, 1881. Susan Shafer, a native of Tyler county, this State, on the date just given became his wife, and the Rev. Ripley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North), performed for them the wedding ceremony. Charles Landfried is a blacksmith by trade, and is engaged in general blacksmithing and wagon manufacture in Washington district. Mr. Landfried's father was born in Germany, August 8, 1829; came to this country in 1845, and settled in Jackson county. His mother was born in Jackson county, West Virginia, September 7, 1833. To Charles Landfried and wife have been born two children, as follows: Charles, April 9, 1882; Lakie, April 5, 1883. His postoffice address is Hereford, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. PAYNE — is one of the farming residents of Washington district, Jackson county, West Virginia, and has been a resident in this county since 1872. He was born December 16, 1837, in what is now Wetzel county, West Virginia, a son of Levi Payne, now deceased, and Mary (Stansbury) Payne, who came to Jackson county in 1870. In Wetzel county, September 29, 1859, John W. Payne and Mary C. McQuown began their married life, and in the years that have since elapsed, their union has been blessed with the birth of nine children, namely: Marie E., Ella F., Ida M., Priscilla C., Maggie F., Mary T., James A., and Iva A. One boy died in infancy. Marie E. lives in
Roane county, this State, and the other children in Jackson county. Mary C., wife of John W. Payne, was born at Red Bank, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Thomas and Maria (Robinson) McQuown, who became residents in Jackson county in 1870. During the war of 1861, John W. Payne enlisted as a soldier, and served through the last year of that war. He may be addressed through the postoffice at Frozen camp, Jackson county, West Virginia.

AARON PRINGLE — son of James Pringle, was born in Upshur county, Virginia, but has made his home in Jackson county since 1842. Mary J. Rayburn, born in Mason county, then part of Virginia, in the county of her birth became the wife of Aaron Pringle, their marriage consummated September, 12, 1845. Their first-born child, whom they named James G., is deceased. Caroline, Ellen, Laura, Martha J., Aaron F., and Margaret E., have made homes for themselves in Jackson county, and the two youngest, George W. and John F., are living at home with their parents. The various avocations of a farming life occupy the time and energies of Aaron Pringle and the two sons who are at home, and their postoffice address is Fair Plain, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JAMES B. RADER — is a son of E. H. and Ruami (Wright) Rader, his father born in Washington district, and his mother in Union district, Jackson county. They now reside in Washington district, this county, and their record will be found in the sketch following this one. The birth of James B. was in this county, the date December 14, 1852, and in this county he combines the farming of a good piece of land with the mercantile business in which he is profitably engaged. His marriage was solemnized in Roane county, West Virginia, September 14, 1881, on which date Rev. H. Cofer, Baptist clergyman, united him in matrimonial bands with Mary F. Sergent. She was born in Roane county, December 27, 1855, and is a daughter of James M. and Ellen J. (Depue) Sergent, who still make their home in the county of her nativity. The postoffice address of James B. Rader is Hereford, Jackson county, West Virginia.

EDWARD HART RADER — one of the substantial residents of Jackson county, West Virginia, was born in this county, April 14, 1819. Here he was married, December 22, 1842, the Rev. Daniel G. Merrill uniting him in wedlock with Ruami Wright, who was born in Jackson county, April 10, 1827. The twelve children of Mr. and Mrs. Rader present the following record: Emma J., born February 25, 1844, lives in Pleasants county, West Virginia; Sarah E., August 30, 1846, died December 3, 1875; Isadore T., April 11, 1849, died January 31, 1869; Mary L., December 27, 1850, died April 14, 1855; James B., December 14, 1852, lives in Washington district; Edward C., September 28, 1854, died October 8, 1860; Cora A., June 12, 1856, lives at Ripley; Dora D., December 20, 1857, died March 30, 1870; Lena A., November 29, 1859, died June 1, 1861; Lida F., August 27, 1861, died October 21, 1876; Ferdinand F., November 19, 1863, died October 15, 1876; William G., April 15, 1867, died October 27, 1876. Sarah E. became the wife of Henry B. Board, and was the mother of four children, of whom three are living and with their grandparents. They were: Erwin M., born September 13, 1868; Ruami F., June 25, 1870; Edward H., February 12, 1873; Sarah S., November 3, 1875, died in June, 1876. Mrs. Board died December 3, 1875. James and Hannah Canady (Allen) Rader were the parents of Edward H. The mother died in Roane county, this State, and the father on the farm where Edward H. now lives. Michael Rader, grandfather of E. H. Rader, born in 1751, was a captain of minute men in the war of 1812. Benjamin and Miriam (Flowers) Wright, the parents of Ruami (Wright) Rader, are deceased; her father died in this county and her mother in Mason county. Edward H. Rader owns between 1,300 and 1,400 acres of farming land on Elk fork of Mill creek, in Washington district, this county, and about 1,000 acres in Roane county. He was a member of the State legislature, session of 1871, was commissioner of revenue when that office was filled by appointment by the court, and was two years county surveyor. His address is Jackson C. H., Jackson county, West Virginia.
LLEWELLYN RHODES — son of Alexander and Mahala (Edens) Rhodes, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, June 14, 1833. His parents are now making their home in Roane county, West Virginia. In Jackson county, March 26, 1854, Llewellyn Rhodes and Cynthia J. Lytton were united in marriage, and they are the parents of nine children, all living in this county at the present time, the oldest in Washington district, and the others at home. These children were born: Nicholas, April 3, 1855; Sarah E., January 11, 1857; Marcellus, November 4, 1858; Emily V., February 7, 1861; Isaiah, October 28, 1863; Elbin, October 17, 1865; Alfred, December 25, 1867; Angeline, January 3, 1870; Bennett, July 11, 1872. David and Barbara (Rhodes) Lytton, who died in Jackson county, were the parents of Cynthia, wife of Llewellyn Rhodes. Mrs. Rhodes is a member of the United Brethren Church. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Rhodes was a soldier of the 1812 war, and a brother of Mr. Rhodes served in the Union army, during the last year of the war between the States. Under the old constitution, Llewellyn Rhodes held the office of supervisor at one time in this district. He was recently the proprietor of the well-known and popular Rhodes House, at Ripley, but is now engaged in farming in Washington district. Address, New Geneva, Jackson county, West Virginia.

UNION DISTRICT.

S. L. BARBER, M. D. — born in Lebanon township, Meigs county, Ohio, November 18, 1840, and has made his home in Jackson county since 1859. In this county, April 30, 1861, he wedded Virginia Sayre, who was born in Jackson county, June 26, 1842. The following year he entered the Federal army, enlisting as a private in Company I, 11th West Virginia Infantry, and serving through the successive grades of a non-commissioned officer, until for gallant conduct before Richmond he was made captain of Company I, and commanded the company till the close of the war. He was in all the battles of the Shenandoah campaigns, and was present at the surrender of Lee. He has a piece of the wood of the apple tree under which Lee stood at that eventful moment, which he has had engraved in the shape of a heart, with a Union star on one side, and enclosed in silver, with name and date of battle. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Barber present the following record: Laura Lenora (Stone), born August 23, 1864, lives in a home of her own in this county; Joseph J., July 30, 1866, also makes his home in this county; Rachel Ann, September 30, 1867; Hiley Louis, March 23, 1869; Elvira Ellen, August 8, 1870; Dora Belle, March 6, 1872; Adira Addison, October 25, 1873; Mary E., January 14, 1876, died February 24, 1877; Tennessee, September 28, 1877; Flora J., September 29, 1879; John L., March 2, 1881 — all the living children except the two oldest are at home. John Scott Barber, father of S. L., was born September 16, 1814; his mother, whose maiden name was Hester Rose, was born December 28, 1817, and with her husband settled in Jackson county in 1865. Joseph Sayre, born December 28, 1808, and Rachel (McGuire) Sayre, born in 1813, and natives of this county, were the parents of Dr. Barber's wife. For six years Dr. Barber has been county physician at the infirmary, and the remainder of his time is given to his professional duties as physician and surgeon among the many patients who rely on him in Cottageville and vicinity.

GEORGE W. BATES — is a native of the "Buckeye State," born in Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, May 23, 1837. His father, John C. Bates, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, October 21, 1797, and became a resident of Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1836. He married Mary Martin, who was born in Cecil county, Maryland, July 14, 1797, and they made their home in Jackson county in 1856. He died February 4, 1881, and she preceded him to the unknown land, her death occurring October 17, 1879. In early life George W. Bates worked in a machine shop at Dayton, Ohio, where machinery for woolen mills was manufactured and shipped to all parts of the United States. He has a brother still working at that trade in the same place. In 1858 the subject of this sketch came to the farm his father
had settled upon in Union district, Jackson county, and he is now engaged in the cultivation of its acres and in stock-raising. The land lies on what is known as Locust Ridge, on the water of Crooked fork of Sand creek. During the civil war he entered the Federal army, and served three years as a member of Company K, 11th West Virginia Infantry. Before he had received his uniform he was made a prisoner, but was paroled, and afterward with his regiment participated in the battles of Cloyd Mountain, Winchester, Fishers Hill, Cedar Creek, Hatches Run, Petersburg, and many other skirmishes, their campaign closing with the surrender at Appomattox, June 9, 1865. In Jackson county, West Virginia, January 6, 1881, Margaret L. McCoy became the wife of George W. Bates. She was born in Roane county, this State, April 15, 1852, a daughter of John and Nancy (Crislip) McCoy, who came to Jackson county in 1866. Her father was born December 22, 1815, and her mother on the 15th of December, 1816. George W. Bates' postoffice address is Cottageville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

ISAAC BIBBEE — deceased — was born in Union district, Jackson county, October 25, 1811, and here died after an honorable and busy life as a farmer. William and Deborah (Hughes) Bibbee, long since deceased, were his parents, and his wife was Jeanette, daughter of Brice and Jeanette (Welch) Mars, who are now deceased. She was born in Scotland, December 8, 1819, and died upon the homestead farm in Union district, May 29, 1868. William, father of Isaac Bibbee, was the first man to take out a patent for land in what is now Union district, and the stream running through the homestead farm now called Lick run was then named Washington run, in honor of General Washington, to whom the land was first conveyed for his services in surveying. The genealogical record of the children of Isaac and Jeanette (Mars) Bibbee is: Jonathan, December 26, 1845, died January 30, 1846; Nathaniel, August 15, 1847, makes his home in Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio; Rachel, March 23, 1848, died July 12, 1849; John M., December 18, 1849, lives in Union district; Brice, November 27, 1851, died July 30, 1862; Albert, March 17, 1854, died August 4, 1862; Isaac, December 9, 1856, died August 29, 1862; Welch, March 16, 1859. This youngest son, Welch Bibbee, engaged in the drug business at Cottageville, August 22, 1879, and is still commanding an increasing business by his attention to business, and his knowledge of its requirements, as well as by the personal esteem in which he is held. He also carries a fine line of cigars, tobaccos, and the fancy articles of a well stocked drug store. Welch Bibbee, Cottageville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JOSIAH BLACKBURN — is a native of the "Keystone State," born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1831. He became a resident in Jackson county in October, 1849, and in this county, February 25, 1858, was united in marriage with Margaret Alcorn, who was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1834. Their marriage has been blessed with eight children, born: James A., December 16, 1858; Martha J. (Davis), April 7, 1861; Euphamy, April 6, 1863; John H., April 16, 1866; William O., December 5, 1868; Charles E., April 12, 1871; Alice, June 5, 1875, died June 25, 1875; Elizabeth A., February 11, 1879 — the living children are all at home. James and Euphamy (Gibson) Alcorn, who were the parents of Margaret, wife of Mr. Blackburn, came to Jackson county in 1849, and here died. Her father died December 30, 1869, and her mother's death was on the 2d of December, 1862. Joseph and Rebecca (Brisbine) Blackburn, parents of Josiah, were born in Pennsylvania, and came to Jackson county in 1849. His father was born November 21, 1790, and died April 9, 1857, and his mother, born April 22, 1794, died March 23, 1868. Josiah Blackburn enlisted August 14, 1862, in Company K, 11th West Virginia Infantry, and faithfully performed the duties of a soldier, participating in the following battles: Cloyd Mountain, May 9, 1864; Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 1864; Fishers Hill, September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, October 13-19, 1864; Hatches Run, March 30-31, 1865; Petersburg, April 2, 1865;
Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. In the same regiment, a member of Company B, was James G. Alcorn, his wife’s brother, who was wounded while fighting near him in the battle of Winchester. Farming and stock-raising engage the time of Josiah Blackburn, and his postoffice address is Cottageville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

EPHRAIM BLAKE — was born near Ravenswood, Jackson county, November 9, 1845, and at Willow Grove, this county, September 14, 1871, he became the husband of Sinah McKay. She was born in Meigs county, Ohio, April 14, 1855, and the children of her union with Mr. Blake were born: William H., March 4, 1873, and Ella G., March 6, 1879. She is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hayman) McKay, whose lives are touched upon in the sketch of Z. T. McKay, elsewhere printed in this book. James and Maria (Jackson) Blake were the father and mother of Ephraim Blake. Both are now deceased, his mother dying in 1858, and his father, born in 1813, dying March 18, 1872. James Blake, brother of Ephraim, enlisted in 1861, served with honor through the civil strife that followed and now resides in South America. Mr. Blake’s father was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and his mother was a Virginian by birth. Farming and stock raising fill the time of Ephraim Blake, his land lying in Union district, and his postoffice address being Willow Grove, Jackson county, West Virginia.

NELSON O. BOWKER — is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser in Union district, Jackson county, West Virginia, and has made his home in this county since 1869. His birth was in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, the date March 7, 1845, and his parents, William M. and Betsey (Beers) Bowker. His mother is no longer living, and his father continues to reside in Pennsylvania. The wedded life of Nelson O. Bowker began in Jackson county, West Virginia, June 15, 1871, when Mary S. Fleming joined her life with his, and their son, Albert O., now making his home with them, was born June 22, 1872. Mary S. Fleming was born in Monroe county, Ohio, on the 30th of April, 1844, and has lived in Jackson county since she was twelve years old, her parents, David and Jane (Blain) Fleming, coming to this county in 1856. Nelson O. Bowker’s postoffice address is Cottageville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH T. BURNS — became a resident in Jackson county, West Virginia, in 1868, settling upon a farm in Union district, where stock-raising and the cultivation of the soil occupy his time and energies. He was born in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1842, a son of Liberty and Ellen (Knox) Burns, who are now deceased. He is a direct descendant from the family of the great poet of Scotland, “Bobby Burns,” as his countrymen still love to call him. In Jackson county, West Virginia, October 9, 1870, Joseph T. Burns wedded Deborah Hughes, who was born in this county, March 5, 1849. Robert and Mary (Rhodes) Hughes were her parents, and Job Hughes, who was one of the pioneers of Union district, was her great uncle. Her father is deceased, her mother living in Roane county, this State. In the war between the States Joseph T. Burns enlisted in the Union army, Company I, 62d Pennsylvania Infantry, and served from July, 1861, to November, 1862, when he was discharged on account of a gunshot wound received in the right arm in the seven days fight before Richmond. Liberty Burns, father of Joseph T., served in Company B, 105th Pennsylvania Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Antietam, his right leg torn off by a ball. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Burns were born: Mary L., December 16, 1872; a daughter, August 26, 1874, died same day; Burwell and Berkley, December 18, 1875; Cora May, February 26, 1878; Bertha, March 1, 1880; Nellie Isabella, January 27, 1882. All the living children are at home, and the family postoffice address is Cottageville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM CARR — son of John and Sarah (Wilton) Carr, and Isabella M. Burns, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Turner) Burns, were united in wedlock in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1839.
Their children present the following record: Sarah, born July 17, 1840, died April 3, 1844; John W., November 16, 1841, died March 29, 1844; Harriet, March 16, 1843, died November 13, 1852; Sarah A., May 6, 1844, died August 14, 1850; Mary E., October 11, 1847, died August 9, 1850; James J., May 9, 1849, died September 3, 1849; William L., twin of James J., died August 14, 1850; Lavina (Rand), May 29, 1850, lives at home; Susan J. I. (Bibbee), April 27, 1854, lives in this district; Joseph D., November 3, 1855, lives at home, was married to Hattie A. Jones, September 13, 1882. Mary M. (Hartley), March 22, 1862, lives in Jackson county; Lincoln, March 31, 1861, died August 15, 1861. Of these children, eight are buried in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and the homes of the four living children are near where their father is spending his old age. The parents of William Carr came to this country in 1810, two years before the outbreak of the second war with England, settling in Pennsylvania. In that State William Carr was born, in Lycoming county, on the 14th of November, 1814. His parents died in Pennsylvania, as did his wife's parents. In that State his wife was born, in Mifflin county, March 23, 1821, and she died in this county, June 14, 1877. The family having made their home in Jackson county in May, 1868. Mrs. Carr was related to the poet Burns, and on her mother's side was a second cousin to President Polk. Farming and stock-raising is the business of William Carr, and his address is Cottageville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

MILLER CHALFANT — was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1817. Some time after his birth his parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Orin) Chalfant, removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, and in that State and county both are deceased. At Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, March 22, 1843, Miller Chalfant wedded Mildred R. Ong. Rev. Charles Barnes pronouncing them man and wife. Their children have the following record: Finley D., born March 2, 1844, lives at Portsmouth, Ohio; Ann M. (Priddy), September 20, 1849, resides in Union district, this county; Mary A. (Miller), June 7, 1851, lives at Cottageville; Orlinda M. (Tresize), August 9, 1855, lives at Cottageville; Charles M., September 18, 1857, lives at Syracuse, Ohio; Flora M. (Harpold), July 16, 1861, lives in Cottageville. Finley D. was three years a member of the 4th Virginia Infantry, and then re-enlisted, after which he was wounded in an engagement at Snickers Ford, and had his leg amputated below the knee. He now holds the position of wharfmaster at Portsmouth, Scioto county, Ohio. Orlinda M. married, November 10, 1878, Charles Elmer Tresize, who is an extensive saddler and harness dealer at Cottageville. He is a son of Thomas and Eliza (King) Tresize, and was born in Athens county, Ohio, December 20, 1855. The one child of Charles E. and Orlinda M. Tresize was Charles R., born February 23, 1880, died August 13, 1881. Miller Chalfant is a successful and prominent merchant of Cottageville. He was two years the postmaster at Angerona, and for four years has discharged the duties of the like office in Cottageville, and continues to fill the position. His wife was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, May 15, 1824, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Davis) Ong, who came to Jackson county in 1846, and here died.

JAMES A. CRAWFORD — was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1830, and in early life he worked in an iron foundry in Salinesville, Ohio. In 1852 he came to Jackson county, and he is now one of the most prosperous of the farmers and stock-raisers of Union district. His first wife was Jane Dudgeon, born April 5, 1830, died May 10, 1874, and she was the mother of his children, who were born on the following dates: Charles A., December 10, 1856, lives in Marshall county, Kansas, as does Virgil D., who was born July 10, 1858; Mary J., born February 7, 1861, died October 4, 1876; Rosetta, born December 16, 1863; Matthew L., September 5, 1865; David A., August 31, 1867; Sarah A., August 12, 1869 — these four living at home. John and Elizabeth (McConnell) Dudgeon, now deceased, were the parents of the first wife of Mr. Crawford. His second wife, whom he wedded in Jackson county, September
27, 1874, was Margaret J., daughter of John A. and Susan (Bibbee) Coe. She was born December 27, 1834, in Wood county, this State, and by a former marriage is the mother of Lewis P. Fleming, who was born July 15, 1867, and now resides in Ravenswood district, this county. Her marriage with Mr. Crawford has resulted in the birth of three children, as follows: James W., born July 11, 1877; Maggie S., February 8, 1879; John A., September 5, 1880 — all living at home. Mrs. Crawford's mother was born in 1814, in Meigs county, Ohio; her father was born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1805. Her father's mother was a Perry, and related to Commodore Perry, and her grandmother Bibbee was a sister to Joseph Parsons, one of the first settlers in Union district. Armour and Jane (Alexander) Crawford, parents of James A., were born in the parish of Ardstraw, County Tyrone, Ireland, the former in 1800 and the latter in 1806. The father died August 6, 1874, and the mother, August 3, 1851. She was a niece of Jacob Alexander, who founded the place called West Alexander, near Wheeling, West Virginia, which is prominent in Virginian history as having witnessed a severe engagement between the settlers and Indians in frontier days. James A. Crawford served with the State Guards during the Morgan raid, war of 1861. His address is Cottageville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

JACOB S. CUMPSTON — son of James and Hester (Soap) Cumpston, who are now deceased, was born in Ravenswood, Jackson county, December 8, 1822. When he was five years old, his father moved to Greenup county, Kentucky, where he lived three years, and then he went to Lawrence county, Ohio, where he resided until his death, which occurred in Ironton, Ohio, in 1863. March 13, 1849, at Mouth of Mill creek, Jackson county, Jacob S. Cumpston became the husband of Hannah Warth, who was a Kentuckian by birth, born March 6, 1824. Her father, Alexander Warth, was born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1779, and her mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Divinney, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1777. Her parents were married in Kanawha county, this State, March 30, 1811, and became residents in this locality at about that time. They had a family of three sons and six daughters, one of the daughters now making her home with Mrs. Cumpston. Mr. Warth died October 8, 1847, and his widow died March 31, 1852, and both were buried at Letart Falls, Ohio. Jacob S. Cumpston has been an extensive traveler, taking several journeys as far south as the Isthmus of Panama and as far west as San Francisco. July 3, 1861, he enlisted in the 5t Virginia Cavalry, Confederate service, and received his discharge a year later for disability, having disease settle in his ankle joint. All the members of his family who served in the civil war were Union soldiers, but his conscience taking the States right view of the question, he served, as he thought right, the cause of the Confederacy. He was in all the engagements of his regiment during his term of service. He now resides on the old Warth farm, 98 acres of rich Ohio bottom land. His address is Ripley Landing, Jackson county, West Virginia.

GEORGE M. CUSTAR — was born in Burgettstown, Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1827. In Ross township, Jefferson county, Ohio, April 2, 1851, he was united in marriage with Sarah J. Graham, whose marriage was in the place of her nativity, and her birth was on the 27th of February, 1834. The nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Custar were born and reside as follows: Nancy J. (Dudgeon), January 7, 1852, lives in this district; John J., July 5, 1853, lives in Volcano, Ritchie county, West Virginia; Alice R. (Doman), October 18, 1854, lives in Wellsville, Columbiana county, Ohio; Clara A. (Blackburn), November 16, 1856, lives in Gilmer district, this county; George M. September 26, 1858, lives in Volcano, Wood county; Richard D., October 1, 1860, lives at home; Abe L., September 8, 1863, lives in Cattaraugus county, New York; Edwin E., born in Jefferson county, Ohio, March 22, 1865, and Walter W., February 1, 1874, live at home. Richard, while working in the oil wells at Volcano, Ritchie county, met with an accident which necessitated the
amputation of his right arm. He bore the operation bravely, and is now living at home. John S. Graham, father of Mrs. Custar, was born in 1801, and died in 1875. Her mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Kerr, was born in 1819, and died August 22, 1853. John O. and Rebecca (McCready) Custar, the parents of George M., came to Jackson county in 1847. His father was born in 1792, was a soldier in 1812, and died May 8, 1864. His mother was born in 1791, and died June 12, 1855. George M. Custar worked at wagonmaking in Moretown, Jefferson county, Ohio, until, in 1851, he settled on his farm in Union district, Jackson county, West Virginia. To the duties of farming and stock-raising he now adds the labors of a wagon-maker and blacksmith. Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

LEVI DOUGLASS — was born in Union district, Jackson county, October 29, 1815, a son of John and Elizabeth (Richmond) Douglass, long since deceased. His father was among the most venturesome of the pioneer settlers in this county, coming to the then wilderness in 1794. The life of Levi Douglass has been passed in this county, where he is engaged in the healthy and independent labors of a farmer and stock-raiser, his farm consisting of 350 acres of rich bottom land on the Ohio. In this district his wedded life began, Sarah Smith, born in Union district, March 19, 1822, becoming his wife on the 11th of November, 1841, the Rev. Moses Michael officiating at the marriage rite. The children were eleven, with the following record: Elizabeth, born November 11, 1842, lives in Union district; Julia A. (King), January 11, 1844, lives one mile from Ripley, this county; John W., April 4, 1846, died January 9, 1847; Harriet, December 13, 1848, lives at home; Nathaniel, February 20, 1851, lives at Cottageville, this county; Lucinda E., March 13, 1854, and Mary, December 27, 1856, live at home; Alice J., July 12, 1859, died February 7, 1861; Owen, November 26, 1862, died August 23, 1863; George, July 11, 1855, and Nancy, September 1, 1865, live at home. John and Julia (Cummings) Smith were the parents of Sarah, wife of Mr. Douglass. Her father was born April 11, 1789, came to Jackson county in 1794, and died here July 1, 1878. Her mother, born December 2, 1800, died July 12, 1855. She had many brothers and sisters, but the family is scattered, some in Oregon, some in Missouri, and she has only two sisters left with whom she can visit. The postoffice address of the members of the Douglass family living at home is Ripley Landing, Jackson county, West Virginia.

J. H. DUNLAP, M. D. — born August 6, 1845, in Hardy county, now part of West Virginia, became a resident in Jackson county, West Virginia, in 1866, entering upon the duties of his profession as a physician and surgeon in Cottageville, Union district, and the adjacent country, and commanding the esteem and confidence of the people whom he serves. In Union district, this county, June 20, 1872, Rev. B. A. Armstrong officiating clergyman, Dr. J. H. Dunlap and Arilla E. Wedge were joined in wedlock, and the children born of their marriage are: Rosa E., whose birth was on the 22d of April, 1874, and Charles E., born July 11, 1879. The wife of Dr. Dunlap was born in Claysville, Wood county, this State, March 22, 1855, and her parents, Ira and Catherine (Crawford) Wedge, became residents in Jackson county in 1856. Her father was born August 29, 1824, and her mother, born December 7, 1835, died April 29, 1864. William M., father of Dr. Dunlap, was born February 28, 1816, in Pennsylvania, made the home of his married life for many years in Hardy county, after which he removed to Rockingham county, Virginia, and came to Jackson county in March, 1866, and here died February 24, 1880. Dr. Dunlap's mother, whose maiden name was Martha A. McDonnell, was born in Hardy county, Virginia, under the spurs of the Allegheny, November 16, 1812. She is now residing with her son. Cottageville, Jackson county, West Virginia, is Dr. Dunlap's postoffice address.

JACOB C. HUSSELL — born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1853, accompanied his parents, John J. and Mary E. (Hartman) Hussell, to Jackson county, when they settled
here in 1858. Annie M. Euler was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1854, and is a daughter of John and Catherine (Goodermot) Euler. Her mother died in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in the year 1856. He married his second wife, Lena Wolf, in 1858, and came to Jackson county, Virginia, in 1861. At Ripley, this county, July 23, 1876, Jacob C. Hussell became the husband of Annie M. Euler, and the children of their wedlock are two living and one deceased, who were born: Lydia C., February 18, 1878; Harman E., July 18, 1879, died June 17, 1880; Alfred Emile, December 26, 1880. The father and mother of Jacob C. Hussell were both born in Germany, the former in 1813, and the latter in 1818. His father was a machinist, and was engaged in the making of locomotives, at Baden, Germany; the papers awarded him by the Department in Germany are now in the possession of his son. After coming to this country he worked in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for a fire and burglar proof safe company, until he came to Jackson county in 1858. He had $1,000 when he came to Virginia, to which he added until, at his death, he had a farm of 140 acres, well-stocked and under cultivation. His death occurred October 25, 1875. Jacob C. Hussell is a blacksmith and wagon manufacturer, and dealer in general hardware. He is an expert in making edge tools, and the best mattock maker in West Virginia. Honest and industrious, he has accumulated a comfortable competence, which includes a well-stocked farm of 100 acres in Union district, Jackson county. He receives his mail at Willow Tree, Mason county, West Virginia.

HARRISON P. LEE — was born in Harrison county, Ohio, October 21, 1835, a son of Jesse and Emily B. (Lawrey) Lee, who now live in Kansas. During the war between the States he enlisted in Company H, 18th Ohio Infantry, for three months, and then re-enlisted in Company I, 2d West Virginia Cavalry, for three years. He served until June 27, 1863, when he was made prisoner and paroled. In February, 1864, he was exchanged, and then served with his regiment until honorably discharged, November 28, 1864. In 1864 he took up his residence in Jackson county, West Virginia, and in this county, Union district, February 27, 1867, he became the
husband of Sarah D., daughter of Daniel and Mary (German) Durst. They have five children: Jesse D., born May 19, 1868; Emily V., August 16, 1869; Nora B., December 8, 1871; Walter O., March 9, 1873; Burton E., February 18, 1876—all living in Union district. By a former marriage, Mrs. Lee is the mother of three daughters, Harriet E., Margaret J., and Mary Virena Ankrum. The oldest was born June 6, 1858, the second June 6, 1859, and the youngest January 28, 1862. Harrison P. Lee is a farmer and sewing machine agent, his residence in Union district, and his postoffice address at Cottageville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

HENRY McBRIEN — was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1829, but has lived in Jackson county since he was nine years old. In this county his wedded life began, March 11, 1852, when Ann E. Mahan became his life's companion. She was born in Maryland, March 22, 1832, a daughter of Henry S. and Fannie S. (Gray) Mahan, who became residents in Jackson county in 1839. Her parents are now both deceased, her father's death occurring August 6, 1872. Henry and Jane (Ray) McBrien were the father and mother of the subject of this sketch. His father is no longer living, and his mother now resides in Huntington, West Virginia. Henry McBrien enlisted in Company K, 11th West Virginia Infantry, in August, 1862, was wounded in the battle of Hatches Run, in 1865, and received honorable discharge, June 24, 1865. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McBrien were born: Evangeline (Dunlap), January 24, 1853; Isabella (Wyant), October 6, 1855; Henrietta, April 20, 1857; William, November 16, 1861; Frank E., November 27, 1862; James H., May 11, 1868; Catherine, October 22, 1870. Henrietta died October 15, 1858, the two oldest children have made homes for themselves in this county and district, and the other children are living with their father. Henry McBrien is farming and raising stock in Union district, and may be addressed at Cottageville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

ABRAHAM McCoy — son of Abraham and Isabella (McKay) McCoy, was born July 20, 1825, in Tyler county, now part of West Virginia. Abraham McCoy, sr., was born in 1791, died August 26, 1839. Isabella (McKay) McCoy was born August 23, 1799, died January 28, 1862. Anna W. Wells was born in Brooke county, then part of Virginia, July 8, 1838, a daughter of Basil and Nancy (McIntyre) Wells. Her father, born in 1798, died November 5, 1874, age 76 years, and her mother, born in 1799, died May 3, 1871, aged 72 years. Abraham McCoy has made his home in Jackson county since he was nine years old, but he married in Brooke county, December 29, 1859, Anna W. Wells, and brought her to this county, making their home in Cottageville. Their children are: Clara M., born May 12, 1872; William B., June 28, 1874; Nannie B., September 23, 1877—all living at home. Their first child was a daughter, born March 12, 1862, died same day. John and David McCoy, brothers of Abraham, were Confederate soldiers in the war between the States. David was lieutenant in the 22d Virginia Infantry; John served during the war as a cavalryman. Before the war he was captain on the Baltimore, a steamer running from Portsmouth to Wheeling, and in Kentucky he had served as deputy sheriff. Mrs. McCoy had two brothers in the Federal army, Milton and William Wells. The first-named raised a company for the 27th Ohio Infantry and went out as their captain. He was promoted through successive ranks until he held, at his discharge, the rank of brigadier-general, William served as commissary clerk. Abraham McCoy was four years commissioner of revenue for Jackson county, 1856-60. He was so unfortunate as to have his right leg broken on the 24th day of September, 1882, while attempting to mount his horse, the fracture being so serious that amputation was necessary. He is a farmer and stock-raiser, and a member of the firm of general merchandise, McCoy & McKay, Cottageville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

Z. T. McKay — member of the firm of McCoy & McKay, merchants of Cottageville, has been a resident of Jackson county since he was eleven years of age. He was born in Portland, Meigs county, Ohio, January 6, 1848, a
son of William and Elizabeth (Hayman) McKay, now both deceased. In 1859 William McKay came with his family to make their home in Jackson county and his capital then consisting of $6,000, by judicious handling in twenty-three years increased to $45,000. While thus prospered in the world's wealth, he gathered about him many friends won and retained by his honesty and charity. His equal could not be found, and his death was a loss to the community in which he had lived. His wealth is shared among his eight children. At Pleasant View, Jackson county, October 19, 1871, Z. T. McKay and Amanda Thorn were united in marriage. and one child, born July 13, 1873, and named Bertie, brightens their home. Amanda, daughter of Alexander and Melinda (Jackson) Thorn, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, November 23, 1853. Her father was born May 8, 1811, and her mother on the 4th of April, 1814. They have lived some years in Jackson county. Edgar Thorn, brother of Mrs. McKay, was three years a member of the 9th Virginia Infantry, faithfully performing a soldier's duty. He is now a resident in this county. Z. T. McKay has been a number of years president of the board of education, and for several terms he held the office and discharged the duties of constable. In addition to his mercantile business, where, with Abraham McCoy he deals in dry goods, groceries, hardware, and all that goes to stock a well-kept store of miscellany, he also deals in lumber extensively, staves and railroad ties, and in grain. McCoy & McKay, Cottageville, West Virginia.

LEWIS M. MITCHELL - devotes his time and business capital to tanning leather for the markets of Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. He was born in Franklin county, Virginia, March 30, 1850, a son of William V. and Ellen (Underwood) Mitchell. He took up his residence in Jackson county in 1877, and now owns six acres of land near Anergena. His parents, who were Virginians by birth, now reside in Rome county, this State. In Wirt county, West Virginia, September 13, 1877, Lewis M. Mitchell wedded Nannie R. Conrad, and their children are three: Esther E., born August 4, 1878; Orland K., born May 7, 1880; Hoyt, January 23, 1883. Mr. Mitchell's wife was born in Wirt county, a daughter of Jacob and Abigail (McCutcheon) Conrad, who still reside in the county where she was born on the 27th of February, 1856. They were both born in that part of Virginia which by the civil strife was rent from the mother State, and became West Virginia. The grandfather of Lewis M. Mitchell was a veteran of the war of 1812, and he had two uncles who were soldiers in the war between the States. The postoffice address of Lewis M. Mitchell is Angeron, Jackson county, West Virginia.

TOBIAS S. NYE - born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1839, became a resident in Jackson county, West Virginia, in 1867. He was a soldier of the Union army, in the first year of the civil war, a member of Company H., 9th Pennsylvania Reserves. He enlisted in 1861, was wounded in the seven days' fight at Glendale, and made prisoner, June 30, 1862 and released from prison July 30, 1862, and received his discharge at Philadelphia, November 6, 1862. He served under McClellan, and when released from prison that general shook his hand and thanked him for faithful services. He had three brothers in the Federal army, Jacob G., who served three years as a member of the 39th Ohio Infantry, and two younger brothers who entered the service after his return home. Samson S. and Ruth (Peirsol) Nye were the parents of these patriotic sons. The father was born November 4, 1810, and died March 4, 1859, and the mother, born November 4, 1816, continues to reside in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. At Cottageville, Jackson county, West Virginia, November 8, 1872, the marriage vows of Tobias S. Nye and Henrietta S. Turner were recorded. In their home are four children: Samson S., born August 1, 1873; Susan T., March 4, 1875; Blanche, April 26, 1877; William O., September 13, 1879. Henrietta S. Turner was born in Gilmer county, this State, June 24, 1854, a daughter of Robert R. and Susan (Topscott) Turner. Her father removed to Newcastle, Henry county, Kentucky. Her mother died in Gilmer county. While residing in Franklin township,
Beaver county, Pennsylvania, Tobias S. Nye served two terms as constable. In Jackson county he is engaged in the profession of teaching, for which, both by nature and study, he is eminently qualified. His address is Cottageville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

REV. W. S. OWENS — son of George and Margaret E. (Coe) Owens, who are now deceased, was born in Wirt county, now part of West Virginia, the date of his birth, August 15, 1836. He was wedded in Meigs county, Ohio, April 12, 1860, Hannah L. Donaldson on that date becoming his wife. She was born in Meigs county, Ohio, April 12, 1860, Hannah L. Donaldson on that date becoming his wife. She was born in Meigs county, October 28, 1844, a daughter of Luther and Margaret (Hull) Donaldson. Her father is now deceased, her mother still makes her home in Meigs county, Ohio. Rev. and Mrs. Owens have been the parents of five children, namely: Margaret L. (Higgins), born May 9, 1861, makes the home of her married life in Mason county, West Virginia; Harrison L., born March 10, 1865, died March 7, 1867; Laoma, May 7, 1866; Charles H., July 22, 1872, died March 23, 1880; Oakey J., September 15, 1875 — Laoma and Oakey J. are living at home. Alfred Owens, brother of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the war between the States, serving under Col. William Jackson, and was killed in his first battle, at Beverly, Virginia. The father of W. S. Owens was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and was one of the first settlers on the Little Kanawha, locating in what is now Wirt county, West Virginia, at a time when land there could be bought for 25 cents per acre. His farm consisted of 700 acres, and on it was located a water sawmill. He was a noted hunter, at one time killing two deer with one shot, and he was also a soldier of the 1812 war. Rev. W. S. Owens cast his fortunes in with the people of Jackson county in 1876, and is the pastor of the Baptist Church in Union district, with his postoffice address at Letart, Mason county, West Virginia.

DANIEL DEMING RHODES — was born in Warren county, New York, February 21, 1818. When he was a child, his father was drowned in Lake George, and the care of his mother and four sisters fell upon him and an older brother. After struggling through childhood under these circumstances, at the age of 18 years he was renting, with his brother John, a sawmill on the Allegheny. Soon after on a raft of their own making he started from Cincinnati, but stopped at Portsmouth, Ohio, profitably disposed of his lumber, made his home about 1837, and in a short time was owner of a planing mill and lumber yard. In 1857 he moved to Cottageville, this county, where he lived until his death. In his residence at Portsmouth he was justice of the peace, member of city council, and an enthusiastic supporter of the best interests of the place. In Cottageville he engaged in milling and farming, and lived a life, as husband, father, neighbor and citizen, worthy of all praise and emulation. In 1844 he married Mary Leonard, of Portsmouth, Ohio, who survives him. She was born September 22, 1825. Their children were: Alvin, born May 17, 1847, died October 1, 1850; George L., June 25, 1849, died October 10, 1852; James S., August 14, 1851, died October 14, 1852; Lilly, August 14, 1853; D. W., November 9, 1860: Lon, April 9, 1863. Mr. Rhodes was of genial nature, always happy, and striving to make others so; a believer in the doctrine of universal salvation, as such a loving nature could not comprehend a Father inflicting eternal punishment on any of his children. He opposed corporal punishment, and trained his own children through love; he was hospitable, with doors ever open to the needy and deserving. He was in all things one who has few equals, and whose loss cannot be replaced to the community for a long time, nor ever to his family. He passed away on Tuesday, December 12, 1882, aged 64 years, 9 months and 21 days. In the church on the lot he had donated, his funeral services were held, and sorrowing friends laid him to rest to await the coming of his Master.

ISAIAH RUBLE — son of Jacob and Mary (Masters) Ruble, was born in 1824, in Wood county, now part of West Virginia. His father is deceased, and his mother still living, in her 86th year. In 1846, in Reedy Ripple, Wirt county, this State, Isaiah Ruble married Louisa V. Moorehead, who was born at Charleston, Kanawha county, this State. Her father, James D.
Moorehead, was born in 1791, and died in 1859. Her mother, whose maiden name was Priscilla Boyles, was born in 1793, and died in 1851. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Ruble were: Tennessee B. (Crow), born December 18, 1846, lives in Jackson county; Flora A., October, 1849, died October, 1860; Willie H., February, 1850, died July, 1856; Alice P., (Reynolds), September, 1854, lives in Wirt county; Edgar F., May 7, 1859, lives in Angorona, Jackson county; Olive A., May 27, 1861; James E., March 25, 1864; Ernest H., February 14, 1866; Clara B., June 14, 1870—the last four, with their parents, reside in Elizabeth district, Wirt county, West Virginia, where Isaiah Ruble is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Edgar F. is a prosperous hardware merchant, and also carries on blacksmithing in all its branches, and a wagon and carriage manufactory. He is a young man, but has gained a wide reputation as an industrious and efficient workman, and commands work from all the surrounding country. He has traveled over nearly all of the Western States since his boyhood. He was married to Clara McKown, November 28, 1882. She is the daughter of James and Samantha (Smith) McKown, who reside on Mill creek, Jackson county, West Virginia. To do as he would be done by is Mr. Ruble's motto, and all who desire work done in his line should give him a call at Angorona, Jackson county, West Virginia.

DAVID SAYRE — son of Daniel Sayre and Sarah (Hall) Sayre, born in 1783, who are now deceased, was born October 20, 1810, in Jackson county, then part of Virginia. He has been four times wedded, and the father of ten children, the first five the offspring of his first marriage, and the second five the children of his second marriage. These children are: George W., born June 26, 1839, a farmer in this county; Lucy Ann (Wheeler), October 20, 1842, died February 17, 1869; Daniel, April 21, 1845, is a farmer and miller in Mason county, West Virginia; Caroline (Jones), February 23, 1848, also lives in Mason county; Reuben D., May 1, 1850, was a minister in the United Brethren Church, and died April 12, 1877; Lucian, November 9, 1853, died in Arizona Territory, March 18, 1881; Oscar, May 5, 1856, lives in Jackson county; Minerva J. (Dunlap), February 26, 1859, lives in Jackson county, this State; David W., April 12, 1864, lives in Jackson county; Ira Virgil, August 6, 1867, died July 11, 1882. Minerva Stone, first wife of David Sayre, died April 13, 1851; his second wife, Martha Hill, died March 10, 1872. He was married to his third wife, who was Mary J. Stephenson, July 18, 1875, she died August 7, 1875. In Mason county, West Virginia, July 27, 1876, David Sayre was united in wedlock with his present wife, who was Nancy, daughter of John and Nancy (Taylor) Scantling. She was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1836, and came with her parents to Jackson county in 1855. Her mother is still living, and was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1807. Daniel Sayre, father of David, was born March 22, 1785, was one of the earliest settlers in Union district, coming here in 1801, and he died in 1878. Neither David Sayre nor any of his family touch tobacco in any shape, and never use liquor except for medicinal purposes. For six or eight years previous to the 1861 war, Mr. Sayre was a captain in the State militia, and he has served one term of four years as justice of the peace. He is the fortunate owner of a farm of 1,500 acres of choice land for farming and the raising of stock, after giving his married children each a good farm. He has a tannery on his land. His farm lies in Jackson and Mason counties, and he receives his mail at Huntsville, Jackson county, West Virginia.

ISAAC SAYRE — born in Jackson county, December 10, 1846, is of the pioneer families, Sayre-Stephenson, who have done so much for the country of this vicinity. His grandfather, Daniel Sayre, was one of the pioneer settlers of Union district, coming from Greene county, Pennsylvania, and lived here to the good old age of 93 years. James Stephenson, his maternal grandfather, was born in Kanawha county, Virginia, served in the 1812 war, lived many years in Mason county, this State, where he held positions of trust and honor, and died at the age of 97 years, in September, 1880. Daniel B. Sayre, father of Isaac, was born July 29,
1823, and died June 14, 1874. Isaac's mother, who was Mary E. Stephenson, was born September 28, 1828, and died July 15, 1848. In Angerona, Jackson county, May 2, 1867, Isaac Sayre married Sarah M., daughter of Thomas and Lydia (McKown) Love. She was born in Marion county, Missouri, November 6, 1849. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Sayre were: John T., born October 31, 1867; George B., March 8, 1869, died September 9, 1869; Harmonie, March 14, 1871; Samuel S., June 29, 1873, died November 23, 1874; Lydia, October 23, 1875; Mary M., June 14, 1882—all the living children are at home. Mrs. Savre's mother's mother lived to the age of 104, and died in the hope of life eternal. Isaac Sayre served the last year of the civil strife as a member of Company F, 4th West Virginia Infantry. He was fifteen months in service, and participated in all the engagements of that regiment during that time. He is now serving his second term of four years as justice of the peace. He is both farmer and merchant, and his store is filled with everything to meet the wants of the surrounding country, in addition to which he deals in lumber, staves, railroad ties, and grain. Angerona, Jackson county, West Virginia.

**JACKSON MISCELLANY—RAVENSWOOD**

JUDGE ROBERT S. BROWN—descended from distinguished pioneer stock. His grandfather, William Brown, a native of Maryland, married Patience Marvel, of Delaware, and settled in the Ohio valley in 1773. He served in the Continental army, war of 1776, and in 1785 settled in what is now Brooke county, West Virginia. Here Joseph Brown, father of Robert S. was born. He married Rachel Hood, born in Baltimore county, Maryland, chose the calling of a farmer, lived a long and honorable life, dying in July, 1882, having passed his 90th year. Robert S. Brown was born April 6, 1828; was raised on a farm, and inured to the arduous labors of this honorable vocation; was educated by such schools as the country then afforded, and by the help of his father's well-stocked library until, in 1845, he entered Bethany College, Brooke county. He chose the profession of law, and entered upon practice at Wirt C. H., in April, 1849. He obtained a lucrative practice, and was elected prosecuting attorney of Wirt and Roane counties, and re-elected to the office until he went to the bench. In 1864 he was presidential elector for his Congressional district, and cast his vote for Lincoln; in 1868 he was again a delegate, and was on the committee of resolutions which prepared the party platform on which Grant was nominated and elected, and, as elector at large, he canvassed and helped to carry his State on the Republican ticket. January 1, 1869, he took his seat at judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of West Virginia, composed of Jackson, Roane, Calhoun and Gilmer counties, to which office he had been elected for six years. In 1878 by an overwhelming majority he was elected to the State senate, and served therein four years. He is a member of the Wheeling Encampment No. 11, I. O. O. F., and strongly attached to the Order, in connection with which he has held several offices, and endeared himself to the body by his works of charity and benevolence. His home farm is in Ravenswood, one of the largest and finest farms on the Ohio river.

ABSALOM H. CASTO—physician and farmer of Ravenswood district, Jackson county, West Virginia, was born in Ripley district, this county, February 9, 1843. His father was Levi Casto, who came to this county, in 1813, and his mother was Hannah (Carney) Casto, who was raised in this county. His father had two brothers, Jonathan and James, who were veterans of the war of 1812. Two brothers of Absalom H., George and James, were soldiers of the Confederate army, George enlisting in 1861 and James in 1862. Both were made prisoners in 1864, and held until close of the war. Absalom H. Casto was also a soldier of the Confederacy, and lost a foot at Cedar creek, Virginia, by the accidental discharge of a gun. In Ravenswood district, Jackson county, October 1, 1871, Absalom H. Casto and Frances Permelia Dawkins were united in marriage, and of their union
the children born are: Forest Lee, July 15, 1872; Clarence Hereford, November 27, 1873; Willia Estelle, June 5, 1875; Ada Gertrude, February 15, 1880. Clarence H. died July 13, 1874, the other children are at home. The wife of Mr. Casto was born in Ravenswood district, February 28, 1851, and her parents are Thomas Jefferson Dawkins and Florella Hervey (Hawkins) Dawkins, who made their home in Jackson county in 1850. Absalom H. Casto’s postoffice address is Sandy P. O., Jackson county, West Virginia.

C. GEORGE EVANS—son of Jonathan and Lydia L. (Dovener) Evans, is a minister of the Gospel and a doctor of dental surgery at Newark, and has made his residence in Wirt county, West Virginia, since the 20th of October, 1881. John E. and Fannie Hays are the parents of Julia M., born in Gilmer county, West Virginia, who in the State and county of her nativity, on the 17th of September, 1876, became the wife of C. George Evans. The birth of Mr. Evans was on the 19th of April, 1852, in what is now Wood county, West Virginia, and his two little ones, Maury L. and Clida E., were born; the former, May 31, 1877, and the latter, November 3, 1881. Mr. Evans at one time was marshal of Tucker county, West Virginia, and he has acted in the role of a detective. He receives his mail at Leroy P. O., Jackson county, West Virginia.
HISTORY OF KANAWHA COUNTY.

INTRODUCTION.

It was in the year 1492, that Christopher Columbus lifted the curtain from the stormy waters of the Atlantic and thus exposed the American continent to the view of the Old World, to which the New was now to be added. All nations, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, at once engaged in trans-Atlantic voyage and discovery. Spain commenced a series of splendid triumphs in the south and the civilization of the Incas and Montazumas perished from the earth. France was not slow to profit by the discoveries of the Genoese navigator; far away hundreds of miles toward the Arctic ocean she took possession of the country lying along the St. Lawrence and here planted her first settlements in the New World. Lying between the Spanish possessions on the south and those of France on the north, was a zone stretching athwart the continent from ocean to ocean, and to all this vast region England laid claim, basing that claim upon the voyage and discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot, Venetian navigators, but sailing in the service of Henry VII., the first representative of the royal house of Tudor. In 1497 he gave to them the commission under which they sailed and by which they were authorized to "sail in the Eastern, Western and Northern seas, to search for continents, islands, or regions hitherto unsee by Christian people," and to plant the standard of Great Britain upon the shores of any lands thus discovered. Vast as these discoveries were, nothing whatever was done in the direction of colonization for more than half a century. The house of Tudor placed upon the throne by the civil wars and strengthened as it was by the very desolation which it had occasioned, had little time to turn from affairs of the continent of Europe to the wilderness of the New World, the shores of which Cabot had described as abounding only in "polar bears, nude savages, and dismal cliffs," and it was not until the year 1584, that Queen Elizabeth became aroused by the splendid conquests of the Spaniards in the West Indies, Mexico, and South America, to the importance of American colonization. In the above year she gave to the illustrious Raleigh a patent for a vast tract of country lying on the shores of Virginia—a name bestowed upon all that portion of the continent claimed by Great Britain—in honor of the "Virgin Queen." But Raleigh's efforts to found a colony failed; he went to the scaffold, and it was not until 1607—one hundred and fifteen years after Columbus first saw the shores of San Salvador—that a permanent English settlement was founded on the shores of America.

It was the 13th day of May, 1607, and if on that day the reader had been standing upon one of the capes at the entrance of Chesapeake bay and had cast his eyes out to the east upon the broad expanse of ocean a strange sight would have met his gaze—three small ships like spectral birds hovering upon the billows, but nearing the shore. They were the vessels of Christopher Newport, and on board were one hundred and five persons, who, months before, had seen the shores of England recede from view and the blue hills of Ireland disappear in the distance. The time had come. The stern and determined spirits who were to plant the banner of civilization in the New World were now nearing its shores. The vessels are within the bay; they steer up a beautiful river upon which they bestow the name of their now distant sovereign; a beautiful peninsula on the north side of the river is reached; they land, and Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in America, is founded.

The foundation of the first American State was thus securely laid, for these were the days when Virginia began to be. But sore were the trials through which the little
commonwealth must pass ere she became full grown; subjected for a century and a half to the vacillating policy of the British court, for two centuries to a relentless savage warfare, for eight long years to the ravaging effects of the armed battalions of the Mother Country. But the reward came at last, and at the close of the Revolution she found herself the central figure in the galaxy of American States—a position which she held for a period of nearly an hundred years.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES

The first sub-divisions in Virginia were made in the year 1634; in that year eight shires or counties were formed after the manner of those in England. As the population increased others were added to the list, until in 1707, one hundred years after founding of Jamestown there were thirty-four separate political divisions—the first based upon the principle of universal suffrage in the world—existing in Virginia.

But during all these years the vast trans-montane region stretching away toward the setting sun lay all undiscovered, the most daring adventurer never having passed beyond the “Rocky Barrier” or penetrated into the illimitable wilderness of which nothing hitherto could be known. It was now the year 1710, and the illustrious Colonel Alexander Spottswood then governed Virginia. Determined to learn something of the western confines of the now most flourishing colony in America, the intrepid governor fitted out a company, and departing from Williamsburgh, then the capital of Virginia, journeyed for several days to the west; at last the uttermost haunts of civilized man was passed and after a ride up the narrow defiles of the mountains the summit of the Blue Ridge was reached, and the little band stood gazing upon such a sight as had rarely if ever been witnessed. There they vowed that the region stretching away toward the Ohio should be redeemed from the sway of savage men, and be made to blossom as the rose. The governor returned and established the Trans-montane Order, or Knights of the Golden Horse-Shoe, giving to each of those a miniature horse-shoe, bearing the inscription Sic Jurat transcondere Montes, “Thus he swears to cross the mountains.”

Emigration at once began to pour over the mountains, and by the year 1777 the number was so great that Greenbrier county—the first in the southwestern part of the State—was organized, and included within its limits all the territory of Virginia lying between the Alleghenies and the Ohio river.

ORGANIZATION OF KANAWHA COUNTY.

Twelve years passed away before another county was checkered on the map of Virginia, but during that period many hundred pioneers had found homes within the great Kanawha valley. They soon became wearied with the long journey of one hundred miles through a mountainous country to Lewisburg, the county-seat of Greenbrier, and they accordingly petitioned the general assembly praying for the formation of a new county; the petition was heard with favor by that body, and His Excellency Beverly Randolph issued commissions to the various county officers whose names and recommendations came with the petition, and

THE FIRST COUNTY COURT FOR KANAWHA

convened at the house of George Clendenin, Esq., on the 5th day of October, 1789. The following justices were present, each holding a commission as such from his excellency: Thomas Lewis, Robert Clendenin, Francis Watkins, Charles McLung, Benjamin Strother, William Clendenin, David Robinson, George Alderson, Leonard Morris and James Van Bibber. By their commissions they were commanded “to execute within the limits of Kanawha county the duties of their respective offices as prescribed by law.” All took the oath of office and the first county court ever held in the Great Kanawha valley was declared ready for the transaction
of such business as might properly come before it.

Thomas Lewis came into court and presented a commission from the governor appointing him sheriff of the county; whereupon he gave bond in the penalty of one thousand pounds, with George Clendenin and William Arbuckle as his securities, and took the oath of office as prescribed by law. On his motion John Edwards was then appointed his deputy, and both at once entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

William H. Cavendish, a distinguished scholar and accountant, who had come from Shenandoah valley for the purpose of arranging the county records was then appointed clerk of the county. Then it was ordered, "that Abner Prior and Joseph Woods be recommended to the governor as suitable persons to execute the office of justice of the peace." The next order is to the effect that Andrew Anderson be appointed constable at Bellville and Amos Morris to the same office at Point Pleasant. Then Rueben Slaughter was recommended to the court by the president and professors of William and Mary college as "a suitable person to execute the office of surveyor of lands in this county."

Benjamin Strother, David Robinson and John Van Bibber were then appointed commissioners of the revenue for the county, the two former of whom came into court and qualified "as the law directs." The next entry found upon the records is an order providing for the erection of the public buildings upon the lands of George Clendenin at the mouth of Elk river, or as near there as the situation will admit, and that "until the erection of said buildings court shall be held at the mansion house of George Clendenin."

On the second day of the term it was "ordered that George Clendenin be recommended to his excellency the governor, for county lieutenant; Thomas Lewis for colonel; Daniel Boone for lieutenant colonel; William Clendenin for major; Leonard Cooper and John Morris for captains; James Van Bibber and John Young for lieutenants; and William Owens and Alexander Clendenin for ensigns in the militia of this county." All produced commissions appointing them to the places for which they had been recommended, at the May term of 1790, except Boone, who did not present himself in court until the April term of 1791, when the records say he "came in and qualified as the law directs." On this day the list of constables was completed by the appointment of William Hughes within the bounds of Captain John Morris' company, Thomas Alesbury on Cole river and Abraham Baker at Clendenin station.

The next entry is one which portrays a condition of affairs of which the descendents of those pioneers, looking through mists of a century, cannot now form the least conception. It is an order authorizing the clerk to prepare a petition "to be laid before the general assembly of this commonwealth on behalf of this county, stating the disadvantages under which the inhabitants of this county labor from the remoteness of their situation, the thinness of neighborhoods and the frequent incursions of the Indians, and praying to be exonerated from the payment of taxes until the blessings of peace is imparted to them, and they are enabled to derive those advantages from their industry which the fertility of their soil presents."

On motion of William H. Cavendish, Francis Watkins was appointed a deputy clerk and thereupon he took the required oath. Then it was ordered that William Drowdy and William Boggs be recommended to his excellency the governor as coroners of the county. The machinery of the county was thus placed in complete running order and the honorable body adjourned "Until court in cause."

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS.

March term, 1790 — At this term the first civil cause, Thomas Teays vs. William Hughs, was called. Joseph Carroll came into court for the defendant, and said "that in case he shall be cast in this suit he shall satisfy and pay the condemnation of the court, or render his body to prison in execution for the same; or that he, the said Joseph Carroll, will do it for him."

This case was continued from term to term for more than three years.
At the ensuing April term Mr. Cavendish, having sufficiently instructed the various officers in the discharge of their duties, resigned his position as clerk of the court and returned to the East, where he was for many years largely interested in the tobacco business. Francis Watkins, afterwards prominent in the early history of Mason county, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Cavendish.

On the 6th of February, 1791, it was "ordered that the clerk of the county do advertise the letting a building of a prison in said county, agreeable to a plan to be then provided, and which will be on the first day of March court, and it is further ordered that the bounds of said prison, which is to be built on the front of the lot between John Young's and Lewis Tackett's, be extended so as to include the garrison and house wherein George Clendenin now lives, for the safety of the prisoners from the hostile invasion of the Indian 'enemies.'" This order must have been rescinded, for at the March term, 1792, the record shows that the sheriff was commanded to "let to the lowest bidder the building of a prison for the county of Kanawha of twelve feet square, of two floors, one of earth in the bank of the hill facing the Kanawha, and the other laid over with logs as close as possible, the house to be between floors seven feet, covered 'cabin' fashion, the bolts, bars and locks upon as economical plan as possible, and the clerk in behalf of this county give his bond to the undertaker or undertakers for the payment of the sum the said building is taken for, and that he also take bond or security of the undertaker or undertakers on or before the first of July next, to have the same completed." From this date no mention is made in the records of the matter until the August term of 1793, when it is "ordered that the jail be received of Lewis Tackett, the undertaker and finisher of the same," but William Clendenin, as the sheriff of Kanawha county, entered his protest "considering it as insufficient."

January 7, 1793 — The last will and testament of William Morris (the first mentioned in the records) was presented for record, but "his widow, Elizabeth Morris, came into court and declared that she would not take or accept the provision made by such will for her, or any part thereof; and that she renounced all benefit which she might claim by the same, but prays that she may be endowed as the law directs, and, therefore, it is considered by the court that the said will shall not be recorded." It was therefore ordered "that Leonard Morris and John Morris be admitted to administer upon the estate of William Morris deceased." From the foregoing it would appear that our ancestors were entirely unacquainted with the long contested will cases which embarrass the courts of the present day.

An entry made August 6, 1793, conveys to the reader's mind the character of the Virginia mothers who gave birth to the sons whose daring exploits won for the period in which they lived the title of the "Heroic Age of the West." On that day it is "ordered that Elizabeth Alesbury be represented to his excellency, the governor of the commonwealth, for the following benign and hospitable acts, to-wit: having carried John Shepherd and John Carter, soldiers then in service, which belonged to Capt. John Morris' ranging company of the militia, which were wounded — the former on the 11th day of May, 1792, and the latter on the 4th day of July, in the same year, and taking care of them."

TOBACCO A LEGAL TENDER.

On the same date as above it is "ordered that four thousand eight hundred weight of tobacco be levied upon the tithables of this county for the extra services of the clerk four years last past." Also "that three thousand three hundred weight of tobacco be levied on the tithables of this county for extra services performed by Thomas Lewis as sheriff from the 5th day of October, 1789, until the 2d day of July, 1792. Also, "that William Clendenin be allowed thirteen hundred pounds of tobacco for his services as sheriff from the second day of July, 1792, until the 6th of August, 1793. Also, "That George Clendenin be allowed one thousand nine hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco for books furnished
for the use of this county." Also, "That a deposit of ten thousand pounds of tobacco be applied to the use of the county, and further it is ordered that the sheriff proceed to collect the above quantity of tobacco and settle with the county at the February court next."

November 5, 1793: "Judgment for one thousand five hundred and twenty-five pounds of tobacco in favor of John Stewart, clerk of Greenbrier, against John Edwards, of Kanawha."

The first financial statement of the county appears in the records for the year 1796, in which it is shown that the indebtedness was $633.82, balanced by a credit of 176 tithables at $3.60 each, which the sheriff was ordered to collect at once "as prescribed by law."

The first attorney admitted to practice in the courts of this county was Edward Graham. On the 1st day of August, 1796, he "came into court" and produced a license to practice law in the inferior and superior courts of the commonwealth, under the hands and seals of Paul Carrington, Edward Winston and Patrick Henry, judges of the superior courts of this commonwealth. Liberty was given him to practice in the county, and thereupon he was chosen States-attorney, the first for the county of Kanawha, and his salary fixed at forty dollars per year.

At the August term of 1796, the first grand jury was empaneled, composed of the following named gentlemen: Allen Prior (foreman), John Jones, John Hansford, John See, Joseph Carroll, George Fitzwater, Phillip Durton, John Campbell, John Young, Martin Hammack, David Jarrett, Charles Alesburg, Josiah Harrison, John Morris, Samuel Henderson, Abraham Baker, Edward Hughes Fleming Cob, Robert Lewis Jesse Van Bibber, David Alderson and George See, "who after having been sworn a grand jury of inquest for the body of the county of Kanawha; and having first received their charge, went out of court to consider of their presentments." They soon returned and submitted the following report: "We present David Millburn, overseer of the road, for neglecting to keep the road in good repair, from the upper end of said road and on the south side of the Kanawha. And Leonard Morris, overseer of the road from the lower part thereof, for neglecting to keep the same in good repair, by the information of John Hansford, John Jones, Martin Hammack and Robert Lewis, members of our own body."

"We present Joseph Ruffner, overseer of the lower part of the road, on the north side of the Kanawha river, for neglecting to keep the same in proper repair -- by information of George Fitzwater and David Jarrett, members of our own body."

"We present Joseph Burrell, for hunting and boasting of having killed game on the Sabbath day -- by the information of George Lee and Fleming Cobb, two members of our own body."

"We present William Jones for his having taken the Lord's name in vain -- by information of John Morris and John Hansford, two of our own body."

After the report had been received the court "ordered that the clerk do issue summons, directed to the sheriff of this county, commanding him to summon the above-presented persons to answer the foregoing presentments, returnable at next court."

June 9, 1813. -- At this term the writer believes the first ferry in the Kanawha valley was legally established. The record says that "on the application of Lawrence A. Washington for the establishment of a ferry from his landing on the lower side of Pocatalico river to the land on the opposite shore where the road from Charleston to Point Pleasant crosses the same. Notice of this application being proved to have been given as the law directs, on motion of the applicant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Lawrence A. Washington be licensed to keep a publick ferry on his land aforesaid across the said stream to the land on the opposite shore by himself or his agents, and the said ferry is hereby established as the law directs. And the court establish the following rates of ferriage. * * * For a man, 6½ cents; a horse, 6½ cents, for every wheel of a carriage, 6½ cents; for each head of neat cattle, 6½ cents; for each hog, sheep or goat, one fifth part of the rate of a horse, and it is directed that the said Lawrence A. Washington, by himself or by his agent, keep one
good flat or ferry-boat and one ferryman at his said ferry, and that he give bond and security in the penalty conditioned to keep the said ferry as by law."

THE COUNTY AS FORMED.

A bill entitled "An Act for forming a new county out of the counties of Greenbrier and Montgomery," passed the Virginia assembly on the 14th day of November, 1788. The first section of that bill specified "that from and after first day of October next, those parts of the counties of Greenbrier and Montgomery within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Great Sandy in the said county of Montgomery, thence up the said river with the line of the said county to the mountain generally known by the name of Cumberland mountain; thence a northeast course along the said mountain to the Great Kanawha, crossing the same at the end of Gauley mountain; thence along the said mountain to the line of Harrison county; thence with that line to the Ohio river; thence down the said river, including the islands thereof to the place of beginning, shall form one distinct county, and be called and known by the name of Kanawha."

The total area included within the above boundaries embraced 2,600 square miles — equal to twice the area of Rhode Island and 500 square miles greater than the present area of the State of Delaware; and within it the vastest deposits of coal (though then unknown) that has yet been discovered on the globe; and it was, at the same time, the culminating point of the great plant region — that of deciduous trees — of the New World. Through it flowed the majestic Kanawah (which was then said by Mr. Jefferson to never admit of navigation) but upon the placid bosom of which now float numbers of palatial steamers. In the century that has passed away since that time the original area has been greatly diminished, no less than fourteen counties having been cut, wholly or in part from it, as follows: Mason, in 1804; Cabell, in 1809; Nicholas, in 1818; Logan, in 1824; Fayette, in 1831; Jackson, in 1831; Braxton, in 1836; Gilmer, in 1843; Boone, in 1847; Putnam, in 1848; Calhoun, in 1855; Roane, in 1856; Clay, in 1856, and Lincoln in 1867. Notwithstanding the territory within her original confines has been carved and checkered upon the map of the Virginias in a dozen or more subdivisions, yet her present area is something over 400 square miles, the of which we now proceed to notice. Kanawha is bounded on the north by Jackson, northeast, by Roane; east, by Clay; southeast by Fayette; south, by Raleigh; southwest, by Boone; and west by Lincoln and Putnam. The total area is 980 square miles, Randolph and Greenbrier being the only counties in the State having a more extended area. Much of the surface is broken and mountainous, the highest peaks reaching an altitude of 1900 feet above sea level. Along her river, however, are considerable areas of bottom land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation; here the soil consists principally of white clay, while upon the hills and mountains a red clay predominates, intermixed in many localities with black loam. Building stone, vast in quantity and excellent in quality, exist in all parts of the county. Iron ore is found and has been developed at several points, but it is not to the deposits of iron that Kanawha looks as her principal source of wealth, but to the

PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL VIEW

VAST FIELDS OF BITUMINOUS COAL

with which her hills and mountains are everywhere filled. The coal deposits here perhaps exceed in extent and value those of a similar area in any part of the world.

The Great Kanawha river, running off at right angles from the Ohio, traverses the richest portions of the Great Allegheny coal fields, cutting the coal measures of this region — 200 feet thick — to their base, and developing their exhaustless mineral treasures in the most available manner for practical production.

But this vast source of wealth is still in a comparatively underdeveloped state, and the long-sought prize is yet
to be found, and no section of our
country north or south offers more
inviting prospects or greater
inducements to labor, enterprise and
capital than is now presented by
Kanawha county in particular, and the
valley in general.

WATER DRAINAGE.

The great Kanawha river flows
northwest through the county, dividing
it into two unequal portions, one third,
perhaps, lying south of the river. Elk
river, the Indian name “Tiskilwaugh,”
signifying “Plenty of Fat Elk,” enters
the extreme northeastern extremity of
the county from Clay, and flowing in a
southwest direction discharges its
waters into the Kanawha at Charleston
Pocatalico — the Indian significator
being “Plenty of Fat Deer” — rises in
Roane, passes through the northwest
portion of the county and falls into the
Kanawha a short distance below the
county line. Coopers creek, Little
Sandy, Big Sandy, Morris creek,
Leather, Wood, Blue creek, Pinch
creek, Indian creek and Two-Mile are
tributaries of Elk river; Foggs creek,
Derrick creek, Middle fork and
Tuppers creek flow into Pocatalico.
Other streams falling into the Kanawha
on the north side are Hugh creek,
Keelys creek, Simmons creek, Burning
Spring creek, Campbells creek, and
Eight-Mile creek. Coal river is the
principal tributary from the south; it
flows northwest and empties into the
Kanawah at the south; it flows
northwest and empties into the
Kanawha at St. Albans. Others are
Paint creek, Cabin creek, Slaughters
creek, Lens creek, Lick creek and
Tracefork.

FIRST EXPLORATIONS IN THE
UPPER KANAWHA VALLEY

Washington and his surveyors
visited the Great Kanawha valley in the
autumn of 1772. They came by way of
the present site of Point Pleasant, and
only ascended the Kanawha a distance
of twenty-one miles — a point near the
present site of the town of Buffalo,
now in Putnam county. The land
located for Washington in the valley
above that place was surveyed for him
in 1775 by Thomas Bullitt, Samuel
Lewis and John Stewart.

For many years the question as to
who were really the first explorers in
the upper part of the valley was a
vexed one. By some it was claimed to
be the surveyors above mentioned; by
others it was thought to have been the
army of General Lewis in 1774.

Were any here in 1773? If so, they
would then be the earliest white men
within the present limits of Kanawha
county. The following, the writer
thinks, puts the question completely at
rest:

Some years since a dispute arose as
to the origin of the name of Van
Bibber’s Rock — a precipice about 50
feet in height and situated immediately
below Kanawha falls. The editor of the
Kanawha Gazette having learned that a
descendant of the Van Bibber family
then resided in Nicholas county,
resolved to ascertain what he knew of
the matter, and forthwith wrote to Dr.
Anthony Rader, of that county,
requesting him to visit David Van
Bibber and get his version of the
matter in question. The Doctor
complied, and reported the following

STATEMENT OF
DAVID VAN BIBBER,

Who said: “I am 81 years of age
and know how the rock you speak of
came to be called ‘Van Bibber’s Rock.’
The circumstances were told to me by
my great uncle, John Van Bibber, after
whom the rock is named.

In the year 1773 there was a fort
on Wolf creek in what is now Monroe
county, West Virginia, at and near
which my grandfather and his brothers
lived. My father, Mathias Van Bibber,
was born in this fort in that
year — 1773; it was necessary to
explore a route from that region to
Kanawha valley and the Ohio river by
which the army could travel, which the
Governor of Virginia was going to send
out there to bring to terms the Indians
that were so hostile to settlements by
the whites.

Accordingly a scouting and
exploring party was made up at Wolf
creek fort and sent out to look for a
good route for the soldiers. The party
consisted of my great uncles, John and
Peter Van Bibber, Rev. John Anderson, a
Baptist preacher, and perhaps others.
They struck out across the Sewell mountains and reached and crossed Gauley river at the mouth of Rich creek, and went down Gauley to the mouth, and then started down the Kanawha valley on the north side. When they reached the Falls of Kanawha, a short distance below the mouth of Gauley, they discovered fresh Indian 'sign,' which made them afraid to camp on that side of the river, and they made a raft on which they crossed Kanawha in the basin just below the falls, and camped under a shelving rock cliff, where they stayed for two days. Whilst there my great uncle, John Van Bibber, took his tomahawk and with the poll of it cut or chipped his name in the face of the cliff; and from that circumstance the rock was then and has ever since been called Van Bibber's rock.

“When the party left the falls, after seeing no further signs of Indians, they crossed to the north side of Kanawha river and went on down the valley. Their first camping place after leaving the falls was at a place about eight miles above where Charleston now stands. After dark one of the party took a pine torch and went to the spring for some water, and when he got to it all at once the whole air about the spring flashed out into a blaze and alarmed him and the whole party terribly. That was the first discovery by white men of what has ever since been known as the 'Burning Spring.'

“After this startling adventure the party went on to Point Pleasant, and then returned, leaving the Kanawha valley about five miles above the present location of Charleston and going up Campbells creek and down Bell creek to Gauley, and recrossing at Rich creek and by their first trail back to Wolf creek.

“The next year General Andrew Lewis marched his army from the Valley of Virginia out to Point Pleasant by the route selected by this party who guided them. About seven years after the battle of Point Pleasant, that is, in 1781, my grandfather and all the Van Bibber family moved out to Point Pleasant and settled in that vicinity. I saw my great uncle John often, when I was a youth, and heard him tell the incidents which I have mentioned.”

LEONARD MORRIS
THE FIRST SETTLER
IN KANAWHA VALLEY.

That Leonard Morris was the first actual settler not only in the county, but in the Great Kanawha valley, there is not the least doubt. The exact year in which he located here cannot be definitely known, but everyone familiar with the early history of this section of the county is aware of the fact that there was no daring pioneer (unless it be Morris) who had settled in the valley prior to the battle of Point Pleasant in the year 1774.

In the records of the Circuit Court of Kanawha county for the year 1815 there was a land case decided, in which Lawrence A. Washington was plaintiff, and Eli Jarrett and Joseph Fletcher were defendants. In that case Leonard Morris, then in the 68th year of his age, was a witness. The following is an extract from his deposition, copied from the record:

“And the said Leonard Morris being produced as a witness for the plaintiff, and, after being first duly sworn, deposeseth and saith: That in the year 1775 this deponent was residing on Kanawha river about six miles from Burning Spring tract; during that year Messrs. Samuel Lewis, a surveyor, Col. John Stewart, now of Greenbrier, Thomas Bullitt, were on Kanawha surveying lands, and procured from out of this deponent's family Mungo Prince and his son as chain carriers; that after the party returned from surveying, this deponent understood from them that they had surveyed the Burning Spring tract for the late General George Washington and Andrew Lewis. * * * This deponent, with the exception of some periods when the Indian wars made it hazardous to keep a family on Kanawha, has made it his principal residence since 1775. Some time during the Indian troubles this deponent's family resided altogether in Greenbrier.”

From the foregoing it will be seen that Leonard Morris was residing here as early as 1775, and how much earlier cannot be known, and if there was a permanent settlement made at any point in the valley before that year the writer has been unable to find either recorded or traditional evidence of it, while all such evidence but corrobor-
ates the fact that none were earlier than Morris. We here insert the following.

SKETCHOF THE MORRIS FAMILY.

William Morris, the father of the first settlers of the Kanawha valley, was a native of Scotland. When he was twelve years old some of his neighbors and relations embarked for America. "Billy" got aboard to see them off. He was a sprightly boy, and the sailors liked him. Under their assurance that the vessel would not "round out" till the next day, Billy was induced to remain on board over night. When he awoke the next morning, he was out of sight of mother, home and land. When he realized the condition, he did what any boy of his age would have done, cried. He was comforted by the assurance of the captain that he should be taken back when the ship made its return voyage, and by the presence of his playmates and friends. Before the cargo was unloaded at Philadelphia, the captain received orders to go to the West Indies, upon which he was pained to have to inform the homesick boy that he could not possibly return him to his parents in less than four months. All that the lad could do was to sit down and cry again. The boy's weeping attracted the attention of a merchant, who asked the cause of his sorrow. He replied, "I am crying about my mother! who I know is crying about me." The merchant then learned from the captain the true condition, and took little Billy home with him to remain till the ship returned. He was tenderly cared for and sent to school, and whether that ship ever came back to Philadelphia is not known, but Billy remained with his patron till 22 years old, and then went to Orange county, Virginia, where he married. He then settled in Culpepper county, Virginia. From there he removed about 1765 or '6 to Muddy creek, in Greenbrier county, present site of Alderson. He had eight sons and two daughters, viz.: William, Henry, Leonard, Joshua, John, Archillas, Levey, Benjamin, and daughters Elizabeth and Frankey.

About the spring of 1774 two of his sons, William and Leonard, penetrated the wilderness to the Kanawha valley, William settled at Kelleys creek, on the north side of the river, and Leonard at Slaughters creek, on the south side. In a short time these were followed by their father and mother, and sisters and brothers, except Henry, who settled on Peters creek, a branch of Gauley river. The elder Billy settled and is buried at the mouth of Morris (now Hughes) creek, and the second William Morris is buried under the Cedar Grove brick church, just above the mouth of Kelleys creek. By the side of the elder Billy, at the mouth of Hughes creek, rest the bones of old Thomas Hughes, the father of the Hughes family of Kanawha and Nicholas counties. He was killed by the Indians, and was buried in the old state road, which then came down Hughes creek (but the first pioneers had followed the old Indian trace down Kelleys creek). He was buried in the road, and the dust carefully leveled back, and brush dragged over the grave and road for some distance, to keep the Indians from finding his remains and getting his scalp. When the James river and Kanawha pike was being laid out in 1828, it was located on the old state road bed, and of course on the grave. Ned Hughes, a son of Thomas, then a very old man, heard of this, appeared, and made them change the location to where it now runs. Old Thomas had three sons, Robert, Thomas, and Ned. Some of them had their troubles with the Indians. Among the descendents of Hughes are many worthy citizens of Kanawha, one of whom is the Hon. Judge Guthrie.

Leonard Morris was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, in the year 1747. As before stated, he was beyond a reasonable doubt the first white settler in the Kanawha valley; true, others had been here before him, but not to remain. His father William, his brothers and two sisters came to the valley some time after his settlement. One brother did not venture so far west, but settled on Peters creek, in what is now Nicholas county. Leonard Morris erected his cabin at or near the mouth of Slaughters creek, fifteen miles above the present town of Charleston. While living at this place, and soon after his settlement, an Indian came to his cabin, and by signs Mrs. Morris understood that he wanted something to eat. She gave him some
bread and venison, then, picking up her child (she had but one), she slipped out of the cabin, which was densely surrounded by trees, and hastened to the river, where her husband was engaged in watering flax. She told him of the presence of the Indian at the house, and he, with axe in hand, hastened to the cabin, but only to find that the savage was gone, and with him had disappeared Morris' rifle and a blanket from the bed. A day or two later, while out at some distance from the cabin, Mr. Morris found a shot gun hanging up in a tree, the Indian having cut off a limb that he might the more securely fasten it. It was while Morris was residing at this place that the Flynn family, who had settled on Cabin creek, were, with the exception of one daughter, massacred by the Indians. She happened to be near the house at the time of the attack — close enough to witness the terrible tragedy. Cabin creek empties into the Kanawha one mile above Slaughters creek, at the mouth of which Morris was living. She hastened there, but only to find that his family had gone. Her only hope of escape then was to reach Donnallys fort in Greenbrier, which, after many hardships, she succeeded in doing. Her name was Chloe; she afterward married a man of the name of Ballard, whose descendants were, and are now, residents of Boone county, West Virginia.

This is one of the occasions on which Morris was driven from the valley. The only way of getting from the river to Donnallys fort was to ascend Hughs creek and go down Ball and Twenty-Mile to Gauley river, crossing that stream at some distance above its mouth; then to ascend Gauley mountain, then pass on over the Sewell mountain route.

At another time, when the Indians became so hostile that Mr. Morris was again conducting his family to a place of safety over the route above mentioned, and while journeying up Hughs river he heard what one unaccustomed to the wiles of the savages would have thought to be the bleating of a deer, but the trained ear of the old pioneer soon detected the deception. He had at the time his little daughter Jennie behind him upon the horse which he himself rode. He instantly dismounted, and, together with the child, sought shelter behind a tree. The Indian, in his eagerness to secure scalps, exposed himself. It was but for a moment, but that was sufficient for a trained marksman like Morris. The report of his rifle rang clear upon the morning air, and the Indian fell to rise no more.

This little girl grew to womanhood, and became the wife of John Hansford, one of Kanawha's most respected citizens, one often honored with the confidence of the people, having during his lifetime held nearly every office in the county. She died many years since at an advanced age, leaving behind a large number of descendants, all of whom are now among Kanawha's best citizens.

How long Mr. Morris resided at the mouth of Slaughters creek, the place of his first settlement, is now known, but his first removal was to the spot upon which Brownstown now stands, immediately below the mouth of "lens creek" — named from him. At this place he erected a fort — the first constructed in the valley — in which several of his children were born. Soon after he completed his fort, Isaac Shelby — a captain in the battle of Point Pleasant, and afterward a governor of Kentucky — came to the Kanawha valley on an exploring expedition, and having with him a company of forth men. They remained at Morris fort, or rather made it their headquarters for several months, and Shelby, during his stay, taking into consideration the exposed and ungarrisoned condition of the fort, made an arrangement with Captain Morris to use his influence with the authorities of Virginia to secure the stationing of a body of State troops within the fort. The conditions were that the captain should furnish provisions, and the State of Virginia should pay and clothe these men. Shelby and his men returned to Richmond, and in due course of time a company of eight soldiers arrived at Morris fort, and remained until savage incursions ceased on the south side of the Ohio. Among these men was "Bobby" Aaron, afterwards well known to the earlier settlers of Kanawha. He made his last visit to the valley in 1840; he was then very old, and soon after died, somewhere in Ohio.
A short time after the arrival of these soldiers at the fort the following incident occurred. Captain Morris owned a colored woman Sally, who on a certain day was a short distance from the fort, and at the same time several of the captain's older children were playing upon the river bank outside the fort. They were alarmed by a scream from Sally, and upon running to the brink of the bank, they saw, as they thought, some yellow men or mulattoes (belonging to a man who had recently moved in), dragging the woman off, or rather forcing her along between two of them. The children ran within the fort and told what they had witnessed. Captain Morris and his garrison took in the situation at once. There were but two routes by which the Indians (for such they were) could escape, or rather it seemed probable that they would take one of the two routes, viz.: Up either one of what is now known as Brownstown or Church hollows. Captain Morris, together with his colored man Dudley—husband of the woman carried away—took the lower route, while the soldiers took the upper. The former came up with the Indians when near the head of the hollow, and Dudley, seeing his wife in the possession of the savages, became very much excited, raised his gun to fire, but Morris, at that instant discovering an Indian ready to fire, pushed Dudley behind a tree. The savages, with their prisoner, passed over the ridge and were seen no more. The soldiers, having taken the wrong route, did not return in time to engage in the pursuit, and it was therefore abandoned. The woman was never after heard of.

Captain Leonard Morris was twice married. By his first wife—a Miss Price—he had seven children, viz.: John, Meredith, Leonard, Sally (afterward Mrs. Fleming Cobb), and two other daughters, one of whom married Lawrence Bryan, and the other Robin Lewis. How long Captain Morris remained a widower the writer is unable to learn, but he afterward married Margaret Lykens, of Greenbrier, and ten children were the issue of this union, named as follows: Joshua, Peter, Hiram, Madison, Dickinson, Andrew, Charles, Parthenia, Cynthia and Nancy, all of whom are now dead. Many of the descendants of the first pioneer of the Great Kanawha valley now reside within the limits of Kanawha county, among them—a grandson—is Captain Hamilton Morris, the present clerk of the county court.

THE FIRST ROAD CONSTRUCTED TO THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

The first "trace" through the wilderness from Lewisburg to the Kanawha valley was that made by the army of General Andrew Lewis when on its march to Point Pleasant in 1774. This was known as "Lewis Trace," and was not a practicable road. We quote from the memoir of Colonel John Stewart, and let him tell how the first road was constructed.

"The paper money used for maintaining our war [the Revolution] against the British became totally depreciated, and there was not a sufficient quantity of specie in circulation to enable the people to pay the revenue tax assessed upon the citizens of the county [Greenbrier], wherefore we fell in arrears to the public for four years. But the assembly, taking our remote situation into consideration, graciously granted the sum of five thousand pounds of our said arrears, to be applied to the purpose of opening a road from Lewisburg to the Kanawah river. The people, grateful for such indulgences, willingly embraced the opportunity of such an offer, and every person liable for arrears of tax agreed to perform labor equivalent on the road, and the people being divided into districts, with each a superintendent, the road was completed in the space of two months, in the year 1786, and thus was a communication by wagons to the navigable waters of the Kanawha first affected, and which will probably be found the highest and best conveyance from the eastern to the western country that will ever be known."

Thus was opened the first road from the East to the valley, which now began to be settled. Fort Randolph, at Point Pleasant; Coopers fort, at Eight-Mile; Tacketts fort, at Colesmouth; Clendenins fort, where Charleston now stands, and Morris fort, at Brownstown, sheltered and protected the pioneers until Wayne's
treaty, after which the ruthless savage visited the valley no more. Hundreds went forth to battle—not with the rifle, but the axe—to level the forest and found homes where they might enjoy that rest and repose to which their valor and bravery entitled them. They did well the work, and their posterity are now enjoying the fruits of their toil. Among them were the Van Bibbers, the Morrises, the Arbuckles, the Clendenins, the Trotters, the Cantrells, the Greenlees, and many others.

PIONEERS.

MRS. MARY INGLES

Was the first white person ever in the Kanawha valley, and the first white woman ever within the bounds of the present States of Ohio, Indiana or Kentucky, then all portions of Virginia. In 1748 the entire population of Virginia, which then extended from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, was but 82,000. All but a few hundreds of these were east of the Blue Ridge: these few hundreds were scattered through the "Valley of Virginia," lying between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny.

In this year (1748) the Ingles and Draper families were the first to scale the Allegheny barrier, the then western limit of civilization, and plant the first settlement in the great unknown wilderness beyond. This settlement, called "Draper's meadow," was near the present site of Blacksburg, now Montgomery county, Virginia, and was the first on the waters of New river, or Kanawha.

In 1755, on the 8th of July, a party of Shawnees from north of the Ohio river, fell upon the settlement, killed or captured every person there present, and burned the dwellings to the ground. Among prisoners were Mrs. Mary Ingles (nee Mary Draper), her two small children, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Bettie Draper.

In passing through this valley the Indians stopped at a salt spring, then well known to them, just above the mouth of Campbells creek. Here they rested for some days, and feasted themselves on the abundance of the game they killed as it came to the salt licks, having put the prisoners, meanwhile, to boiling brine and making a supply of salt to take home with them. Mrs. Ingles thus became the first white salt-maker in this valley, or anywhere else west of the Alleghenies.

About 100 years later one of her grandsons—Crockett Ingles—was a salt manufacturer for some years in this neighborhood, and one of her great grandsons—J. P. Hale—has been a salt manufacturer for thirty-five years within a few hundred yards of where she made the first salt in July, 1755.

Upon leaving here the party proceeded to the chief town of the Shawnees, at the mouth of the Scioto. Here the prisoners were separated.

A few weeks later, Mrs. Ingles and an elderly Dutch woman, who had just been captured near Fort Pitt, were taken down the river, and over to "Big Bone Lick," (now) Kentucky, where the Indians went to make a supply of salt.

From here Mrs. Ingles determined to attempt her escape, and prevailed upon the Dutch woman to accompany her. They followed up the Ohio, the Kanawha and New river as their only guides. The smaller side-streams, such as Licking, Big and Little Sandy, Guyandotte, Coal river, etc., they had to follow up until they could wade them, and then down again to the main stream. These detours added very greatly to the distance traveled. They had nothing to eat except what they could pick up by the way, such as nuts, berries, the tender roots of plants, etc. They slept under shelving rocks, in hollow logs, or on the bare ground. Their clothing and moccasins were soon worn to shreds and tatters, and they suffered intensely from cold, exposure, fatigue and hunger.

In the extremity of their suffering they parted company up in the New river canon, but each was finally rescued and saved. Mrs. Ingles reached her home and friends just forty-two and a half days after leaving the Indian camp at Big Bone lick, having walked, run, crawled and waded some 700 to 800 miles, including detours, through a howling wilderness. Such an exhibition of determined resolution, persistent struggle, terrible suffering and heroic endurance was never excelled in all the wonderful experiences of early border
life.

Mrs. Ingles was but twenty-three years old at the time of her terrible captivity and escape. She lived to the advanced age of 83, dying at Ingles ferry, Virginia, in March, 1815.

The Ingles' family clock, which has been running for nearly a century and a half, and is still a good time-keeper, is now in the possession of J. P. Hale, one of her great grandsons, a resident of Charleston.*

GEN. SIMON KENTON

Was the first white man who located for any considerable time within the present limits of Kanawha county. We have before us the most undeniable proof — his own statement, that in company with two companions — Yeager and Strader — he descended the Ohio from Fort Pitt and in the autumn of 1771, they ascended the Great Kanawha, and erected a cabin or camp supposed to have been located about two miles from where Charleston now stands; here they continued to reside and hunt until 1773 when they were attacked by a band of roving savages. Yeager was killed and Kenton and Strader were both wounded, but succeeded in making their escape and reaching the mouth of the Kanawha, where, meeting with another party of hunters, they remained until their wounds healed. They then journeyed on to Kentucky, where they settled near the mouth of Limestone creek, the present site of Maysville.

Kenton was one of the bravest and most remarkable whose name appears in the annals of the West. He was born

THE DONNALLY FAMILY.

Andrew Donnally the elder was a native of Ireland, and came direct from that country to Virginia. He commanded Donnally's Fort at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, Virginia, and resisted successfully the Indians in the attack made by them on that fort in the year 1778. The first shot from the fort was fired by Dick Pointer (a faithful colored servant) who exclaimed, when the Indians made a rush for the open door, "Oh, massa, what must I do." The reply from the commandant was with characteristic promptness, "Shoot them, shoot them." Pointer, seizing a musket fired, in Fauquier county, Virginia, May 15, 1755. His parentage was humble, and his education was entirely neglected. At the early age of sixteen he became entangled in the snares of a beautiful coquette and soon had a desperate encounter with a rival of the name of Leitchman. Supposing that he had killed his antagonist he fled to the far West where, to avoid detection, he assumed the name of Simon Butler and by such was known until intelligence reached him that Leitchman had been arrested, tried, and acquitted, for the murder of himself (Kenton), his sudden disappearance having created a suspicion that he had been murdered. Fortunate indeed was it for the early pioneers that he ever journeyed to the West, for there he became one of the boldest adventurers of the age in which he lived, and one of the bravest that ever encountered a savage foe. His life was one of eventful incident. He was eight times a prisoner in the hands of the savages; three times bound to the stake to be burned, but Providence interposed and he escaped. He was a spy during Dunmore's war and served in the same capacity under the gallant Colonel George Rogers Clarke in his campaign against the French forts in Illinois. He shared in the Honor of Wayne's victory, and distinguished himself through the whole of the Indian wars of that day. He died in Ohio, in 1837, at the age of eighty-two. His once gigantic form was broken by age and his biographer says "his last days were spent in poverty and neglect," forcing the Indians back, and with assistance succeeded in closing and bolting the door of the fort; thereby preventing a massacre of the inmates. Upon his removal to Kanawha, Andrew Donnally represented the county in the legislature in the year 1790, and again in the year 1803. He was the father of eight children — two sons, Andrew and John; six daughters, Catharine, Mary, Jennie, Elixabeth, Nancy and Sallie, all of whom married, and were the mothers of the Wilsons, Slaughters, Skiles, Marshes, Watkins and Hendersons. John was never married, and lived to the age of forty-five or fifty years. Andrew's
Colonel Andrew Donnally was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, October 17, 1778, a few months after the attack on "Donnally's Fort" by the Indians, and in his early youth came with his father to the Kanawha valley, where he resided until his death, which occurred June 21, 1849, in his 71st year. He was made colonel of militia by his adopted county, and was called by that title throughout his life.

Possessing more than an ordinary share of mental vigor, and a robustness of constitution not equaled by one man in a thousand, he was well fitted to be one of the leaders in encountering difficulties and directing business in a section of the country such as this was in its early settlement; and few men in the county have been more extensively known as a leading business man, or have exerted a more extensive influence in the affairs of the county.

For some years he was clerk of the county — twice a member of the legislature, in 1836 and 1840. He was more than once the high sheriff of the county, and for a great many years an active justice of the peace. He was a pioneer in the salt business, and was extensively engaged in its manufacture until near the close of his life. He was a kind neighbor and a generous friend — his death was severely felt and his memory has been fondly cherished.

His wife, Margaret Van Bibber, was born March 13, 1781, and departed this life February 14, 1850, beloved and respected by all who knew her.

There were born to them ten sons and three daughters: Augustus, born March, 1803, died May, 1803; Charles, February, 1804, died November, 1804; Chloe, September, 1805, died April, 1830; Caroline, September, 1807, died July, 1839; Van Bibber, August, 1809, died May, 1882; Dryden, June, 1811; William Harrison, March, 1813, died about 1814; Jane A., May, 1815; Andrew F., August, 1817; John James, January, 1802, died October, 1845; William, May, 1822; Lewis Fry, June, 1824; Charles Augustus, May, 1826, died August, 1828.

All the older children were married, and the daughters are the mothers of the Fryes and the Lewis. The living at the present writing are four sons and one daughter, viz: Drydon, Jane A., Andrew F., William and Lewis Fry Donnally.

Daniel Boone, the great Pioneer of the West, made his home while in Kanawha county with his son Jesse, then living on the lands subsequently owned by Colonel Andrew Donnally. Jesse Boone married Chloe Van Bibber, the sister of Colonel Donnally's wife. Two other sisters (Van Bibbers) married respectively — Colonel John Reynolds and Goodrich Slaughter, both prominent citizens of the valley. The great explorer, Kit Carson, was a cousin of the Boones, his mother being a Boone. Simon Kenton, the Indian Fighter, was associated with Boone.

THE VAN BIBBER FAMILY.
(OFTEN WRITTEN VAN BEBBER)

Among all the names which appear upon the pages of Border Warfare history in Virginia, none is more prominent than that of the Van Bibbers — a name as common upon the early military records of Virginia as that of the Arbuckles, Clendenins, Lewises, Stewarts, or any other.

The family was of German origin, its ancient seat having been located on the banks of the Rhine not far from the famous city of Metz. But one was thought by his relatives to have married beneath his station — a serious matter among the titled families of the fatherland — and for that reason he emigrated to America, and found a home in Botetourt county, Virginia. This was in the early years of the last century. Here he raised a family of several children, and it is his grandchildren and one son who figure so conspicuously in Virginia history. Among them were Jesse, Joseph and Mathias commonly called "Tioe;" these, together with John, their uncle, were early upon the frontier. John and Jessie were with General Lewis at Point Pleasant in 1774 and from that time until Wayne's treaty, were by the side of the Arbuckles, Gibbs, Gilmore, Morriss and others defending the settlements of Southwestern Virginia from the incursions of the savages. John brought his family to Point Pleasant and reared his cabin on the banks of Crooked creek at the base of what is now known as Fishers Hill,
under the walls of old Fort Randolph.

An account of the murder of his daughter Rhoda, and of the captivity of other members of this family will be found on pages 281 and 282 of this history.

With the coming of permanent peace "Tice" settled upon Thirteen-Mile creek - now in Mason county. His early life, like the mountainous stream on which he settled, was rough in the extreme, but as it neared its close it beautifully reflected the Christian character; here he raised a family, and died in 1843 aged nearly one hundred years.

John Van Bibber had seven children, of whom Chloe, the eldest married Jesse, a son of Daniel Boone; Rhoda, the second, as before mentioned, was killed by the Indians at Point Pleasant. James was the third; he married Lois Reynolds and moved to Catlettsburg, Kentucky, where he died. Miriam married John Reynolds, once a high sheriff of Kanawha county. Hannah married Goodrich L. Slaughter, of Culpepper county, Virginia, with whom she removed to Missouri in 1827 and died near Palmyra, that State, in 1832. Margery married Colonel Andrew Donnally, a son of Colonel Donnally who built Donnally's fort in Greenbrier. All these children were born in Botetourt county before the removal to Point Pleasant.

THE THOMPSONS OF COLESMOUTH.

Colonel Philip Roates Thompson, the founder of the Thompson family of Kanawha came from Culpepper county, Virginia, sometime in the early years of the present century and settled at the mouth of Cole river where, in 1829 he laid out the town of Colesmouth, called later Phillipi, then Kanawha City and now incorporated under the name of St. Albans. Here he erected his family homestead called "Muckamore," in which he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in August, 1837. Colonel Thompson was a man of great ability and a distinguished politician, he having before his removal to Kanawha represented the Culpepper district in Congress. It was during Jefferson's administration, and like many others he took a decided stand in opposition to the policy of that administration, and upon a certain occasion, when Colonel Thompson had just taken his seat after the delivery of a speech opposing certain measures recommended by Mr. Jefferson. John Randolph of Roanoke handed him a slip of paper upon which was written, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." He was all his life an ardent supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and a prominent event in the history of Kanawha county was the visit paid him at his home at Colesmouth in 1832 by Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States.

Colonel Thompson was twice married, his first wife a Miss Davenport who died before his removal to Kanawha. By her he had three children, namely: Philip R., jr., Eleanor who became the wife of Dr. W. G. Thornton, and Eliza who married a Mr. Riker Fry of Richmond. His second wife was Sarah, a daughter of Colonel Robert Slaughter of Culpepper county. Seven children were the issue of this union, viz: Robert Augustine, Francis, John, Benjamin, William H., Helena and Sarah. Sarah, the youngest, died early in life, her death occurring in 1837, only a few months prior to that of her father; Helena married John Turner of Colesmouth; William H. served six years as midshipman in the navy and died in the thirty-fifth year of his age when just on the eve of his promotion to a lieutenancy; Robert A. was for several years a prominent lawyer and politician of this county, and represented the Kanawha district in Congress during the administration of James K. Polk. In 1852 he removed with his family to California where for many years he was judge of the court of land titles and where he has recently died. He, too, was twice married; his first wife was a Miss Mary Slaughter of Culpepper and his second Elizabeth, a sister of General Jubal Early. His daughter Mary married General Ord of the regular army and with him she now resides at San Antonio, Texas. Sallie, a daughter of Francis and grand-daughter of Colonel P. H. Thompson, sr., married Beverly Thornkins, a first cousin of ex-President Grant.
THE QUARRIER FAMILY
OF KANAWHA.

The name of Quarrier is a new one in America; it is of French origin, though the descendant who came to this country was a native of Scotland. In the family Bible of the late Alexander Quarrier is a record written by himself nearly a century ago, and this old Bible is preserved and is now in the possession of one of the family. He says: "My father was born in the shire of Fife on the estate of his father called by the name of "Ester Cush," on the 24th of March, 1711. He left that place and went to Edinburgh, where he married Margaret Alexander, the daughter of William Alexander of Corse Clay, in the north of Scotland, who then resided in the city of Edinburgh. Some time after he went to Fife again, where all his children were born. The first born was Keith, after Admiral Keith, a relative of my mother; the second was John, the third Alexander, and the fourth was James." * * * * "I was born on the 11th of March, 1746, (Old Style) in Fife shire. My father with his family moved to Edinburg where, at the age of 12 or 13 years, I went to live with Lord Gray, a relative of my mother. He [the father] afterwards lived in Glasgow, and in 1779 migrated to America, arriving in New York on the 27th day of September of that year.

Colonel Quarrier entered the American army and commanded a volunteer company raised in Philadelphia, and served during the war. At its close he settled in Richmond, Virginia. He was twice married; by the first, he had eight children —two dying in infancy; by his second he also had eight children —one dying in infancy. His home in Richmond was headquarters for the distinguished men of that day, and he was the intimate friend of several of the earlier Presidents —Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and of celebrated lawyers—Chancellor Wythe and others. He removed from Richmond in 1811 to Kanawha, and died at his seat — "Willow Bank" — opposite Charleston, the 24th day of May, 1827, leaving his widow and thirteen children surviving him. At the time of his death he was President of the Court of Kanawha, and one of that class of the old justices of the peace that in the discharge of duty reflected so much dignity, worth and honor in the administration of justice in the courts of that day in Virginia.

Colonel Quarrier's descendants to the sixth generation have reached a vast number — nearly, if not quite, four hundred — and those who survive are residents of nearly every State in the Union, and one or two in Europe. There is no doubt that the grand-father of Colonel Quarrier was one of the French Huguenots. His father was born 26 years after the revocation of the edict of King Louis. There are now living but two of his thirteen children who survived him at his death — one in the 73rd year of her age, the other in her 70th. A few years more and all of the second generation in Kanawha county will have passed away. Alexander T. Laidley, whose personal sketch is elsewhere given in this Encyclopedia, was of this family, as are several others whose records appear in this work.

THE LEWIS FAMILY.

The Lewis family were originally French Huguenots, and left France and removed to Ireland after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. John Lewis, the founder of the family in Virginia, was born in Ireland in 1678, and early in life removed to England where, in self-defense, he killed his landlord (for which he was afterwards pardoned) and fled to America, where he arrived in the year 1730, and in the year 1732 settled in Augusta county, Virginia, on a stream which still bears his name: the site of his location was near the present city of Staunton.

Before leaving England he married Margaret, daughter of Laird of Loch Lynn, by whom he had seven children — five boys and two girls, Samuel, Thomas, Andrew, William, Margaret, Anne, and Charles. Andrew served with distinction in the Indian, and afterwards in the Revolutionary, wars, and died in Bedford county, Virginia, when on his way home to rejoin his family, after resigning his
commission as Brigadier General in 1781. Colonel Charles Lewis was born in Augusta in 1736, and fell at the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774. Previous to his death he married Sarah Murray, by whom he had seven children—six born before his death, and Charles, the seventh, born a few weeks after, in Dickinson. He died in 1803, leaving two sons, John D. and Charles C. The former was born in Bath county, Virginia, in 1800, but in his infancy was removed to Mason county on the Ohio river, where he remained until the 22d year of his age, when he settled in Kanawha county, in which he continued until his death, which occurred on the 22d day of December, 1882, having been for sixty years actively engaged in the most important enterprises of the county.

He left six children, Joel, Sallie, Charles, May, William, and Julia, all of whom are married and now reside in this and adjoining counties.

THE YOUNGS OF KANAWHA

For the following sketch the publishers are indebted to the Hon. John L. Cole, of Charleston:

In the year 178-, John Young, with his younger half-brothers, came from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to the Kanawha valley, where he was a useful an efficient Indian scout, frequently warning the settlers of approaching danger in time for them to repair to their stockades and prepare for defence. He married a widow Townsend, whose maiden name was Kezia Tackett the daughter of Lewis and Hannah Tackett. She had one child, a little girl, by her first husband. On one occasion Young discovered that the Indians in considerable force were directing their steps toward his neighborhood. He gave the alarm, and went with his wife ad the other settlers into Lewis Tacketts fort, near the mouth of Cole river. As he expected, the fort was attacked. That night Mrs. Young became the mother of a son, Jacob. After several of the inmates had been killed, John Young, perceiving that the taking of the fort was inevitable, and thinking of the condition of his wife and child, gathered them up in his arms with the bed, but necessarily left her daughter, the little Townsend girl, in the fort to take her chances with her grandparents. He carried his wife and child through whistling bullets of the Indians and placed them in his canoe and safely paddled away from the shore to reach Clendenins fort at Charleston. No sooner had he got out of range of the Indian bullets than there arose a terrific rain storm. He improvised a sort of tent with willow sticks, over which he spread his hunting shirt, making a partial protection to his wife and babe, but leaving her feet covered with water that the falling rain deposited in their rude craft. After a laborious and unpleasant voyage of twelve miles, against a strong current, they reached the fort at Charleston, where they found shelter and friends. Tacketts fort was taken that night, and all the inmates either killed or made prisoners. The old pine tree to which Lewis Tackett was tied, near Knob shoal, was long used as a land mark by the pilots of flat boats and steamboats navigating the Kanawha river, but like the old prisoner that it held, it has since yielded to time and disappeared. The story of the capture and trials of Hannah Tackett is well known to all readers of old border history.

Of course we cannot now give a detailed account of the many interesting incidents in the scouting life of John Young.

But here is one account that the old man used to relate with deep feeling. Shortly after the Indians had killed and scalped the two little girls of Henry Morris, and when the blood of the children's uncles was boiling with bitterness, and all the settlers were heartily sympathizing with them in their feeling of hatred, he, Young, with some of the Morrises and Fleming Cobb, who were all good scouts, discovered Indian signs on Lens creek, and followed with a vindictive eagerness. At the mouth of Indian creek, a small branch that puts into Cole river a short distance above the mouth, and which took its name from this circumstance, and still bears it, the savages were so closely pressed that they attempted to swim Cole river. One of the Morrises reached the shore, tired and wounded the hindmost Indian, who, finding himself too much disabled to make the opposite bank, swam back, and reading the feeling of
vengeance in Morris from his features, he made a pantomime appeal to Young to save him, and then uttered the word “brother.” Morris paid no attention to this, but finished him with a tomahawk. When Young, in his latter days, was telling this part of the affair, he would say with a heavy sigh: “Only to think how the poor fellow lifted his hands to me for protection, and how one word of protest on my part might have caused Morris to hesitate and think. But then I reckon his appeal to me availed him about as much as mine to him would have done if I had been in his power.” He said: “I once spoke to Morris about it afterwards. He said, ‘I couldn’t trust his parole, and my wife didn’t tell me to bring home a pet Indian to play tomahawk with my children like they did with brother Henry’s.’ That would console me at the time, but the picture of that poor Indian with his hands raised still comes up.” John Young died on Elk river in 1850, about 60 years after the taking of Tacketts fort, aged about 100 years. His wife survived him several years. She would tell how, when her husband was called out on long scouts, she was sometimes reduced to the necessity of eating weeds or greens boiled without meat. Her father and mother both returned from their capture, but she never afterwards heard of her little girl. In the division of prisoners Tackett and his wife were separated from her, and from each other. Whether she was killed or adopted and became an Indian, was never known.

John Young’s children were Jacob; Betsy, who married William Naylor, and is still living, old and blind, on Big Sandy of Elk river; Polly, the wife of Richard Ashley; Lewis, Samuel, Charles and John D., who all lived on Elk river; Nancy, the wife of Milton Woods; and Jane, who died single. They are all dead except Mrs. Naylor. Jacob, without changing his place of residence, lived in two States, Virginia and West Virginia, and in three counties, Montgomery, Kanawha and Putnam. When he was very old, he one day took his knapsack and started from home. His neighbors asked where he was going. He said he was going up to Charleston, just to have it to say that he had traveled on the new railroad. In the evening he returned and said that he had been and looked round the train, but didn’t find any place to get in it, but he traveled a piece on the cross ties, and he guessed that would do him. There were three sets of children of the first Youngs, John the scout by the first wife, Charles F. and George by a third wife, and Mattheas by a second wife. Some of these had experiences with the Indians, and they were all good hunters. Their descendants number a considerable percentage of the population of Kanawha, Putnam and Nicholas counties.

John D. Young was lieutenant in the Federal army, and served through the late war, though a very old man when it commenced. John V., the son of Jacob, and grandson of old John, was captain in the 11th West Virginia Federal regiment. He recruited his company near where his father and grandmother embarked in the canal. He was in the battles of Winchester, Snickers Gap, the fighting round Richmond, and at Lee’s surrender. Henry Young, said to be a descendant of Mattheas, was a Confederate, and was killed by the advance guard of Rozeear’s army, on the north end of Powells mountain, in Nicholas county. The male citizens having left their homes to join one or the other of the armies, the women and children, Union and Confederate, of his old neighbors, met and buried him, and gathered rough stones, and reared him a rustic monument that every traveler on that lonesome wilderness road will turn out of his way to examine. Many of the Youngs went into the war on both sides, according to their location, political neighborhoods and prepossessions. They are generally Methodists, some belonging to the North and some to the South wing of that church. But one of the descendants was ever in jail charged with felony, and that was for killing a man in a quarrel. Tacketts pine was ever venerated and preserved by the people living round it, but one day a few years ago a man thoughtlessly set up a bunch of hoop poles against it, and left them till the wood worms from the decaying hickory worked their way into and killed it, to the regret of all who knew its history.
OTHER PIONEER FAMILIES.

Among other prominent families who settled in the Kanawha valley in its pioneer days, and largely contributed to making Kanawha county what it is today, were the Welchers, the Ruffners, the Smiths, Copenhavers, and others, whose records are so fully given in the sketches of their descendants now living in the county, and elsewhere printed in this Encyclopedia, that a further mention of them here would be only a repetition.

Conspicuous among these was Levi Welch, of Malden, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1785, and came with his father, George Welch, to the Kanawha valley when about eleven years old. In later years he married Katherine G., daughter of Goodrich and Hannah Slaughter, and of their children seven lived to maturity, are largely represented in the leading families of Kanawha today, and have founded some of the distinguished families of other States. Their oldest daughter, Cornelia H., now deceased, was the wife of Hon. Charles Hedrick, ex-secretary of State, whose record is elsewhere given.

Levi Welch, after many years of useful labor among the people of his adopted county, whose interests he always held to heart, died suddenly, on the 23d of August, 1849, at his home in Malden, of Asiatic cholera. His widow still remains among the living, enjoying a lovely old age, surrounded by the care of children, grandchildren, and friends.

The pioneer records of Kanawha county would be incomplete without mention of the name of Benjamin Harrison Smith, although he was first of his name and family to make a home in this county, and is still living here, hale and hearty, at the age of more than fourscore years. His ancestry, his settlement and public life here, are given among the sketches of the present prominent men of Charleston, and are not, therefore, repeated here. When the actors in the drama of the present century shall have passed away, and their records shall have become deeds of the past, the services of Benjamin Harrison Smith for Kanawha county will form a most interesting chapter of its history.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES
OF CHARLESTON.

ORIEL LODGE, NO. 164,
ORDER OF KESHER SHEL BARZEL

Charter was issued 29th of April, 1877, Jewish year 5637. The charter members were Albert Peyser, Charles Loeb, Isadore Schwabe, Daniel Mayer, Samuel Strauss, Benjamin Baer, Maurice Strauss, Philip Frankenberger, Jonas Freundlich, Charles Jacobson, M. Kaufman, S. M. Loewenstein, Gustav Gelenko, David Hess, and Mayer H. May. The officers at the time of institution were S. Strauss, past president; Dr. D. Mayer, president; M. Kaufman, vice-president; Albert Peyser, Secretary; Benjamin Baer, assistant secretary; Philip Frankenberger, treasurer; Chas. Loeb, conductor; I. Schwabe, assistant conductor; J. Freundlich, inside guard; M. H. May, outside guard. The present officers are S. May, F. P.; D. Hess, P.; S. M. Loewenstein, V. P.; J. Freundlich, secretary; P. Frankenberger, assistant secretary; H. M. May, treasurer; M. Kaufman, C.; Charles Loeb, A. C.; M. Strauss, I. G.; I. Schwabe, O. G. Meets the second and fourth Sabbaths in every month, at Odd Fellows hall, corner of Kanawha and Capitol streets, Charleston. Present membership, seventeen.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR


KANAWHA LODGE NO. 25, I. O. O. F.

Was instituted December, 5, 1865, and the first officers were David Goshorn, N. G.; Perry A. Greer, V. G.; C. H. Hatcher, secretary; Joseph Shields, assistant secretary; and Alexander Wallace, treasurer. The present officers are as follows: Joseph Ruffner, N. G.; Allen Saunders, V. G.; W. T. Kiger, secretary; Charles Loeb, treasurer; G. Vuille, chaplain; Alexander Boyd, inside guardian; Louis Swartz, outer guardian. The lodge meets Tuesday evening of each week in Odd Fellows hall, Charleston, West Virginia.


KEUKA LODGE NO. 26, K. OF P.


AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR

HEBREW EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY
Was incorporated in March, 1873. The society owns a church (frame) building, 28x60 feet, with a seating capacity of 400. It is located on State street, between Court and Summers. The membership numbers thirty-two. Organized by Rev. Mr. Schwed, who was succeeded in the pastorate in 1875 by Rev. M. Strauss, formerly of Baltimore, who has been the regular minister since the year 1875, and is ex-officio superintendent of the sabbath school. The following are the present officers: Jacob Jelenko, president; M. Kaufman, vice-president; Charles Loeb, warden; J. Freundlich, secretary; Dr. Daniel Mayer, Charles Loeb, and G. Flenko to constitute the present board of trustees. The communicants represent the Hebrew population of Charleston, which consists of twenty families and twelve unmarried men, all of which are successfully engaged in business, mostly mercantile pursuits.

SLACK POST, No. 3, G. A. R., D. OF WEST VIRGINIA.
The charter members and first officers of this post were as follows: John H. Rosler, post commander; L. A. Martin, senior vice-commander; J. W. Goddard, junior vice-commander; L. K. Devendorff, adjutant; G. C. Shafer, chaplain; A. Traub, officer of the day; N. S. Burlew, quartermaster; A. B. Williams, officer of the guard; J. C. Slack, sergeant-major; J. M. Young, quarter-master-sergeant; Dr. D. Mayer, surgeon. The present membership is forty-five. Stated meetings are held every third Friday of each month, in Odd Fellows hall, corner of Kanawha and Capitol streets.

MASONIC ORGANIZATIONS OF CHARLESTON.
Charleston Lodge, No. 104, A. F. and A. M., was instituted under a charter from the grand lodge of Virginia in the year 1816, and numbered among its members the most influential and prominent men—lawyers, physicians, merchants, manufacturers and mechanics—of the Kanawha valley. It continued to work until October, 1832, when it suspended. A Royal Arch chapter was instituted in 1824, and continued its work until 1862, when it was added to the general wreck produced by the storm of the Civil War. In December, 1855, the former Lodge was revived, and survived until 1862, when it, for the same cause, shared fate of the Royal Arch chapter. In 1867, when the storm of war had spent its force and died away, work was resumed under a charter obtained from the Grand lodge of West Virginia. The Lodge is now in a flourishing condition, having seventy members in good standing. The Royal chapter has also resumed work under a charter from State authority, and is organizing a membership of thirty. A commandery of Knights Templar has been established, and is working under a charter obtained from the Grand Commandery of West Virginia. It has a membership in good standing of forty-two.

ELINIPSICO ENCAMPMENT NO. 13, I. O. O. F.
Was first chartered under the Grand Encampment of Virginia, August 23, 1851, and began work with the following officers in the chairs: D. H. Snyder, C. P.; D. H. Estill, H. P.; W. M. Estill, S. W.; W. E. Whitleker, scribe; J. C. Campbell, treasurer; James Calahan, J. W. The institution, in common with all others of a similar kind, went down before the storm of 1861-5—a storm that almost wrecked society itself—and was not again revived until January 8, 1868, when work was resumed under a charter granted by the Grand Encampment of West Virginia, dated in December, 1867. At the time of re-organization the officers were: J. T. Brodt, C. P.; D. H. Estill, H. P.; Martin Hill, S. W.; G. H. Porter, scribe; Joseph Shields, treasurer; David Goshorn, J. W.; J. M. Atkinson, sentinel; W. M. Estill, guide. The present membership is 34, and the destiny of the organization, is at the present time (1883) in the hands of Charles Loeb, C. P.; W. Ira Oakes, S. W.; P. Wagner, H. P.; D. Mayer, scribe; M. Kaufman, treasurer; J. M. Atkinson, sentinel; H. Reed, J. W. Meets every Tuesday in Odd Fellows hall, Charleston, West Virginia.
KANAWHA LIGHT LODGE
NO. 1637, GRAND UNITED ORDER
OF ODD FELLOWS
(Colored)

Chartered September 1, 1874. Charter members were H. C. Payne, J. H. Davies, R. Chapman, F. Green, E. Campbell, J. Dehoney, J. H. Robertson, Peter Mathews, John Wells, J. W. Jones, Reed Penn, H. L. Jackson, Isaac Allen, Charles Ray, F. H. Jackson, A. Foster, J. F. Bullard. The present complement of officers are: Samuel Brownan, P. N. F.; J. C. Taylor, N. F.; Joseph Woods, P. N. G.; Robert Chapman, N. G.; J. W. Gallian, V. G.; Jerry Dehoney, P. S.; Isaac Allen, W. T.; and Allen Dehoney, Chaplain. Present membership is 70. Meets every Monday evening in Courier Building, on Capitol street, between Kanawha and Virginia. Connected with this organization is the Order or Degree known as the Household of Ruth, to which females are eligible. The present membership is 12.

DENMARK VEASY LODGE
NO. 2307,
GRAND UNITED ORDER
OF ODD FELLOWS
(Colored).


CHURCHES OF CHARLESTON
ST. JOHNS PROTESTANT
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The earliest account we have of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Kanawha valley is that about the year 1816 or 1817. A Rev. Joseph Williard, D. D., was sent out by the North American Land company, of New York city, to look after some wild lands belonging to the company, in this county, then embracing a much greater extent of territory than at present. The records of the county court of that period show that Dr. Williard, as agent of the land company, made deeds to numerous persons for portions of these lands. He is known to have officiated as a minister of the Episcopal Church in Charleston, and at other points in Western Virginia. After that period the church in Virginia, probably at Richmond, sent several missionaries into this part of the State, and among the number, was one sent to Kanawha and Mason counties, but who he was, or how long he remained, is not shown by the records. In 1821, the late Rev. Charles H. Page, who died in Washington city in 1876, was employed by the church in Virginia as a missionary for the counties of Kanawha, Mason and Cabell. He continued in this capacity for several years. The late Philip R. Thomson, sr., for many years the owner of the lands at the mouth of Coal river, built a church at that place on his own farm — the first in the county — in which his and the neighboring families worshiped. In the absence of a minister he had lay reading every Sabbath and on other occasions, as appointed in the Prayer Book or Ritual. Rev. Page resided in the family of Col. Thomson and officiated as the pastor of his church, occasionally preaching at Charleston, where the court-house was used as a place of worship, for the Episcopalians had no church building in the town until the erection of the present one, built in 1836-7. It was dedicated by Bishop Meade in October, 1837. From 1831 to 1834 there was no stationed minister; the congregation was, however, visited occasionally by Messrs. Page, Good and others, but in the latter year Rev. John Martin was installed as pastor of the church, which continued to worship in the court-house and the old Mercer Academy (so called in memory of Charles Fenton Mercer, nephew of General Hugh Mercer, who once owned the Mercer bottom lands, on the Ohio river, once in Kanawha county but now in Mason), until the completion of their edifice in 1837. Mr. Martin continued in charge until 1842, when he was succeeded in the rectorship by
Rev. Dr. Craik. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Dana Ward, now of Philadelphia, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. F. M. Whittle, now Bishop of Virginia. Mr. Whittle was followed in the pastorate by Rev. R. Temple Brown, now of Maryland, and he by Rev. Thomson L. Smith, now a minister of the Reformed Church in Kansas. During the civil war, from 1861 to 1865, the church was closed, and had no minister, but in the latter year Rev. W. F. M. Jacobs was called to the work, but resigned the pastorate in 1866, and died in 1867. The Rev. Joseph A. Nock, now of Michigan, succeeded Mr. Jacobs, and continued to officiate until 1870, when the Rev. C. M. Calloway became his successor. Mr. Calloway was followed in 1875 by the Rev. R. A. Cobbs, who is now the incumbent. The membership, which in 1830 numbered but two communicants, is now two hundred. Efforts are now being made to build a new church, and the congregation hope in the next year or two to erect an edifice which will be an ornament to the city.

CHARLESTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in the court-house on the 30th day of October, 1869, by the Rev. P. H. Murray. He had been preaching for some time before the organization was perfected, and continued to do so after the organization was effected, until the calling of Rev. J. B. Hardwicke, in 1870, who was then installed as the first regular pastor of the Charleston Church. The names of the first members were R. T. Oney, Mrs. A. J. Marsh, Rachel A. Smith, David Beaver, Sarah A. Beaver, Byron Holmes, Sarah A. Holmes, Martha J. Williamson, Sallie Goshorn, A. P. Simett, J. H. Woodrum, Meredith Price and Almeda Price — thirteen in all. The Rev. T. C. Johnson is the present pastor, and the total membership is 143. In connection with the church is one of the most flourishing Sabbath schools in the city. Its organization dates back to the formation of the church in 1869. A Mr. M. Levi was the first superintendent, and J. E. Middleton is the present one. The following constitute the corps of teachers: E. M. Handley, T. C. Johnson, F. E. Webb, A. E. Webb, M. Emma Webb, L. Forsyth, Addie Forsyth, Mary Brackman, Helen Guille, E. F. Larkin, and Ellen Middleton. There are 150 scholars in attendance. The church is a brick edifice, located on the corner of Donnally and Laidley streets.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (SOUTH).

The Methodist Episcopal Church (South) was organized in the year 1866 by the Rev. J. F. Johnson. The following is a list of the ministers, named in the order in which they have served; Revs. Nathan Robinson, J. C. Armstrong, George W. Young, John Mitchell, J. M. Carter, and W. T. Bolling, the latter being the present minister. The membership is 160; the total attendance upon the Sabbath school is 125. The first building erected by this denomination was destroyed by fire. Their present building is a brick situated on Washington street near the State capitol, and is the largest church edifice in the city.

STATE STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The history of this church may be said to be a history of Methodism in the Great Kanawha Valley, as it is the central figure of that pioneer denomination in this section of the State. The following facts relating to this church prior to the year 1847 are largely gleaned from a pamphlet written by the Hon. Greenbury Slack, entitled "Recollection of Methodism in the Kanawha Valley," and which was a lecture delivered in the old Virginia street church, on the occasion of the farewell services there held on the 15th day of December, the time at which that structure was abandoned by the congregation.

Probably the first Methodist minister who preached in the Kanawha Valley was the Rev. Asa Shinn, about the beginning of the present century; then came the Reverends Jacob Turman, Samuel Brown, John Cord, Samuel Dement, William Pickett and the great Henry Bascom, the latter afterwards a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church (South). He preached the first Methodist sermon ever delivered in the town of Charleston in the year 1813. It was in a log house then occupied by a widowed
lady, which stood near the site of the brick church afterwards erected on Virginia street. Thomas A. Morris, afterwards a bishop, traveled here in 1814. Thomas Lowery, Burwell Spurlock, Stephen Spurlock, Francis Wilson, Alexander Cummins, Joseph Farrow, William McComas, William Herr, Henry S. Fernandis, David Kemper, Isaac C. Hunter, and John H. Power, D. D., several of whom are remembered as men of rare ability, were all ministers connected with the early history of the church in this vicinity. Rev. Robert O. Spencer, with a colleague — Joseph Deter — who died a few weeks after his arrival, came to this work in 1833. The congregation then, as it had for some years previously thereto, worshiped in a frame building which they had built on what is now Virginia street, just below the present location of the Episcopal church, but about the above year Rev. Spencer W. Young, D. D., largely assisted by Charles R. Baldwin, a prominent and talented lawyer of Charleston, having at the time but recently become a member of the church, and of whom it was said "than whom a more polished shaft has seldom been found in the quiver of the gospel bow," and the hearty co-operation of the laity, among whom Thomas C. Thomas was the leading spirit, ably seconded by Luke Wilcox, Henry New and others, undertook, and in 1834 completed, a commodious brick edifice, called "Asbury Chapel," on Virginia street, and now (1883) occupied by the Kanawha Presbyterian congregation. This church was dedicated by Dr. William Young, in 1834. Mr. Bascom had been engaged for that purpose, but failed to appear. The first trustees were appointed in 1833, as follows: Thomas C. Thomas, William S. Hutt, John Trudgian, James S. Stark and Charles R. Baldwin. Revs. William T. Hand, David Reed, John W. Fowble, Thomas Gorschus, H. Z. Adams, and B. N. Spahr were the names of those who for the decade from 1834 to 1844, bore aloft the standard of Methodism in Charleston and Kanawha county. It was on the Charleston circuit about the year 1837, that the present Bishop Randolph S. Foster - than whom as a thinker and theologian the Methodist church has never produced a superior and probably not an equal - preached his first sermon, and what could be more fitting than that he should dedicate to the worship of God the beautiful church now occupied by the congregation which he did on the 8th day of February, 1874, on which occasion he preached to the largest congregation ever assembled in Charleston. His text was 1st Timothy, 1:15.

In 1848 Charleston was connected with but one other appointment, and the work was called Charleston and Salines Station, with A. S. Lyda, D. D., pastor. He is still an active member of the West Virginia conference. Alexander Martin D. D., now president of Asbury University, succeeded Dr. Lyda in 1849, and in 1851 Charleston was made a station, and the pastorial succession since that date has been as follows: Gordon Battelle, 1851-2; James L. Clark, 1853-4, T. B. Taylor, 1855; R. L. Woodyard, 1856; J. S. Patterson, 1857-8; R. A. Arthur, 1859-60; Henry Stevens, 1861-3; A. Stevens, 1864; R. A. Arthur, 1865. Of the time from 1866 to 1883. W. E. Williams has served two years; G. W. Richmond, D. D., one year; Ash Hall, one year; E. W. Ryan, two years; J. A. Kibbe, one year; F. Ball, D. D., one year; W. M. Mullenix, three years; E. W. Ryan, three years; S. B. D. Prickett, one year; G. C. Shafer, three years, and J. A. Fullerton, D. D., now serving his first year.

In 1872 the church erected a handsome and imposing brick edifice at the corner of State and Court streets, at a cost of $16,000. The seating room in the auditorium is about 500; the basement story is used as a lecture and Sabbath school room. This building was dedicated, as before stated, by Bishop R. S. Foster. The present membership is 152.


Class leader is Rev. S. Behymer; church treasurer, H. C. McWhorter.
Among the many noble women who have given their prayers, their tears, and the best efforts of their lives to advance the interests of the church, and especially who stood by her in her darkest hours, and showed their faith by their works, and name of Miss Susan Lincoln McFarland deserves special mention.

Prior to the year 1837, the Sabbath school in connection with this church was continued during the spring, summer and autumn, but was discontinued during the winter, but since that year — a period of forty-six years — no suspension has ever occurred. Nicholas Poindexter was the first superintendent at the time of organization in 1837. His successors, in the order named, have been: Shepherd Duke, E. W. Newton, J. J. Ritter, Philip W. Morgan, John Connor, Martin Hill, J. W. Caracraft and H. C. McWhorter. J. J. Ritter and Lucinda his wife, were both teachers at the time of organization in 1837; both are still living and Mr. Ritter is yet a faithful worker in the school. The following is the present organization: H. C. McWhorter, superintendent; Mrs. Behymer, assistant superintendent; J. H. Tulley, secretary; and John Spurr, librarian, with Robert Young assistant; Misses M. E. Spurr and Mamie Gates, organists. The following constitute the corps of teachers: A. H. Mahone, J. J. Ritter, S. Behymer, L. A. Martin, J. W. Caracraft, L. E. McWhorter, Emurasetta Slack, Mollie Cornwell, A. E. Alfred, Ella Walker, Ella Jenkins, C. B. Behymer, Nancy Spurr, Sarah F. Blunden, A. S. Woodyard, R. V. Wilcher, Melissa J. Young. The present number of scholars enrolled is 193, actual attendance is 135.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CHARLESTON

The history of the first Presbyterian church of Charleston begins with the first record of the session, which is written by the hand of Rev. Henry Ruffner, and is as follows:

Charleston, Kanawha county, March 14, 1819. On this day the Rev. Henry Ruffner attended at the academy according to appointment for the purpose of constituting a church to be in connection with and under the care of the Lexington presbytery and the synod of Virginia. Upon invitation given a number of persons presented themselves as candidates for membership; and an election being held for two persons to serve as ruling elders, Samuel Beaumont and Thomas Law, who had previously been members of the Church of Christ, were chosen, and thereupon ordained to the office of ruling elder in this congregation. The aforesaid elders, with the officiating minister, having convened in session, several persons were upon examination received into the church.

The church thus organized gradually increased, and provided themselves with a comfortable house of worship which they still occupy. It has always been one of the most influential churches in this part of the State.

When the synod of Virginia formed the presbytery of Greenbrier from the western portion of the territory of Lexington presbytery, the church of Charleston came under the jurisdiction of the new presbytery. Through this presbytery it still is under the synod of Virginia according to the terms of its original organization.

The Rev. Henry Ruffner, who had been the pioneer of Presbyterianism in and around Charleston, was elected in 1820 to a professorship in Washington college, Virginia, and removed from the field. He was succeeded the same year by the Rev. Calvin Chadock, a Congregational minister, who supplied the church until his removal by death on the 25th of April, 1825. The congregation remained without any supply until January, 1826, when the church consisting of about twenty members, engaged the ministerial services of Rev. Nathaniel Calhoun. He continued to labor successfully until January 4, in the year 1835, when, owing to difficulties between him and a portion of the congregation, he resigned, leaving the church with nine elders, three deacons and 121 members.

In the month of August of the same year the Rev. Andrew S. Morrison was engaged to serve the church for one year. In April, 1837, the Rev. James M. Brown, D. D., was called to the pastorate of the church and was duly installed in the month of September, the same year. He was a wise and godly man and continued to labor with great
acceptance and usefulness until his lamented death on the 8th of June, 1862.

After the death of Dr. Brown, Rev. J. Mc. C. Blaney was engaged as stated supply of the church, and continued until September, 1867, when he accepted a call to the Presbyterian church of Frankfort, Kentucky. From November of the same year until September, 1869, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. J. C. Downing. Upon the withdrawal of Mr. Downing the Rev. J. C. Barr, who was principal of the Charleston institute, and his assistant, Rev. N. G. Geddes, were engaged to supply the pulpit jointly. Mr. Geddes, finding his duties too onerous, retired, leaving Mr. Barr permanent supply of the church.

Owing to the division of the Presbyterian church into the northern and southern general assemblies, there was a divided state of feeling and opinion in this church. The large majority of the members preferred remaining in their old connection with the presbytery of Greenbrier and the synod of Virginia. A minority preferred to go to the presbytery of West Virginia, in connection with the northern general assembly. In the year 1865 the congregation agreed as a conciliatory measure to occupy for the time a neutral position with respect to both branches of the church. For some years they sent no representative to either presbytery. At a meeting of the session, February 13, 1872, a petition was presented, signed by 106 members of the church, asking the session to take the necessary steps to re-establish the relations formerly held by this church to Greenbrier presbytery. A paper was then prepared by the session for the action of the congregation, proposing that they would separate into two branches, adhering respectively to the presbyteries which each member might prefer. At the same time the church property should be equally divided between the two organizations. At a meeting of the congregation held in the church February 21, 1872, the paper prepared by the session was presented, and, after a kind and fraternal discussion, it was unanimously adopted. Two rolls having been prepared for the respective branches were presented, and 150 members enrolled themselves with the church resuming its former presbyterial relations, and twenty-one members enrolled themselves with the church to be in connection with the presbytery of West Virginia. The property was then amicably divided, this church taking the house of worship with the lot and all the furniture and books belonging to the church, and the other branch taking the parsonage. This church continued to worship in the building without any interruption or apparent diminution of the congregation. In the month of April, 1872, the Rev. J. C. Barr, who, for three years had been serving the church a stated supply, was called to the pastorate and installed by Greenbrier presbytery. He still stands in this relation to the church. In 1877 the congregation erected on the church lot a handsome and comfortable brick parsonage or home for their minister. The old records, which carry us back more than three score years, contain many items of interest. The minutes of a meeting held November 5, 1820, show that on that day the late Rev. William S. Plummer, D. D., LL. D., was received on examination into the communion of the church.

Many persons distinguished not only for high Christian character but for prominence in public life, have been identified with this congregation. Hundreds of persons have begun their Christian life in this church who have gone to the church above. Many have removed to the West and Southwest, where their influence has been exerted in the cause of Christ. The church has on its roll about 250 members, with six elders and three deacons, and in point of character and influence never occupied a more desirable position than she does now.

THE KANAWHA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CHARLESTON.

This church was founded in the early years of this century. The precise date is lost. The year 1815 or 16 are the accredited period. It was the first Presbyterian church planted in the valley; the parent church to all that have since taken root here. Rev. Henry Ruffner, D. D., LL. D., a native of the town, afterwards president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), first preached here, and probably organized the church. Rev. Francis Crutchfield was
the earliest ordained minister preaching here. Rev. Calvin Chaddock came in 1819 (probably). He died July 6, 1822, at the age of 60 years. Rev. Nathaniel W. Calhoun succeeded him. He was removed from the ministry by judicial process. In 1838 Rev. James M. Brown, D. D., began his pastorate reaching to 1862, the date of his death. Various supplies filled the pulpit until in September, 1869, Rev. J. C. Barr and W. N. Geddes were employed, the former of whom became the pastor. At a meeting of session, September 1, 1841, "The question of the division of this church having been brought before the people, and having been discussed in two meetings in the Salines and two in Charleston, of which meetings due notice was given from the pulpit, and the vote having been taken, and it appearing that a large majority are decidedly in favor of the division, and no one voting against it:"

Therefore, resolved, "That Greenbrier Presbytery be requested to divide the Kanawha church by constituting a church to be known by the name of Kanawha Salines Church," etc. Thus was peacefully formed its first colony into the now Presbyterian church in Malden.

At a meeting of leading members of the church, May 13, 1867, it was resolved, "That we, as members of the church, will, in good faith maintain the position heretofore maintained by the church, as expressed in the resolutions of the congregation, adopted about two years ago, and as affirmed in the paper signed by the officers of the church in December last, that we will take no action to connect this church with any presbytery whatever without notice to the whole congregation."

William J. Rand, elder, was chairman, and William J. Summers secretary of this meeting. The names of thirteen men are recorded as present at the meeting.

In February, 1872, a division of the church had been made; "a division and partition of the property" agreed upon. The seceding body joined the Greenbrier Presbytery, and, through that body, the Southern General Assembly; and the parent church became a part of West Virginia Assembly, and so resumed its official relations (which had been for a period suspended) with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America.

The secession left three of the five ruling elders and about threescore members with the original church. In the partition of property the newly formed church chose the old church edifice; the parent church retaining the Manse and its ample grounds, reaching from Kanawha to Virginia streets. They of course owned the records, the original name and prestige, as part of the identity of the historic first Presbyterian church of the town.

In June, 1872, the Rev. James Richards, D. D., began his ministry in the senate chamber of the capitol. He was installed in April, 1873. In April, 1875, he left his charge for a journey to Europe, and July 30th following, he suddenly expired at Edinburg, Scotland. Rev. Messrs. Gibbs and Cleghorn preached during the year 1876. In February, 1877, Rev. Edwin Hall, jr., began a ministry continued one year, when the present pastor was invited. He began to preach March 10, 1878, was installed pastor the following year.

The church and congregation have had a steady and solid growth. Its "house of prayer" is open and free to all, and it has sought to fill its Sabbath school from those who have no church home, while the congregation is enriched by an unusual proportion of educated and cultivated men and families.

It is building a church edifice upon the Manse grounds, fronting upon Virginia street. When finished it will have few compatri in beauty in the country. All the boards of the Presbyterian Church receive from its offerings. "A Mission Band," and "Woman's Board of Missions," also enrich the church life. Thus the church, venerable in its historic primacy and continuous life, enjoys in its mature years the blessings covenanted by the great Head of the Church.

KANAWHA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

This institution opened its doors on the first day of September, 1880. The founder was Major Thomas F. Snyder, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and commandant of battalion in the University of the South, located at Sewance, Tennessee.
The first year closed with the names of forty-five cadets upon the rolls. At the close of the session the corps went upon the "tented field," first encamping upon what is known as the Fife Lot, in Charleston, and a week later visited the towns of Winfield and Buffalo, encamping for a short time at each place.

The faculty was at first composed of Major Thomas F. Snyder, commandant and professor of mathematics and tactics; Jesse T. Littleton, A. M., professor of ancient and modern languages, and Major W. P. Ewing, M. D., surgeon, and professor of chemistry and physiology. All these gentlemen were and are distinguished educators. Mr. Littleton is a graduate of Randolph Macon College, and Dr. W. P. Ewing is an accomplished scholar and instructor as well as an able and successful practitioner for nearly forty years.

During the summer of 1882 Professor Littleton resigned because of ill health, and the vacancy was filled by Capt. David T. Duncan, A. M., of Virginia. He is an efficient teacher, and came highly recommended by the faculty of Randolph Macon College. In the same year Capt. W. F. Snyder was also added to the faculty as assistant professor of mathematics, history and tactics.

The session of 1882 closed with sixty-one cadets ready for duty, and after encamping for a short time upon the institute grounds, struck their tents and visited Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Ohio, and Parkersburg, going into camp for several days at each of these cities.

The third scholastic year is now nearing its close, and the attendance is greater than ever before, and everything bids fair for a successful career in the future.

EUREKA DETECTIVE AGENCY

The Eureka Detective Agency, now one of the most prominent organizations of its kind in the South, was incorporated on the 10th day of May, 1880, the incorporators being Alfred W. Burnett and W. A. Wilson, of Charleston; James W. Dale and Matthew Williams, of Gallipolis, Ohio; C. C. Green, of St. Marys, West Virginia; Joseph Plymale, of Wayne Court House; G. G. Stagg, of Parkersburg; J. C. Montgomery, of Coal Valley, West Virginia; W. E. Herndon, of Hurricane Station, and F. T. Hughes of Winfield. Alfred W. Burnett has been and continues to be the chief of the force. The agency has in its employ seventy-two men and women, who are distributed throughout the States of West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Nebraska.

THE PRESS.

NEWSPAPERS OF KANAWHA COUNTY PUBLISHED AT CHARLESTON

Eighty-three years have passed away since the issue of the first paper in Kanawha county, and of the many that have appeared, but one has continued twenty-five years. Herbert P. Gaines was the first man to enter the field of journalism in the county. In the year 1819, he began the publication of a paper which he called The Kanawha Patriot, but owing to a want of patronage it was compelled to suspend.

In 1820 Mason Campbell, for many years financial clerk in the navy department at Washington, commenced the publication of a paper known as The Western Courier, but after an existence of two years it was discontinued, and Kanawha county was once more without an "organ." But Mr. Campbell, acting on the principle that "the place to find a dollar was where you lost one," in 1825 began the issue of another paper styled The Western Virginian. It continued to make its weekly appearance until the year 1829, when James M. Laidley and Alexander Laidley became the proprietors, and for the former name substituted that of The Western Register, under which name it continued to appear until it was discontinued.

Mr. Campbell being determined that journalism should become one of Kanawha's substantial enterprises, in 1832 associated himself with Ezra Walker, and they began the publication of The Kanawha Banner, which made its appearance until 1834, when it was transformed into The Kanawha Patriot. The year 1840 witnessed the appearance of The Jeffersonian. It had
its birth in the famous "hard cider campaign," of that year. Flying at its mast head were the names of Pate & Hickey as editors and proprietors. It met with but a limited support, and at the end of two years followed in the wake of its predecessors—suspended. Contemporary with its suspension in 1842, was the appearance of another paper called The Kanawha Republican, published by Enos W. Newton, who continued its publication until his death, which occurred in 1865, when it passed into the possession of Merrill & Quigley. They continued it until 1871, when the type, worn with the impressions of twenty-nine consecutive years, was sold as old material.

R. A. Thomas and T. M. Gardner, in 1851, issued the initial number of a journal which they christened The Western Virginian, a namesake of the third paper published in the county. It was discontinued in 1856 to make room for The Valley Star, now to be noticed.

In January, 1856, Rundal, Merrill & Kennedy began the publication of a paper at Buffalo (the first in Putnam county), which they called The Star of the Kanawha Valley. In May of the same year the office was burned, but the press, with such material as escaped the flames, was removed to Charleston, where the same firm began the issue of The Kanawha Valley Star. It was discontinued with the commencement of the civil war.

The West Virginia Journal was the next in the list. It was first issued in 1864 by S. S. and E. T. Moore. The same year George W. Atkinson, now United States Marshall for West Virginia, and the author of a "History of Kanawha County," became its editor, he having purchased a half interest in the business. Under that management it continued until 1870, at which time A. F. Gibbens, now editor and publisher of The State Tribune, purchased an interest, and the paper appeared as published by Atkinson, Gibbens & Co., until 1876, when it was sold by a receiver, and bid in by S. S. Moore and his brother, who continued its publication until October, 1867, when it suspended.

The next enterprise was that of The West Virginia Courier, which made its first appearance in the year 1870. It was published by Henry S. Walker & Co. For a year it was continued as a weekly, a daily edition was then begun, which continued two years, and was then changed to a tri-weekly, which continued until 1878, when Mr. Walker retired, but the publication was continued by A. C. Liggett and William T. Burdette, until 1880, when it ceased to be. In the same year it was revived by Mr. Liggett and John R. Foster, under the name of The Greenback League. It appeared for about one year, when it suspended. In the latter part of 1881, Liggett and Foster commenced the publication of The Charleston News, which continued for a year and then followed in the wake of its predecessors.

In or about the year 1868 a small paper called The Primitive Methodist made its appearance. Rev. W. G. Miller was the editor. It was printed at the office of The Kanawha Republican. It was discontinued after a short time.

In the year 1870 The Baptist Record was removed from Parkersburg to this place, and its publication continued until 1872, when it failed for want of support. Rev. J. B. Hardwicke was the editor.

In the same year as the above John Brisben Walker, late of Pennsylvania, established a paper which he called The Charleston Herald. It continued two years, when it was numbered with the things that were past.

The first daily paper published in the Kanawha valley was The Kanawha Daily, which appeared in 1871. It was published by Thomas Hughes & Co., who continued it until the publication of The Daily Courier, when it was merged into that paper.

The publication of The Kanawha Chronicle was the next journalistic venture. The year was 1872, and the editor Charles B. Webb. He continued it until 1877, when it shared the fate of its predecessors—suspended.

In 1874, S. G. Crouch and J. B. Crouch, doing business under the name of Crouch Brothers, started a paper which they called The Temperance Star. The name indicates the cause which it was designed to advocate. After four months it suspended.

In 1877, James B. Pemberton came from Staunton, where he had been recently connected with The Valley Virginian of that city, and, associating himself with John Jarrett, purchased...
the office material of the Chronicle, and began the publication of a paper which they called The Kanawha Gazette. The first number appeared February 21, 1877. In 1879 Mr. Pemberton purchased the interest of Mr. Jarrett and then became sole proprietor. On the 13th day of January, 1883, Moses P. Donnally purchased a one-half interest, and the publication is now continued by Pemberton & Donnally.

In 1878, Romeo H. Freer, late consul general to Nicaragua, began the publication of a paper called the Charleston Leader. He continued it until January 29, 1880, when it was purchased by E. S. Irwin, J. W. Cracraft and others, and the paper was continued with J. W. Cracraft as editor and Irwin & Co. publishers. On November 20, 1881, E. S. and A. E. Irwin became sole proprietors, and by them it is now published. March 15, 1883, they issued the first number of the daily edition, now known as The Daily Leader.

In July, 1880, the Rev. T. C. Johnson, pastor of the Charleston Baptist Church, began the monthly publication of a paper which he called The Olive Branch. It is still continued and is devoted to the interests of the denomination which he represents. It is printed at S. S. Moore's job office, on Capitol street.

The Evening Daily Call was the next paper started at Charleston. It made its first appearance on the 26th day of May, 1881, with Ferdinand R. Swann editor, and F. G. Warren business manager. March 19, 1883, Mr. Swann retired, having sold his interest to George Byrne, who, with Mr. Warren, still continues it.

The year 1881 witnessed the birth of another journal called The State Tribune. It was established by A. F. Gibbens, late of Parkersburg, and a former proprietor of the West Virginia Journal before mentioned. The first number appeared on the 17th day of September of the above year. It is still continued under the first management.

The latest publication having Charleston for its birth-place, is The Cadet, published monthly, under the auspices of the Kanawha Military Institute, and edited by the cadets, three of whom are appointed monthly by the faculty to perform the work.

The first number appeared in November, 1881.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED AT OTHER POINTS.

In 1871, Frederick Carel, employee on the Kanawha Republican, repaired to St. Albans, where he associated himself with Arthur Fox, and began the publication of The Coalstown Pioneer, but at the end of six months the name was changed to the St. Albans Pioneer. At the end of one year Mr. Fox withdrew and Mr. Carel continued it until 1874, when he sold it to T. M. Palmer, who removed it to Winfield and commenced the publication of the Winfield Independent. In 1877, Mr. Carel repurchased the press, returned it to St. Albans, and revived the "Pioneer," which he continued for six months, when he, in connection with John S. Merrill, issued instead of the "Pioneer" a Greenback paper called The National Labor Advocate, which appeared for three months, when they sold the office to R. H. Freer, who, in 1878, removed it to Charleston, and started the "Leader" of that city.

In the year 1878, Dr. R. H. Lee began the publication of The St. Albans Express, a Greenback organ, which he continued until 1881, when he sold the press and material to P. C. Stephens, who removed it to Winfield, where he issued The Impressionable.

The Coal Valley Courier made its first appearance in 1881, published by John Vickers and J. C. Counts, they having purchased the "Monitor" press at Point Pleasant. They published the "Courier" one year, when it was sold to John S. Merrill, who continued it a year longer, then sold it to J. C. Counts and A. B. Lewis, who removed it to St. Albans, and late in 1882 began the publication of the Kanawha Valley Democrat. On the 3rd day of February, 1883, they sold it to Fred Carel, who still continues it.

In the summer of 1881 Mr. James V. Henderson began the publication of a paper at St. Albans, which he called The Nonpartiels. It is still continued under the same management, and is a six-column folio sheet.

SALT MAKING IN KANAWHA COUNTY.

When the centennial book for West Virginia was in preparation, the
commissioners assigned the article upon “The Manufacture of Salt in West Virginia” to Dr. John P. Hale, of Charleston. It was a wise appointment, for no one within the limits of the State was more competent to perform the task than he, through whose kindness we have permission to here insert that portion of his work relating to Kanawha county:

EARLIEST ATTEMPTS
AT SALT MAKING.

Among the earliest land locations made in the Kanawha valley was one of 502 acres, made in 1785, by John Dickinson, from the valley of Virginia, to include the mouth of Campbells creek, the bottom above, and the salt spring. Dickinson did not improve or work the property himself, but sold it to Joseph Ruffner, an enterprising farmer from the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, in 1794, for 500 pounds sterling without condition, and other sums conditioned upon the quantity of salt to be made which might increase the price to 10,000 pounds sterling. In 1795 Ruffner removed himself and family to Kanawha to look after his salt property. Ruffner died in 1803, having willed the property to his sons, David and Joseph, enjoining it upon them to carry out, as speedily as practicable, his plans of building up extensive salt manufactories to supply not only the increasing local demand, but a large and still more rapidly growing demand which was now coming from the many thrifty settlements throughout the Ohio valley.

During the elder Ruffner’s life, however, he had leased to one Elisha Brooks, the use of salt water and the right to manufacture salt; and in 1797 this Elisha Brooks erected the first salt furnace in Kanawha, or in the western country. It consisted of two dozen small kettles, set in a double row, with a flue beneath, a chimney at one end, and a fire bed at the other. To obtain a supply of salt water he sank two or three “gums,” some eight or ten feet each in length, into the mire and quicksand of the salt lick, and dipped the brine with a bucket and swape, as it oozed and seeped in through the sands below. In this crude, rough and ready way, Brooks managed to make about 150 pounds of salt per day, which he sold at the kettles, at eight to ten cents per pound. No means were used to settle or purify the brines or salt, as the salt water came from the gum, so it was boiled down to salt in the kettles, with whatever impurities or coloring matter it contained. As it issues from the earth it holds some carbonate of iron in solution; when it is boiled, this iron becomes oxidized, and gives a reddish tinge to the brine and salt.

This Kanawha salt soon acquired a reputation for its strong, pungent taste, and its superior qualities for curing meat, butter, etc. A great many who used it and recognized these qualities in connection with its striking reddish color came to associate the two in their minds in the relation of cause and effect, and orders used to come far and near for some of “that strong red salt from the Kanawha licks.”

Almost the only mode of transporting salt beyond the neighborhood, in those early days, was by pack-horses, on the primitive, backwoods pack-saddle. So much of this was done, and so familiar did the public mind become with the term, as used in that sense, that even to this day, among a large class of people, the verb “to pack” is always used instead of other synonymous or similar terms, such as carry, transport, fetch, bring, take, etc., and the “tote” of Old Virginia.

It was not until 1806, that the brothers, David and Joseph Ruffner, set to work to ascertain the source of the salt water, to procure, if possible, a large supply and of better quality, and to prepare to manufacture salt on a scale commensurate with the growing wants of the country.

The salt lick, or “The Great Buffalo Lick,” as it was called, was just at the river’s edge, 12 or 14 rods in extent, on the north side, a few hundred yards above the mouth of Campbells creek, and just in front of what is now known as the “Thoroughfare Gap,” through which, from the north, as well as up and down the river, the buffalo, elk, and other ruminating animals made their way in vast numbers to the lick.

THE RUFFNER BROTHERS.

In order to reach, if possible, the bottom of the mire and oozy quicksand through which the salt water flowed, the Ruffners provided a
straight, well formed, hollow sycamore tree, with four feet internal diameter, sawed off square at each end. This is technically called a "gum." This gum was set upright on the spot selected for sinking, the large end down, and held in its perpendicular position by props or braces, on the four sides. A platform, upon which two men could stand, was fixed about the top; then a swape erected, having its fulcrum in a forked post set in the ground close by. A large bucket, made from half of a whisky barrel, was attached to the end of the swape, by a rope, and a rope attached to the end of the pole to pull down on, to raise the bucket. With one man inside the gum, armed with pick, shovel, and crowbar, two men on the platform on top to empty and return the bucket, and three or four to work the swape, the crew and outfit were complete.

After many unexpected difficulties and delays, the gum at last reached what seemed to be rock bottom at thirteen feet; upon cutting it with picks and crowbars, however, it proved to be but a shale or crust, about six inches thick, of conglomerated sand, gravel and iron. Upon breaking through this crust the water flowed up into the gum more freely than ever, but less salt.

Discouraged at this result, the Ruffner brothers determined to abandon this gum, and sink a well out in the bottom, about 100 yards from the river. This was done, encountering, as before, many difficulties and delays; when they had gotten through 45 feet of alluvial deposit, they came to the same bed of sand and gravel upon which they had started, at the river. To penetrate this, they made a three and one-half inch tube of a twenty-foot log, by boring through it with a long shanked augur. This tube, sharpened, and shod with iron at the bottom, was driven down, pile driver fashion, through the sand to the solid rock. Through this tube they then let down a glass vial with a string to catch the salt water for testing. They were again doomed to disappointment; the water, though slightly brackish, was less salt than that at the river. They now decided to return to the gum at the river, and, if possible, put it down to the bed rock. This they finally succeeded in doing, finding the rock at 16 to 17 feet from the surface. As the bottom of the gum was square, and the surface of the rock uneven, the rush of the outside water into the gum was very troublesome. By dint of cutting and trimming from one side and the other, however, they were at last gotten nearly to a joint, after which they resorted to thin wedges, which were driven here and there as they would "do the most good."

By this means the gum was gotten sufficiently tight to be so bailed out as to determine whether the salt water came up through the rock. This turned out to be the case. The quantity welling up through the rock was extremely small, but the strength was greater than any yet gotten, and this was encouraging.

They next fixed a long iron drill for boring, with a two and one half inch chisel bit of steel, and attached the upper end to a spring pole, with a rope. In this way the boring went on slowly and tediously till on the 1st of November, 1807, at seventeen feet in the rock, a cavity or fissure was struck, which gave an increased flow of stronger brine. This gave new encouragement to bore still further; and so, by welding increasing length of shaft to the drill, from time to time, the hole was carried down to twenty-eight feet, where a still larger and stronger supply of salt water was gotten.

Having now sufficient salt water to justify it, they decided, and commenced, to build a salt furnace; but while building, continued the boring, and on the 15th January, 1808, at forty feet in the rock, and fifty-eight feet from the top of the gum, were rewarded by a ample flow of strong brine for their furnace. They then ceased boring.

On the 8th of February, 1808, the Ruffner Bros. made their first lifting of salt from their furnace, and reduced the price to the, then, unprecedentedly low figure of four cents per pound. This furnace was simply a reproduction, on a larger scale, of Brooks' kettle furnace. From this time forward, salt making, as one of the leading industries of Kanawha, was an established fact, and Kanawha salt one of the leading commercial articles of the West; and wherever it has gone, from the Alleghenies to the Rocky
mountains, from the Lakes to the Gulf, its superior qualities have been recognized and appreciated.

The neighboring property owners, who had watched the progress and result of the Ruffner well with such deep interest, now instituted borings on their own lands, above and below, and on both sides of the river. Among these earlier, enterprising experimenters were William Whitaker, Tobias Ruffner, Andrew Donally, and others. All were more or less successful in getting a supply of brine, at depths varying from 50 to 100 feet, and by 1817 there were some 30 furnaces and some 15 or 20 wells in operation, making in the aggregate 600,000 to 700,000 bushels of salt.

In this year an important revolution in the manufacture of salt was effected by the discovery of coal. Although in one of the finest coal fields of the world, coal had not, hitherto, been found here in workable seams, nor been used at all, except for blacksmith purposes. Wood had been the only fuel used in salt making, and for other purposes, and all the bottoms and convenient hill slopes for several miles up and down the river had been stripped of their timber to supply this demand.

David Ruffner, true to the spirit of enterprise and pluck which bore the first well, was the first here to use coal as a fuel. This would appear to be a very simple matter now; but was not so then. It was only after many months of discouraging efforts, and failing experiments, that he finally succeeded in getting it to work to his satisfaction. Its value established, however, its use was, at once, adopted by the other furnaces, and wood ceased to be used as a fuel for salt making in Kanawha.

The hydraulic contrivance for raising salt water from the gums, consisting of a bucket, a swape and a man, was simple, slow and sure; but the spirit of progress was abroad and it soon gave place to a more complicated arrangement, consisting of a pump, lever, crank, shaft, and blind horse or mule, that revolved in its orbit around the shaft. This was considered a wonderful achievement in mechanical contrivance, especially by the men who had worked the swapes. For several years this "horse-mill," as it was called, was the only mode of pumping salt water on Kanawha, but in the fulness of time it also went to the rear in 1828 and the steam engine came to the front, not only for pumping, but also for boring wells and various other uses.

**IMPROVED TOOLS — “BILLY” MORRIS.**

In 1831 William Morris, or "Billy" Morris, as he was familiarly called, a very ingenious and successful practical well borer, invented a simple tool, which has done more to render deep boring practicable, simple and cheap, than anything else since the introduction of steam.

This tool has always been called here "Slips," but in the oil regions they have given it the name of "Jars." It is a long double-link, with jaws that fit closely, but slide loosely up and down. They are made of the best steel, are about thirty inches long, and fitted, top and bottom, with pin and socket joint, respectively. For use they are interposed between the heavy iron sinker, with its cutting chisel-bit below, and the line of augur poles above. Its object is to let the heavy sinker and bit have a clear, quick, cutting fall, unobstructed and unencumbered by the slower motion of the long line of augur poles above. In the case of fast augur or other tools in the well, they are also used to give heavy jars upward or downward, or both, to loosen them. From this use the oil well people have given them the name of "Jars."

Billy Morris never patented his invention, and never asked for nor made a dollar out of it, but as a public benefactor, he deserves to rank with the inventors of the sewing machine, reaping machine, planing machine, printing cylinders, cotton gin, etc. This tool has been adopted into general use wherever deep boring is done, but, outside of Kanawha, few have heard of Billy Morris, or know where the slips or jars came from.

The invention of this tool, the adoption of the heavy sinker and some other minor improvements in well boring, gave a great impetus to deep boring in Kanawha. Wells were put down 500, 1,000, 1,500 and 1,800 feet, and one, the deepest in Kanawha, by Charles Reynolds, to about 2,000 feet.
feet.

Nearly all the Kanawha salt wells have contained more or less petroleum oil, and some of the deepest wells a considerable flow. Many persons now think, trusting to their recollections, that some of the wells afforded as much as 25 to 50 barrels per day. This was allowed to flow over from the top of the salt cisterns, on to the river, where, from its specific gravity, it spread over a large surface, and by its beautiful iridescent hues, and not very savory odor, could be traced for many miles down the stream. It was from this that the river received the familiar nickname of "Old Greasy," by which it was for a long time familiarly known by Kanawha boatmen and others.

At that time this oil not only had no value, but was considered a great nuisance, and every effort was made to tube it out and get rid of it. It is now the opinion of some competent geologists, as well as of practical oil men, that very deep borings, say 2,500 feet, would penetrate rich oil-bearing strata, and possibly inexhaustible supplies of gas.

GAS, AND THE LEARNED PROFESSOR OF HARVARD.

In 1841, William Tompkins, in boring a salt well a short distance above the burning spring, struck a large flow of gas, which he turned to account by "boiling his furnace" and making salt with it, effecting a great saving in fuel and economy in the cost of salt.

In 1843, Messrs. Dickinson & Shrewsberry, boring a few rods below, tapped at about 1,000 feet in depth, nature's great gas reservoir of this region. So great was the pressure of this gas, and the force with which it was vented through this bore-hole, that the augur, consisting of a heavy iron sinker, weighing some 500 pounds, and several hundred feet more of augur poles, weighing in all, perhaps 1,000 pounds, was shot up out of the well like an arrow out of a cross-bow. With it came a column of salt water, which stood probably 150 feet high. The roaring of this gas and water, as they issued, could be heard under favorable conditions for several miles.

While this well was blowing it was the custom of the stage drivers, as they passed down by it, to stop and let their passengers take a look at the novel and wonderful display. On one occasion a professor from Harvard college was one of the stage passengers, and being a man of investigating and experimenting turn of mind, he went as near the well as he could get for the gas and spray of the falling water, and lighted a match to see if the gas would burn. Instantly the whole atmosphere was ablaze, the professor's hair and eye-brows singed, and his clothes afire. The well-frame and engine-house also took fire, and were much damaged. The professor, who had jumped into the river to save himself from the fire, crawled out, and back to the stage as best he could, and went to Charleston, where he took to bed, and sent for a doctor to dress his burns.

Colonel Dickinson, one of the owners of the well, hearing of the burning of his engine-house and well-frame, sent for his man of affairs, Colonel Woodyard, and ordered him to follow the unknown stage passenger to town, get a warrant, have him arrested and punished, for willfully and wantonly burning his property,—unless concluded Colonel Dickinson, as Woodyard was about starting, unless you find that the fellow is a natural d—d fool and didn't know any better. Arriving at Charleston, Woodyard went to the room of the burnt professor at the hotel, finding him in bed, his face and hands blistered, and in a sorry plight generally. He proceeded to state in very plain terms, the object of his visit, at which the professor seemed greatly worried and alarmed, not knowing the extent of this additional impending trouble, which his folly had brought upon him. Before he had expressed himself in words, however, Woodyard proceeded to deliver, verbatim, and with great emphasis the codicil to Dickinson's instructions. The professor, notwithstanding his physical pain and mental alarm, seemed to take in the ludicrousness of the whole case, and with an effort to smile through his blisters, replied that it seemed a pretty hard alternative; but, under the circumstances, he felt it his duty to confess under the last clause, and escape, whereupon Woodyard bade him good-morning.

For many years this natural flow of
gas lifted the salt water 1,000 feet from the bottom of the well, forced it a mile or more through pipes, to a salt furnace, raised it into a reservoir, boiled it in the furnace, and lighted the premises all around at night. About the only objection to the arrangement was, that it did not lift the salt and pack it in barrels.

The success of this well induced other salt makers to bore deep wells for gas, and several were successful. Messrs. Worth & English, Tompkins, Welch & Co., William D. Shrewsberry, J. H. Fry, and J. S. O. Brooks, got gas wells and used the gas either alone, or in connection with coal, for fuel in salt making. Gas was also struck in a few other wells, but did not last long, and was not utilized.

The first flow of gas ever struck in Kanawha, was as far back as 1815, in a well bored by Capt. James Wilson, within the present city limits of Charleston, near the residence of C. C. Lewis, Esq. The captain had not gotten as good salt water as he expected; but instead of being discouraged, he declared, in language emphatic, that he would have better brine or bore the well into — lower regions with higher temperature. Shortly after this the augur struck a cavity which gave vent to an immense flow of gas and salt water. The gas caught fire from a grate near at hand, and blazed up with great force and brilliancy, much to the consternation of the well borers and others. Capt. Wilson thought it would be a reckless tempting of Providence to go any deeper, and ordered the boring stopped. This well is now owned by the Charleston Gas Light Company, who, at some future time, contemplate re-opening it to test the gas for lighting the city.

Of the many wells in the neighborhood, that have furnished gas, some have stopped suddenly, and some by a slow and gradual process. Whether these stoppages have been from exhaustion of the gas, or sudden or gradual stoppage of the vent-ways, has not been definitely determined. It is known, however, that in the Dickinson & Shrewsberry well, which blew longer than any other, that the copper pipes in the well, and the wooden pipes leading to the furnace, were lined with a mineral deposit, in some places nearly closing them. This deposit has not been analyzed, but may possibly be silicate of lime. A system of torpedoing might break up these incrustations from the walls of the well and rock cavities, and start the gas again.

From the results of such wells in Pennsylvania and New York, we have large encouragement to hope for similar results here. A few wells, intelligently manipulated, might give gas enough to boil all the salt manufactured here, and run all the machinery in the neighborhood.

After the introduction of steam power, and the use of coal for fuel, no striking change was effected in the process of salt manufacture for a number of years. What improvements were made, were simply in degree. Wells were bored deeper, the holes were bored larger, the tubing was better, the pumps and rigging simpler. The furnaces were larger, better constructed, and more effectively operated, the quality of the salt improved, and the quantity increased, but still they were kettle furnaces of the original type.

The mammoth of the kettle era was that of Joseph Friend & Son, at the mouth of Campbells creek, on which they made 100,000 bushels of salt per annum. The usual capacity of other furnaces was 25,000 to 50,000 bushels per annum. This was about the condition of the salt manufacture here in 1835, when there were, all told, about 40 furnaces, producing annually about 2,000,000 bushels of salt.

**IMPROVED METHODS IN BOILING.**

During this year Geo. H. Patrick, Esq., of Onondaga, New York, came here, to introduce a patent steam furnace.

The furnace proper, after it was developed and improved, consisted of cast iron pans, or bottoms, 8 to 10 feet by 3 feet. Eight or ten of these pieces were bolted together by iron screws, forming one section 24 to 30 feet long, by 8 or 10 feet wide. There were two, three, or four of these sections, according to the size of the furnace. Over each of the sections was constructed a wooden steam chest, bolted to the flanges on the sides of the pans, and otherwise held together
by wooden clamps and keys, and iron bolts and rods, all made steam and water tight by calking. These several sections are set longitudinally on the furnace walls to form one continuous furnace. After the furnace comes a series of wooden vats or cisterns, a usual size for which is about 10 feet wide and 100 feet long. The number of these cisterns varies according to the size of the furnace.

The days of kettle furnaces were now numbered. Andrew Donnally and Isaac Noyes were the first to try and adopt the plan. Then followed John D. Lewis, Lewis Ruffner, Frederick Brooks, and others, till all had made the change; and when the Ohio river furnaces were built, the system was fully adopted there. This steam furnace still holds its own without a rival.

Minor improvements have been made, and the furnaces much enlarged, but the general plan has not been changed. From the 2,000 or 3,000 or 4,000 bushels per month of the earlier furnaces, the production has been increased to 20,000, 30,000 or 40,000 bushels per month. The writer's furnace, Snow Hill, has made in one year, independent of all stoppages, delays, etc., 420,000 bushels, the largest single month's run being 41,000 bushels. This furnace has 20,000 square feet of evaporating cistern surface, and over 1,300 square feet of metal-pan furnace-surface. About 1,200 bushels of coal per day are consumed in the furnace proper, and about 300 more for engines, houses and other purposes.

How far this will be exceeded in the future remains to be seen. The same progress has occurred in freighting salt, as in the manufacture. In the days of Elisha Brooks, the neighbors took the salt from the kettles in their pocket handkerchiefs, tin buckets or pillow-cases. Later, it was taken in mealbags, on pack-horses and pack-saddles.

The first shipment west, by river, was in 1808, in tubs, boxes and hogheads, floated on a raft of logs. Next came small flatboats, 50 to 75 feet long, and 10 to 18 feet wide, "run" by hand, and in which salt was shipped in barrels. These boats increased in size up to 160 feet or more long, and 24 to 25 feet wide, and carried 1,800 to 2,200 barrels of salt.

These boats were all run by hand, at great risk, and although the Kanawha boatmen were the best in the world, the boats and cargoes were not unfrequently sunk, entailing heavy loss upon the owners of the salt.

Salt is now shipped eastward by rail, and to the nearer westward markets by daily and weekly steamboat packets, and to the more distant markets by towboats and barges. A towboat will now take 8,000 to 15,000 barrels at one trip, landing them at Louisville, Evansville, Nashville, Memphis, St. Louis, or elsewhere.

KANAWHA COUNTY
IN THE CIVIL WAR.

During the year 1861 the Great Kanawha valley was the theatre of active military operations, and Kanawha, from her geographical position — that of a central county — witnessed within her borders some of the stern realities of war. Both of the contending sides looked with a jealous eye upon the fair fields and salt production as two of the essential factors in the maintenance of the powerful armies then being levied. To gain and hold possession of the valley, then, became a leading object, and for this purpose ex-Governor Henry A. Wise was sent to Charleston, early in the year 1861, with a considerable force, designed as the army of occupation of this section. He took up his headquarters at Charleston, where he opened a recruiting office, and here hundreds of the sons of Kanawha and adjoining counties enrolled themselves under his banner, ready for the storm which was then bursting over the land, and which was to rage for four long years, ere it should spend its force and die away.

In the meantime a Federal force was collecting at Gallipolis, Ohio, the object being to drive the forces of General Wise east of the Alleghenies, and thus restore the control of the Federal government in the valley. It was on the 23d day of May, 1861, that the first Federal troops arrived at Gallipolis. These were Companies A
and B of the 21st Ohio Infantry. On the 27th of the same month they were joined by the other companies of the regiment, under command of Colonel Jesse S. Norton, now of Toledo. Soon after, this force was joined by the 11th Ohio Infantry, Col. DeVilliers commanding; the 12th Ohio, Col. Lowe; the 1st Kentucky Infantry, Col. George W. Neff in command; the 2d Kentucky, Col. Woodruff at the head, and Capt. C. S. Cotter’s battery A, of the 1st Ohio Light Artillery, of two guns. This force was formed into a brigade and placed under the command of Brigadier-Gen. J. D. Cox, and on the 11th day of July it began its march up the Great Kanawha river, and on the 16th reached the mouth of Pocatalico river.

As before stated, Gen. Wise, with a force of 600 men, including the Richmond Blues, Capt. O. Jennings Wise; the Pig Run Invincibles, of Pittsylvania county; the Greenbrier Riflemen, Capt. Jacob Taylor in command, and the Jackson Invincible, from Alexandria, Virginia, had entered the valley and taken post at Charleston. Here he was joined by a number of companies, mustered for the fray in this and bordering counties. When Gen. Wise heard of the approach of the Federals, he sent a force down the valley to oppose the advance. That force, consisting of the Kanawha Riflemen, Capt. George S. Patton; the Kanawha Sharpshooters, Capt. John Swann; the Border Rifles, Capt. A. R. Barbee; the Fayette Riflemen, Capt. F. A. Bailey; the the Fayette Rangers, Capt. William Tyree; the Fairview Riflemen, Capt. James Corns; an infantry company commanded by Capt. James Sweeney; the Border Rangers (mounted), Capt. (afterwards general) A. G. Jenkins, and Hale’s Battery of Light Artillery of two guns, Lieuts. W. A. Quarrier and James C. Welch, marched down the river and went into camp on the farm of William Tompkins, Esq., two miles above the mouth of Scary creek. On the evening of the 16th, Capt. A. R. Barbee’s company – the advance – took post at Scary. The opposing forces were now within a few miles of each other, and it was evident that an engagement was near at hand. On the morning of the 17th the 12th Ohio (Col. Lowe), Cotter’s Battery, and three companies of the 21st Ohio (Col. J. S. Norton in command), crossed the Kanawha to the south side and began its march toward Scary. Capt. Barbee at once notified Capt. Patton, the senior Confederate officer at Camp Tompkins; an advance was immediately ordered, and at mid-day the opposing forces met, and then began the

**BATTLE OF SCARY CREEK**

One of the first engagements of the war. For five hours charging battalions were marching and countermarching over the field, and the rattle of musketry and roar of artillery was echoing and reverberating up and down the valley. As the sun was shedding his last rays upon the scene the Confederates began to waver; but at the critical moment Captains Corns and Jenkins with a mounted force came up and turned the tide of battle. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Allen, of the 21st Ohio, had fallen mortally wounded, and Colonel Norton, of the same regiment, had received a severe wound in the hip. Late in the evening Colonels De Villers, of the 11th Ohio, Woodruff, of the 2d Kentucky, and Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Neff, of the 1st Kentucky, rode upon the field and, mistaking a body of Confederates for their own men, rode into the line and were made prisoners of war. A retreat was ordered and the Federals fell back to Pocatalico, having sustained a loss of twenty-one killed and thirty-two wounded. Among the number killed on the Confederate side was Lieutenant St. James C. Welch, of Hales Artillery. He fell while in the act of discharging one of the guns of his battery, pierced by a cannon ball from Cotter’s battery. Capt Patton was severely wounded in the shoulder.

Darkness covered the field upon which lay the dead and wounded, and that night a sulphurous smoke hung about the summit of the surrounding hills; quiet reigned over the spot where, but a few hours before, the tide of battle had rolled – the first in the Kanawha valley since the Red Men had so fiercely contested the field with the Virginia army at Point Pleasant, more than eight decades before. That day the hills had resounded with the roar of artillery, the first ever used in mortal combat in the Great Kanawha valley. Historians became engrossed
with the greater importance of the first battle of Bull Run, four days later, and for this reason have not dwelt upon this, but, nevertheless, it was one of the most closely contested battles of the war. Rare bravery was displayed upon both sides. The body of Lieutenant Allen was left upon the field; on it was found a gold watch and a letter from which it was learned that he was to have been married in a short time to a lady of Dayton, Ohio. Captain A. R. Barbee took it, and enclosing it with another written by himself, in which he extolled the bravery displayed by the fallen on the field on which he had lost his life, and sent both the watch and letter through the lines to the lady. Lieutenant Welch fell while gallantly defending what he believed to be right, and to be thus cut down in his youth was a sad affliction to his widowed mother and a large circle of relatives and friends in Kanawha county. All that was mortal of him now sleeps beneath an appropriate monument in Spring Hill cemetery at Charleston.

MARCHES AND COUNTER MARCHES.

After the repulse of the Federals they were reinforced and marched again up the valley, and on the 24th of July General Wise was compelled to move his army—fifteen hundred strong—farther up the Kanawha; the Federals under General Cox took possession of the valley, occupied Charleston, and by them it was held until September, 1862, but at that time the Confederates, under General Loring, returned to the valley, and on the 13th occupied Charleston, from which the Federals, under Colonel Lightburn, retreated, after destroying their quartermaster and commissary stores and burning some of the best houses in the place.

Again, however, the Federals were reinforced and returned to the valley, and on the 23d day of October, 1862, the army of General Loring was again driven from Charleston into the mountains and finally into the valley of Virginia. This was the last occupation of the valley by any considerable force of the Confederates; the Federals holding possession of Charleston until the close of the war. The 22d and 36th regiments (Confederates) were composed principally of Kanawhans, and participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war. After leaving the valley in 1861, they took part in the battles of Carnifex Ferry, Fayette Court House, Lewisburg, Droop Mountain and Dry Creek. Both regiments suffered severely, and the Kanawha Riflemen at the close of the war presented but a wreck of its former self; its shattered ranks told the story but too well: many who had gone out with it would never more return. Among that number was its brave captain, George S. Patton, who lost his life while leading the 22d regiment to a charge at Winchester in September, 1864.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD RAILROAD ENGINEER.

Rev. Ralph Swinburn, of Davis creek, Kanawha county, West Virginia, from whom we learn the incidents related here, is probably the oldest living railroad man in the world. He was born near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of Durham, England, August 4, 1805, and commenced to work on the early type of railroads in the beginning of 1818. He assisted his father to keep in order the wooden rails of a ten-mile track, used to “carry coal to Newcastle” from the mines, when but a boy of twelve and a half years. Here he first made the acquaintance of George Stephenson, “the father of railroads,” whom he described as a man of medium size grave and thoughtful mien, plain and unassuming manners. He was a self-made man; had little education, could scarcely write his own name, and spoke in the broad, northern dialect. But he was a genius in the truest sense of the word. He was superintendent of the road, and Mr. Swinburn remembers that on one occasion, stopping to talk with his father and other hands, the conversation turned on the question of how far a man could throw earth with a shovel. They put it to a practical test. Every man did his best, but Stephenson could throw farther than any of them.

Wooden rails soon gave way to iron, first wrought, then cast. The first railway ever chartered to carry
passengers was the Stockton and Darlington. Mr. Swinburn was employed to lay part of the track, and gained the approbation of Stephenson, who was chief engineer, by the skill which he displayed in laying a part of it in the form of the letter S, a piece of engineering not so well understood in that day. The road was formally opened, September 27, 1825, and on that day, the company (who, by the way, were all Quakers) gave their employees a free ride and a free dinner. It was an excellent old English dinner, but the funny part was in the desert, to which some of them were treated, in this way: After the substantial viands were disposed of at the various hotels, the signal was given to return. Everybody got aboard, ready for home. The locomotive started, taking half the train, and leaving the rest deserted, to get home on foot, as best they could. The engine driver, as he was called at that day, was James Stephenson, an elder brother of George, and he, fearing he could not pull the whole train of eight or ten cars, back up grade, had a coupling bolt slyly slipped out. The deserted good humoredly laughed at the trick, and trudged home, our informant getting in a little after night. On this trial trip, the train, for a short distance, attained the speed of fifteen miles an hour, which was heralded in the newspapers throughout the land as a grand and wonderful achievement. At first they had no passenger cars (those used at the opening being coal cars), but after a while they put a passenger car on the road, and, strange as it may appear, it was drawn by a horse, not, as in case of our street cars, for safety, but because the horse could make better time than the engine; and in passing, the engine switched off to let the horse car pass. The locomotive of that day was fearfully and wonderfully made. The exposed parts were not kept bright, as now. It had four upright cylinders, each pair with a cross-head over the boiler, and four rods from the cross-heads to the wrist pins, and would be a laughing-stock at this day. It pulled from sixteen to twenty cars holding two and a half tons of coal, making a daily trip of twenty miles and back. It took all day to do this, and was frequently in the night on its return. The great draw-back was the inability to make steam fast enough. On one occasion, Mr. Swinburn saw the train stop for want of steam, and the engineer, while waiting for it, went into an adjoining field and helped the hands mow for some half hour.

Mr. Swinburn was employed on the Liverpool & Manchester for two years, and was one of the first to lay Stephenson’s new plan of placing the rails on blocks of stone two feet square by one foot deep, slightly inclined inward. Stephenson, who was chief engineer on this road, also sent for him to come to his house for instructions, which were, to proceed to the tunnel under Liverpool to the docks, and lay the track there “firmly, level and straight, finish the ballasting with gravel or sand, to be leveled with a garden rake, and made so smooth that ladies can walk down in their silver slippers.” And afterward, when about half a mile had been completed, he sent word to have the tunnel lighted up “as light as day,” for distinguished visitors were coming to see it. Accordingly, at the appointed time, Sir Robert Peel, other members of parliament, and ladies, came down to see his underground road, much to Stephenson’s gratification.

Mr. Swinburn next got from Stephenson the contract to lay the track and furnish the ballast for the Bolton & Leigh road, and afterwards had the management of the entire road, remaining there twelve years. On this road he tested a locomotive, built on a novel plan, which, he says, was the prettiest engine he ever saw. It was made at Manchester, by a Mr. Wilson, who could not get permission to use it on the Manchester & Leeds, but was allowed to try it on this road. The two roads were connected, so Wilson ran over the M. & L. to the B. & L., where Mr. Swinburn took charge of it. It had oscillating cylinders, placed between the drivers, with two pistons and piston-rods in each cylinder, one piston driving the fore wheels and the other the hind ones, the two pistons approaching and receding from each other at every stroke. It had no valves, the posts in the trunnions of the cylinders turning to the inlets and outlets by the oscillation of the
cylinder at each stroke. It worked beautifully and well until they reached the incline at Bolton, where, at that time, the trains were drawn up by a stationary engine, the grade being 1 in 30. Few locomotives could climb it alone, but this engine walked right up without any difficulty, until near the top, when an unforeseen accident occurred. The water had got low in the boiler, and the supply being turned on, the pump leaked on the rail and caused one pair of wheels to slip. No provision, by connecting rods, had been made against this, which proved fatal. The wheels, not coming to the centers together, broke the cylinders in two in the middle. A cloud of steam enveloped them and Mr. Swinburn, who had his hand on the lever, instantly shut off steam without knowing the cause. The broken cylinders and pistons fell to the ground and stopped the engine from running back.

Mr. Swinburn was next employed on the Manchester & Leeds, having thirty-five miles of double track under his charge, besides making plans, specifications, and superintending the construction of all the company's buildings and other works outside the track. On leaving this road his workmen presented him with a gold watch and chain, having the following inscription engraved therein:

Presented to RALPH SWINBURN, by the plate-layers and others under his charge, on the Manchester and Leeds railway, as a token of respect and esteem. October 9, 1847.

The London & Birmingham railway company having offered a premium of $500.00 for the best form of rail, chair, and fastening of chair to block, Mr. Swinburn competed for the fastening of the chair to the stone block, and was awarded the one-third of the premium.

Having a desire to live under a Republical government, he left England November 8, 1850, arriving at New Orleans January 10, 1851, and in Kanawha county February 7th, after. Here he was employed by the Winfield M. & M. company to locate their first railroad, the first in the valley of the Kanawha. Here his family joined him on the 4th of the following July, and here they have lived ever since. He next located the Paint Creek railway, and the inclines of the Coalburg, Old Dominion, and Armstrong Creek mines. He then retired from the business to his farm, on Davis creek, in 1856. In the same year he was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church, and has never laid off the gospel armor since. He is now better known as a conductor on the heavenly road than as a builder of earthly ways; and, in all probability, he will die in the service. And now, 1883, having lived a long and useful life, honestly striving to do his whole duty to his fellows and to his Maker, he stands on the platform, hand in hand with the faithful and more than worthy companion of his pilgrimage for nearly three-score years, waiting with loving trust, and calm assurance the rapid approach of the train to the river — almost in sight — whose dark flood no mortal ever recrosses.

THE YANKEE GETS IN HIS WORK IN KANAWHA.

The first steamboat that ascended Elk river was the "Little Kanawha," in 1837. She went up as far as Queen shoals, distant twenty-six miles from Charleston. The second was the "Paul Pry," in 1838. She was chartered by a corporation or company of men from New York and Connecticut, who came to this section ostensibly to manufacture shoe pegs, axe handles and tool handles generally, but really to make some money. They brought with them turning lathes and all the machinery necessary to the manufacture of the above mentioned articles, and doing business under the firm name of Smith & Sherman, they began operations. There was at the time no more demand for their wares in this county than there is to-day for salt water in mid ocean; but the work went on nevertheless. Cords upon cords of axe handles and other articles in proportion were made and ranked up. Bushels of shoe pegs were boxed and ready for market, but no buyers came.

A member of the firm came to Charleston, and offered to sell the stock on hand at what would have been ruinous prices in a section in which the said stock would have been in demand, but of course no purchasers
could be found, so he returned without having effected a sale. A month or six weeks later, a gentleman having a business-like appearance arrived in Charleston and advertised that he wished to purchase just such a stock as the company up Elk had on hand, and offering at the same time to pay several times as much for it as the representative of the company had asked a month before. Two of Charleston's enterprising business men now saw a chance for a speculation, and quietly set off post haste up Elk, and upon arriving at the place where the company operated, at once purchased the entire stock on hand, paying cash down for the same. Congratulating themselves upon the shrewd transaction which they were now performing, they wended their way back to Charleston, but upon arriving, lo, and behold! the would-be purchaser could not be found; he never was, and the explanation lies in the fact, as was afterward developed, he was a member of the company. Many years passed away before the victims of the first "Yankee trick" in Kanawha heard the last of it.

CHARLESTON AS THE STATE CAPITAL.

For the following account of the removal of the capital from Charleston to Wheeling, and the subsequent action of the people, our readers in Kanawha county are indebted to Hon. Charles Hedrick, at that time Secretary of State, by appointment of Governor Jacob, who knows whereof he speaks, as the citizens of Kanawha county do not need to be told. Says Mr. Hedrick: "I was appointed Secretary of State by Governor John J. Jacob, March 4, 1873, and the appointment confirmed by the senate. This was while the State capital was at Charleston, whether it had been removed from Wheeling in 1870, and where the law declared it should be located permanently. But by another act of the legislature, passed February 20, 1875, to take effect ninety days thereafter, it was directed to be again removed to Wheeling, until otherwise provided by law. An injunction was sued out by some of the citizens of Charleston restraining the removal of the records, papers and property pertaining to the capital. The Governor and other executive officers started on the day appointed by law, May 20th, but took no records or other public property with them.

"The suit was carried to the supreme court of the State, and after very able legal arguments on both sides, the injunction was dissolved, whereupon the archives, property, etc., of the State were removed to Wheeling, and an old building called Lindley's Institute, was occupied as a capitol. This is the same building formerly used by the State government as the capitol before the removal from Wheeling to Charleston, under an act passed February 20, 1869, which took effect April 1, 1870.

"It remained as the capitol until a new one, built by the city of Wheeling, was completed in 1876.

"The people of West Virginia never intended that Wheeling should remain the permanent seat of government, so the legislature passed an act February 21, 1877, authorizing the submission of the question of the permanent location of the capital to a vote of the people, the vote to be cast for Clarksburg in Harrison county, Martinsburg in Berkeley county, and Charleston in Kanawha county, and no other place. After an earnest and excited canvas Charleston was chosen by large majority.

"The act provided that the place receiving the largest number of votes should be the permanent seat of government of the State, from and after the first day of May, 1885. And further, that it should never again be removed except by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the State, cast at an election held for the purpose in pursuance of an act of the legislature, the adoption of a new constitution, or an amendment of the present one. That the act should be deemed to be a contract between the State and the persons who might donate real estate or money, or both, as provided by the act; that the seat of government should not be removed except as therein provided; and that the circuit court of the county in which it should be located, should have jurisdiction and power upon a bill filed by any such donor (or his heirs, etc.),
or any one or more of the taxpayers of the county, to perpetually enjoin the removal if attempted in any other way than the act provided.

"A fine and commodious building is now being erected by the State, on the site of the former capitol, which was donated to the State by certain citizens of Charleston and accepted by the State. It will be a handsome building, and finished by the time the seat of government is to be removed. Thus it is shrewdly suggested that the location at Charleston will be doubly permanent."

In his own behalf Mr. Hendrick adds: "I was violently opposed to the removal of the capital from Charleston. It was my home. Nor would I have gone with the other officers, but would have resigned, had not Governor Jacob, who had kindly given me the office when it was desirable, urged me to remain with him. So, like my somewhat remote ancestors, Adam and Eve, when they were removed from the first seat of government of which we have any account, 'with wandering steps and slow,' I took my weary way to Wheeling, remaining in the office during Governor Jacob's gubernatorial term."

DIVISION OF THE COUNTY.

On the 31st day of July, 1863, the house of delegates passed a bill entitled "An act to provide for the division into townships of the several counties of this State," and at the same time appointed commissioners in each county who should perform the work in their respective counties. Those named for Kanawha were: George Belcher, J. T. Reynolds, John Atkinson, Hiram Holstein, Andrew Cunningham, David Shirkey, and John L. Cole. These gentlemen proceeded at once to perform the work assigned them, and the result of their labors was the division of the county into ten townships, named as follows: Poca, Union, Jefferson, Washington, Loudon, Cabin Creek, Malden, Charleston, Elk and Big Sandy. These divisions continued to be called townships until the adoption of the present State constitution in 1872, when the word "township" was exchanged for that of "district."

POCA DISTRICT

Is the most northern in the county. Pocatalieo river, flowing southwest, divides it into two nearly equal parts. Kellys creek, Frogs creek, and Derricks creek, named respectively from the first settlers upon their banks, all flow south and empty into Pocatalieo. Tuppers creek, named from an early trapper, runs northeast and falls into Pocatalieo. First and Second creeks, named in their order from Fishers settlement at the mouth of Tuppers creek, are likewise tributaries of Pocatalieo.

The surface for the most part is broken and hilly, diversified as it is by hills and valleys. Limestone is found in considerable quantities on Pocatalieo near the mouth of Kellys creek. Iron ore also abounds; by analysis it is shown to contain sixty per cent. of iron. The soil consists chiefly of a red clay, and ranks among the best wheat lands in the county. The principal varieties of timber are hickory, poplar, beech and oak.

The first settler in the district was a man of the name of Johnson, who, about the year 1802, erected a cabin near the mouth of Tuppers creek. He was not long permitted to enjoy the solitude of his mountain home; for other settlers soon moved in; and among his earliest neighbors were Joseph Hines, Jonathan Derrick, James Sisson, John Dawson, Robin Atkinson, George Boggess, and David Shirkey.

The first grist mill was built by Johnson, the first settler; it was located on Tuppers creek on lands now owned by Robert Ransom. It was but a shed covered with clapboards, under which were one run of stone twenty inches in diameter – water was the propelling power. The first saw-mill was built by John Parsons, on the site where Sissonville now stands; it was constructed after the old "sash saw" pattern, a "flutter" wheel being used as the driving power. It was built at an early day, but the exact date is not known.
The first school house was built at the mouth of School House branch—now called Second creek. It was a common round log cabin, one end of which was entirely taken up by a huge fireplace. There are at present twenty school-houses in the district; eighteen are for white and two for colored pupils; four are substantial frame buildings, and the others are hewed log structures, with a seating capacity of from forty to fifty pupils.

Sissonville postoffice is the oldest in the district. John Sisson, after whom it was named, was the first postmaster. Two others have since been established, viz.: Allens Branch and Pocatalico, the latter being the oldest office at which Uncle Sam's mail bags are opened on the route between Charleston and Ripley.

The oldest church edifice was the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal church, which formerly stood in the “Low Gap,” one-fourth of a mile south of Sissonville. It was a hewed log building erected by Henry Sisson, John Sisson, James Sisson, David Shirkey, and John Fisher. Castello H. Bates did the carpenter work. It was pulled down in 1873.

SISSONVILLE

Is the only town; it is located on the north side of Pocatalico river, in the central part of the district. The land on which it stands formerly belonged to John Sisson, and was laid out by him, he disposing of the lots. The first merchant was a man of the name of Reynolds, while William Lynch was the first “Son of Vulcan” who wielded the sledge and blew the bellows. There are at present five general mercantile stores, one grocery store, one grist mill, one saw mill, two black-smith shops, two saloons, one postoffice, two hotels and one church building—free to all denominations, though belonging to the Methodists. It is a pretty frame building, erected in 1874, and has a seating capacity of 400.

UNION DISTRICT.

Union district lies south of Poca, and may be called the central one of the western tier. Pocatalico river flows through the northwest corner, and forms what is known as the Horse Shoe bend. It is here that the first settlement was made in the district. In 1798 Adam Aults, a German, and Elijah Towler arrived here and erected their cabins. They were actual settlers; both purchased land and lived here until removed by death. The next settlers were James McCown, after a soldier in the war of 1812, and John Casey, and a year later came Moses and Aaron Kelley. Other early settlers were John Young, Andrew Hannis, James Anderson, John Martin, Daniel Hill, John Dawson, James Roberts, Greenbury Samuels, and Alexander Wallace, all of whom were actual settlers.

The first election held in the district was in the year 1863, at which time the commissioners were James High, J. C. Burford and J. Gilispie; the following were among the voters: H. Gilispie, J. O. Shoemaker, W. T. Johnson, W. A. Howell, W. D. McCown, Robert Johnson and James McCown.

John Martin erected the first grist mill about the year 1808. It was a water mill, and had a capacity of cracking twelve bushels of corn per day. The patience of the pioneer was not thought to have been sufficiently tested unless he had “waited his turn at Martin’s mill.” It was kept running day and night, and the boy who attended the “hopper” was in the habit of filling it and then lying down and sleeping until awakened by the noise of the mill when running empty. In 1817, Benjamin Rust built the first saw mill, but soon after its completion, a rise in Pocatalico river swept away the dam, and otherwise injured the mill to such an extent that it was never used.

The first school taught in the district was by James Rust, in the year 1817, in a cabin on Pocatalico river, eleven miles from its mouth. Our informant says there were but five pupils in attendance, and these Mr. Rust taught gratuitously. There are now twenty-three school-houses in the district; about one-half are frame and the other half hewed log. All are comfortably furnished, and in them, competent teachers are employed, from four to six months in the year.

Rocky Fork postoffice is the oldest in the county. It is located on Rocky
Fork creek; the other offices are Youngs Mills, Piney Grove, Gregory and Guthrie.

Among the early church organizations was that of the Hopewell Baptist, formed on the 31st day of March, 1834, in what is known as the flat woods of Pocatahico, by Elders John Ellison and William Martin. There are at the present time seven congregations in the district, viz.: Two Methodist Episcopal churches, two Baptist, two Methodist Episcopal (South), and one Second Advent or Millerite organization, the latter of which was instituted at the Rose Valley school-house, in 1875. In 1878 they erected a neat church building on the Charleston and Ripley pike, two miles distant from Charleston.

TWO-MILE SPRING,

Situated in this district, two miles west of Charleston, is a never-failing spring, whose history may be traced backward through more than a hundred years. During the late civil war, in the year 1861, General Wise, with a large force of the Confederate army, encamped on the Two-Mile creek, upon the lands of Dr. Spicer Patrick and A. B. Littlepage, and during their stay relied upon this spring for supplies of fresh water, and when General J. D. Cox, of the Federal army, compelled the Confederates to retreat from the valley, thousands of his dust covered and weary, worn soldiers quenched their thirst from the bubbling waters of this fountain. During the marches and counter-marches, soldiers of both armies gladly welcomed the site of the Two-Mile spring.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT.

Jefferson district lies south of the great Kanawha river, and is the most western in the county; Union district lies north, Louden east, Washington and Lincoln county south, and Putnam west.

COAL (FORMERLY COLE) RIVER

Divides it into two unequal parts. This stream has its source in the counties of Boone and Fayette, and flows in a northwest direction until it discharges its waters into the Kanawha, twelve miles below Charleston, and forty-eight above Point Pleasant. It is a beautiful mountain stream, and was named in honor of Lewis Cole, who was a soldier in the Big Sandy expedition under General Lewis, in 1756. To prevent starvation, the army disbanded or broke up into small companies, that they might be the more successful in hunting; the party to which Mr. Cole belonged came over upon the waters of this stream, and were thus its first discoverers, and in honor of the leader of the party, it was named Cole river. Since the discovery of vast deposits of bituminous coal along its entire course, it has been spelled C-o-a-l, but upon the early maps of Virginia and by early writers, as well, it is spelled C-o-l-e.

The first settler upon its banks, or in the district, was Lewis Tackett. He first located some distance up the river, but soon removed to the mouth, where he built Tacketts fort, at the time (with the exception of Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant) the most western out-post in Virginia. It was destroyed in the year 1788 by a powerful band of Shawnee Indians, then waging a relentless warfare against the frontiers of Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. An account of the destruction of this fort is given on pages 295-6 of this history.

Soon after its destruction other pioneers came to assist in rebuilding it. Among them were Joseph Thomas, James Thomas, Richard Teays, a Mr. Roberts and Samuel Turley. All were actual settlers, and all became prominent in the early history of the Kanawha valley.

The first marriage in this district was that of Levi Jones and Mary Thomas. The first grist mill, not only in the district, but the first worthy of the name in Kanawha county, was built at the upper falls of Coal river, by Joseph Thomas, in 1801 or 1802. Our informant says that "it accommodated the county for fifty miles around." The first postoffice established was at Colesmouth; there are now three in the district, viz.: St. Albans, Spring Hill and Tornado.

Who preached the first sermon cannot now be known, but among the
earliest ministers were the Revs. Lee and George, Baptist ministers, and Francis Guthrie and Burwell Spurlock, of the Methodist Church. Neither can the date of the first organization now be ascertained, but by a reference to the old records of the Greenbrier Association (Baptist) it will be seen that the Coal River Church was admitted into that body in 1803, and this was doubtless the first society formed in this section of the country.

The Methodist Episcopal Church (South) was organized by the Rev. Amos, in 1858, with the following memberships: Stephen Capehart, John Overshiner, Jerry Searhol, Anderson Rock, George Overshiner, Wyatt Creasy, Mattie Wilson, Parthena J. Wilson, Parthena Wilson, Mrs. Lasley, Ann Williamson, Branche and Wilkinson. At the same time there was organized a Sabbath school in connection with the church. Stephen Capchart was the first superintendent; with the exception of a short period during the civil war it has never suspended. The present attendance is eighty.

THE TOWN OF ST. ALBANS

Was laid out and surveyed in the summer of 1829, by Colonel Philip R. Thomson, a notice of whom appears elsewhere in this work. In memory of him the place was, for several years, called "Philippi," then Colesmouth, then incorporated under the name of "Kanawha City," and in 1872, under an amended charter, the name was changed to St. Albans, bestowed upon it by a gentleman from St. Albans, New York, who wished to preserve, in the name of his adopted town, that of the place of his nativity. The town is beautifully situated on the point formed by the junction of Coal river with the Great Kanawha, and embraces within its corporate limits three hundred acres of land.

On an eminence, in the rear of the town, commanding one of the most extensive views in the Kanawha valley, stands the magnificent building of the St. Albans Baptist College, which, when completed in all of its appointments, is destined to exert a powerful influence upon the educational interests of the valley. There are no less than five church organizations in the town, representing as many different denominations, namely: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal (South), Missionary Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, and Presbyterian. There is an extensive flouring mill and a number of business houses. The town has excellent shipping advantages by the river, east and west, and by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, which passes through it; also by the Ohio Central, on the opposite side of the river. The present official directory is as follows: Mayor, A. B. Lewis; Recorder, James Henderson; Marshal, Richard Stell; Councilmen, S. W. Jordan, John Ingraham, John W. Vickers, Collin Griffith and James Blaker.

WASHINGTON LODGE, A. F. & A. M., OF ST. ALBANS.

A dispensation for the institution of a Masonic lodge, at St. Albans, was issued by the Grand Lodge of West Virginia on the first day of February, 1873, to be hailed and styled as Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; M. L. Mayo to act as W. M.; M. W. Wilber as S. W., and John H. McConaha as J. W.

The first meeting was held on the 4th of June following, when the following named were present: W. L. Mayo, W. M.; W. F. Claughton, S. W.; John H. McConaha, J. W.; J. S. Cunningham, secretary; Frederick A. Sattis, treasurer; N. L. Carpenter, tyler; J. C. Raradan, S. D., and M. T. Bridwell, of Kanawha Lodge No. 20.

Considerable work was done in the lodge before the granting of the charter, which bore date of November 12, 1873. The lodge is now in a flourishing condition, with a membership of thirty-two upon its roll. Communications semi-monthly on the first and second Tuesdays, and also upon the stated festivals of the order.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT

Lies south of Jefferson and west of
Loudon, with Boone county on the south and Lincoln on the west. Coal river washes its entire southwestern boundary. Smith creek, named in memory of Joseph Smith, the first settler upon its banks, Crooked creek, Alum creek, named from an alum rock about one mile from its mouth, Bear creek, and Brier creek, named from the greenbriers that grow along it, all flow in a southwest direction and discharge their waters into Coal river.

Joseph Thomas removed to the falls of Coal and erected the first cabin within the present limits of the district about the year 1800. Soon after him came James Thomas, Samuel Beach, Leonard Nicholas, and Joseph Smith, and a few years later they were followed by Randall Auler, Thomas Nance, Joseph Brown, Joseph Smith, Thomas Maupin, Joseph Midkiff, Richard Bryant, John Hill, Jacob Hill, John Turley, and Allen M. Smith. All were actual settlers, and all found what they came to seek homes.

The first grist mill was erected by Joseph Thomas, at the falls of Coal, about the year 1812; it was a round-log structure, with one run of stone, tub wheel, and ground nothing but corn.

The first saw mill was erected on Little Coal river by Allen M. Smith in 1845, and some years later Edward Kenna erected one at the upper falls of Coal. It was a good substantial frame building, with old-fashioned sash saw. The capacity was 3,500 feet per day.

 Tradition says that the first school ever taught on Coal river above its mouth was four miles above the falls, by a man named Stanley, in the year 1816. About fifteen pupils were in attendance, receiving instruction under the old "Subscription Act." The house was a rude cabin, with a "dirt" floor and a V shaped chimney, which occupied one entire end of the building.

The first postoffice established was the "Upper Falls of Coal," but it has long since been discontinued, and Rome postoffice, established in 1881, with D. S. Rock as postmaster, is now the only one in the district.

The first church organization perfected was the Upper Falls Baptist congregation, in the year 1817. The second was the Baptist Church at the forks of Coal, a few years later. There are now five organizations in the district, viz: Pleasant Hill, Allen Creek, and Pats Branch (Baptist), and Allen Creek and Crooked Creek (Methodist).

LOUDON DISTRICT.

This district lies south of the Kanawha, and is the central one of the southern tier, Washington lying west, and Cabin Creek east, with Boone county on the south. The surface is much broken, and in the south is mountainous, and the river bottom (with the exception of the northwestern corner) is narrow, while in many places, as opposite the city of Charleston, the hills rise abruptly from the river, the base, in some places, being cut away in the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Davis creek is the principal stream. It flows with and empties into the Kanawha.

Leonard Morris, whose settlement in the valley is elsewhere noticed in this work, built the first cabin in the district. Other early settlers, nearly all of whom came before the beginning of present century, were Andrew Donnally, Charles Norris, Charles Venable, Charles Brooklin, Evan Price, John Lawrence, Benjamin Price, Henry Snodgrass, Luke Wilcox, John B. Crockett, Samuel Hensley, Robert Brown, Robert Berry, James Reynolds, Job English, Allicot Reynolds, Isaiah Curry, James Curry, Thomas Harris, Samuel L. Smith, Thomas Matthews, Fleming Cobb, John Young, Guy P. Mathews, Benjamin Eastwood and William Blaine.

The first grist mill was built by a man named Estill, on Davis creek. We cannot ascertain date, but our informant says "it was built at an early day." Another mill was built at Blaine's island, by a man of the name of Blaine. The date of its erection cannot be ascertained, but it is known to have been running in the year 1823. It was a log building, and the dam extended from the south side of the river to the island. In 1869 a small water mill, with one run of buhrs, was built by a man named Jeremiah Arthur. The oldest postoffice in the district is the Brownstown office. It was established many years ago, under the name of Lens Creek, but in recent years it has
been made to correspond with that of the town.

**FIRST FRUIT TREES BROUGHT TO THE KANAWHA VALLEY.**

The first apple trees brought over the Alleghenies and transplanted in the Kanawha valley, were carried from Virginia by Fleming Cobb in a pair of leather bags, in the year 1780, and planted on the old Cobb homestead, near the mouth of Davis creek. At the same time he also brought two pear trees, which were planted on the farm known as the Blaines island homestead.

**THE LOCK AND DAM EIGHT MILES ABOVE CHARLESTON.**

The construction of this dam was begun in 1876, by Shultz & Jolliff, contractors, from Virginia, but they failed October 31, 1878, and the representatives of the United States government then assumed the work, and completed it July 16, 1880. It consists of what is called the Navigation Pass and Wier. The length of the pass is 250 feet, while that of the wier is 265 feet; "lift" of dam, 7 feet. The following exhibit of the business for a single year will convey an idea of the traffic on the Upper Kanawha. In the year 1882 there passed through this lock 2,802 steamers, 857 barges, 20 rafts, 4,135,104 lbs. of freight, 2,769,271 bushels of coal, 22,287 passengers, 700 barrels of salt, 12,500 feet of hub timber, 835 saw logs, and 200,000 feet of sawed lumber.

This is the first French dam completed in America. The appointment of men to operate it was made by Lieut. Thomas Tuttle of the United States engineers, July 20, 1880, and were as follows: J. R. Davenport, lock manager; J. R. Myers, assistant manager; and W. W. Smith, lock hand.

**BROWNSTOWN.**

This town was laid out in 1852, by J. B. Crockett. It is located on the south bank of the Great Kanawha, ten miles from Charleston. Lofty mountains surround it on all sides, thus rendering it truly a pied-mont village. It contains three general mercantile establishments, two hotels, three saloons, two churches—Baptist and Methodist—one planing mill, one school building, two blacksmith shops, one wagon and carriage shop, one postoffice, one depot—Chesapeake & Ohio—and one mill, built in 1879 by A. W. Cole. It grinds nothing but corn, the capacity being 100 bushels per day. The Methodist Episcopal church is a neat and commodious brick building, erected by Luke Wilcox at his own expense. The records were lost during the civil war. Rufus Workman is the present pastor.

**OLIVE BRANCH LODGE NO. 38, I.O.O.F., OF BROWNSTOWN.**

Was instituted November 26, 1867, under a charter issued by the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. The charter members were D. Mayer, Joseph Barrett, J. R. Smith, H. P. Clark, and Leonard Morris. The present officers are C. E. Clark, N. G.; W. H. Turley, V. G.; C. R. Stafford, secretary, and J. R. Davenport, treasurer.

**SALT WELLS.**

In the palmy days of salt making in the valley some of the largest and most productive furnaces were located within the present limits of this district, and here were some of the deepest borings ever made in the State of Virginia. Of the two wells on the
Logan property, one was 1860 feet in depth and the other 1500. What was known as the Thompkins well was 1350, and that of the Dickinson 1200 feet. All wells above Malden are from 1000 to 1500 feet deep, while all below that place are from 800 to 1200. The production of salt and gas from these wells is elsewhere noticed in this work.

HALES SPRING

At a point in this district just opposite Charleston, is a never-failing spring of crystal water, the coldness of which is suggestive of the icy fountains of the north. For many years after the erection of Clendenin’s fort it furnished water for the garrison, and many were the risks taken by some members of it in order to secure a supply of pure water.

In the year 1789—the same in which the county was formed—there came to the fort a young man named Hale, and Captain Clendenin employed him as a common laborer. Soon after his arrival and one day after the house servant of Clendenin’s had finished a churning, she prepared to cross the river in order to dress the butter at the spring. Hale being near by remarked that it was not safe for her to go, as he had seen several Indians prowling over the neighboring hills the day previous, and at the same time proposed that he and another man whose name cannot now be ascertained, would cross the river and bring two buckets of the water to the fort. Taking their rifles they jumped into the canoe and paddled to the opposite side; arrived at which, Hale, leaving his companion in the canoe, ascended the bank, filled the pails and started to return, but the report of a dozen rifles rang upon the air and Hale fell dead. The man in the canoe jumped into the river, and by rapid swimming and diving reached the fort amid a shower of balls. Soldiers from the fort the next day crossed the river and buried the scalped and otherwise mutilated remains of Hale, near the spot where he fell. No enduring marble marks the spot, but he left his name attached to the spring where he met his fate—and Hales spring will be known to generations yet to come.

CABIN CREEK DISTRICT.

WALTER KELLY.

The first white man who dared to attempt to settle in the Kanawha valley was Walter Kelly. In the early part of the year 1774 he removed his family to the mouth of the stream which has ever since borne his name, now within the limits of this district. His settlement was eighty-five miles west of Donnally’s fort in Greenbrier, and was at the time the most western English settlement in America. But it was destined to be of short duration.

The same year a general Indian war broke out along the entire western frontier, the authorities of Virginia hastened to notify her pioneer settlements and most distant outposts of the impending storm. A messenger was sent to Colonel John Stewart, then at the head of the Greenbrier colony, and he in turn at once dispatched a runner to Kelly’s with the news, and at the same time warning him to return at once to Greenbrier. The escape to the Greenbrier country of some of the Kelly family, with an account of the murder of others of the family, together with a description of the attack upon Fort Donnally, will be found upon pages 280-1 of this history.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

The murder of one individual or a dozen families did not deter the sturdy pioneer from his onward march in the conquest of the wilderness, and accordingly, before a year has passed after the destruction of Kelly’s settlement, we find Leonard and William Morris both residing almost in sight of the fatal spot. Their settlement is elsewhere noticed. Among those who here found homes and became actual settlers in the next few years were John Hansford, sr., Thomas Foster, Ransom Gatewood, Robert Perry, John Jarrett, John D. Massey, Gallatin G. Hansford, William Johnson, John Wheeler, Shadrach Childers, Peter Likens, Spencer Hill, William Pryor, Barney Green, Thomas Trigg and Shadrach Hariman. The latter was an Englishman, who came to the Kanawha
valley and married Susan Pryor; this was, most probably, the first marriage contracted on the banks of the Kanawha. They had to go to Fort Savannah (now Lewisburg) for a license. He was killed by a roving band of savages, on the 7th day of March, 1791, on what is now known as the Donnally farm, near Charleston.

MASSACRE OF THE WHEELER FAMILY.

The same year in which Hariman was killed, there came to the valley a family of the name of Wheeler; they remained two years at Kellys creek settlement, and then removed eight miles farther down the river and began an improvement. Several months passed away, autumn came, and brought with it the lurking band of Indians. One evening, when the family—six in number—were seated in front of the cabin engaged in roasting chestnuts, and all unconscious of their fate, a savage scream rent the air, the report of a dozen rifles resounded among the mountains, and, with the exception of one lad, nearly grown, every member of the family lay dead upon the ground. The boy ran and made his escape to Kellys creek, where he related the bloody story. A company of soldiers went down the next morning, but only to find the charred remains of five human bodies among the smoking ruins of the cabin, into which the savages had carried them before applying the torch.

STATENS RUN

Is a small stream which empties into the Kanawha a short distance below the town of Cannelton. It derives its name from the following incident. Soon after the formation of the county, in 1789, James Staten, Leonard Morris, William Morris, John Jones and John Young made a journey to Charleston, for the purpose of attending court. After having finished their business at the county seat, they set out on horseback to return to their homes. When near the above mentioned stream they were fired upon by a number of Indians, and, although a perfect shower of balls whistled past them, but one took effect, and that caused the death of James Staten. The others put spurs to their horses and rode safely away. The stream has ever since been known as Statens run. But years passed away and the barbarian no more visited the Kanawha valley; the walls of the old stockades crumbled to dust, and the pioneer now went forth unmolested and his weapon was the axe instead of the rifle, his conquest that of the wilderness instead of the cruel and relentless foe with whom he had so long battled.

THE OLDEST PROTESTANT CHURCH WEST OF KANAWHA FALLS.

In 1777—early in the last quarter of a past century—was gathered the first Protestant congregation in the Kanawha valley. No minister proclaiming the glad tidings had yet lifted up his voice in this (then) wilderness land, but the old pioneers in obedience of the Scriptural injunction, “assemble yourselves together,” met, and organized a congregation. Soon the Macedonian cry was heard east of the mountains, and Revs. John Alderson, Mathew Ellison, James Johnson and John Lee responded to the call, came west of the mountain barrier and assisted in carrying on the good work already begun.

Among the names of those who were members of this primitive church, we find the following: Leonard Morris (the first permanent settler), Levi Morris, Benjamin Morris, William Morris and wife, Katie Curroll, William Morris, jr., John Jones, John Hansford, Jane Handford, David Jarrett, William Huddleston, Edward Hughes, Lewis Jones, Mary Malone, Susanna Malone, Leah Alderson, Thomas Trigg, Polly Ellison, Polly Winsor, Nancy Hariman, Richard Hughes, Matilda Winsor, and John Meadows. This was the beginning of the Kanawha Baptist Church of to-day.

MALDEN DISTRICT

Lies on the north side of the Kanawha river, between Cabin Creek district on
the east and Charleston on the west. The principal streams are Campbells creek, Burning Spring creek, and Simmons creek, all flowing southwest and emptying into the Kanawha. The surface is rough, and may be said to consist of "mountains of coal," outrivaling both in quantity and quality any locality of similar extent in the State.

It is said that the first cabin was erected by Abraham Baker in the year 1790. Among the earliest settlers were David and Joseph Ruffner, John Alderson and Samuel John Shrewsbury. The first settlement was made just above the mouth of Tinkersville, the oldest town in the district. The Ruffners were prominent men in developing the mining and salt manufacturing interests of this locality, a notice of which has already appeared in this history. They built the first grist mill ever erected within the limits of the district, in the year 1803. It was a water mill with one run of stone. An old pioneer says it was a model "corn-cracker." The first school appears to have been taught about the year 1820, by a gentleman named Ezra Walker, of Athens, Ohio. His successor was George Taylor. The building was a one-story frame, erected by Gen. Lewis Ruffner, at his own expense. It was the first school building in the district. There are now eleven good school buildings, three of which are frame, and the others hewed log. To support these schools there was collected in 1882 a teacher's fund of $3,640.82, and a building fund of $1,104.34. The total enrollment is: White, 1,102; colored, 180 — 1,282.

Malden.

The town of Malden was laid out in 1836 by Col. David Ruffner, and incorporated in 1880, with the following complement of officers: Mayor, W. H. Reynolds; Recorder, J. W. Parish; Marshal, Daniel B. Snyder; Councilmen, J. B. Lewis, D. H. Rutz, Charles N. Coleman, and D. W. Snyder.

There are four general mercantile stores, three grocery stores, two saloons, one blacksmith shop, two hotels, one school building, and four churches.

MALDEN LODGE, I.O.O.F., LOCATED AT MALDEN,

Was organized under a charter from the Grand Lodge of West Virginia on the 11th day of September, 1875, with a membership of thirty-five. The present officers are: John Lunny, N. G.; George W. Oakes, V. G.; D. H. Putney, secretary; J. M. Britt, treasurer; D. C. Morris, chaplain; Eli R. Perry, W.; J. F. Whitlock, O. G.; J. L. Stanley, I. G. They own the building in which they meet and are free from debt. Three deaths have occurred since organization. The present membership is 85.

COAL MINING

Is the principal industry of the district, and although extensively carried on, appears as yet to be in its infancy. The following are among the heaviest operators: The Campbells Creek Coal Company, of which E. B. Andrews of Rochester, New York, is president, and S. F. Dana, foot of Wood street, Cincinnati, general superintendent,
employ 350 miners, and 100 outside hands. The company began work in 1865, and now have a capacity of 15,000 bushels daily. The mines are located two miles from the river, and two locomotives are used in conveying the coal to the point at which it is placed in boats preparatory to shipment to the lower Ohio markets, in which two steam towboats and seventy-five barges are employed. They have in connection with their other business an extensive mercantile establishment in which $20,000 worth of goods are kept, and from which $75,000 worth are annually sold.

Of the Pioneer Coal Company, R. C. M. Lovell is president, and James J. Lovell superintendent. It was organized in June, 1870. 300 miners and 52 horses and mules are employed. The capacity is 12,000 bushels per day.

The Dana Brothers began work in 1879. They employ 160 men and 14 horses and mules. The mines are two miles distant from the river. Daily capacity 10,000 bushels. J. B. Lewis is superintendent.

THE CAMPBELLS CREEK BRIDGE TRAGEDY.

It was on the night of the 24th of December, 1875, that Thomas Lee was waylaid and murdered by Rufus Estep and John Dawson, on the iron bridge spanning Campbells creek at Malden. On the next day (Christmas) the perpetrators were arrested by the officers, taken to Charleston, and lodged in jail, there to await trial on the charge of murder. The murder of Lee was so unprompted that a mob was at once organized, resolved to avenge his death by lynching Estep and Dawson. Philip W. Morgan, high sheriff of the county, together with John W. Lentz, John T. S. Perry and Silas Morgan, having learned of the intention of the mob, under cover of darkness removed the prisoners to Barboursville, and placed them in the Cabell county jail; but, fearing that the mob might learn of their whereabouts and follow on, they, two days later, removed them to the Wood county jail at Parkersburg.

Here they remained until the convening of the circuit court of Kanawha county in January, when the court and prosecuting attorney having concluded that there was no longer danger of mob violence, ordered the sheriff to return the prisoners to the jail at Charleston, that they might be ready for trial. But no sooner were they brought back than "Judge Lynch" announced himself as ready for work, accordingly ordered the circuit court to at once try and convict the prisoners, else he would proceed to the execution himself. On the 24th of January, 1876, the prisoners were brought into court and arraigned upon the charge of murder. Their attorneys, R. H. Freer and Abram Burlew, asked for a change of venue, and offered, as a reason for doing so, the fact that an armed mob existed, and, owing to its presence, it would be impossible to secure a fair trial for the accused. Their motion was strongly opposed by John E. Kenna and James H. Ferguson, attorneys for the State. Judge Joseph Smith reserved his decision until the next morning, and the prisoners were remanded to jail. Meanwhile, the matter was being discussed at the court house. Thomas Hines, a journeyman tailor of Charleston, walked into a shoe shop, on Anderson street, and cut the throat of J. W. Dooley, a colored shoemaker, who died from the wound in twenty-five minutes. Hines was at once arrested and lodged in jail. Judge Smith never rendered his decision, for that night the mob surrounded the jail and took it from Estep and Dawson, and at the same time it was joined by about fifty colored men, who took out Hines. All marched to Campbells creek bridge, and there the two former paid the penalty of their crime on the very spot on which they had committed it; and at the same time Hines expiated his by hanging to the limb of a honey-locust tree three hundred yards above the bridge. The mob dispersed, and the bodies were cut down and buried the next morning, under the orders from the authorities. Thus met and adjourned the first and last court over which "Judge Lynch" has presided in Kanawha.

ELK DISTRICT.

This district lies on both sides of
Elk river, from which it is named. The surface for the most part is rough, the hills high, and, in most instances, issuing abruptly from the narrow valleys at their base. Coal exists in great abundance, and the Peacock variety, which is found near what is known as the Big Chimney, is said to be the best in the State.

The first settlers were Michael Newhouse, Martin Hamock and Allen Baxter, all three coming in 1783. Newhouse settled on the west side of Elk river, five miles below Jarretts ford; Hamock one mile above the mouth of Little Sandy, and one-half mile below Jarretts ford, and Baxter at Baxters shoals on Elk, four miles from Charleston. The next settler was John Young, who chose as the site of his future home a spot four miles above Jarretts ford and sixteen from Charleston. He was a noted Indian spy, and for many years did he wander, rifle in hand, over the hills and valleys lying between the Alleghenies and the Ohio, and his practiced eye enabled him to usually be among the first to discover the presence of the ruthless foe. Other early settlers were Henry Newhouse, who located near the mouth of the branch which still bears his name, William Porter, who reared his cabin on the north bank of Elk, and Edward Burgess, who built his near what is now known as Moores dam, three and one-half miles above Charleston. The first salt ever produced on Elk river was made within the present limits of Elk district by a Frenchman named Jinott, in the year 1817. In more recent years it was produced in considerable quantities, at what is now called the “Big Chimney,” nine miles above Charleston.

The first grist mill was built in 1817 by a man of the name of Edmund Price. It was a water mill, situated on Elk Two-Mile, two and one-half miles from Charleston. John McCollister was drowned in the dam at this mill, in the year 1826; the body was afterward recovered, and buried at the foot of a large beech tree upon the bank. Nothing, not even a rude stone, now marks the spot to show the passer-by the location of the grave. The first saw mill was erected in 1831 by a man of the name of Joseph Moore; it was located three and one-half miles from Charleston. When the first school was taught we can not now learn, but many old residents will doubtless recall to mind many familiar faces as we call the roll of the pioneer teachers of this part of the county. They were John Slack, sr., James S. Riley, Eli Chamberlain, Joseph Blackeny, Andrew Newhouse, Robert Malcomb, Mrs. Fannie Thayer, James Eddy and Rev. William Gilbert. Such are the names of those who trained a generation now grown old, and as such they have now gone to meet earth’s greatest teacher—He that taught in Jerusalem nineteen centuries ago. But they left an impress upon the age which succeeded them, and, instead of the rude cabins in which they labored, there stands to-day twenty-four neat and comfortable school buildings, an honor to the people who have erected them, and who last year sent 1300 boys and girls to be instructed in them.

Neither do we know who preached the first sermon, but among those who nearly a century ago called men to repentance were the Revs. Asa Shin, Jacob Truman, Samuel Brown, John Cord, Samuel Dement, William Picket, Henry B. Bascom, Thomas A. Morris, Thomas Lawry, Burwell and Stephen Spurlock, Francis Wilson, Garland A. Burgess, Bishop Cavenau, William Martin and Dr. William Gilbert. Nearly every one had gone to his reward, but their work has been like bread cast upon the waters, and to-day there are within the district 271 members of the Baptist church, 195 belonging to the Methodist church, forty-four to the Presbyterian and a respectable number to the regular Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal (South), and Advent Churches.

The oldest postoffice in the district is Jarretts Ford; it is still continued, and since its establishment six others have been added to the list, viz.: Forks of Little Sandy, Copenhavers Mills, Grahams Mines, Odell, Gazil and Kendalia.

BIG SANDY DISTRICT

Is the most eastern of all the districts into which Kanawha is divided. Roane county forms its northern boundary, Clay county lies to the east and Elk district to the west. Elk river flows in a southwestern direction and divides it into two nearly
equal parts. Falling Rock creek, Leather Wood creek and Morris creek rise in the southern part, have a northwest course, and empty into Elk river. Big Sandy creek drains the southwestern part of Roane county and finds its way in a southwest direction through this district and discharges its waters into Elk, four miles below Queen Shoals.

John Young was the first white settler in the district; he settled on what is now known as the old "Norman Young plantation," about the year 1790. William Naylor came in 1795 and settled at the mouth of Jordans creek, seventeen miles above Charleston. When he came he found John Slack living just above the mouth of Mill creek, John Young, as before mentioned, nearly opposite the mouth of Blue creek and William Cobb, M. D. - the first physician on Elk river - residing one mile up Big Sandy, not far from the present site of Osborns Mills. These were the only settlers in this part of the Elk valley in 1795; but soon thereafter John Stricklin, John Hayse, George Osborne, John Snyder, James Hill and Henry Hill found homes on the banks of Elk river.

We here present a picture of frontier life as it really appeared to these early settlers, and in its preparation we are indebted to Stephen Naylor - a son of William - who when a boy played amid the wild scenery of this then wild country. Mr. Naylor says, "My first school teacher was John Slack; the second was Robert Mitchell. We had two ways of getting bread - the hominy block and hand mill; for a sieve we stretched a piece of deer skin over a hoop and then perforated it by burning holes with an ordinary table fork. After several years my father built a mill on Jordans creek - the first in the Elk river country - after which we fared better. Our clothing was made from flax and cotton, which we raised and manufactured with our own hands. The supply of meat came from the forest; we killed bear, deer and turkeys, and got our salt from the salt springs on Kanawha."

Mr. Naylor farther says: "I remember the killing of the last elk killed on Elk river. It was on Two-Mile creek. It seemed to be astray - one that the wolves or hunters had separated from the herd, and driven eastward from the wilderness then lying between the Elk and Ohio rivers. Its tracks had been discovered on the headwaters of Pocatalico river and Big Sandy creek, and several hunters were in pursuit of it. One of the name of Burgess shot at it while it was swimming Elk river, but missed it. Once south of the river it crossed the Elk road at the east end of the Cabell farm where then stood a large walnut tree. Old "Billy" Young saw it from his house and pursued it to Two-Mile creek, where he shot it while standing in a hole of water. He sent my father some of the meat, and kept the horns for many years. They were so large that when standing upon their points a man of ordinary height could walk between them without stooping. This elk was killed in the year 1818, and was the last ever killed in this part of Virginia."

The first minister who visited this section appears to have been the Rev. John Bowers, of the Methodist Church, in the year 1800. The first society organized was that of the M. E. Church at Falling Rock creek in 1837. The meeting was held in a log cabin and the membership at the time of the formation numbered 40; they continued to worship here until 1857, when the place of meeting was removed to Jordans creek, and there the church still has an existence, with a membership of 60, and Rev. W. D. Sanford as pastor. There is but one church building in the district; it is a neat frame, situated at Chilton postoffice, and has a seating capacity of 300. It is known as the "Haven Memorial" Church.

THE VILLAGE OF CHILTON.

This is the only town or village in the district. It is situated on the north bank of Elk river at the mouth of Big Sandy creek, twenty-one miles from Charleston. It was laid out in the year 1877 by William E. Chilton, the recent proprietor of the lands on which it
stands. It contains three general mercantile establishments, one church, one school building, one saw mill, one blacksmith ship, one postoffice, two hotels and one flouring mill, built in 1881 by W. W. Riley; it has two run of stone and all the necessary machinery for a first-class custom mill; the capacity is one hundred barrels per day; steam is the propelling power.

CHARLESTON.

The lands upon which Charleston now stands was granted by the British Government in 1772 to Major Thomas Bullitt as a reward for his services during the French and Indian wars, and was by him surveyed in 1775. Samuel Lewis and Colonel John Stewart, of Greenbrier, were his assistants; at the same time they surveyed several tracts in the upper part of the valley for George Washington. But Bullitt soon thereafter became interested in lands in "The Dark and Bloody Ground" — Kentucky — and wishing to concentrate his interests by the side of those of Boone, sold his Virginia land to different parties. His Kanawha lands he sold to George Clendenin in 1786. A year later Mr. Clendenin, accompanied by his family and brother Charles, journeyed to his new possessions in the West, where, in due course of time, he reached the valley, where his first work was the erection of Fort Clendenin, on the site where Charleston now stands. This stockade stood on the spot now occupied by the residence of C. C. Lewis, Esq. It was a double log building, two stories in height, with port-holes above and below.

Here was the place of refuge for the old settlers until 1792, after which the savages no more visited the Kanawha valley. The old pioneers were now to receive their reward — that for which they had struggled so many years. They went forth to occupy in peace and quiet their homes on the banks of the Kanawha valley, and the bullet-proof walls of old Fort Clendenin were permitted to crumble to dust.

For several years Charleston consisted only of a collection of log cabins, but only seven years passed away until it was incorporated. In Hennings' General Statutes of Virginia, we find that on the 19th day of December, 1795, the general assembly passed a bill from which the following is an extract: "And further, that forty acres of land, the property of George Clendenin, at the mouth of Elk river, in the county of Kanawha, as the same are already laid off into lots and streets, shall be established a town by the name of Charlestown; and Reuben Slaughter, Andrew Donnally, sr., William Clendenin, John Morris, sr., Leonard Morris, George Alderson, Abraham Baker, John Young, and William Morris, gentlemen, are appointed trustees."

The name of Charlestown was given in honor of Charles Clendenin, but was afterwards changed to Charleston, that the county-seat of Kanawha county might be different from that of Jefferson, which is Charlestown, in the Valley of Virginia.

In the year 1808 Lewis Summers (afterward Judge Summers of Virginia), paid Charleston a visit, and describes the town as then consisting "of a long row of cabins extending along the river bank with a narrow street in front." Capt. John Bowyer, late of Winfield, Putnam county, first saw Charleston in the year 1810, and informed the writer that at that time Charleston was a village consisting of not more than a dozen houses. Rapid progress was, however, made during the next thirty years, for when Henry Howe, the historian, visited the place in 1840, there were eleven dry goods and six grocery stores, two saw and grist mills, a newspaper office, a branch of the State Bank of Virginia, and a population of 1,500. Such was the beginning of Charleston, the capital of West Virginia, the city which in the last hundred years has arisen from the wilderness. Where, almost within the memory of men yet living, a few scattered log huts once arrested the traveler's attention, he now sees hundreds of commodious, and in many instances elegant buildings, the abode of comfort and refinement.

STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE KANAWHA.

The complete success attending the
experiments in steam navigation on the Hudson and adjacent waters, previous to the year 1809, turned the attention of the principal projectors to the idea of its application on the western waters. In the month of April of that year, Mr. Rosevelt, a distinguished civil engineer of New York, pursuant to an agreement with Chancellor Livingston and Robert Fulton, visited those rivers for the purpose of ascertaining whether they admitted of steam navigation. At this time but two steamboats were afloat, viz: the “North River” and the “Clermont,” both running on the Hudson. Mr. Rosevelt surveyed the river from Pittsburg to New Orleans, and reported to his employers the feasibility of the project. It was therefore decided to build a boat at the former town. This was done under the supervision of Mr. Rosevelt, and in the year 1811, the first steamboat was launched upon the waters of the Ohio. It was called the “New Orleans,” and in October, left Pittsburg on an experimental voyage. Late at night on the fourth day after leaving Pittsburg, she rounded in at Louisville, having been but seventy hours descending upwards of seven hundred miles. The novel appearance of the vessel, and the fearful rapidity with which it made its passage over the broad reaches of the river, excited a mixture of surprise and terror among many of the settlers on the bank, whom the rumor of such an invention had never reached. It is related that on the unexpected arrival of the vessel before Louisville, in the course of a fine still moonlight night, the extraordinary sound which filled the air as the pent-up steam escaped from the valves on sounding in produced a general alarm, and multitudes arose from their beds to ascertain the cause. The problem was solved; steam navigation on the western rivers was demonstrated; theory reduced to practice, and steamboat building rapidly developed into one of the most active industries of the age. But in order to make those rivers the theatre of the most extensive inland commerce in the world, it became necessary to make many improvements upon the rivers themselves, and this at once engaged the attention of the general government, and of the State legislatures also. In the year 1819, a steamboat called the “Robert Thomson” ascended the Kanawha river for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was navigable to Charleston. She ascended to Red House, where she spent two days in trying to get through the shoals, but failing to do so, she returned to the Ohio. The officers reported the result of the voyage to the legislature of Virginia, and that body passed in the year 1820 a bill providing for the improvement of the Great Kanawha river. The contract was let out to one John Bosser, and the work was immediately commenced at the mouth of Elk, Johnsons, Gylers and Red House shoals, and continued for two years, when the funds were exhausted and nothing more was done for four years. The legislature then made another appropriation, and the completion of the work was undertaken by a number of Pittsburg gentlemen, who completed the contract in 1828. The second steamboat on the Kanawha was

THE ELIZA,

Which succeeded in reaching Charleston in 1823. She was built at Wheeling for Messrs. Andrew Donnally and Isaac Noyes, at a cost of $35,000. She was built expressly for the Kanawha and Wheeling trade and took in a cargo of salt at the Salines for the latter place, but upon returning to the mouth of the Kanawha it was found that she could not stem the current in the Ohio, and Captain White, who had brought her out from Wheeling, determined to discharge her cargo in the then embryo Queen City of the West. She arrived safe in Cincinnati where she was remodeled and named the Virginia. She never afterward returned to the Kanwha. It will be remembered that at the time the Eliza reached Charleston there were neither coal nor wood-yards upon the river, and she depended upon purchasing dry fence rails from the farmers along the river for fuel. The first Charleston and Cincinnati packet was,

THE FAIRY QUEEN,

Which was built at Cincinnati for Messrs. Andrew Donnally and A. M. Henderson. She entered the trade in 1824 and continued to ply therein for several years. The second boat in the
same trade was the

**PAUL PRY,**
Built and owned by Messrs. Joel Shrewsbury and Captain John Rodgers. She entered the trade in the year 1826, and continued to make regular trips for two years, when she exploded her boilers at Guyandotte, at which time the engineer, Thomas Phillips, of the Kanawha Salines, and Lewis Handley, of Teays valley, were killed. In the year 1830 the

**ENTERPRISE,**
The first towboat on the river, reached Charleston. She was built at Pittsburg and commanded by Captain James A. Payne, then quite a young man, but one whose name was afterward to become familiar not only along the Kanawha river, but to the utmost boundaries and most distant ports of western and southern inland navigation — one whose active industry and enterprise have perhaps done more to develop this most important industry of western navigation. The “Enterprise” continued to transport salt try of our country than any other whose name appears in the early annals to the western and southern markets for several years, when the machinery was removed from her and placed upon a new boat called the

**HOPE,**
Which was built at Point Pleasant by Captain Payne and John Hall, Esq. An experienced commander was placed upon the roof and Captain Payne repaired to Red House shoals where he built and launched another steamer which he christened the

**LEILIA.**
She was the first boat that broke the solitude of the hills and mountains of the Kanawha Valley with the shrill scream of the steam whistle; and the writer is informed by the oldest boatman on the river that she was the first steamer that ever reached the Falls of Kanawha, Captain Payne sold her to Messrs. Jesse Walton and Alexander McMullin, who continued to run her in the Cincinnati and Charleston trade, and he built another boat at Red House shoals, which he named the

**JIM,**
Upon which the machinery taken from the “Hope” was placed. She went to Cincinnati, and from there Captain Alfred Brown ran her to Mobile, where he exchanged her for another boat called the “Catawba,” a side-wheel steamer. She made one trip up the Kanawha as far as Red House shoals, where she was sold and taken to the Tennessee river.

In the year 1837, a company, composed of Cincinnati gentlemen, built a large passenger steamer for the Kanawha river trade. When she was ready to come out, a gentleman residing in the eastern part of Virginia wrote the company that he would give them fifty dollars for the privilege of naming the boat, which was destined to navigate the waters of his native State. The offer was accepted, the money and the name forwarded, and the new steamer

**TUCKAHOE**
Left Cincinnati for the Kanawha river in the autumn of that year.

In the spring of the year 1838 Dr. Putney, William Atkeson, and Samuel Summers built a steamer at Buffalo, which they named the

**OSCEOLA.**
She was taken to the Missouri river, where she ran for several years. Her commander, Captain William Atkeson, died in St. Louis, in 1846. He seems to have had a presentiment of his approaching death, for, before leaving Lexington, where he resided, on his last trip, he accompanied the sexton to the cemetery and showed him the spot where he wished to be interred.

About the year 1832 a large steamer was built at the mouth of Elk by Captain Andrew Ruffner, and received the romantic name of

**TISILWAUGH,**
Which is the Wyandotte name for Elk river. It signifies “plenty of big elk.” Captain Ruffner ran her in the Kanawha and Cincinnati trade for some time, when she was sold and taken to the western rivers, whence she never returned. Captain Payne, after having sold the Lelia, as before
mentioned, went to Cincinnati and bought a new steamer called the

**LAWRENCE.**

Built by Captain James Thomas, at the mouth of Big Sandy river, which he put in the Kanawha river trade, where she continued to run for nearly two years, when she sank in a collision with the steamer Linden, at Concord, near the mouth of Bush creek, in the year 1842. The machinery was taken from the wreck and placed upon a new boat, which Captain Payne had built to fill the place of the lost steamer. She was called the

**LAUREL.**

And came out in 1845. She ran in the trade about a year, when she was sold to parties in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and placed in the Yazoo trade, when she was fraughted with supplies for the American army in Mexico, and sent to Rio Grande, where she sank in 1848. In the year 1837, the Summers brothers built a boat at the mouth of Big Buffalo creek, which they christened the

**TEXAS.**

After running about a year she collapsed a flue at Red House shoals, and was taken to Gallipolis, where she was repaired and renamed the Salines. She then went to the Arkansas river, from which she never returned. In the year 1839, James M. Laidley, of Charleston, built a steamer at that place, which he named the

**ELK.**

She entered the Kanawha river trade, and in 1840 she and the Hope were chartered to make an excursion to Pomery, Ohio, at which place General William H. Harrison was to make a speech. The two boats were lashed together and carried a large house, built of Buckeye logs, representing Ohio, the Buckeye State. Mr. Laidley sold her to Clayburn A. Wright and John Dickenson, who continued to run her until she was condemned. In the year 1843, Captain Payne built another boat at Red House, which he called the

**ARK.**

Her machinery was taken from a Pittsburg steamer called the "Julia Graciott," which was brought to the Kanawha by Captain James Timms. When the new boat was launched Captain Payne placed Captain I. B. Parker — who had been his engineer for many years — on the roof. She was a heavy draught boat, and we are informed that she carried the heaviest cargo of salt from the Salines ever taken out of the Kanawha river; but her name became a synonym for all that was slow. We have heard it related that on a certain occasion when she was ascending the Ohio, a number of boys ran down along the beach and threw stones at her, and that Captain Parker, having despairsed of escaping from the bombardment, ordered the pilot to put on all available steam, and evade the deadly missiles by steering in all haste to the opposite side of the river.

Another character now appeared upon the scene in the person of Captain B. J. Chaffrey, who built and launched the new steamer

**TRIUMPH.**

In the year 1846; but shortly after she came out, her captain sold her to a transportation company in Vicksburg, who placed her in the Yazoo trade, where she continued to run until she was condemned. At this time Captain Payne had almost absolute control of the Kanawha river trade, having at one time no less than five steamboats plying upon it and contiguous waters. In the year 1846, Messrs. Warth and English built a large boat at Cincinnati, designed to run between that city and Charleston, which they launched and named the

**BLUE RIDGE.**

Captain Payne having an eye to business, sent an agent to Cincinnati, who, when she was ready to come out, purchased her and put her in the trade for which she had been built, with Captain William Summers in command. She continued to make regular trips for two years, when she exploded her boilers at a point on the Ohio, four miles below Gallipolis. Many persons yet residing along the river remember...
the sad disaster by which fourteen persons lost their lives. Among the killed were Joseph Miller, of Point Pleasant; John Carr, of Buffalo; William Whittleker, a merchant of Charleston; Francis Sanns, of Gallipolis; Albert Chapman, P. Carpenter and a Mrs. Mayse. The names of the other victims the writer has been unable to learn. In the year 1830, Armstrong, Grant, & Co. bought and placed in the Kanawha trade a large steamer which was called the

OLIVER H. PERRY.

She was commanded by Captain William Rand, of Charleston, and V. B. Donnelly presided in the office. She collapsed a flue at Red House shoals, and was taken to Gallipolis, where she was repaired, and under the name of the “Daniel Webster,” entered the Ohio river trade.

In 1847, Captain Payne repaired to Buffalo, where he built a steamer which he named the

HERMAN.

She was built for the Kanawha and Cincinnati trade, but soon after she was launched, she was chartered by the government and sent to Mexico with a cargo of supplies for the American army, then concentrating on the banks of the Rio Grande. She never returned to the Kanawha river.

In the year 1832 a steamer was built at John Mayes Landing, by Captain William Keys, who took her to the Galena Lead Mines, where she was loaded with lead ore for the Mobile market, and upon her arrival in that distant port was sold to merchants of that city.

About this time Captain J. B. Parker resigned his commission as captain of the “Ark” repaired to Vintroux Landing, and, associating himself with Mr. L. E. Vintroux, they began the construction of a boat which they called the

OLEVIA.

She entered the trade in the year 1847, with the following complement of officers: Captain, J. B. Parker; first clerk, John W. Wyatt, and Riley Finney, pilot, Captain Shipley, now commanding the steamer “City of Alton,” of the Mississippi Anchor Line, was her second clerk. Shortly after she came out she collapsed a flue at Tinkersville, in the Kanawha Salines, which caused the death of Charles H. Parker, the captain’s brother. Soon afterward she was sold to Jerry H. Baldwin, of St. Louis, and by him taken to the Upper Mississippi.

Having now noticed the most important steamers on the river prior to the year 1850, it will be unnecessary to mention those since that date, for the reason that almost every one is familiar with the navigation of the river since that time; and, furthermore, a bare mention of the many steamers on the river in recent years would weary the reader by its similarity. The boats of the first half century were crude and illy-built compared with our palatial steamers of to-day. Many of them had the cabin and cook-house both on deck, and the writer is informed that the first steamer that ascended the river was nothing more than a barge with an engine placed upon it. It is worthy of remark that this boat made its ascent of the river in the same year (1819) that the first steamship crossed the Atlantic; and if the appearance of the “Thomson” on the Kanawha river was a surprise to the settlers residing upon its banks, how much greater must the surprise have been when the “Savannah” steamed into the ports of Western Europe!

The earliest settlers of the valley were hardy pioneers, who “came to conquer.” They were endowed with the spirit of progress which has ever characterized the Anglo-Saxon race, thus distinguishing it from the other races of the world. Their first object was to expel the ruthless savage from the beautiful valley which they had chosen for their future home. This accomplished, they set about felling the gigantic forests which, in their primeval grandeur, covered the hills and vales of the entire valley. The next step was to develop the mineral resources, which were hid away in inexhaustible supplies, which ages of the most active industry could not consume. This begun, they must have communication with the outside world, and the improvement and navigation of their beautiful river next engaged their attention; and here,
again, they exhibited that indomitable energy and enterprise which gave the Kanawha river boatmen notoriety wherever inland navigation extended; and whenever they came in contact or conflict with the boatmen of other rivers, they invariably came off conquerors, as in the following instance: About the year 1837, a number of Kanawha boatmen from the Salines, were at the mouth of the Cumberland river, and being desirous of returning home, they chartered a small boat called the

DOVE,

To convey them to their destination. The boat brought them to Louisville, when the captain found that he could do a more lucrative business than to make a trip to the Kanawha river, and accordingly he refused to proceed further. Whereupon, the boatmen quietly arrested the captain and entire crew and placed them in close confinement, then proceeded to elect a complement of officers from their own number, who ran the boat to Charleston, where they released the crew, and permitted the boat to return. Thus, they were noted not only for discharging their own obligations, but also for compelling others to do likewise.

They were also famous for throwing stones. As long since as the writer can remember, he has heard the boulders lying along the Ohio river called the Kanawha boatmen's "confidence," and the boatmen themselves called "limestone artillerymen." How the art of throwing stones, which has distinguished different nations and tribes from the days of Goliath down to the present time, became associated with the Kanawha boatmen, we do not know, but, nevertheless, they gained a national reputation for the accuracy with which they threw them.

When the bill providing for the removal of the Cherokees, Seminoles and Choctaws beyond the Mississippi was before the Senate, Thomas H. Benton, then United States senator from Missouri, opposed the appropriation asked for by the committee to defray the expense of removal, and in a speech at that time, said that if the government would furnish him with a train to haul stones, he would pass down the Kanawha river, collect the boatmen, and drive every Indian from the southern States within three months.

Another characteristic of these men was the manner in which they sustained losses in business. If one lost a steamer by collision or otherwise, he immediately set about building another. As an instance of almost reckless daring we note the following: In the year 1841, Captain Payne contracted to remove all the salt from the yards of Thomas Friend, a prominent salt manufacturer of the Salines. The water was so low during the summer that he was compelled to transport it in flatboats to the mouth of the Kanawha. Upon one occasion, when one of these boats was descending the Kanawha, it reached Johnsons Shoals just at dark, and the pilot refused to run through the chute until the next morning, whereupon Captain Payne, who was himself aboard, declared that the boat should go through that night, and that he would run it through. Accordingly the boat pushed off, and when about halfway through, struck a rock, and in a few minutes was torn to pieces. Captain Payne seized hold of a piece of gunwale, and with his boat a total wreck, and 2,000 barrels of salt in the bottom of the river, remarked, with the utmost sangfroid, that if he could get the gunwale home it would make a good bee stand.

PERSONAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT OF KANAWHA COUNTY. UNION DISTRICT.

CASTILLO HILL BABER — was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, March 15, 1804, a son of Isaac and Sarah (Tapscott) Baber. His parents were both born in Buckingham county, and there their lives ended. In the county of his birth, August 23, 1826, Castillo H. Baber married Martha Brooks, and their children are recorded: George H., born August 7, 1827, died October 9, 1831; William Castillo, December 14, 1829, died in November, 1880; James Reed, March 6, 1832, lives in Greenbrier county.
this State; Mary Susan, April 26, 1834, and Martha C., January 6, 1836, live at home, Rocky Fork, this county; Isaac K., August 8, 1842, lives at Beaver Creek, Nicholas county. They also adopted one daughter, Margaret E. Patterson, born September 9, 1849, who died in 1870. The wife of Mr. Baber was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, November 10, 1809, and died at her husband's home at Rocky Fork, February 26, 1862. Her father, Reed Brooks, has been many years dead, and her mother, Susan (Agee) Brooks, born in Buckingham county, died in that county in 1863. William C. and Isaac K. Baber served in the Confederate army, war of 1861. William C. was hunting in the mountains of Greenbrier county, in the fall of 1880, and is supposed to have lost his way, as he was found some days after, dead, his two faithful dogs guarding his remains: June 9, 1862, Castillo H. Baber wedded Nancy C. Figgat, who was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, May 3, 1823. Mr. Baber came to Rocky Fork of Pocatalico in 1832, and since that date has never been fifty miles from home. He built a mill that gave such satisfaction people came to it from ten miles around. He has been fifty-two years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lives in Union district, and receives his mail at Rocky Fork, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

MOSES BIRD — born in Highland county, Virginia, January 13, 1834, has made his home in Kanawha county since 1858. In this county, on Christmas Day of 1860 he wedded Julia A. McClanahan, and their children were born: William V., February 22, 1862; Sarah J., October 5, 1864; Rosella A., August 17, 1866; Samuel O., February 26, 1868; James E., December 3, 1869; Cora B., March 31, 1872; Mary M., September 3, 1874; George W., September 15, 1876; Leona E., February 24, 1878; Clara Mable, February 2, 1881. Two are deceased, Sarah J., who died March 11, 1865, and Rosella A., who died May 29, 1867. The other children live at home. The wife of Mr. Bird was born in Kanawha county, April 15, 1845, a daughter of William S. and Virginia (Evilsizer) McClanahan. Her father was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, June 20, 1805, and her mother in Kanawha county, August 15, 1827; both are deceased. The parents of Mr. Bird, Valentine and Nancy (Cheatam) Bird, are also deceased. His mother was born in Augusta county, Virginia. His father, born in 1807, was found dying upon the public highway, one-half mile from his home in Highland county, Virginia, May 13, 1876. His horse and sled stood beside him, and he lay wretching in his blood, the victim of an assassination yet unexplained. He died the same day. Moses Bird is a farmer and school-teacher, and has served the public two years as county examiner of teachers. None in the State sustain a higher reputation in teaching, and in this chosen profession he has been eminently successful for twenty-seven years. He has taught consecutively for these years, and has been teaching for nine years in Kanawha county on State certificate. His oldest son has entered upon the same profession, and bids fair to rival his father in success. Moses Bird's farm consists of 255 acres, mostly under cultivation, and is a profitable stock farm. On his farm is a place where the steam is constantly escaping through the winter season, and the ground for twenty feet square is always at an unnatural degree of heat, snow disappearing from it as fast
as it falls. In appearance the steam seems escaping as from a boiler. Mr. Bird and his family receive their mail at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN COUNTS — was born May 6, 1807, in Monroe county, Virginia (now West Virginia). His parents, now many years dead, were William and Elizabeth Counts. At the age of 40 years he became a resident in Kanawha county, and in this county he married Margaret Lilly. She was born in Nicholas county, then in Virginia, in 1813, and was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Lilly, long since deceased. She died July 25, 1880, preceded in death by one son, William H., who died in December, 1861, and leaving her husband and five children to mourn her death. These children are: Samuel F., lives in Poca, Putnam county, this State; Mary B., lives in this county; John C., lives at St. Albans; Emma J. and James A., live in this county. John C. Counts, for whom this sketch is compiled, was born July 6, 1851, and was educated in the graded free schools, acquiring a knowledge above that imparted by the ordinary country school. This knowledge he turned to profitable use by engaging in teaching when he had attained sufficient years, and his record as an instructor of youth is one of eminent success. His first term was taught at Sissonville, the second at Sugar Creek, third at the Atkinson school-house, Cross Lanes for four consecutive terms, and one term at the Thomas school-house. October 9, 1880, he was elected assessor for the lower district of Kanawha county, for the term of four years, which he is still serving satisfactorily. He may be addressed at St. Albans, and his father's address is Poca, Putnam county, West Virginia.

RUTHERFORD H. DAVIDSON — was born near Buckhannon, in Botetourt county, Virginia, a son of Thomas Davidson, now deceased, and Dollie (Engart) Davidson. When the war between the States was inaugurated he at once enlisted, and he served till its close as second sergeant of G. B. Chapman's battery of artillery, Echol's brigade. His record of engagements is: Confederate victories, Parisburg, New Market, Hanover Junction, Lynchburg, Martinsburg, Frederic City, Currenstown; Federal victories, Lewisburg, Droop Mountain; drawn battles and undecisive, Totomotamie, Gaines Mills, Harpers Ferry, and Berryville. With his battery he was also engaged in thirteen other heavy engagements and many skirmishes. At the close of the war, R. H. Davidson settled in Kanawha county, and on the 30th of December, 1869, in this county, he was united in marriage with Sarah F. Melton. One daughter and two sons bless their union: Mamie C., born December 8, 1870; William F., September 13, 1872; Charles R., May 22, 1876. Sarah F., wife of Mr. Davidson, was born in Kanawha county, at Cross Lanes, a daughter of William C. and Nancy (Anderson) Melton. Her mother died March 1, 1859, and her father in April, 1875. Rutherford H. Davidson owns and carries on an excellent farm in Union district, Kanawha county, with his postoffice address at Poca, Putnam county, West Virginia.

JOHN T. DUDDING — son of Joseph Dudding, deceased, and Catherine (Thomas) Dudding, was born and wedded in Kanawha county, and is one of the best known and most esteemed of her citizens. His birth was in 1834, and in 1860 were spoken the words joining his life with that of Martha V., daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Kelley) Melton. She, also, is a native of Kanawha county, born in 1837. The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Dudding is: Josephine B., born March 2, 1862, died April 8, 1862; James W., October 4, 1863; Emmeline C., October 16, 1865; Benjamin H., March 7, 1867, died February 23, 1868; Joseph T. W., May 30, 1869, died July 30, 1870; Mary M., October 8, 1871; Sidney E., September 26, 1873, died in July 1874; Francis D., July 21, 1875, died June 19, 1881; Sarah E., January 22, 1878; Mattie B., April 17, 1880 — all the living children are at home. In his district, John T. Dudding has been twelve years justice of the peace, and three years president of the board of education. His farm consists of 560 acres, and a good part of it is under cultivation. It lies on Rocky Fork, ten miles from Fayetteville, Charleston, Dry Creek, New Market, Hanover Junction, Lynchburg, Martinsburg, Frederic City, Currenstown; Federal victories, Lewisburg, Droop Mountain; drawn battles and undecisive, Totomotamie, Gaines Mills, Harpers Ferry, and Berryville. With his battery he was also engaged in thirteen other heavy engagements and many skirmishes. At the close of the war, R. H. Davidson settled in Kanawha county, and on the 30th of December, 1869, in this county, he was united in marriage with Sarah F. Melton. One daughter and two sons bless their union: Mamie C., born December 8, 1870; William F., September 13, 1872; Charles R., May 22, 1876. Sarah F., wife of Mr. Davidson, was born in Kanawha county, at Cross Lanes, a daughter of William C. and Nancy (Anderson) Melton. Her mother died March 1, 1859, and her father in April, 1875. Rutherford H. Davidson owns and carries on an excellent farm in Union district, Kanawha county, with his postoffice address at Poca, Putnam county, West Virginia.
Charleston, in Union district, and his postoffice address is Rocky Fork, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

J. L. GABBERT — son of David and Margaret (Worley) Gabbert, was born in the State of Virginia, in 1830. He married in this State, near Parkersburg, Wood county, Harriet, daughter of Thomas and Minnie (Botts) Ward. She was born in the eastern part of Virginia, in the year 1835. Nine children, all living at home, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gabbert, on the following dates: George, February 2, 1859; James F. and Susan E., December 24, 1861; William D., March 18, 1864; Joseph A., November 2, 1866; Emma, March 18, 1869; Charles, October 17, 1871; Minnie, September 21, 1874; Nora B., February 18, 1877. J. L. Gabbert moved from Wood county, West Virginia, to Indiana in 1865, and remained there until the Spring of 1871, when he moved to the Kanawha Valley. He has ever since been here engaged in farming. Through his farm in Union district the Ohio Central Railroad runs. He receives his mail at St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

LEONARD GOFF — was born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1832, and in early manhood became a resident in Kanawha county. When he came here the country round about was very sparsely settled, very little grain was being raised, wild game abounded, and mountain lands were sold for ten cents an acre. In 1837 he bought 300 acres of mountain land for $77.50, and in 1856 one-half of it sold for $1,800. When he came here, after his marriage, he had one two-year-old colt and 75 cents in money, and now owns 1,900 acres of land, 300 acres of it rich river bottom. McGee and Lovina (Wilkinson) Goff, his parents, are no longer living, and Peter N. and Mary (Moss) Rust, the parents of Sarah Rust, who became his wife, are also deceased. Sarah Rust was born in 1812, in the “Old Dominion State,” and she was joined in marriage with Leonard Goff in Jackson county, then part of Virginia, December 23, 1835. The record of their children is: William H., born September 23, 1836, deceased; John M., May 23, 1837, lives in this county; Sarah A., June 10, 1839, lives at home; Mary, May 16, 1842, lives in Putnam county, West Virginia; Elizabeth, March 1, 1844, lives in Sissonville, this county; Samuel, October 13, 1846, died June 14, 1879; Leonard O., lives at home; Calvin L., March 3, 1849, lives at home. Leonard Goff, the subject of this sketch, may be addressed at Piney Grove, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM A. GOODWIN — born in Roanoke county, Virginia, in 1844, and Mary E. Woods, born in Botetourt county, Virginia, in 1848, were united in marriage in Charleston, Kanawha county, March 22, 1869. They have three children in the home established by their union, who were born: James F., May 24, 1871; Charles W., August 16, 1873; Ella E., September 15, 1875. Abner and Sarah (Deaton) Goodwin, both now deceased, were the parents of William A. Goodwin, and his wife is a daughter of John F. and Elizabeth W. (Deaton) Woods, who became residents in Kanawha county in 1860. When the conflict between the States was inaugurated William A. Goodwin was only sixteen years of age, but he at once entered the army, and was a faithful and zealous soldier. For nearly twenty years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has a fine mountain farm located on Howard fork, and has served in his district as road surveyor. Farming and charcoal making have been the occupations of his life. He may be addressed at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN GUTHRIE — son of James and Elizabeth (Casdorph) Guthrie, has been a farmer most of his life, and still resides on the farm on which he was born, in Union district, Kanawha county. His birth was on Christmas Day, 1817, and his wedded life began January 14, 1841. On the last-named date, Rev. William Martin united in marriage, in Poca district, this county, John Guthrie and Mary Wallace. The ensuing years have witnessed the birth of their children, and they are thus recorded: Alexander, born December 6, 1841, lives in Marion county, Iowa; Harriet, August 12, 1843, lives in Kanawha county; Nancy, December 19, 1845, died February 13, 1846; Louisa, January 1, 1847, died April 25,
1847; Nathan, July 22, 1848, lives in this county; Virginia, March 14, 1851, and Paulina, September 14, 1853, live at home; Flavius J., January 11, 1856, and John L., March 18, 1858, live in this county; Stephen A., December 7, 1861, and William G., June 27, 1863, live at home. The mother of these children was born in Kanawha county, July 3, 1821, and was a daughter of Alexander and Agnes (Harrison) Wallace. Her father was a native of Scotland, born in Edinburg, and her mother was born in what is now Monroe county, West Virginia. Her parents are now deceased. The father of John Guthrie was one of the early settlers in Kanawha county, and in its first years spent much of his time in hunting the wild game which then abounded. He died June 18, 1850. During the war John Guthrie lost much property by the incursions of both armies. He has served in his district four years as school commissioner, and one year as district trustee. His address is Guthrie, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN I. GUTHRIE — born in Kanawha county, March 18, 1858, was a son of John and Mary (Wallace) Guthrie, who have always made their home in Kanawha county, and are highly esteemed residents here. The grandfather of John I. was one of the pioneers of this section of country, and resided here until his death. In this county, December 9, 1878, John J. Guthrie and Adelia C. Thurman were united in marriage, and two little daughters brighten their home: Elgia Nina, born Christmas Day, 1879, and Genevia Mevoreene, born April 8, 1882. Adelia C., wife of Mr. Guthrie, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, July 7, 1859, a daughter of Alexander L. and Susan (Hughes) Thurman. Her father was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1822, her mother in Campbell county, Virginia, in 1823. They came to Kanawha county in 1868, and in this county her father died January 7, 1872. John J. Guthrie is a farmer, merchant and postmaster. He entered upon his commercial career within one-half mile of the place of his birth, and his present stock of goods consists of a line of first-class groceries, and his business is on the increase steadily. The postoffice was established January 27, 1883, and is conducted in connection with his store at Guthrie, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

GEORGE WASHINGTON JENKINS — is a son of Thomas and Martha B. (Fore) Jenkins, who came from Appomattox county, Virginia, to Kanawha county in 1841. Their son, George W., was born in this county, January 6, 1849, at their farm on Two-mile creek, six miles from Charleston. He is at present assisting his sister, Mrs. Mary Ann B. Lee, in the mercantile business at St. Albans, this county. He served in the Federal army during the 1861 war, and since that time has been in business in this county. February 25, 1869, at her home in this county, George W. Jenkins was united in wedlock with Martha A., daughter of John and Martha (Ray) Lynn. Her birth was in this county, March 12, 1847. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins; death has taken two away and six still brighten their home. These children were: Stacia E., born June 9, 1870; Walter T., April 10, 1873; Thaddeus L., August 19, 1874, died February 2, 1875; Ora Belle, December 4, 1875; Paulina A., January 10, 1878, died two days after birth; Mary A. and Martha J., September 14, 1879; Theophilus Eli, April 4, 1882. George W. Jenkins served Union district as magistrate, 1879-80, and has held several other offices of minor importance. In this district he follows the combined occupations of farmer and merchant, receiving his mail at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JAMES ELI HOLMES — son of William T. and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Holmes, was born February 8, 1860, in Logan county, now part of West Virginia. His father died in 1861, and in 1864 his mother, bringing her little son with her, came to Kanawha county, which has been his home since that date. His father died in the military service, while at Point Pleasant, a member of Company I, 8th Virginia Infantry. James E. Holmes is living on a farm in Union district, on Two-mile creek, six miles from its mouth, and is an enterprising and successful farmer. He receives his mail...
at the postoffice at Youngs Mills, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JAMES G. HIGH - was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Green) High, who are long since deceased. In 1834 James G. High took up his residence in Kanawha county, and he here married Caroline Skidmore, on the 4th of April, 1841, the day on which President Harrison died. The birth of Caroline Skidmore was in Nicholas county, now part of West Virginia, and she was a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Coker) Skidmore, who settled in Kanawha county in 1835. The eight children of Mr. and Mrs. High were born: William J., May 8, 1842, lives in this county; Elizabeth, May 12, 1844; George W., December 28, 1847; James W., July 6, 1851, lives in Charleston; Mary E., August 25, 1854, lives in Charleston; Robert M., September 17, 1856; Frederick A., June 16, 1860, lives in this county; Benjamin F., March 14, 1863. Elizabeth, George W., Robert M. and Benjamin F. live with their parents. Since his residence in this county, James G. High has always been identified with its best interests, and for a number of years he served as district trustee, by successive re-elections; he has been one year county commissioner. He is a farmer in good circumstances, owning an improved farm of 700 acres, and is largely interested in stock, making a specialty of fine sheep. His address is, James G. High, Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

N. B. LILLEY - a prominent resident of Union district, where he has served many years as school trustee, as road overseer, and as overseer of the poor, was born in Kanawha county, February 18, 1819. His parents settled here in the year preceding his birth, William and Elizabeth (Neal) Lilley. Both are now deceased. William Lilley was regarded as the most powerful man in what is now West Virginia. One of his feats of strength was to take a rail-cut eleven feet long, that would make twenty-four large rails, and up-end it. He was five feet eleven inches in height, weighted 220 pounds, and never was sick in his life until about six hours before his death. He died of the cholera in 1833. N. B. Lilley and Catherine Dudding plighted their marriage vows in Kanawha county in 1849, and they have one son and one daughter: Elizabeth Jane, born May 9, 1854; William N., April 15, 1855 — both live at home. William and Nancy (Pursinger) Dudding, both now deceased, were the parents of Catherine Dudding, and she was born in Kanawha county in 1825. Mr. Lilley is a prosperous farmer, making a specialty of work cattle, and trading generally in cattle. In that line he can furnish all who desire anything they need. His farm lies in Union district, Kanawha county, and his postoffice address is Poca, Putnam county, West Virginia.

JOHN C. MARTIN - son of William and Elizabeth (Hensley) Martin, was born near the mouth of Poca river, Putnam county, and is settled in Kanawha county, Union district, as farmer, dealer in timber and general trader. He has been twice married, and his first wife, who was Elizabeth Lanham, died in January, 1866, having been the mother of: William E., born October 22, 1859; Julia M., September 4, 1861; baby born in January, 1863, died unnamed; Elizabeth Jane, April 17, 1864; Charles Calvin, January 10, 1866. The present wife of Mr. Martin, whom he wedded in Kanawha county in 1867, was born in this county, on the Kelley farm, and was Mary E., daughter of John M. and Martha (Yuse) Burford. The children of this marriage are six living at home and one deceased. They were born: Cora B., October 9, 1868; Emily C., September 1, 1870; John B., May 10, 1872, died October 25, 1877; Annie F., April 20, 1875; James H., October 4, 1877; Benjamin F., August 26, 1878; Almira F., August 20, 1881. William Martin, father of John C., came to Kanawha county in 1826. From that time until his death he was engaged in the work of the ministry, contending earnestly for fifty-six years for the faith as delivered to the early Christians. He organized what is known as the Pocatalico Association, and was recognized as the father of that institution. He was elected commissioner of revenue, and rode for two years, but resigned because the
duties of the office interfered with his religious work. He died July 23, 1882, aged 74 years, and his wife preceded him to the better land. John C. Martin has traveled over twelve States of the Union, is well posted in general news and the condition of the country, a good and popular citizen, has served his district as school trustee and road overseer, and may be addressed at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

SQUIRE J. MARTIN — is a son of William and Nancy A. Martin, who, about 1849, moved from Kanawha county to Putnam county adjoining. In Putnam county the subject of this sketch was born, August 20, 1851, and that county is still his home. December 19, 1875, in Poca, Putnam county, were spoken the words joining in one the lives of Squire J. Martin and Roxa L. Morris, and two sons and two daughters have been born to brighten the home their marriage founded. Annie L. was born October 6, 1876; William M., October 27, 1878; Lella L., January 30, 1881; Frank H., January 6, 1883. Roxa L., wife of Mr. Martin, is a daughter of Joshua S. and Martha E. (Judge) Morris, well-known residents in Putnam county, and she was born in that county, April 7, 1850. Three of her brothers were in the Federal army during the war of 1861. Squire J. Martin is a merchant, commanding a large trade in Putnam and Kanawha counties, his store, residence and postoffice address at Poca, Putnam county, West Virginia.

GORDON MULLEN — is a native of Virginia, born in Montgomery county, May 29, 1826. In 1844 he came from Pulaski to Kanawha county, and since that date has been prosperously engaged in farming in Union district. He has been twice married, and the father of ten children. His first wife was Henrietta Haines, whom he wedded June 7, 1846, and she died July 10, 1863. Their children were: Jacob, born March 17, 1847, died February 7, 1880; John W., May 25, 1848, died March 12, 1865; Leonora, October 5, 1849; Jennette, June 6, 1851, died July 5, 1875; Mary E., July 1, 1854; Reuben W., December 15, 1856, died June 1, 1875; Matthew P. W., July 28, 1862. John W. enlisted in December, 1863, in the Second West Virginia Cavalry, and died in the service on the date recorded, near Richmond. Jacob was also in the Federal service, during the last year of the war, a member of the 7th West Virginia Cavalry. March 2, 1864, in Kanawha county, Gordon Mullen and Frances R. Taylor were united in marriage, and in their home are the three children, born on the following dates, of their union: Nancy Victorie, February 8, 1869; Gordon, October 3, 1873; Fannie, December 6, 1878. The present wife of Mr. Mullen was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, September 23, 1837, a daughter of James D. and Nancy (Hewitt) Taylor. Her parents were both Virginians, her father born in Prince Edward county and her mother in Bedford county. They made their home in Kanawha county in 1845; her mother died in this county in 1865, and her father died in Kentucky in 1875. William and Nancy (Wright) Mullen were the parents of Gordon. His mother was born in 1797, in Montgomery county, Virginia, and his father, born in what is now Pulaski county, in 1796, is still living there. Gordon Mullen's address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JAMES ROBERTS — deceased — born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1782, was a son of James and Rhoda Roberts, long since deceased. Sarah H. Halley, born in Campbell county, Virginia, in 1792, was a daughter of James and Nancy Halley. They have been many years dead, and she is also deceased. James Roberts and Susan H. Halley were united in marriage in Campbell county in 1808, and their children were: Edmund D., born in 1812, died in 1865; Elecy L., 1816, died in 1868; James C., March 12, 1819, lives in Missouri; Elizabeth A., 1822, lives in Missouri; John A., 1824, lives in Arkansas; Richard L., March 9, 1826, lives in Kanawha county; Sarah P., 1829, lives in Kansas; Rosa R., 1832, lives at home; Christina A., 1836, lives in Texas; Thomas A., 1838, lives in Virginia; Joseph B., 1840, lives in California. The father of these children settled in the county in 1812, first at Charleston, after that locating on the waters of Tuppens creek, and
then with his family settling on what is now the homestead. Four of the sons were in the Confederate army, war of 1861, under General Price. Richard L., for whom this sketch is compiled, volunteered in Company A, 22d Virginia Regiment, but was never mustered in, a meeting of citizens and officers determining that he could not be spared from the neighborhood. When James Roberts settled here Kanawha was nearly a wilderness, and the people lived in pioneer style, having to secure their stock from the ravages of wild beasts. He purchased 750 acres of land, and improved it. In 1854 Richard L. took charge of the farm; the estate was then in debt, the father dead, and the brothers scattered, regarding the home place as of no value. Richard L. paid off the indebtedness, and his brothers then brought suit for the division of the estate. He bought them out, and now owns all of the 750 acres, which has increased in value ten fold, and is worth $15 an acre. The raising of grain and stock occupies his time, his farm lying eleven miles from Charleston, on Point Pleasant pike, near Cross Lanes. His postoffice is Poca, Putnam county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL P. ROBINSON — was a son of Pleasant W. and Mary M. (Cavender) Robinson, pioneer settlers of Kanawha county, and in this county he was born in 1835. His father settled here ten years previous to that date, when the county was a wilderness, and only two families were settled on this part of the Kanawha. Since the subject of this sketch can remember, there were only five families to constitute the total population of the farming region about where now forty-six families live. Samuel P. Robinson married in Putnam county, Virginia, January 2, 1856, Louisa Jane Withrow, born in that county in 1840, a daughter of Abel and Editha Ann R. (Thomas) Withrow. The children of their union were twelve, with the following record: George W. was born December 6, 1856, now lives in this county; Pleasant William, April 8, 1858, died October 14, 1858; Editha A. R., November 20, 1859, died January 25, 1876; Ellen A., August 28, 1861, lives in Kanawha county; Samuel P., February 19, 1863, and Abraham G., April 16, 1866, live at home; Philip Sheridan, July 23, 1867, died August 8, 1868; Louisa Jane, March 18, 1869, died June 28, 1871; Elihu R., January 21, 1871, Benjamin A., April 14, 1872, live at home; James W., November 3, 1873, died November 17, 1873; Eva, December 4, 1875, lives at home. During the 1861 war, Samuel P. Robinson served two years and nine months in Company F, 13th West Virginia Infantry, Federal army. He participated in all the engagements of the Lynchburg raid, and was in the battle of Cedar Creek. When he went to farming for himself he owned 240 acres of land worth $1.00 an acre. He now owns 194 acres worth $15.00 an acre, about 160 acres under cultivation, and 40 acres of grazing land. He has been two years school trustee. He receives his mail at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

GEORGE B. RUST — deceased — was born May 30, 1826, in what is now Putnam county, West Virginia. He married, in Fauquier county, Virginia, May 14, 1857, Mary V. Hicks, who was born in that State and county, June 4, 1828. In the year of their marriage they made their home in Kanawha county, and here their children were born and four of them have died, on the following dates: Stephen G., born March 5, 1858; Mary A., May 12, 1859; George R., January 31, 1861, died January 22, 1871; Rebecca C., September 5, 1862; Cora V., February 10, 1864, died January 29, 1865; Emma V., May 30, 1865, died October 29, 1881; James B., April 26, 1868, died August 6, 1868. The father of these children died October 21, 1881, and their mother died January 29, 1879. The three living children now make a peaceful household and a cheerful home together, the brother managing the estate, and the sisters the household affairs. James B. and Polly (Purcell) Rust were the parents of George B., and his wife was a daughter of Stephen and Emma E. (Rust) Hicks. The parents of both are deceased. George B. Rust was a soldier of the war of 1861, holding rank as lieutenant. The farm Stephen G. Rust is now tilling is in Union district, Kanawha county; smooth and fertile land, easily and profitably tilled. His address is
SAMUEL RUST—born in Richmond county, Virginia, March 6, 1808, was a son of James B. and May (Purcell) Rust, who came with him to the county of Kanawha in 1816, when he was but eight years of age, and this county has ever since been his home. Here he married, May 20, 1836, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Thomas) Rust. Her parents came to Kanawha county as early as 1816, if not before, and in this county she was born, October 8, 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Rust were the parents of eleven children: Benjamin, born August 20, 1837, lived only seven days; Mary Jane, born March 26, 1839, died January 29, 1869; Sarah E., November 30, 1841; James W., March 20, 1844, died December 10, 1862; Alfred H., September 3, 1846; Bushrod S. S., May 8, 1849; Rebecca R., May 25, 1852, died December 11, 1868; John F., October 23, 1854; Richard L., March 23, 1857; Albert G. J., November 4, 1861 —the living children are all at home. James W. at the age of 17 years enlisted as a private in the 22d Virginia Infantry, and he was killed at the battle of Fayetteville, December 10, 1862. Before leaving with his regiment, while strolling with an aunt he selected the spot in which he wished to lie buried, should the misfortunes of war cause his death, and if his body could be brought home. His wishes were remembered, and his remains now lie where he chose their burial place, in sight of his loved home, and on the highest point of land in Union district. Samuel Rust began life for himself as a renter, on the farm he has since bought and now owns. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Kanawha, and opposite St. Albans. He has been three years deputy sheriff, and eight years a member of the county court. His postoffice is Gregory, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM T. RUST—one of the substantial farming residents in Union district, Kanawha county, West Virginia, was born in this county, April 18, 1820. At the bride’s residence, in Fauquier county, Virginia, February 22, 1853, he was joined in wedlock with Emma E., daughter of Stephen and Emma E. (Rust) Hicks. The children of this marriage were nine, born: Mary E., March 13, 1854; Laura V., June 15, 1855; Josephine R., November 22, 1856; Anna C., January 1, 1858; Willie H., May 9, 1861, died May 5, 1871; Ida E., November 1, 1864; Emily S., December 10, 1865; James B., October 27, 1867; Charles M., May 16, 1869. Mary E. (Wilson), the oldest daughter, lives in this district, the other children at home. The birth of Emma E., wife of William T. Rust, was in Fauquier county, Virginia, the date July 4, 1825. Her grandfather was English by birth, and came to America to make his home, settling in Fauquier county, where he resided until his death in 1833. The death of his son, Stephen, father of Mrs. Rust, was in the same year. William T. Rust receives his mail at Rocky Fork, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

PATRICK RYAN—is a native of Ireland, born in 1825, a son of Patrick and Bridget Ryan. His father died in Ireland May 23, 1848, and his mother in this country, in November, 1861. The subject of this sketch came to America in January, 1848, and landed with no property except two shillings and sixpence, which was spent the same day. He could work, however, and that was what he was ready to do, and he found work ready for him. He worked on the banks of the Brandywine, in Delaware, then in Baltimore, Maryland, and his home was in Baltimore until his marriage. His next work was track laying on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from Baltimore to Wheeling, West Virginia. He married in Baltimore, in 1856, Annie, daughter of Frank and Catharine (Colin) McNolthy. She also was a native of Ireland, born in 1829. Their children are six: P. F., born November 17, 1857; Mary B., August 25, 1860; John H., June 10, 1862; Frank, January 8, 1863; Katie E., July 4, 1866; James, 1867. For three years Patrick Ryan was in the service of the government. He has always been industrious, prudent, and farsighted, and the rewards of his labor have been the comfortable support of his family and the accumulation of a competence of about $12,000. He has lived in this county since March, 1881, and his address is Piney Grove, Kanawha county, West Virginia.
FREDERIC A. SATTES — is a prosperous farmer of Kanawha county, having 436 acres of land beautifully situated on the Kanawha river, opposite St. Albans, and eleven miles below Charleston. On his land the O. C. R. R. Co. have located their depot. He has given the years of his life principally to the care of a farm, but has been also to some extent engaged in a general mercantile business, and in held in high esteem among his neighbors. His birth was in this county, on the 10th day of May, 1845, and he is a son of well-known residents of the county, Frederic and Cristina (Bender) Sattes. At Charleston, in this county, October 3, 1867, were spoken the words joining in one the lives of Frederic A. Sattes and Melissa A. Wells, and their children (all living are at home) were born: William A., July 11, 1868; Florence E., May 25, 1870, died June 26, 1871; Frank H., September 1, 1871; George E., September 15, 1873; Maria C., May 1, 1875; Frederic M., May 28, 1880; Daisy, August 15, 1883. The wife of Mr. Sattes was born in Kanawha county, September 25, 1847, a daughter of L. N. and M. J. (Stanley) Wells, who have always lived in Kanawha county. St. Albans is the postoffice address of Frederic A. Sattes.

JENNINGS SKIDMORE — son of Jesse Skidmore, was born in Braxton county, Virginia, in 1826. In Kanawha county he married Mary S. Baber, born in this county in 1834, a daughter of C. H. and Martha C. (Brooks) Baber. Mr. and Mrs. Skidmore have been the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom still live in the home established by their marriage. These children were born: Martha E., June 20, 1854, deceased; William C., June 17, 1856; George H., May 8, 1858; Caroline S., March 9, 1860, deceased; Jennings R. L., April 25, 1862; James K., December 18, 1864; Mary L., December 7, 1866, died March 2, 1883; Jennie C., December 23, 1868; Agnes E., June 30, 1870; Enos C., December 20, 1872; Leora, April 4, 1874; Jesse F., September 20, 1876; Walter B., July 17, 1877. Jennings Skidmore is a farmer and merchant, and for three years has been postmaster, still acceptably filling the position, at Rocky Fork, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN M. THOMAS — superintendent of the county infirmary of Kanawha county, was born in Kanawha county, Virginia, in 1833, and has been a resident in this county since the year of his birth. His mother is still living, and in the enjoyment of good health at the age of 84 years. John M. Thomas spent a portion of his life on the river, principally the Ohio and Kanawha rivers. He has been three times married, and the father of seven children. His first wife was Elizabeth R. Thomas, whom he married October 9, 1855, and their children were two: John C., born July 1, 1856, is a lawyer at Boone C. H., Boone county, this State; Pleasant E., born December 6, 1857, her husband a farmer of Kanawha county. The second wife of Mr. Thomas, Rebecca Milam, was the mother of: Benjamin F., born November 4, 1861, lives at home; William E., born July 18, 1865, died September 16, 1865. In Jackson county, West Virginia, was consummated the third marriage of John M. Thomas, where Mary L. Maddox, born in 1844 in Harrison county, became his wife. They have two living children, and death has taken one from them: Sallie F., born June 18, 1868, lives at home; Annie E., born November 6, 1869, died June 9, 1871; William D., born November 30, 1872, is living at home. John M. Thomas receives his mail at Piney Grove, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

MONTELLER THURSTON — born in Goochland county, Virginia, in 1852, and Josephine Finney, born in Kanawha county in the same year, were in the last-named county joined in wedlock, January 3, 1876. One son and one daughter brighten the home created by their marriage: Walter S., born December 17, 1876; Lotta Evaline, May 6, 1880. Robert B. and Nancy C. (Brown) Thurston, the parents of Monteller, became residents in Kanawha county in 1854, and his wife's parents, William and Elizabeth (Preston) Finney, have always made the home of their wedded life in this county. Monteller Thurston has been a
farmer all his life. He has at present under cultivation a rich farm of 300 acres of bottom land, for which he pays a cash rent of $1,000 per year. He receives his mail at Spring Hill, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

THOMAS E. WALDEN - born in the "Old Dominion State," in Cumberland county, March 31, 1832, accompanied his parents to Kanawha county, when they settled here in 1848. His father was William Walden, born in Virginia, in 1783, a veteran of the 1812 war. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Foster, was born in Virginia, in 1789. Both died in Kanawha county, his father in 1860, and his mother in 1863. In 1851 Thomas E. Walden went to Missouri, where he lived four years, and then returned to Kanawha county, marrying and making his home in this county, where all his children were born. During the war between the States, he presented himself for enlistment on three different occasions, but was each time found unfit for military duty. Drewcellar E. Bailey, born in Kanawha county, October 12, 1832, became the wife of Thomas E. Walden on the 3d of September, 1857. Rev. William Martin solemnizing their marriage. Their six children were born: William B., January 2, 1859; Addison E, August 8, 1860; Gideon H., July 31, 1862; Lorena V., January 8, 1866; Martha A., October 22, 1868, died April 3, 1883; Cordelia F., October 13, 1870.

The parents of Mrs. Walden, Isem and Lucinda (Smith) Bailey, came from the east to Kanawha county at an early date, and their lives were ended in this county. Mr. Walden has been for sixteen years a member in good standing in the Baptist church in his district. He owns and operates a twenty-horse power saw-mill, manufactured at Mansfield, Ohio, and costing $2,185. He is conducting his saw and grist mill in connection with farming, and is a success in all he undertakes. His address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

REV. WILLIAM ELLISON - was born in Ohio, in September, 1835, a son of Melton and Mary (Shawver) Ellison. At Charleston, December 24, 1865, the marriage vows of Rev. William Ellison and Leah Clark were recorded. Mrs. Ellison is a daughter of William and Sallie (Tucker) Clark, and her birth was in Kanawha county, where her parents continue to make their home. During the war between the States, Mr. Ellison was a member of an independent scouting company in the service of the Confederate States, and was in the battle of Cotton Mountain, Fayette county, this State. He has been twice wedded, and his first wife, who was Malinda Thomas, was the mother of his two children: James Hansford, who was born April 17, 1860, and Mary Virginia, who died in September, 1867. This only son is a teacher of ability, and his position in the educational field is one of flattering promise for one of his years. William Ellison joined the Missionary Baptist Church under the pastorat of Allen Woods, in Fayette county, October 30, 1852, at Hopewell Church, near Hawks Nest. He is now a licensed minister in that faith, an excellent speaker, sound in doctrine, diligent in his calling, seldom missing a Sabbath in which he does not act as an ambassador for the Master. He also owns and carries on a farm in Washington district, and should be addressed at Spring Hill, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

CAPT. WILLIAM A. GRIFFITH - born in Kanawha county, November 5, 1831, commenced boating on the Kanawha river at the age of 14 years, and was constantly employed as boatman until 1881. He served in nearly every position from deck-sweeper to commander, and in each and every position discharged his duties faithfully to his employers. He has boated from the Falls of Kanawha to the mouth of the Mississippi, and to the head of navigation on many of the tributaries of the Father of Waters. For fourteen years preceding 1881, he was chief boatman for the Peytona Coal Company. Capt. Griffith's mother died in Lincoln county, March 26, 1883, aged over 100 years. She was born in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1774, her name before marriage Jane McCloud. Adam Griffith, born in Franklin county, Virginia, and father of Capt. Griffith,
died in Kanawha county in 1862. At Charleston, this county, July 3, 1855, Capt. William A. Griffith was united in wedlock with Mary Jane, a daughter of William and Mary (Wilson) Bailey. Her father, born in Virginia, is no longer living, and her mother, who was a native of Kanawha county, now makes her home in this county, about twelve miles above St. Albans. The children of Capt. and Mrs. Griffith are: O. G., Florence, William G., John C., Otho F., Mary, Ada, and Harry K. The family receive their mail at St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

LEROY HARLESS—born in Kanawha county, August 23, 1842, was a son of James H. and Spicy (Barker) Harless, natives of Kanawha county. He served in the Federal army during the war between the States, enlisting September 2, 1861, in the 7th West Virginia Cavalry, and took part in all the battles of his regiment until honorably discharged, August 1, 1865, at Charleston, this county. February 25, 1869, at Peytona, Boone county, West Virginia, Leroy Harless married Lethie Keeney, and they made their home in Boone county until 1876, when they settled on the farm in Washington district, Kanawha county, on which they now live. Their children are five, all living at home, who were born: Elmer E., November 28, 1869; Cora O., February 4, 1874; Cassie Gertrude, August 25, 1876; Wesley H., March 28, 1880. Foster H. and Eliza Jane (Huff) Keeney, born in Kanawha county, were the parents of Lethie Keeney, and she was born in Kanawha county, May 31, 1849. Her mother died in 1864, and the father of Leroy Harless died in 1877. Leroy Harless' farm lies near the forks of Coal River, and in addition to its cultivation he is engaged in lumbering, which he has successfully followed for seventeen years. He may be addressed at Rome, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

NELSON HILL—a farmer of Washington district, Kanawha county, West Virginia, was born in this county, at Falls of Coal River, March 27, 1809. His grandfather, one of the pioneers of the Kanawha valley, was drafted in the war of 1812, but hired a substitute, and stayed at home clearing the farm on which his descendents now live, which lies five miles from St. Albans, and is known as the "Old Hill Homestead." Jacob and Sarah (Thomas) Hill were the parents of Nelson Hill. The latter died in March, 1833, and the former in July, 1852. The present wife of Mr. Hill is Mary Susan, daughter of John and Katie (Beasley) English. She was born in Franklin county, in 1821, and her mother is still living in that county, where her father's death occurred some years since. December 9, 1835, Nelson Hill was united in marriage with Sarah Billups, who died December 23, 1872, having been the mother of his nine children, whose record is: Mary Jane, born June 5, 1837, married J. W. Holland; Sarah M., January 14, 1839, married N. F. Wood; Carrie E., September 19, 1840, died February 21, 1883; James T., September 13, 1842, lives in Lincoln county; George Dallas, September 14, 1845, died December 20, 1853; Harriet N., November 8, 1847, died December 4, 1863; Julia A., May 16, 1851, lives at home; Nelson H., May 18, 1853, lives in Lincoln county; Joseph Oscar, April 1, 1855, lives at home. The members of the family living on the homestead receive their mail at St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

ROMAN PICKENS—son of David and Clarissa (Siminer) Pickens, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, at Racine. His father died in June, 1861, and his mother continues to make her residence in Racine. In 1867 Mr. Pickens left Meigs county, and came to Kanawha county, and here engaged in the stave and hoop pole business, also dealing in general merchandise, lumber, etc. He owned the steamboat "Ida Pickens," and shipped more staves than any individual on Coal river. He is now owner of thirteen tracts of land in three counties of West Virginia, Boone, Kanawha and Lincoln, and a house and lot in Racine, Ohio. He is in business at Forks of Coal River, his sign reading: R. Pickens, dealer in dry goods and general merchandise, Rome, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

SYLVESTER PICKENS—born in Racine, Meigs county, Ohio,
September 3, 1854, became a resident of Kanawha county, West Virginia, in July, 1873. In this county, near Forks of Coal River, January 23, 1879, he was united in marriage with Martha Jane Gillispie, who was born in this county, on the 24th of August, 1860. Two little ones brighten the home established by their wedlock: Lena Mabel, born December 10, 1879, and Wade, born October 9, 1881. Sylvester Pickens is a son of David and Clarissa (Siminer) Pickens, whose record is given in the sketch preceding this one, and his wife is a daughter of Albert S. and Mary A. (Chandler) Gillispie, both natives of Kanawha county. At the time Mr. Pickens came to Kanawha county he engaged in boating on the Coal river, which business he pursued for nine years. He then purchased the farm where he now lives, in Washington district, near Forks of Coal River, and engaged in its cultivation, with his postoffice address at Rome, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

LOUDON DISTRICT.

FLEMING COBBS, Jr. — was born near mouth of Davis creek, Loudon district, Kanawha county, June 5, 1813, a son of Fleming and Sarah (Morris) Cobbs. His father’s pioneer experience is related in the sketch following this one. Fleming Cobbs, jr., has always lived in this county, one of its most useful and honored citizens. He has been twice married, and the father of nine children. He wedded Lucy Wilson December 23, 1841, and she died in 1864, having been the mother of seven children, born as follows: William Robert, January 21, 1843; George Wilson, December 8, 1844; Charles Morris, January 23, 1847; James M., November 23, 1849; Joseph N., February 5, 1852; Mary A., November 11, 1855; Leah C., December 15, 1862. The first-born, William R., died in infancy, February 22, 1846, and the others are all residents in Kanawha county. In Boone county, West Virginia, in 1873, Fleming Cobbs, jr., was again married, Martha, daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Shanklin) Gardner, becoming his wife. Their children were two: Harrison, the first-born, and Lawrence G., born July 13, 1877, died when just one year old. The birth of the present Mrs. Cobbs was in Montgomery county, Virginia, the date April 12, 1843. During the 1861 war, Mr. Cobbs served one year in the Home Guards of West Virginia. He is a cooper and farmer of Loudon district, and may be addressed at Spring Hill, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

RICHARD COBBS — is a prosperous farmer of Loudon district Kanawha county, residing on the place where he was born, the old Cobbs Homestead, near the mouth of Davis creek, four and a half miles below Charleston. The date of his birth was September 3, 1832, and his parents were Roswell L. and Sallie (Bryant) Cobbs, natives of Kanawha county. He was a grandson of Fleming Cobbs, a noted pioneer of this county, who came here as an Indian spy, from Virginia, in the days of the frontier Indian troubles. Fleming Cobbs, among his other daring adventures, pushed a canoe loaded with ammunition from Point Pleasant to the fort at Charleston, distance 64 miles, in one day. He also shot the last Indian killed in the valley. The Indian was on Wilson island, six miles from Charleston, and Mr. Cobbs aimed from the south shore of the Big Kanawha, and fatally shot him from a point 200 yards distant. In Kanawha county, September 19, 1854, Richard Cobbs was joined in wedlock with Caroline Chandler, who was born near St. Albans, this county, October 1, 1835, a daughter of Richard C. and Kittie (Morris) Chandler, who were both born in Kanawha county. Mr. and Mrs. Cobbs are the parents of seven children, all living at home, and born: Thomas E., September 16, 1855; Ralph, February 15, 1858; Chapman, April 24, 1862; Kittie, September 28, 1864; Richard, May 6, 1868; Sallie A., November 11, 1870; Charlotte E., August 19, 1876. Richard Cobbs' postoffice address is Spring Hill, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH RUFFNER DAVENPORT — son of J. B.(and Mary A. (Ruffner) Davenport, was born at Maysville, Kentucky, July 16, 1851, and has lived in Kanawha county since he was eleven years of age. In this county his wedded life began, Florence
A. Bollinger becoming his wife in Brownstown, on the 19th of October, 1876. Their only child is a son, born June 5, 1877, whom they named Joseph Ruffner Davenport. Cyrus and Elizabeth A. (Wilson) Bollinger are the parents of Mrs. Davenport. They reside in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and in that State and county Florence A. Bollinger was born, March 23, 1848. Joseph R. Davenport is a civil engineer by profession, and has followed that avocation for ten years. He is at present lock-keeper at Lock 5, Brownstown, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

MILES H. EPLIN—was born in Giles county, Virginia, on New Years Day, 1844, and in 1868 commenced teaching in the public schools of Kanawha county. For more than thirteen years he has been one of the most successful teachers of the county, and still follows the duties and labors of that profession. He was married in Malden, this county, Sarah J. Brown, born in that county, August 11, 1857, becoming his wife on the 1st of September, 1865. Sunshine and sorrow visited the home established by their marriage, eight children were born to them, and death has taken five away. Their record is: Charles A., born February 1, 1867, died December 2, 1868; Albert W., born October 19, 1868; Mary E., August 3, 1870; Albert W., born October 19, 1868; Minnie B., twin of Mary E., born September 25, 1870; Ira E., September 20, 1871, died October 5, 1875; Josephine F., November 11, 1877; Julia A., March 13, 1882—the living children are all at home. Christopher and Matilda Eplin, parents of Miles H., came from Giles county, Virginia, to make their home in Kanawha county in 1847, and his wife's parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Bays) Brown, are old residents here. During the war of the States, Miles H. Eplin was a soldier of the Federal army, serving from September 1, 1861, until January, 1865, in the 8th Virginia Infantry, and participating in all the engagements of that regiment. From 1874-80 he was secretary of the board of education, and has held other responsible offices. He is now member of the board of examiners of Kanawha county, and should be addressed at Brownstown, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JESSE HARRIS GROGAN—was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, April 2, 1825, a son of Robert and Serena (Harris) Grogan, who passed their lives in the county of his birth. At the age of twenty years, Jesse H. Grogan came to Kanawha county, and went to work in a saltpetre furnace. His brother, Royal Wesley Grogan, joined him here in 1850, and they formed a partnership and engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre on the place known as the Donnelly farm. They prospered until the great flood of 1861 swept away all their possessions. Jesse then went into the mercantile business, dealing in dry goods, etc., in Brownstown, and is prosperously managing a large trade at this point, a self-made man in every respect. For about six years he has discharged the duties of president of the board of education at Brownstown. His business card reads: J. G. Grogan, general merchant, Brownstown, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

ANDREW J. GROW—deceased—was born in Augusta county, Virginia, February 27, 1821, a son of John and Sarah (Hinkins) Grow. His father died in Nelson county in 1838. In 1843, Andrew J. Grow took up his residence in Kanawha county, and two years later, in Malden, this county, his wedded life began. Margaret Brammer, who was born in Franklin county, Virginia, September 8, 1825, became his wife on the 2d of December, 1845, and their children were born: Mary A., November 23, 1846; Elizabeth, November 23, 1848, died October 14, 1849; Sarah A., August 22, 1850, died January 31, 1863; Philip A., April 13, 1852, died August 17, 1852; Margaret M., August 18, 1853, died January 7, 1863; William J., February 25, 1856; John Wesley, June 5, 1858, died December 24, 1862; Lena Leoti, September 4, 1860; Robert E. Lee, July 25, 1863—the living children are all at home, except William J., who is living at Coal Valley. Hezekiah and Huldley (Wright) Brammer were the parents of Mrs. Grow. Her father died in 1828, and her mother came to Kanawha county in 1843. Her grandparents were at Fort Kearney
when Fort Mimms was burned, and her grandmother stood by her husband and fought the Indians at Fort Mud, Louisiana. The noble woman bore with unflinching fortitude all the deprivations of a wandering frontier life, and died in Florida, near the Tombigby river. Andrew J. Grow died May 1, 1881, and his widow with her children lives on the farm he left, near the mouth of Davis creek, in Loudon district. Their postoffice address is Spring Hill, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

LEONARD H. HOFFMAN - born in Franklin county, Virginia, May 24, 1839, was a son of Michael and Nancy (Dangerfield) Hoffman. His father was born near Lynchburg, October 10, 1808, and his mother was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia. They came, bringing this son with them, to Kanawha county in 1853, and in this county their days were ended, the father dying March 16, 1881, and the mother on the 3d of September, 1873. Leonard H. Hoffman was joined in wedlock with Sarah Hall, December 13, 1860, and their children were two: Elbert R., born April 25, 1862, and Ellen M., born August 8, 1864. Both are living near Charleston. Although Egbert has just attained the age of 21 years, he has successfully taught several schools in this county, giving his pupils a training of profit to themselves and satisfactory to their parents, and gaining for himself well-merited credit. The first wife of Mr. Hoffman, who was born February 22, 1834, a daughter of John and Martha (Tully) Hall, died October 17, 1866. In Cabell county, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 8, 1824, was born Clarissa, daughter of Luke and Sarah (Lovejoy) Hoffman, united in marriage with Leonard H. Hoffman. Her father was a North Carolinian, born February 14, 1798, and her mother was born July 14, 1801. Her mother died in 1842, and her father came to Kanawha county in 1847, and is living near Charleston. Mr. Hoffman is one of the prosperous farmers of Loudon district, and may be addressed at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JAMES PHILIP HOLT - is a son of Thomas F. and Matilda (Ferrell) Holt, who made their home in Kanawha county in 1840. Here their son, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 29th of September, 1852. At West Columbia, Mason county, West Virginia, April 6, 1876, the marriage vows of James P. Holt and Ida May Woodrum were recorded, and the ensuing years have given to the home founded by their marriage three sons and a daughter, namely: Thomas Richard, James Philip, jr., Eva Virginia, and Willard Carkin. The wife of Mr. Holt was born in Mason county, and her parents were Richard and Eliza (Russell) Woodrum. James P. Holt's postoffice address is Carkin, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN SMITH HOOVER - was born June 17, 1819, on the Polser-Hoover farm, near Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, now West Virginia, and was a son of Jacob and Nancy (Flinn) Hoover, who were born and raised in Greenbrier county. In the county of his birth, January 8, 1846, John S. Hoover was united in marriage with Jane W. Jeffries, who was born in Greenbrier county, May 5, 1823. Their children were nine, with the following record: Matilda Frances, born March 11, 1847, lives in Mason county, West Virginia; Annie E., August 16, 1848, lives in Huntington, this State; Elizabeth C., June 24, 1850, and Medora J., April 24, 1853, live at home; William Franklin, February 28, 1855, died July 24, 1878; Charles S., March 1, 1858, is now attending lectures at the Ohio Medical Institute, Cincinnati; John G., April 17, 1861, died September 20, 1863; Mary E., February 22, 1863, and Wilson G., February 21, 1865, live at home. Matilda married Thomas R. Fromler October 15, 1868; Medora J. married Henry Wykes, November 4, 1875; Annie E. married John M. Hanna, February 27, 1879. The wife of Mr. Hoover was a daughter of William and Annie L. (Vanarsdell) Jeffries, natives of Greenbrier county, and long residents there. John S. Hoover has been a resident in Kanawha county since 1876, cultivating a farm in Loudon district, and receiving his mail at the postoffice at Brownstown, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JAMES WINSTON MELTON - is now one of the farming residents of
Loudon district, Kanawha county, and made his home here in 1881, coming from Louisa county, Virginia, where his parents, James Henry and Louisa A. (Burris) Melton, still reside, and where he was born March 25, 1853. He entered into a matrimonial alliance with Julia E. D. Oakes in Mason county, their marriage solemnized at Point Pleasant, in that county, April 23, 1879. They have one son, Henry Willard, and one daughter, Frances Josephine, the former born August 15, 1880, and the latter born March 30, 1882, and they have adopted Katie Boone as their child, born February 14, 1881. Julia, wife of Mr. Melton, was born in Kanawha county, near Charleston, March 13, 1862, and is a daughter of James Willard Oakes and Elvira J. (Hawkins) Oakes, natives of this county. For eight years James W. Melton was in the employ of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company as baggage master, but since his marriage he has given his time to farming. He receives his mail at Charleston, or at Spring Hill, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN ROBERT MYERS — born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, October 10, 1847, came to Kanawha county, West Virginia in 1868. His parents, Charles Town and Mary A. (Willis) Myers, came from Pittsylvania county to make their home here in 1872, and they are still residents here. His father and two of his brothers were soldiers of the Confederacy, war of 1861. James M. served four years in Company C, 4th Virginia Infantry, and Joel D. served two years and six months. The first wife of John R. Myers was Margaret Ann, a daughter of William and Mary (Stevens) Berry. This marriage was consummated December 23, 1875, and the wife died January 5, 1879. At Lock 5, Loudon district, John R. Myers and Louisa E. Wertz were joined in wedlock, and their union was blessed with the birth of one son, October 21, 1881, whom they named Irvin Wilson. The subject of this sketch is in the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an unassuming Christian gentleman. His postoffice address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

ABEL PROSP SINNETT — was born May 2, 1816, in what is now Pendleton county, West Virginia. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Prosp) Sinnett, who came to Kanawha county from Wood county in 1830, and here died, the latter in 1843, and the former in 1871. In October, 1842, Abel P. Sinnett took up his residence in Kanawha county, and he was here wedded, November 20, 1850, Virginia
Eliza Matthews becoming his wife at her home near Charleston on that date. Their first child, Thomas Henry, was born August 17, 1851, and died May 4, 1852; Julia Emma, born May 30, 1853, married J. H. VanBuren, and their family record is given among the histories for this district; George, born September 19, 1858, and Willie Edgar, born May 4, 1860, are living at home. The wife of Mr. Sinnett was born near Charleston, this county, July 18, 1832, and her father, Thomas S. A. Matthews, died in this county in 1850. Her mother, whose maiden name was Helicia M. Buster, died in 1834. Patrick Sinnett, grandfather of Abel P., came from Ireland to the colony of Virginia in 1775, settling in the Shenandoah valley. He served three terms of enlistment in the patriot army during the struggle of the Revolution, and under the lamented Colonel Lewis took part in the Indian war against Cornstalk, participating in the sanguinary battle at Point Pleasant, where Lewis fell. He afterward married Catherine Hevener, in the Shenandoah valley, and he died at Ritchie C. H., at the advanced age of 101 years. Abel P. Sinnett has been a practical surveyor in Kanawha county for thirty-nine years, and served as county surveyor, 1852-1881. He has held other responsible offices, magistrate, notary public, etc. His address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN HENRY VAN BUREN — was born in Bath county, Virginia, October 10, 1845, and served in the Confederate army during the civil war, Company H, 26th Virginia Battalion. He enlisted in 1862, and was taken prisoner at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864, and sent first to Point Lookout, Maryland, then to Elmira, New York, where he was held till the close of the war. In 1870 he came from Monroe county, West Virginia, to make his home in Kanawha county, and in this county he was married, October 25, 1871. Julia Emma Sinnett, who on that date became his wife, was born near Charleston, this county, May 30, 1853, and the dates of birth of the children of her union with Mr. Van Buren are: Egbert Sinnett, born December 26, 1872; Willia Matthews, July 30, 1874; Maggie, August 28, 1876; James, December 5, 1878; Frank, August 23, 1881 — all are living with their parents. Egbert Kaminer Van Buren was the father of John H. and his mother’s maiden name was Harriet Jan Shawver. His wife is a daughter of Abel Prosp Sinnett and Virginia E. (Matthews) Sinnett, both born in Kanawha county. The father of John H. Van Buren was first cousin to President Van Buren, and during his residence in Bath county served as representative from that county in the State legislature four years, 1844-1848. He came with his wife from Monroe county, West Virginia, in 1870, to Kanawha county, and they are now living here. John H. VanBuren is a farmer of Loudon district, with his postoffice address at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN RANDOLPH WALKER, M.D. — was a son of Ablert Gallatin Walker and Mary (Sims) Walker, and was born in Kanawha county, near Clifton, June 19, 1832, his parents having settled in this county in 1827. Fannie M. Powell, daughter of Charles and Lucinda (Hancock) Powell, who were born and raised in Franklin county, Virginia, was born in that State and county, near Smiths Mountain, June 23, 1838. In the place of her nativity, on the 30th of March, 1873, she was united in marriage with Dr. Walker, and since 1875 they have made their home in Brownstown. Albert G., born at Raymond City, Putnam county, June 6, 1875, is the only child of Dr. and Mrs. Walker. They have lost one son, Powell Edward, born October 7, 1880, died September 25, 1881. During the war between the States, John R. Walker served from April, 1862, until August, 1864, in the Confederate army, Company I, 8th Virginia Cavalry, and among other engagements was in the battle of Lewisburg, in May, 1862. He was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 27, 1867, and went to Logan C. H., this State, where he began the practice of medicine. He was four years postmaster at Lewis Creek. In 1875 he entered upon practice in Brownstown and its vicinity, and is one of its leading physicians and surgeons, to which duties he adds the discharge of the duties of county coroner, which office he has filled for the past year.
His address is, Dr. J. R. Walker, Brownstown, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN WILLIAM WINTZ — is a native of Kanawha county, born at Brownstown, August 4, 1842. In this county he married Caroline Atkins, August 27, 1867, and their two children were born: Julia, June 26, 1869, and John Philip, January 12, 1872—both are living at home. Caroline Atkins was born in Guyandotte, Cabell county, then in Virginia, November 16, 1845, and her father and mother, John and Lettie (Adkins) Atkins, came to Kanawha county in 1862. Their genealogical record has been prepared for another page of this history. Philip and Margaret Morris (Crockett) Wintz, who came to Kanawha county in 1830, are the parents of John W. During the 1861 war, John W. Wintz served from May 2, 1861, to August 27, 1861, in Company E, 22d Virginia Infantry, Confederate army. His brother Rufus Philip was serving in the Federal army and wounded at battle of Salem, Virginia, in June, 1863, and died of his wounds in the August following. John W. Wintz is one of the farming residents of Loudon district, and has his postoffice address at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

REV. RUFUS WORKMAN — was born in 1837, in that part of Kanawha county, Virginia, now included in Boone county, West Virginia. He was married in Kanawha county in 1862, his chosen wife Mary A. Mahone, born in this county in 1842, and their children were born in the following years—Melissa E., in 1863; Robert E. Lee, 1865; Charles M., 1867; Rufus, 1869; William B., 1871; Nannie Evelyn, 1873; Mamie, 1875; Minnie, 1877. The parents of Rev. Mr. Workman were Robert and Jane Workman, natives of Kanawha county, and his wife was a daughter of Bennett and Mary A. Mahone. His father was a soldier of the Federal army, war of 1861, serving in the 2d West Virginia Cavalry, and he was on the famous Hunter raid, and through the campaigns of the Virginia valley. Rev. Rufus Workman was two years county superintendent of the Boone county free schools. He has had a spiritual home in the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), for over twenty years, and has filled every position from lay member to local elder. While his main business is that of a merchant, he has preached the Gospel of salvation almost every Sunday for the past ten years, and during that time has had the joy of welcoming and receiving into the Church many persons. He is now superintendent of the Sunday School at Brownstown. His business card reads: R. Workman, dealer in general merchandise; buys and sells all kinds of country produce, at Charleston and Brownstown, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT — deceased — was born in Nelson county, Virginia, June 10, 1825, a son of Benjamin and Jane (Borden) Wright, who died in the county of his birth. In what is now Nicholas county, West Virginia, November 25, 1848, Joseph A. Wright married Martha Jane, daughter of David and Jane S. (Watts) Peebles. At the time of this marriage her parents were living in Nicholas county, but she was born in Alleghany county, Virginia, September 26, 1831. During the civil war, Joseph Wright served one year in the Confederate army, as chaplain of the 60th Virginia Infantry. He died July 9, 1879, and his widow has resided in Kanawha county since 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Wright had eleven children: Fannie J., born December 28, 1849, married O. M. Brown, May 30, 1871; Sarah A., born July 28, 1851, married Charles Hanger, October 28, 1872; Ann Eliza, born August 3, 1853, married Marshall N. Smith, November 23, 1879; David S., born January 15, 1855; John B. F., March 17, 1857; William M., February 20, 1859; Robert B., January 11, 1861, died March 11, 1863; Frederick A., January 17, 1866; James E. P., August 10, 1868, died April 24, 1869; Maggie C., February 19, 1870; Albert P., January 31, 1873. David S. Wright is carrying on an excellent farm in Loudon district, near the mouth of Davis creek, and his address is Spring Hill, Kanawha county, West Virginia.
ELK DISTRICT.

SYLVESTER BAXTER – born on Coopers creek, Kanawha county, September 29, 1829, can trace with pride his ancestral line back to the early Baxterian historians of Scotland and England. On both sides of his family he is of the pioneer settlers of the Kanawha, also. His grandfather, Allen Baxter, came to the Kanawha valley, and settled in Elk creek district in 1797, and was one of the successful hunters of his day. John Baxter, born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, was father of Sylvester, and his mother, whose maiden name was Susan Newhouse, was born in this county, in which her ancestors were prominent as early settlers. In this county, June 25, 1857, Sylvester Baxter was united in marriage with Mary J. Hanna, and in their home still live the eleven children of their union: Octavia, born December 17, 1858; George S., April 29, 1860; James F., November 7, 1861; Alice C., October 13, 1863; John A., July 4, 1865; Felix A., March 14, 1867; Lenora J., April 3, 1870; William H., September 23, 1872; Lewis E., February 24, 1875; Sarah F., October 14, 1876; Virginia B., July 2, 1878. The father of Mr. Baxter died May 5, 1869, and his mother died April 26, 1853. William and Catharine (Rader) Hanna, were his wife's parents, both natives of Nicholas county, now part of West Virginia, and both still living on Coopers creek. Mr. Baxter had two brothers in Company A, 13th West Virginia Infantry, war of 1861. He has one daughter, Miss Octavia, who has been a successful teacher for nine terms, all on Coopers creek, six in her own sub-district. George, the oldest son, has now embarked on a successful career as a teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter and four of their children are now church members in the faith of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a farmer; address, Copenhavers Mills, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM LEWIS BOOKER – is a native of Virginia, born in Gloucester county, January 4, 1831. In the spring of 1850, with his parents, George and Ellender Booker, he came to Kanawha county. His parents made their home in this county until death, and he is comfortably established on a farm in Elk district whose cultivation is his business. January 25, 1855, William L. Booker and Elizabeth J. Myers were united in marriage. She was born January 15, 1829, in Monroe county, then part of Virginia. Alexander and Sarah Myers were her parents. Her father died in Monroe county in the year of her birth, and in 1854 her mother came to Kanawha county, where her demise has since occurred. Mr. Booker enlisted at Charleston, August 18, 1861, for service in Company H, 4th West Virginia Infantry, Federal army. He faithfully served in the Virginia campaigns of 1861-2, and was then in the Department of the Tennessee, under Grant, during all his memorable action in the campaign which ended with the siege and capitulation of Vicksburg. Then he fought under Sherman through Tennessee and Georgia. Mrs. Booker had two brothers, Jackson and Josiah Myers, who were in the same army. Jackson enlisted in the same regiment as Mr. Booker, was shortly discharged for disability, returned home and recruited his health, re-enlisted in the 7th West Virginia Cavalry, and served till close of war. Josiah served the last year of the war in the 7th Cavalry, also. William L. Booker and his estimable wife have been many years members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of good standing and wide Christian influence. By industry and economy they have procured their happy, comfortable home, and deserve the prosperity they enjoy. Graham Mines, Kanawha county, West Virginia, is his address.

WILLIS BURDITT – son of William and Sarah (Young) Burditt, was born on Coopers creek, Kanawha county, January 6, 1839, and his wedded life there began on the 17th of July, 1859. His wife is Malinda, born in this county May 30, 1840, a daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Shaver) Jones, and the children of their marriage are ten, all living at home, and born: William M., June 1, 1860; Mary M., December 27, 1861; Albert, January 16, 1864; Sarah A., April 29, 1866; Thomas F., November 18, 1868; James S., October 13, 1871; Henry C., February 22, 1874; Harvey M., September 24, 1876; Willis F., January 23, 1879; Frederick L., February 22,
1882. Mr. Burditt's mother lives with him; his father died May 7, 1861. His wife's father was born in Alleghany county, Virginia, and died in October, 1865; her mother, born in Kanawha county, is still living on the old homestead. Mr. Burditt had one brother who was a Federal soldier, a member of Company G, 4th West Virginia Infantry, war of 1861. He was wounded at the siege of Vicksburg, shot through the left breast by a minie-ball, and the ball is still preserved by his mother. Willis Burditt is related, both on his mother's and father's side, to some of the earliest and most prominent of the pioneer families. His mother's father was Charles F. Young, a celebrated hunter in pioneer days. Edmon Price, who built the first grist-mill in Elk district, was an uncle of Mr. Burditt. Mr. Burditt has a good farm, well improved, and a comfortable home in Elk district, with his postoffice address at Copenhavers Mills, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

PRESTON CONNER —deceased— was a turnpike contractor and farmer of Elk district, Kanawha county, West Virginia, at the time of his death, which occurred August 6, 1865. His birth was in Clarke county, Kentucky, January 3, 1813, and his parents were William and Susan (Kendall) Conner. At the age of four years he was brought to Cabell county, and in 1845 came to Kanawha county, which was ever after his home. At Covington, Virginia, August 29, 1843, Rachel Kendall, born in Alleghany county, Virginia, September 22, 1822, became the wife of Preston Conner. James Kendall, her father, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and her mother, whose maiden name was Mary Lockheart, was born in the Shenandoah valley. Both are now deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Conner were: Ezra W., born in Kanawha county, May 24, 1844, died August 12, 1882; Elias W., November 23, 1845, and Joel P., October 20, 1847, live near home; William C., January 21, 1850, lives at home; George K., October 28, 1852, and John H., January 28, 1854, live near home; James E., March 20, 1857, died October 8, 1858; Virginius E., August 25, 1857, Charles L., February 11, 1861, and Floyd M., January 11, 1863, who live at home. Mr. Conner was president—perhaps the first one under the present system—of the board of education of Elk district. He was a good citizen, a kind neighbor, and a man of most exemplary life, never having used an oath, or drank of liquor, although the greater portion of his life was spent on public works. The death of the oldest son was a great loss to the community as well as to the old mother whom it was the chief joy of his life to love and comfort. He had been president of the board of education, and in the spring of 1881 was elected county superintendent of the free schools. As an officer, he was devoted to his work, during the fall and winter of 1881 visiting on foot each school of the county at least once, and some of them many times, and instituting valuable measures of reform he did not live to see carried out. Mrs. Conner and those of her family living at home receive their mail at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

AUGUSTUS COPEN —born in Kanawha county, September 29, 1828, was here wedded December 20, 1855. The wife he chose was Abagail Hall, born in Franklin county, Virginia, May 2, 1833, and the children of their wedlock are seven daughters and one son, born: Mary Victoria Jane, November 16, 1856; Annie E., February 9, 1859; Alice, January 1, 1861; Lucy E., September 16, 1863; William T., June 8, 1866; Henrietta, June 12, 1869; Emmazetta, October 5, 1871; Savannah, February 28, 1875. All live in this county, the five youngest at home. Mr. Copen's family were active among the pioneer settlers of this county. His father, William Copen, was born June 15, 1799, in Harrison, then a county of Virginia, and his mother, who was Jane Pagent, was born in South Carolina, May 2, 1806, and was brought to Kanawha county when ten years old. His father came to this county in 1817, and here died February 2, 1875; his mother's death was on the 24th of January, 1875. Middleton and Mary (Thurman) Hall were the parents of Augustus Copen's wife. Both were born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1812, and they came to Kanawha county in October, 1854; the father dying here.
July 18, 1876. Mr. Copen was duty sergeant during the war, a member of Company C, 8th West Virginia Infantry, afterward changed to the 7th West Virginia (colored) Cavalry. He was in battles at North Mountain, Cross Keys, Fort Republic, Cedar Mountain, and others. His brother, William Perry, was killed in battle of Winchester, July 24, 1864. Mr. Copen is a farmer of Elk district, with postoffice address at Copenhavers Mills, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

CLINTON D. COPEN — merchant and farmer of Elk district, Kanawha county, owns and carries on a well-improved farm up Little Coopers creek, one mile from mouth of Coopers creek. He has been since early life a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a good citizen and neighbor, and affectionate husband and father, an early and ardent friend of free schools, and as a business man prompt, attentive and enterprising. He was born in this county, August 28, 1825, a son of John and Rebecca (Cobb) Copen, early and influential settlers of Elk district, whose record is given in the sketch following this one. Near Copenhavers Mills, this county, February 11, 1855, Clinton D. Copen married Margaret E. Newcomer, and their children were: Maggie, born November 19, 1855, lives on Little Sandy; Mary A., May 11, 1857, died April 2, 1868; Eliza J., April 5, 1858, lives on Lick branch; Sarah E., March 3, 1861; Henry C., June 3, 1863; Virginia F., January 3, 1866; Louvernia F., April 23, 1868, died October 15, 1870; Martha E., July 20, 1870; Emma M., December 17, 1872; Ida B., March 12, 1875; Frederick L., February 18, 1878; Cora D., October 20, 1880 — the eight youngest of the living children are at home. The wife of Mr. Copen was born December 24, 1835, in Monroe county, now part of West Virginia. Her father, Henry Newcomer, was born in 1800, in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and her mother, Margaret Smith, was born in the same county. They came to Kanawha county in the spring of 1840, and her mother still lives here. Her father died November 3, 1881. Mr. Copen receives his mail at Copenhavers Mills, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

VINTON Z. COPEN — son of John and Rebecca (Cobb) Copen, was born on Elk river, Kanawha county, July 3, 1822. His mother was born August 5, 1796, and his father was born in Braxton county, then Virginia, June 7, 1791. They were among the first and most influential settlers of Elk district, and their days were ended in this county, the father dying July 15, 1851, and the mother on the 10th of May, 1881. In the county of his birth, August 22, 1856, Vinton Z. Copen was united in marriage with Sarah Ann Sands, who was born in Braxton county, August 18, 1837. Her parents were born in Braxton county, James and Barbara E. (Mace) Sands, and her father died April 13, 1862. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Copen were born: Perry H., 1857; Nancy E., June 30, 1859; Henry F., September 4, 1860; Martha J., June 6, 1862; Mary A., July 1, 1864; Ida A., February 18, 1866; Emily F., August 31, 1867; John W., still-born, September 19, 1869; Rachel, February 10, 1871; Clara F., May 24, 1873; James V., March 7, 1875; Carnice, July 27, 1878. Nancy E., wife of Charles King, lives in Ohio. Martha and Mary live on Two-mile creek, Perry and Henry near home, and the other children with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Copen are in the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Copen had one brother killed in the battle of Scarey, war of 1861. Mr. Copen was one of the first constables elected after the formation of the State of West Virginia. An ardent friend of free schools, and a member of the board of education in this district when the system was here adopted, Elk district owes her fine school buildings to him as much as to any one man. He is prosperously engaged in farming, with his postoffice address at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JACOB THOMAS COPENHAVER — surveyor, notary public, member of board of education, and farmer, of Elk district, Kanawha county, West Virginia, has made his home in this county since 1846. He was born in Greenbrier county, January 26, 1825, and his parents, Jacob and Sarah (Dobson) Copenhafer, both natives of the Shenandoah valley. They came first to Greenbrier county
and finally settled in Nicholas county. His father died in 1882, and his other still lives in Nicholas county. In Kanawha county, August 12, 1847, Jacob T. Copenhaver wedded Virginia Newcomer, who was born March 16, 1828, in what is now Monroe county, West Virginia. Their children are six living, two deceased, born: Mildred J., August 16, 1848; William F., July 7, 1852; John H., July 1, 1856; Margaret E., December 29, 1858; Sarah E., April 26, 1861, died March 16, 1864; Mary still-born August 26, 1866; Ulysses G., June 6, 1868; Virginia F., January 12, 1870. The two youngest are at home, and the four oldest are living near their parents in homes of their own. Henry and Margaret (Smith) Newcomer, both born in Rockland county, Virginia, were the parents of Virginia, wife of Mr. Copenhaver. Her father is no longer living, her mother residing in this county, near Copenhaver Mills. Mr. Copenhaver is a well-informed and accurate surveyor. When he came to this county he found a wilderness of forest in every direction. He has cleared, fenced and put under cultivation the farm of 200 acres he now owns. He introduced the raising of Blue Grass and wheat on Coopers creek. He has been ten years justice of peace in his district, member of the Elk board of education eight years, his first term having been served after the adoption of the free school system, when the school houses were being built. His postoffice address is Copenhavers Mills, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

GEORGE J. CREEK — is a farmer and lumberman of Elk district, Kanawha county, West Virginia. He has been profitably engaged in the lumber business for a number of years, and his farm is one of the first settled upon in Elk district. It was first put under cultivation by Michael Newhouse, about 1783, and is now, under the intelligent and unremitting care of Mr. Creed, renewing its vigor and proving first-class agricultural land. George J. Creed was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1859, a son of George H. and Eve R. (Rishael) Creed. His parents were natives of Germany, and his mother died in December, 1880. His father makes his home with him, and it is one of the highest pleasures of the son’s life to minister to his wants. In 1868, George J. Creed took up his residence in Elk district, and in this county, March 3, 1835; Lucinda Young, February 8, 1838, died July 13, 1882. In this county their marriage vows were recorded, at Mill Creek, the bride’s residence. His parents were Joseph M. and Elizabeth Elswick, living at the mouth of Blue creek, Kanawha county, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter born in Kanawha county. William, now deceased, and Nancy J. Young, living with John W. Elswick, were the parents of Lucinda Young. Her father died at the residence of his son, Alexander, in Elk district, February 16, 1883. John W. Elswick has always been a public spirited citizen of his native county, and in the matter of public schools and free education has occupied a foremost position among advanced thinkers. He was early the ardent advocate of the present system of free schools, and was one of the first teachers under the system. As a teacher, industrious, prompt, kind and devoted, he has been for seventeen consecutive winters engaged in the work of this most noble profession, and always eminently successful. In the summers he devoted his attention to the cultivation of his excellent farm on Creek. He joined the Missionary Baptist Church under the pastorate of Rev. William Gilbert. He was for some time constable of Elk district, several years justice of the peace, treasurer of the district, and president of the board of education. He has been postmaster a number of years, notary public many years, and twice served as deputy sheriff, which position he is now filling. His family record is: Julia A. P., born October 8, 1860, died November 11, 1881; Sarah
E., March 18, 1863, died April 20, 1863; William M., March 13, 1864; Jennings, December 14, 1867; John W., April 18, 1869; James M., January 4, 1872; Thomas W., May 25, 1874; Perry L., January 3, 1876; George H., August 8, 1878 – all the living children are at home. John W. Elswick may be addressed at Graham Mines, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

PERRY GATEWOOD — son of William and Catharine Gatewood, was born in Amherst county, Virginia, January 17, 1821, and his father was a native of the same county. In 1832 or 1833, with his parents, he took up his residence in Kanawha county, joining in wedlock Sarah Slack, on the 14th of August, 1845. James and Kesia Slack were the parents of Sarah, wife of Mr. Gatewood, and she was born in Kanawha county, September 21, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Gatewood are the parents of: Almira C., born May 24, 1846, died January 9, 1871; James M., October 18, 1848; John W. and George W., September 1, 1850; Perry A., December 19, 1852, lives on Little Sandy, Kanawha county; Sarah J., August 4, 1855, died August 14, 1866; Marcus M., October 29, 1860; Mary A., February 6, 1863 and Bettie A., June 4, 1868—the last three live at home. One son is a physician and surgeon at Copenhavers Mills, entering upon an increasing practice as the months go by, and eminently qualified, by nature and by study, to follow the noble profession he has chosen. Another son is a distinguished builder and contractor in Charleston. Perry Gatewood was a member of the 13th West Virginia Infantry, in which he enlisted August 15, 1862. He was first a sergeant, and was promoted to hospital steward. In the latter position he was able to be of great service to the sufferers who came under his care, and who remember him, many of them, with gratitude to this day. Mr. Gatewood is a carpenter, contractor and farmer, and should be addressed at Copenhavers Mills, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

REV. SAMUEL W. GIBSON — son of Robert H. and Mary (Spotts) Gibson, was born September 15, 1822, in Lewisburg, county seat of Greenbrier county, West Virginia. His father was born near White Sulphur Springs, that county, October 13, 1792, and his mother was born in Lewisburg, January 25, 1798. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church. His mother died near Lewisburg, March 27, 1850, and left a bright record behind as of one who was fitted to enter a land of rest. His father is still living near Lewisburg. His wife's father died in November, 1859. In March, 1851, in Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio, the subject of this sketch was joined in wedlock with Sarah F., daughter of John and Lydia (Thomas) Coffman. She was born near Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, April 2, 1834. In 1854, with only seventy-five cents in money, and owing eleven dollars, Mr. Gibson came to Roane county; in 1864 he came to Kanawha county, where he now owns four farms of 600 acres, worth $8,000. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are the parents of: D. S., born August 10, 1852, lives on Davis creek, this county; Mary F., November 20, 1855, died in December following; Lucy A., April 26, 1857, lives near home; John H., June 16, 1859; S. M., January 26, 1862; Sarah E., November 16, 1865; Alpha S., March 31, 1868. Mr. Gibson was in the Spencer (Roane county) engagement, war of 1861, which lasted seven days, until relieved by the 4th Virginia under General Lightburn. He was wounded by the notorious Perry Connally, near Walton, September 9, 1861, and from the wound lost nearly the whole of his under-jaw. He was commissioner of revenue, 1862-63, Roane county; secretary of board of education, this county and district, 1864-6; registrar Elk district for two years. In 1845 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was many years class-leader and exhortor, but for conscientious scruples concerning baptism withdrew and joined the Missionary Baptists in 1869. In 1870 he was ordained an elder in the church, and is an orthodox and forcible preacher. He has for more than thirty years been connected with the public schools of Greenbrier, Kanawha and Roane counties in the capacity of teacher. His address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM GRAHAM — is a native of Ireland, born March 2, 1805, a son of Thomas, a native of Scotland, and
Ellen (Bushfield) Graham, born in Ireland. His wife was Mary Ann, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Peacock, and she was born in England, of which country both her parents were natives, the date of her birth March 2, 1825. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Graham was consummated in Charleston, Kanawha county, April 10, 1849, and their children are recorded: Christopher B., born May 9, 1850; Mary Ellen, January 13, 1852; Matthew P., April 6, 1854, died March 8, 1862; Elizabeth H., June 24, 1856; Isabella B., October 5, 1858; Thomas P., March 24, 1861; Jane Ann, July 11, 1864. The oldest son is a pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, West Virginia Conference, and is now stationed at Hamlin, Lincoln county, where he is doing good service for his Master. The other living children are all at home, and two of the daughters are successfully following the profession of teaching. Mrs. Graham joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in England, but after coming to America attached herself to the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Graham has had membership since 1833, and both have led exemplary lives. She departed this life, December 27, 1878, mourned of all who knew her. Mr. Graham has been twelve years postmaster. He has been largely connected with the salt—making interests of Kanawha county, is an extensive coal dealer, and receives his mail at Graham Mines, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN GUNTER — coal dealer and farmer in Elk district, Kanawha county, was born in Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia, May 20, 1815, and when he was two years old his parents, William and Martha (Cartwright) Gunter, came to this county to make their home. His father, born in Louisa county, Virginia, died in Kanawha county February 4, 1849, and his mother, born in Amherst county, Virginia, died in this county in May, 1863. Mr. Gunter has always been a hard-working and excellent business man, and possesses the competency that awaits such efforts. On his farm he has an excellent coal bank, producing the “Peacock coal,” so justly popular in the Kanawha valley. Mr. Gunter has been three times married and the father of twenty children. His first wife, Roxcellena Slack, died March 30, 1854. Their children were: James M., born in 1838, died same year; Maria, 1839, died same year; Mary J., March 28, 1841; Sarah J., December 3, 1843, lives near Lewisburg; John W., October 13, 1846, lives on Little Sandy; William A., February 1, 1849; Roxcellena, June 15, 1851; George, March 8, 1853 — these three live near home. The second wife of Mr. Gunter, who was Lucinda Parcell, and died February 26, 1870, was the mother of: Benjamin F., born January 13, 1856, died August 13th following; Thomas H., October 12, 1857; Chas. L. May 23, 1860; Robert F., January 17, 1863; Ulysses, January 13, 1865; Henry F., March 22, 1867, died January 22, 1870. The last child of Lucinda Gunter died in infancy. The living children of this marriage are all residing near home. In this district, July 5, 1870, John Gunter wedded Catherine, daughter of Christopher and Mary Ann (Fry) Seafler. Their children were: Albert, born January 23, 1872, died February 24, 1872; Jessie C., born January 5, 1873; Elvira, August 27, 1875; Jacob, December 14, 1877; Isaac A., December 23, 1879. The living children are all at home. The parents of Mrs. Catherine Gunter were born in Wurttemburg, Germany, her father in 1796, and her mother in 1808. They came to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1832 and her mother died in November, 1851, her father in December, 1865, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. The postoffice address of John Gunter is Graham Mines, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN H. HIGH — was born in Kanawha county, near Sissonville, March 9, 1848, and was married near the place of his birth, April 21, 1872, Caroline Olive joining her life with his. Their children, all at home, are four: Greenbury, born March 29, 1873; Malinda E., December 8, 1875; Martha, January 12, 1879; Charles G., October 22, 1881. Caroline, wife of Mr. High, was born on Cooper creek, January 21, 1850, a daughter of James and Malinda (Jones) Olive. Her father is deceased, her mother living near Sissonville. Edwin and Martha (Slack) High were the parents of John H., the former
born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1817, and the latter born May 31, 1815. Edwin High voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, which was the first Republican vote cast in Kanawha county, and was thrown out. He was made a prisoner by Gen. Wise in 1861, and forced to march to Salem, Virginia, although in very poor health at the time, and his death ultimately resulted in consequence of his exposure and unfitness for the march. John Slack, paternal grandfather of John H., was a foremost citizen of Elk district in its pioneer days. He was a school teacher, a local preacher, and probably the first magistrate of Elk district. John H. High was a member of the Captain Turner Company of State Guards during the war of 1861. He owns a good farm on Cooper creek and for seventeen years has been a teacher of the free schools in the county. He has taught several terms in the same sub-district, and has never taught in a place where he could not have another school. For fifteen years he has been a notary public. His postoffice address is Copenhageners Mills, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN T. JARRETT — is a son of Eli and Nancy (Newhouse) Jarrett, who were natives of Kanawha county, and in this county he was born, October 25, 1850. At Copenhageners Mills, this county, November 18, 1874, he was joined in wedlock with Cynthia E., daughter of J. S. and Keziah (Slack) Copenhagener. She was born in Kanawha county, November 25, 1853, and this county witnessed the nativity of her parents. Harrison Jarrett, brother of John T., enlisted in the Federal army soon after the opening of hostilities between the States, and served in the West Virginia Infantry, participating in many hard-fought battles, until the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. John T. Jarrett are the parents of: Elvin, born October 4, 1876; Lawrence, February 1, 1879; Erna, December 5, 1880; Forest, December 6, 1882. John T. Jarrett is successfully conducting a large mercantile trade, and has recently purchased a good farm of about 112 acres, near his store. Since December 21, 1882, he has also held the office of postmaster, Jarrett P. O., Kanawha county, West Virginia.

OWEN V. JARRETT — is one of the farming residents of Elk district, Kanawha county, West Virginia, and in this county and district was born May 30, 1820, a son of Owen and Elizabeth Jarrett, both now deceased. His ancestors were among the earliest and most prominent settlers of this district, braving all frontier dangers in its settlement, and he has always been prominently identified with its interests. He has been district supervisor, and twice member of the board of education, an office whose duties he now faithfully discharges. The present excellent school-houses of Elk district were built under the management of a board of which he was a member, and the present board is conducting school business in a superior and economical manner. For forty-one years Mr. Jarrett has been a consistent, exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, steward and class-leader, and devoted to his church. His first wife was Eliza Atkinson, and their children were: John H., born June 26, 1843; Lucinda A., April 9, 1845; Mary F., November 17, 1846; Samantha A., May 28, 1848; died July 15, 1854; David R., November 1, 1849; Lewis A., August 23, 1851; James O., May 31, 1853; died July 6, 1853. John H. was a soldier of the entire 1861 war, in Company H, 4th West Virginia Infantry serving in West Virginia, then under Grant in all the marches and battles of Tennessee and Arkansas, then with Sherman through Tennessee and Georgia. Owen V. Jarrett's second marriage was consummated at Queens Schools, January 12, 1854, and his wife is Mary V., daughter of John P. and Christena Hart. She was born in Charleston, November 14, 1821, and her parents are no longer living. Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett have three children: Vernon, born August 2, 1855; Stanton, May 13, 1859; Grant, April 7, 1865. Mr. Jarrett's postoffice address is Jarrett, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

FREDERICK LORY — is a native of Switzerland, born February 8, 1848. He was brought from Switzerland to Monroe county, Ohio, when only four years of age. In that State and county he lived for twenty-four years, and then came to West Virginia, remaining
four years in Wetzel county, and then taking up his residence in Kanawha county, which has now been his home for four years. When he came to Kanawha he had only forty-five dollars in the world, and by actual trial could not get ten dollars credit in all Charleston. He could now obtain thousands, did he desire it. He now has a good farm, well under cultivation, a comfortable home, a fine young orchard of choice fruit, and a first-class saw mill, and $6,000 is a moderate estimate of his financial worth. John and Elizabeth (Halderman) Lory were his parents. His father died in 1849, and his mother was killed in Monroe county, Ohio, August 5, 1873, being thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse. In Monroe county, Ohio, March 10, 1873, were recorded the marriage vows of Frederick Lory and Annie Whitmore, and in the home they have established are four children: Frederick, born February 5, 1874; Albert, June 2, 1875; Edward, February 28, 1878; Christopher, October 6, 1881. John and Fannie (Jacob) Whitmore are the parents of Mrs. Lory; both were born in Switzerland, and in that country her birth occurred, December 7, 1849. Her parents died in Switzerland, her mother in 1856, and her father in January, 1866. The postoffice address of Frederick Lory is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

G. B. MELTON — born in Roanoke county, Virginia, October 16, 1816, has been a resident of Kanawha county since 1837. In this county, March 30, 1839, he was joined in wedlock with Hannah Molz, who was born in Kanawha county, January 18, 1822. He was a son of Amelia Melton; his mother has been making her home in Kanawha county since 1853. His wife was a daughter of Edward and Martha Molz, who were born in the Shenandoah valley, and were among the most prominent of the early settlers of Elk district, this county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Melton are acceptable and useful members of the Missionary Baptist Church, with which they have been long connected. Mr. Melton was a supervisor of Elk district when the new Constitution was adopted, by which he was legislated out of office. By untiring economy and industry he has become one of the wealthiest men of Elk district, and owns a splendid farm on Elk river, three miles from Charleston. He has been also largely engaged in lumbering, and may be addressed at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

G. G. REYNOLDS — is a son of John T. and Mary H. (Given) Reynolds, who were among the earliest settlers in Elk district, and are still reckoned among its most esteemed residents. His father was born November 22, 1813, in Lewis county, now part of West Virginia. He had three brothers, Archibald P., Presley V. and John P. Reynolds, who were valiant soldiers of the Federal government in the 1861 war. The two first-named were members of the 4th West Virginia Infantry, whose record is so often given in these pages. In 1869 President Grant appointed Archibald P. mail agent at Cumberland City, Maryland, and he satisfactorily served in that position until 1882. G. G. Reynolds was born in this county, near Jarretts Ford, October 6, 1857, and he was married near Graham Mines, May 26, 1880. On that date, Lenora Slack, born in this county, June 18, 1860, became his wife, and they have one little daughter, Florence H., born April 2, 1881. G. G. Reynolds combines the professions of surveyor and teacher with the labors of farm life, and is successful in all he undertakes. He is a careful, accurate, practical surveyor, a strict, kind and industrious teacher whom pupils love and parents trust, and one of the promising young men of the day. His postoffice address is Graham Mines, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN G. SHIRKEY — son of David Shirkey, born December 1, 1793, in Monroe county, and Mary Shirkey, born June 17, 1806, in Kanawha county, was born in this county January 29, 1832. His parents were among the most prominent settlers of Poca district, this county. At Prairie City, Illinois, June 24, 1857, John G. Shirkey wedded Martha J. Matheny, who was born in Kanawha county, May 29, 1838. She was a daughter of John C. Matheny, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, June 1,
1809. Her mother was born in Kanawha county, May 25, 1814. One brother of Mrs. Shirkey, David Matheny, was a soldier of the civil war, a member of Company F, 55th Illinois Infantry, and he served under Sherman from 1861 until severely wounded at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Shirkey are the parents of: Wilbur F., born May 15, 1858, is teaching at Ellison, Illinois; David M., January 14, 1860, is teaching in West Virginia, and makes his home with his parents; Sherman, November 4, 1864, lives at home; Maggie, September 5, 1869, died April 7, 1878; Susan A., April 17, 1873, lives at home. The two elder sons, who are teaching as recorded, are promising young men, giving perfect satisfaction in their chosen calling, and universally respected. The subject of this sketch is also a teacher as well as a farmer. He was always an ardent friend of public schools, was the first teacher under the system in this district, and has missed teaching but one winter term since 1865. He is in the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined at Sissonville, in 1867. Graham Mines, Kanawha county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

BENJAMIN SLACK — was born in Elk district, Kanawha county, in 1819, a son of John Slack, born in Pennsylvania, and Comfort (Samuels) Slack, born in Maryland, and both now deceased. John Slack came to Elk district among its earliest settlers, and was here married March 4, 1800. He was probably the first justice of the peace of Elk district, as he held that office in 1802. He was a local preacher of the Methodist church, an accommodating neighbor, kind father, affectionate husband, Christian gentleman and useful citizen, having the good-will of all who knew him. He is said to have guided the boy preacher, Henry B. Bascomb, from his home on Elk river to deliver his eloquent first sermon in Charleston. Benjamin Slack was first married to Martha A. Phillips, and their children were: William Pitt, born April 13, 1852; Chloe, April 26, 1854; Robert G., September 21, 1858; Edgar L., November 18, 1860; Lucius C., November 12, 1867. Two of these sons are successful teachers. In Elk district in 1871, Benjamin Slack and Elvira, daughter of James and Caroline Martin, were united in marriage, and they have one son, Benjamin L., born January 8, 1873. Elvira, wife of Mr. Slack, was born in 1845, and has lost both her parents by death. Mr. Slack joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1839, has ever since been a useful and acceptable member, and has been recording steward, class-leader, and exhorter. He is a farmer by occupation and has served four years as supervisor, justice of the peace six years, deputy sheriff eight years, and is now and has been for twenty years a notary public. His address is Graham Mines, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL W. SMITH — was born in Charleston, Kanawha county, October 17, 1855, a son of Henry F. and Sarah A. Smith, who in the year preceding his birth came to this county from Monroe county, then in Virginia. Both died in this county. The Rev. E. W. Ryan of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Charleston, Kanawha county spoke the words joining in one of the lives of Samuel W. Smith and Eunice A. Saunders, January 3, 1877. On the 4th of January, 1883, under his pastorate, both were received into the membership of the Methodist Church in Elk district. The wife of Mr. Smith is a daughter of well-known residents of this county, Lewis A. and Mary A. Saunders. Her mother was born in this county, and her father was a native of Bedford county, Virginia. In the home of Mr. and Mrs. Smith are four children, born to them on the following dates: Ira Allen, October 1, 1877; Irma May, May 17, 1881; Charles Wesley, January 30, 1881; Elbert, February 11, 1883. George, brother of Samuel W. Smith, was a soldier of the 1861 war, serving in Company A, 13th West Virginia Infantry, participating in all the battles, marches and hardships of that regiment, re-enlisting as a veteran receiving honorable discharge at close of the war. Samuel W. Smith served some months on the police force of Charleston, and was four and one-half years employed on the Charleston steam ferry-boat, and gave efficient service and satisfaction in both employments. He is at present foreman on the Rummel farm, near Jarrets Ford, and is indefatigable and judicious.
CHARLES W. YOUNG — son of Charles F. and Sarah Young, was born in Kanawha county, September 8, 1809. In this county he wedded Elizabeth Given, who was born in Bath county, Virginia, August 21, 1813, a daughter of George and Margaret Given, both now deceased. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Young was solemnized near Jarretts Ford, September 13, 1832, and its fruit was twelve children, namely: Margaret J., born August 6, 1833, died March 25, 1866; Elizabeth S., December 4, 1835, lives near home; Matilda, November 1, 1837, lives on Coopers creek; Samuel M., December 22, 1839, lives on Aarons fork of Little Sandy; Archibald P., January 2, 1842, lives on Millcreek; Marietta, February 5, 1844, lives on Coon Skin branch; Harriet Ann, February 25, 1846; Caroline, April 9, 1848; Allen P., April 25, 1850; Emily F., July 6, 1853; Roxy S., December 26, 1855; Charles E., November 31, 1838 — these six last-named living at or near home. When Mr. Young's parents, who are now deceased, came among the earliest settlers to this district, they had nothing but an extended wilderness about them in every direction, with wild beasts for their daily visitors and to disturb their slumbers at night. Charles F. Young established and maintained a reputation as the best marksman on Elk river, and his game was deer, bears, catamounts, panthers, wild cats and wolves. Charles W. Young shot his first deer when only eight years old, and was himself a noted hunter, the most successful of his day. He yearly killed from 25 to 30 deer for twenty years, and 5 to 10 bears per year, with other game in proportion. Samuel M. and Archibald P. Young served the Confederate army as members of the celebrated Swan's Sharp-shooters. Mr. and Mrs. Young have been in the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) for forty years, and of their children three are in the same membership. For the many busy years of his business life, Charles W. Young was a farmer and miller. Those of his family living at home receive their mail at Graham Mines, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

BIG SANDY DISTRICT.

FRANKLIN GREER BURDITT — son of David C. and Susan (Burnes) Burditt, was born near Meadow river, Fayette county, now West Virginia, September 14, 1856, and in 1876 cast his fortunes in with the people of Kanawha county. He lives on a farm in Big Sandy district, with his parents, near Elk river, and nineteen miles from its mouth, and is cultivating its soil in connection with the professional duties of a school teacher, and the work of practical surveying, in which he has been engaged for the past four years. His address is Clendenin, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

REV. WILLIAM LEWIS BURDITT — was born August 6, 1854, in Fayette, now a county of West Virginia. In 1862 he went to Jackson county. He became a convert according to the faith of the Baptist church, December 14, 1873, and joined the church, receiving baptism at the hands of Rev. Harvey Cofer, of the Baptist Church, in August, 1874. He cast his fortunes in with the people of Kanawha county on the 1st of February, 1874, and was licensed to preach August 26, 1875, and ordained elder July 26, 1877, by the call of the Mt. Pisgah Church. His first pastoral work was performed with the Blue Creek and Poca Fork Church, and he first administered baptism in Elk river to four young ladies, in September, 1877. He is also engaged in the labors of a teacher in the public schools of the county. As a teacher he is kind, energetic and well-informed; as a minister he is clear, earnest, forcible, sound and devoted. In all things he strives to do the right, and to be of use in his day and place. William L. Burditt is a son of David Clarkson Burditt, born at Sinks Grove, Monroe county, Virginia, June 29, 1824, who came with his wife to Kanawha county, in March, 1876. His wife, the mother of William L., was Susan Burnes, born in Union, Monroe county, March 25, 1826. William Henry and Nancy
Mothes, both natives of Kanawha county, were the parents of Rebecca Jane, who was born in this county, August 28, 1859. At her father’s residence, November 20, 1879, she became the wife of Rev. W. L. Burditt, and they have two children: Arthur, born August 24, 1880; Hattie, January 5, 1882. The postoffice address of the Rev. Mr. Burditt is Clendenin, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH MADISON COBB —was born and has passed his life to the present date on the “Old Cobb Homestead,” where his grandfather, Dr. William Cobb, the pioneer doctor of the Kanawha valley, died in 1829. Joseph M. Cobb was born January 14, 1828, a son of William Cobb, who died January 5, 1877, and Elizabeth (Smith) Cobb. He married Mrs. Martha Jane (Godby) Bevell, who was born in Pulaski county, Virginia, October 11, 1843, a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Elkins) Godby, who died in the county of her birth. This marriage was consummated in Kanawha county, May 27, 1871, and of it two children were born: Ulizzie Grant, June 19, 1872, and Ulysses Lincoln, December 17, 1873. The younger child died in infancy. During the war between the States, Joseph M. Cobb was a soldier of the Federal army from January 11, 1863, until February 20, 1865, serving in the 13th West Virginia Infantry. In Big Sandy district, where his farm lies, he has filled several offices of local importance, such as constable, trustee of public schools, etc., etc. His postoffice address is Clendenin, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

PETER DARNEL —was a son of Peter and Lydia (Thornton) Damel, who lived in Marshall county, then in Virginia, where the subject of this sketch was born, October 11, 1816. His father died in 1832, and his mother in 1863. His mother’s father, Robert Thornton, received the original grant to the land on which the city of Parkersburg now stands. Near Clendenin, Kanawha county, July 12, 1837, Peter Darnel was united in marriage with Penelope Cox, who was born in Grayson county, Virginia, August 10, 1818. Her parents afterwards lived in Carroll county, Virginia, and were James and Elizabeth (Richardson) Cox. The genealogical record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Darnel is: Artemesia, born May 2, 1838, died in 1863; Isabella, born November 8, 1840, died in 1854; Ozella, July 16, 1842, lives at West Columbia, Mason county, this State; Arthur W., October 9, 1844, lives in Kanawha county; Caroline, January 13, 1846, died in 1847; America S., January 13, 1849, died in 1875; Mary L., May 19, 1852, lives in Kanawha county; Judge, October 19, 1854, died the same year; Lydia M., March 19, 1856, died in 1882; William, August 19, 1859, died in 1861. Peter Darnel was captain of Company I, 13th West Virginia Infantry, from September 9, 1863, till close of the war. With his company he was in several engagements in the Virginia valley, and they were on the Lynchburg raid. He has held several offices in Big Sandy district, and in 1866 he represented Mason county in the State legislature. He is a millwright by trade, and has built and repaired thirty-six mills since 1835. He is now living on Big Sandy creek, with his postoffice at Clendenin, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN H. DAVIS —was born and wedded in Kanawha county, and is well known here as one of the substantial citizens of Clendenin. His birth was on the 25th of October, 1840, and he was a son of Edwin R. and Mary Virginia (Hart) Davis, who made their home in this county about three years before his birth. His marriage was consummated January 17, 1862, Mary Young becoming his wife on that date, and in December of that year he entered the Federal army as a volunteer of Company I, 13th West Virginia Infantry. He was chosen orderly sergeant, then promoted to second lieutenant, in which rank he served, participating in all the battles of his regiment until mustered out, June 22, 1865. His wife was born in Kanawha county, January 5, 1838, and was a daughter of Lewis and Mary (Samples) Young, both of whom were natives of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of: John W., born October 26, 1862; Edwin B., July 29, 1866; Russell W., February 21, 1868; Grace R., October 18, 1872; James F., November 10, 1874; Mary E., May 21,
1878; Bira M., October 24, 1880. For three years Mr. Davis was postmaster at Clendenin, 1879-81. He is engaged in business in this place, his card reading: J. H. Davis, dealer in lumber, dry goods and general merchandise, Clendenin, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL JAMES — born in Big Sandy district, Kanawha county, June 3, 1836, in this district and county, in 1867, became the husband of Sarah A. Price, and their children's births are thus recorded: Martha, born April 18, 1868; Chloe, July 3, 1870; John E., February 25, 1873; Minnie M., April 8, 1875; Henry Walter, May 20, 1878; Rebecca F., January 4, 1881. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. James were born in Kanawha county. His father, Henry M. James, died October 30, 1879, and his mother whose maiden name was Rebecca Young, died in May, 1877. John and Levina (Drake) Price were the parents of Sarah A. Price, and she was born in Big Sandy district, May 28, 1846. Her father died October 15, 1854, and the death of her mother was on the 19th of December, 1851. During the 1861 war, Samuel James served as a volunteer in the Federal army, enlisting September 13, 1862, in Company E, 13th West Virginia Infantry, and taking part in all the engagements of that regiment until honorably discharged at the close of the war, June 25, 1865. He is cultivating the farm on which his life has been passed, and which lies at the mouth of Jordan creek, eighteen miles from Charleston. He receives his mail at Clendenin, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM W. RILEY — was a son of Jesse C. and Hannah E. (Ellsworth) Riley. His father came from Lewis county in 1830 and settled on Big Sandy, then a dense forest, and cleared a farm and raised a family of twelve children, of whom all those now living make their home in Kanawha county. Jesse C. Riley died May 6, 1877, his wife dying April 22, 1870. The subject of this sketch was born near Clendenin, Kanawha county, February 4, 1841, and he was joined in wedlock with Caroline Matheny at her residence in this county, August 16, 1868. She was a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Price) Matheny, and was born and married near the mouth of Blue creek, Kanawha county. Her birth was on the 11th of October, 1841. Her father, who came from Ohio to this county in 1830, died June 3, 1867, and her mother, who was born in this county, died November 28, 1874. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Riley was blessed with four children, of whom three are living with them and one is deceased. These children were born: Jesse Walter E., November 24, 1869; John Vincent, November 1, 1875; William Wesley, twin of John Vincent, died December 6, 1875; James Ward, February 17, 1877. William Riley and two of his brothers, John V. and Elijah E., served in the Union army during the civil war. John V. was killed near Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, in November, 1864, by Mosby's men. William W. was in Company A, 18th West Virginia Infantry, and was in all but one of the many battles of that regiment. He is proprietor of Riley mills, and owns five buildings in the village of Chilton, and is also dealer in dry goods and general merchandise, Clendenin, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

DANIEL B. SNYDER — born December 8, 1817, in Ohio county, near the present site of the city of Wheeling, was brought to Kanawha county before he was a year old by his parents, John and Elizabeth (Booher) Snyder, parents of Emeline Brawley, who was born in Kanawha county, December 17, 1832, and in this county became the wife of Daniel B. Snyder on the 27th of January, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are the parents of eleven children, all living at this date, who were born: William H., December 27, 1848; Milton R., April 19, 1852; Catherine, May 16, 1854; John F., January 5, 1857; Emeline, November 19, 1860; Frances A., May 17, 1863; Henry B., December 24, 1865; Mary J., September 14, 1867; Phillip, May 20, 1870; Josephine, May 29, 1872; Elizabeth, April 23, 1874. Mr. Snyder remembers distinctly when there was little cleared land on Elk river, and wild game abounded. With a hunting knife he killed a bear that weighed 350 pounds after all the bones were taken out. The first wife of Daniel B. Snyder
was Mary Brawley, whom he married in 1846, and who lived only one year after their marriage. She was the mother of one child, Milton R., who died in 1847. Mr. Snyder is the proprietor of the grist and saw mill at Queen Shoals. It has one run of stone, and an old-fashioned sash saw, with a flutter wheel. He has run this mill for more than twenty years. His postoffice address is Queen Shoals, Clay county, West Virginia.

Nathaniel Burrell Swaar—farmer and lumberman of Big Sandy district, Kanawha county, West Virginia, was born in this county, near Brownstown, March 9, 1828. He married in this county, Sophia Young becoming his wife on the 25th of May, 1853, and their children are recorded: Josephine B., born August 11, 1854, married James Young, November 25, 1876, and they live at Queen Shoals, Clay county; James H., born February 5, 1856, died September 20, 1863; Jacob B., born April 21, 1861, died September 26, 1863; Maud C., born March 13, 1864; Nancy E., March 5, 1866; Martha O., December 7, 1868; Eliza Q., May 22, 1871, died April 20, 1875; Emma H., April 8, 1873; Sophia G., March 11, 1878. Sophia, wife of Mr. Swaar, was born in Kanawha county, November 11, 1832, and was a daughter of Lewis and Mary (Samples) Young. Jacob and Nancy (Porter) Swaar, father and mother of Nathan B., passed their married life in Kanawha county, Jacob Swaar coming here from Pennsylvania in 1810. Nathan B. Swaar has held many district offices in Big Sandy district, among the rest has been for sixteen years district magistrate, an office he continues to fill satisfactorily. He receives his mail at Clendenin, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

John Milton Young—owns and carries on a rich farm in Big Sandy district, Kanawha county, lying along Elk river, three miles above the mouth of Blue creek, and is also extensively engaged in the lumber business. He was born and wedded in Kanawha county, the first event occurring August 11, 1841, and his marriage on the 5th of October, 1865. His parents were Samuel and Rachel (Drake) Young, both born in Kanawha county, and his wife is Eliza S., daughter of John and Margaret (Young) Kennedy. She was born in this county, March 28, 1846, and the children of her union with Mr. Young were born: Mary Alice, October 13, 1866; Sarah Elizabeth, December 18, 1868; Letha Ann, December 31, 1870, died January 14, 1879; Ezra K., November 6, 1872; Aaron D., December 12, 1874; Robert N., March 21, 1877; Ruth B., September 22, 1879, died August 1, 1882; John M., April 6, 1882. Joseph M. Young served in the Federal army, war of 1861, enlisting August 8, 1861, in Company H, 4th Virginia Infantry, took part in sixteen engagements, was wounded at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863, and honorably discharged July 16, 1865. His postoffice address is Clendenin, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

Jefferson District.

Leroy A. Beckwith—is the president of the St. Albans & Boone County Railroad, and a merchant of St. Albans. He has been engaged in a general mercantile business in Kanawha county, since 1877, previous to which time he made his home in Jackson county, West Virginia. Ravenswood, Jackson county, was the place of his nativity, and he was born January 18, 1850. Barnes Beckwith, who died June 11, 1864, was his father, and his mother, still living in Jackson county, is Elizabeth (Lloyd) Beckwith. At Charleston, Kanawha county, January 17, 1877, Leroy A. Beckwith and Nannie F. Jarret were united in marriage. She was born in this county, October 2, 1853, and her parents, natives of this county, were William and Mary (Atkinson) Jarret. Her mother died April 18, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith have three daughters: Evalena, born November 18, 1878; Nora, March 5, 1880; Martha Lee, October 24, 1882. Their first child was Lillie, born October 16, 1877, who lived only two days. Leroy A. Beckwith was a delegate to the Greenbackers National Convention at Chicago, when J. B. Weaver was nominated for president. His postoffice address is St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.
MITCHEL C. CLAY — was born in Giles county, Virginia, October 8, 1822, married in Boone county, January 24, 1850, and resided there until, in March, 1862, he made his residence in Kanawha county. His wife was born in Boone county, June 6, 1826, and was Amanda, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Ballard) Workman, who are no longer living. John T. and Phebe (French) Clay, parents of Mitchel C., came to Kanawha county in 1855. The former died June 24, 1859, and the latter August 28, 1878. From 1846 to 1850, Mitchel C. Clay was captain of the State militia, and in Boone county he was commissioner of revenue four years, and justice of the peace four years in Kanawha county. He was commissioner of revenue for Kanawha county, an equal number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Clay have had no children, but have an adopted daughter, Letha May, born in October, 1877. The ancestors of Mitchel C. Clay were involved in the Clay massacre in the pioneer days of Giles county. Bartley Clay, a great uncle, was shot from behind by Indians, while he was making fence rails, and his sister, Tabbie, who was at the same time engaged in some washing at a branch stream near by, was seized by the same party, who hoped to make her prisoner. She struggled so successfully as to get loose several times from the Indian holding her, and to throw his knife a couple of rods away, when he dragged her to it, and stabbed her to death. Ezekiel Clay they made prisoner and tied to a tree, and he, when unwatched, gnawed his bonds and escaped, but was again captured and tied to a sapling, and slowly roasted to death in a fire made of pine knots. Shortly after, the Indians stole a lot of horses, and started for the Kanawha valley, to which they were pursued by a party, among whom was Mitchel Clay, grandfather of Mitchel C. The Indians separated and their pursuers did the same, Mitchel Clay, with two others, Capt. Matt Farley and Capt. McClarity, pursuing three Indians to the mouth of Pond fork, where each white man killed his Indian. Mr. Clay shot the Indian he killed, but had to strike him nine blows with a tomahawk before life was extinct. Mitchel C. Clay is prosperously engaged in a mercantile business at St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

HENRY CLAY CUNNINGHAM — was born in Kanawha county, at Charleston, May 15, 1842. His marriage was consummated in this county, at St. Albans, on New Years Day, 1866, Nannie J. Johnson becoming his wife, and their children were born: Ella E., February 20, 1867; Percy M., January 13, 1869; Eunice E., November 16, 1870, died February 5, 1874; Andrew L., September 11, 1872; Nannie S., December 9, 1875; Paul B., January 21, 1877; Leslie V., March 26, 1879; Edward E., November 26, 1880; Oley, December 9, 1882 — the eight living children are all at home. Nannie J., wife of Mr. Cunningham, was born in Fayette county, then part of Virginia, near Kanawha Falls, July 14, 1844, and was a daughter of Nelson and Elizabeth (Hughes) Johnson. Her father died in 1855. The father of Mr. Cunningham, Andrew Cunningham, was born in Kanawha county; his mother, whose name before marriage was Eliza Wilson, was born in this county, and died in 1855. Henry C. Cunningham was a Federal soldier of the civil war, enlisting August 1, 1861, in Company C, 8th West Virginia Infantry, and participating in all the hardships and battles of his regiment until honorably discharged August 1, 1865. He is a brick-mason by trade, resides in and should be addressed at St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

J. H. DAME — son of Samuel K. and Julia G. (Nalle) Dame, was born in Putnam, now a county of West Virginia, in the year 1854. He married in the county of his birth Jennie, daughter of Arkemadis and Elizabeth (Mines) Lakenan. Her birth also was in Putnam county. The children of her union with Mr. Dame are: A daughter, born in 1876, named Ora E., and one son, John W., born March 2, 1878. J. H. Dame is proprietor of a first-class saloon, and doing a large and profitable business in that line, at St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

REUBEN FARRAR — son of Thomas and Sarah (Nicholas) Farrar, and Helen Porterfield, daughter of Eli and Charity (Hale) Porterfield, were
united in marriage in Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia, January 29, 1880. His birth was in Charlottesville, county seat of Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1852, and his wife was born in Charleston, Kanawha county, in 1857. He learned the trade of a barber, and worked for many years in first-class shops, at the University of Virginia, Hale House at Charleston, White Sulphur Springs, etc., before setting up for himself in St. Albans. He also learned the trade of jeweler, and is carrying on a mercantile business in connection with his tonsorial establishment. In all the many things he has undertaken, he has established a reputation for efficiency and thoroughness. His wife went to Ohio at the age of nine years, and there received an education which qualified her for teaching. She has been a successful teacher in West Virginia for the past six years, and taught her last term in St. Albans. The union of Reuben and Helen (Porterfield) Farrar was one of hearts as well as hands, and with their combined industry and ability, a happy and prosperous future awaits the young couple. Their postoffice address is St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

COLLIN E. GRIFFITH— is a native of Kanawha county, born August 27, 1840, a son of Adam Griffith, now deceased, and Jennie (McCleod) Griffith, who died in Lincoln county, this State, March 26, 1883, aged about 90 years. In Kanawha county, at Spring Hill, May 25, 1870, Collin E. Griffith and Fannie Chandler were joined in wedlock, and from their union of hearts and hands a home has been established in which are now their four children, happy, healthy and intelligent, born: Dana M., May 23, 1871; Lalla, January 7, 1873; Collin Elwood, February 4, 1876; Frank, April 30, 1878. The wife of Mr. Griffith was born in Kanawha county in February, 1845, and her parents were Richard and Kittie (Morris) Chandler. Nine years ago Mr. Griffith engaged in a general mercantile business at St. Albans, and has had a large and well-deserved patronage at his place of business ever since. He has been town councilman for a number of years, and still holds the office. His success as a business man has been exceptional, though well merited by application and ability. He was a clerk on salary at the date of his marriage, and now, outside of his stock of goods, he has a property worth $4,000. His address and place of business are still at St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

M. B. HENDERSON—principal of the St. Albans graded schools, and student of law at St. Albans, has made his home among the people of this county since February, 1871, coming from Parkersburg, Wood county, this State. He was born in Tyler, then a county of Virginia, October 14, 1857, and his parents, Thomas William and Lydia (Ankrom) Henderson, came to Kanawha county in 1870. M. B. Henderson with C. E. Henderson kept a store in St. Albans, 1881-3; in the fall of 1882 M. B. conducted the graded school at St. Albans, as principal, and still continues in that position, and C. E. is employed at Marmett's wholesale and retail house at Raymond City, Putnam county, West Virginia. M. B. Henderson at this time (May, 1883,) is in nomination for the position of county superintendent of free schools. His studies will soon qualify him for admission to the practice of law, and he expects soon to establish himself in that profession in this county. His postoffice address is St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

THOMAS WILLIAM HENDERSON—was born June 14, 1822, in Wood county, then part of Virginia. He was a grandson of Alexander Henderson, who emigrated from Scotland to America about 1778, and settled at Dumfries, Prince William county, Virginia. In 1782 he entered a large tract of land on the Little Kanawha river, and about nine miles along the Ohio river, as well as several islands in these rivers. To James Henderson, his son and father of Thomas William, came an equitable share of this property, when it was divided, and on his death, in 1858, Thomas W. Henderson inherited Bend No. 5 on the Little Kanawha, which had been his father's homestead. The mother of Thomas W., Nancy Agnes (Holliday) Henderson, died in 1855. In Tyler county, October 1, 1850,
Thomas W. Henderson wedded Lydia, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Paden) Ankrom, both now deceased. She was born in Tyler county, on the 19th of June, 1821, and the Rev. T. T. Henderson joined her in wedlock with Thomas W. Henderson on the date just given. They have three living sons, and have buried two daughters. In 1864, Mr. Henderson sold his homestead, and in 1871, he came to Kanawha county. He was a justice of the peace during several years residence in Wirt county, and he was chancery commissioner for several years of the circuit court of Tyler county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were born: James V., October 13, 1856, lives at home, and is editor of the St. Albans Nonpareil; Morton B., October 15, 1857, lives at home; Charles E., March 18, 1859, lives in Raymond City, Putnam county, this State; Levena B., July 8, 1860, died February 26, 1875; Mary E., April 29, 1861, died December 27, 1862. M. B. Henderson is principal of the St. Albans graded school. The family address is St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

R. W. JONES — born in Kanawha county in 1842, was a son of George C. and Sarah Jones, and grandson of Charles C. Jones, who settled near the Kanawha Salines and engaged in farming among the first settlers of the valley, remaining in this county until his death. George C. was a regular machinist, and followed engineering most of his life, and was engineer on the first boat that run on the Kanawha river. He is no longer living. The subject of this sketch is also an engineer, which profession he has followed for fifteen years. Among the boats on which he run were the Arelia Wood, the Clifton, Pierrepont, Peytona, Mount Clare, Oil Valley, etc. Since that time he has been engaged in general merchandising, in which business he continues at the present and expects to remain. Through the years of the war between the States he was in constant service, under command of Gen. Averill and with the West Virginia Veterans, in many battles and passed through all unharmed. At Newport, Kentucky, March 29, 1871, were recorded the marriage vows of R. W. Jones and Susie R. Griffith. She was born in Madison county, Indiana, and is the daughter of Robert and Mary Griffith. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are three: Minnie P., born June 9, 1872; Fenton G., December 8, 1874; Guy O., June 23, 1881. They were the parents of one other daughter, Charlena E., who lived three months. R. W. Jones' postoffice address is St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

HOMER C. KOONTZ — was born October 17, 1861, in Nicholas county, now part of West Virginia, a son of Samuel and Rebecca A. (Rader) Koontz. His family have been long residents in Nicholas county, and he has a twin brother who is living now in Ohio. In Nicholas county, in 1865, was born Viola F., daughter of Andrew and Rebecca Neil, and she became the wife of Homer C. Koontz on the 30th of November, 1882. January 10, 1883, Homer C. Koontz took up his residence among the people of Kanawha county, entering into the employ of the Kanawha Barge Company, with whom he still remains. His address is St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

REV. JOHN WILLIS LEA — son of William and Mary Lea, was born in 1838, in Caswell county, North Carolina, in the village of Leasburg, named in honor of his grandfather, William Lea. The father of John W. was a merchant of Petersburg, Virginia, and there died in December, 1856; his mother was born in Caswell county, North Carolina. The wife of John Willis Lea is Margaret, daughter of Goodrich and Margaret (Hannicott) Durfey, and she was born in 1844, at Williamsburg, James City county, Virginia. Her father was a farmer of Williamsburg, her mother a native of Surry county, Virginia, and both her parents died in Williamsburg. In that city she was joined in wedlock with John Willis Lea, in August, 1862, while he was there a prisoner of war, on General Dix's parole. He was exchanged one week later, and returned to duty, leaving his bride at Williamsburg until the fortunes of war should permit their reunion. In the civil war, Mr. Lea followed the line of duty from his standpoint. He had been a cadet at West Point, 1857-61, and with the inauguration of hostilities he was commissioned by the governor
of North Carolina as captain in the 5th North Carolina State Troops, and served the remainder of that year, and in 1862. In 1863 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and in 1864 was commissioned colonel. He was in twenty-eight engagements, was once prisoner, had his horse killed under him, and was four times wounded: First at Williamsburg, charging Hancock's brigade, second, at Chancellorsville; third, at Spottsylvania, C. H.; fourth, at Winchester. He had command of Robert D. Johnston's North Carolina brigade, from Petersburg to Appomatox C. H., where he surrendered and signed the parole of officers of same. The war ended, he accepted its issues, and became "reconstructed." After the war he settled at Williamsburg, Virginia, and did a successful business in wood and lumber, 1865-9, until called to the ministry. He entered the Theological Seminary, Virginia, was a student 1869-72, and in the latter year began his ministry, at Wickliffe Church, Clarke county, Virginia, and Jefferson county, West Virginia. Since October, 1878, he has been in Kanawha county, as a missionary along the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and he has been established in the village of St. Albans since May, 1879. His present field is St. Albans, second and fourth Sundays, and Huntington, Cabell county, first and third Sundays. In 1874-5, he was the instrument of building St. John's Chapel, Jefferson county, in 1876, of improving the rector and church at Martinsburg, Berkeley county; in 1878, of building addition to and improving rector at St. Albans; in 1878-9, of building Calvary church, Coal Valley, this county; in 1883, of building Episcopal church at Huntington, at cost of $7,500. For generations the ancestors of John W. Lea have been honorable Christian men, and his grandfather gave five sons collegiate educations, and three became "ministers of the Word." John W. was raised in the Methodist faith by Christian parents, and for that reason among others is a decided Evangelical, but he is a decided Churchman, as well. He hopes to live and die in that faith and leave it to his children as their precious heritage. His children were born: William Meade, 1868; Maggie Estella, 1876; John Willis, 1879; Ernest Durfey, 1880; Mary Edith, April 10, 1882, died September 29th, following; Willis Marshall, March, 1883 — the living children are all with their parents at the rectory at St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, M. D. — was born in Western Tennessee, in August, 1826, and is a veteran of the two last wars in which this country was engaged. In 1829 his parents removed to Edgar county, Illinois, and his mother was taken from him in that year by death. At an early age he was bound out to learn the cooper trade with one Silas Durhan, cooper and farmer. With him he remained until the spring of 1845, when he went to steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. At the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1846, he volunteered in Company K, 2d Indiana Infantry, and served until mustered out at New Orleans, July 1, 1847. His company took part in the great battle of Buena Vista, and was badly cut to pieces there. He was twice wounded in that battle, receiving a sabre cut on the forehead and a musket ball in the left shoulder. In Kanawha county, May 10, 1849, Richard H. Lee and Mary Ann Booker Jenkins were united in marriage, and two children were born of their union: Stephen Thomas, born September 15, 1851, died April 19, 1855; John William, born February 14, 1853, died February 8, 1863. The wife of Dr. Lee was born in Appomattox county, Virginia, January 21, 1833, a daughter of Thomas and Martha Booker (Fore) Jenkins. Her mother died in Kanawha county in 1880, and her father still lives here at the age of 86 years. Dr. Lee took a prominent part in the struggle between the States, espousing the cause of the National Government. He organized Company A, 8th West Virginia Infantry, and was commissioned captain, July 27, 1861. He commanded the company through the Shenandoah Valley campaign, taking part in battles of North Mountain and Cross Keys, was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and participated in the second bloody Bull Run battle, in September, 1863. He served till close of war, and in his company were five
of his brothers-in-law. He has served Jefferson district nine years as justice of the peace, twelve years as president of the board of education, and in other official capacities. He is now a prominent physician and druggist of St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

LEE MARKHAM — was born December 5, 1861, near Mouth of Scarey, Putnam county, then part of Virginia. He is a son of Thomas and Frances (Astrop) Markham, who still make their home in Putnam county. August 20, 1882, Lee Markham cast his fortunes in with the people of Kanawha county, settling in St. Albans, where he is employed by G. W. Jenkins, as salesman and book-keeper. His address is: Lee Markham, St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

ANDERSON A. ROCK — son of George and Elizabeth (Maley) Rock, is a Virginian by birth, a native of Botetourt county, where he was born in 1827. In 1849, in Kanawha county, which he made his home in that year, he was united in wedlock with Eliza A. Smith, who was born in this county in 1850, a daughter of Allen M. and Annie (Beach) Smith, both of whom died in Kanawha county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rock were: Bettie Ann, born March 1, 1851, deceased; George A., June 28, 1853, lives at Eldon, Iowa; D. S., November 25, 1855, lives at Rome, Kanawha county; Ida Sigourney, April 18, 1858, deceased; Stonewall H., July 7, 1863, lives at St. Albans; Nola, September 18, 1866, deceased; Annie May, lives at St. Albans. During the war of 1861, Anderson A. Rock served the cause of the Confederacy as captain of Company G, 8th Virginia Cavalry, which was the first cavalry company called into that service in West Virginia, and continued therein until the close of the war. For eight years he was justice of the peace for Kanawha county, was several years member of the board of supervisors, and in 1879 represented Kanawha county in the House of Delegates. He has devoted the last few years to an endeavor to induce capitalists to build a railroad up Coal river, to the rich and inexhaustible cannel coal fields that lie along that river. He is a hotel keeper, and supply agent for the St. Albans & Boone County Railroad, St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN HANSFORD SUTHERLAND, M. D. — is descended from pioneer families whose early achievements in the Kanawha valley and along the frontier line of settlement, one hundred years ago, aided in redeeming this beautiful country from the wilderness, and making it what it is today. His maternal great-grandfather, William Morris, with a man named Kelly, were the first white men to settle in the Kanawha valley. They made a clearing and raised their houses, and Mr. Morris, leaving Kelly in charge, went after their families, only to find on his return, that Kelly had been murdered by the Indians during his absence. Samuel Bailey, paternal great-grandfather of John H., moved from eastern Virginia to Mason county, Kentucky, and founded Bailey station in that State, about the time Boone was achieving his greatest exploits in the same section of country. William Bailey Sutherland and Catherine Frances Sutherland, were the parents of John Hansford Sutherland, and he was born in Aberdeen, Brown county, Ohio, February 21, 1853. His mother was born and raised in Kanawha County, and his father came to the county to reside in 1843, moved away and returned in 1864. William B. Sutherland is also physician, and during the 1861 war he was surgeon of the 67th Ohio Infantry. At Lower Falls of Coal, Kanawha county, West Virginia, November 17, 1874, Dr. John H. Sutherland and Leah See Wilson were united in marriage. She was born at St. Albans, September 19, 1853, a daughter of William See and Sarah (Wilson) See, who were born in this county, and have here many years been honored residents. Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland have two daughters: Lillian Alice, born August 22, 1876, and Kate, born May 31, 1880. J. H. Sutherland is physician and druggist, keeping a choice line of tobacco and cigars, pure wines and liquors for medicinal use a specialty, and all that constitutes a first-class drug store, at St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.
JAMES S. TEAYS — was born in Campbell county, Virginia, January 17, 1816, a son of John and Ann (Ferris) Teays. His mother died in the year of his birth, and his father died in March, 1842. In 1836, on the 4th of November, James S. Teays became a resident of Kanawha county, and here on the 26th of November, 1838, he wedded Mary A. Thomas, Elijah H. Fields officiating at the marriage rite. She was born in Kanawha county, March 7, 1820, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Teays) Thomas, who were long well-known and respected residents in this county. The genealogical record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Teays is: Stephen T., born October 24, 1839, lives in St. Albans; John H., November 7, 1841, lives on the home farm; Allison, April 2, 1844, died July 22, 1851; Mary C., July 14, 1847, lives in Jefferson district; James William, February 14, 1850, died January 17, 1873; Elizabeth A., July 14, 1852, and Martha A., December 29, 1854, live at home; Parthena J., June 11, 1857, lives in this district; Ella H., July 31, 1861, lives at home; Virginia A., September 13, 1866, died February 12, 1867. The oldest son, Stephen T., was a member of the 22d Virginia Riflemen during the civil war, and was for nearly five years well deserving of the title bestowed upon him of being a good soldier and a brave man. Mr. Teays and his children are descended from the Teays family conspicuous in the annals of the early settlement of Western Virginia, and spoken of elsewhere in this volume. Cabell and Kanawha counties owe much to the brave men and women of this name, James S. Teays is an old resident of Jefferson district, and one of the most earnest Christian workers in the community. An interest in church matters has characterized the Teays family since its earliest settlers in this country came hither to follow the promptings of conscience. The postoffice address of James S. Teays, and those of his family living at home, is St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM WALLACE — son of William and Elizabeth (Kyte) Wallace, was born July 2, 1850, in Ohio county, Virginia (now West Virginia). His father was murdered at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1854. At Cincinnati, Ohio, September 13, 1877, the subject of this sketch wedded Margaret A. Anderson, who was born in Meigs county, Ohio, a daughter of John and Nancy Anderson. In 1877, Mr. Wallace engaged in a general mercantile and lumber business on Coal river, where he continues successfully to operate, confidently offering to meet the demands of all who may desire anything in his line. His past success is a guarantee of his future. He started in life with three hundred dollars, giving hard work and close application to all points of his business, and is now invoiced, clear of all incumbrances, at $2,000, with business outlook good. In the year of his marriage he made his home in Lincoln county, West Virginia, which continues to be his place of residence, but his postoffice address is St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL L. WEBB — attorney-at-law, of St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia, was born August 16, 1853, in Ritchie county, now part of West Virginia, and his parents, John and Elizabeth (Hays) Webb, still reside in the county of his nativity. His brother, Benjamin H. Webb, served from December, 1863, until April, 1865, in Company A, 19th Virginia Infantry, Confederate army, war of 1861. In 1871, Samuel L. Webb came from Ritchie county to make his home in Kanawha county, and in this county, June 5, 1873, Amanda C. Wyatt became his wife. She was born near Coalburg, this county, May 10, 1855, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Eliza A. (Bowles) Wyatt, well-known and highly-esteemed residents of this county at the present time. Lillie M., daughter and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Webb, was born August 15, 1874. Samuel L. Webb has been a teacher in the Kanawha county free schools for twelve years, and held the office of superintendent of the county schools from September, 1879, to August, 1881. In May, 1881, he commenced reading law, and he was admitted to the bar in November, 1882. He has now a growing practice in the courts of the county, and resides in St. Albans, Kanawha county, West Virginia.
JOHN ROBERT WILSON — was born and wedded in Alleghany county, Virginia. His birth occurred November 6, 1850, and he was married on the 22d of June, 1876. James and Betsey (Hepler) Wilson were his parents, and his wife is Nannie Margaret, daughter of William and Louisa (Icenhower) Hamilton. She was born August 5, 1852, in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and her parents now make their home in Alleghany county, that State. In the last named county the parents of John R. Wilson lived until their demise. His mother died in 1851, and his father in 1866. James Wilson was a veteran of the war of 1812. One daughter has been born to bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, whom they have named Florence Hood. The date of her birth was June 25, 1877. In 1882 John R. Wilson cast his fortunes in with the people of Kanawha county, establishing himself in the mercantile business at Spring Hill, his business card reading: J.R. Wilson, dealer in dry goods and general merchandise, Spring Hill, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM H. H. BONHAM, Jr. — follows the occupation of carpenter in Cabin Creek district, Kanawha county, and here makes his home with his wife and the six living children of their union. He was born in this county, near Charleston, October 17, 1842, a son of William H. and Adaline (Tulley) Bonham, who came from Ohio to make their home in this county in 1839. During the civil war, William H. H. Bonham served four years as a member of Company A, 7th Virginia Cavalry. He enlisted July 27, 1861, was discharged August 4, 1865, was in thirty-two engagements, and acted as lieutenant of his company in the absence of that officer. At Beverly, Randolph county, West Virginia, William H. H. Bonham, Jr., and Cecelia Weese were joined in wedlock, and their children were born: Jasper Averill, October 4, 1865; Caleb M., April 23, 1867; Harry W., June 25, 1869; Adaline M. A., November 30, 1873; Silas Foster, October 23, 1876; deceased; Lulie A., March 3, 1878; Stella M., January 19, 1882. Cecelia, wife of Mr. Bonham, was born in Beverly, now in West Virginia, where her marriage took place, and the date of her birth was June 5, 1845, and her parents, Absalom and Eunice (Marsteller) Weese, who still live near Beverly. Winifrede, Kanawha county, West Virginia, is the postoffice address of William H. H. Bonham, Jr.

FRANCIS CALVERT — son of Mills W. and Catherine (Slack) Calvert, was born in Kanawha county, August 15, 1827. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of Cabin Creek district, where he bought land in 1844, settled upon it and lived until his death, January 12, 1849. Francis Calvert is also following the pursuits of agriculture in this district, where the years of his married life have been passed. His wife is Eliza, daughter Ebenezer and Drusilla (Drown) Oakes, and their six children are: Catherine, born April 22, 1851; Drusilla, January 31, 1854; Fannie E., September 9, 1857; Mills W., March 11, 1859; James F., April 1, 1861; Alitha E., November 15, 1863. Eliza Oakes was born in Kanawha county, September 8, 1824, and her marriage with Francis Calvert was solemnized in this county, June 6, 1850. Mr. Calvert has been ten years a magistrate in Cabin Creek district. His postoffice address is Coalburg, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

THOMAS A. CRAWFORD — engaged in mining operations in Cabin Creek district, Kanawha county, West Virginia, was born in this county May 16, 1850. His marriage was consummated in this district, October 6, 1873, when Jeannette Catherine Jarrett became his wife, and of the four children born of their union two are living to brighten their homes, and death has taken two from them. Amanda Jane, born August 29, 1874, died July 30, 1875; Elizabeth B., July 4, 1876; Minnie M., September 11, 1878, died July 4, 1880; Dulcie Ann, April 14, 1881. Augustus and Mary P. (Clay) Crawford, who made their home in Kanawha county in 1843, are the parents of Thomas A., and his wife is a daughter of David W. and Margaret V. (Coleman) Jarrett, who have been residents here since 1828. Thomas A. Crawford's postoffice address is...
Fairfield, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN CALVIN DAFT— is a native of Ohio, and in that State made his home until 1881, when he became a resident in Kanawha county, West Virginia. His birth was near Centerville, Gallia county, the date, January 11, 1857, and George W. and Charlotte J. (Moore) Daft his parents. His parents also took up their residence in Kanawha county in 1881. At Zaleski, Vinton county, Ohio, May 28, 1861, was born Nellie Jane Shaffer, who became the wife of John C. Daft in the place of her nativity, on the 6th of September, 1881. She was a daughter of Albert Gallatin Shaffer and Louisa (Brown) Shaffer, who now make their home in Athens county, Ohio. Since their residence in Kanawha county, one child, Alva Carr, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Daft, on the 30th of September, 1882. Mr. Daft united with the Freewill Baptist Church, at the Second Alexander Church in Athens county, Ohio, at the age of 17 years, and has been a member in good standing in that faith ever since. After coming to this county he, with his wife, united with the Freewill Baptist Church at Hampton, Kanawha county. His occupation is farming, his home in Cabin Creek district, and his postoffice address at Shrewsbury, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JAMES A. DIDDLE, M. D.— was born August 13, 1843, in Monroe county, then in Virginia. When he was ten years of age his parents, James Armstrong and Isabella (Steele) Diddle, took up their residence in Kanawha county, and this has since been his home. He married in the place of her birth, April 1, 1868, Melinda R., daughter of Winslow and Sallie (Foster) Ballard. She was born near Salt Sulphur Spring, Monroe county, October 3, 1849. The children of her union with Mr. Diddle are three, one who died in infancy, and two younger ones, namely: John Andrew, born March 17, 1869, died November 25, 1871; Helen Hill, born March 12, 1874, and William Dallas, born January 20, 1880. Mr. Diddle united with the Freewill Baptist Church, at the Second Alexander Church in Athens county, Ohio, at the age of 17 years, and has been a member in good standing in that faith ever since. After coming to this county he, with his wife, united with the Freewill Baptist Church at Hampton, Kanawha county. His occupation is farming, his home in Cabin Creek district, and his postoffice address at Shrewsbury, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

EDWARD R. EVANS— son of Richard and Elizabeth (Williams) Evans, and Miriam Davis, daughter of David J. and Margaret (Jeffery) Davis, were united in marriage at Trevorton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1857. Their eleven children have the following record: Margaret Jane, born June 7, 1858, died November 26, 1864; David, June 9, 1860; Elizabeth Ann, August 2, 1862, married Milton H. Pennington, December 21, 1881, and they live at Richmond, Virginia; George Ellsworth, January 1, 1865; Richard, April 24, 1867; Edward, July 3, 1869, died August 10, 1869; Edward, July 30, 1870; Philip Henry, August 8, 1872; William, November 17, 1873; John, June 22, 1875, died July 9, 1875; Bertha, January 19, 1878. Mr. Evans is a native of Wales, born in Glamorganshire, August 21, 1836,
and his wife was born at Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1836. They settled in Kanawha county in 1875, and Mr. Evans is superintendent of mines in Cabin Creek district. For the past year and at the present time, he has added to the duties of that position the duties of postmaster at Paint Creek, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

MARK FOSTER — is one of the farming residents of Cabin Creek district, Kanawha county, West Virginia, and was born in this county, January 8, 1851. He was a son of Thomas and Lucinda (Williams) Foster, and his grandfather was a pioneer of the county, building the first salt furnace in this section of country. At Coalburg, Kanawha county, March 15, 1873, the words were spoken joining in one the lives of Mark Foster and Emily Massey, and on the dates here recorded their six children were born, and two were taken from them; John, born January 6, 1874; Charles, March 7, 1875; Mark and Emily, January 9, 1877 — Emily died August 27, 1877, and Mark died December 8, 1878; Thomas, October 20, 1880; Edward G., August 20, 1882. The wife of Mr. Foster was a daughter of John M. and Jemima J. (Abbott) Massey, and they came to Kanawha county in 1845. Here her birth occurred on the 24th of October, 1850. The farm of Mr. Foster lies in Cabin Creek district, and his postoffice address is Winifrede, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM HASTINGS — son of Simeon and Sarah (Martin) Hastings, was born in Kanawha county, July 10, 1839. His father was a soldier of the 1812 war, serving in the 18th Ohio Volunteers, and was twice wounded, once at the battle of Bridgewater, and again at Chippewa. He became a resident in Kanawha county February 12, 1818. William Hastings was a soldier of the 1861 war, serving in Company I, 8th Virginia Cavalry, from September 22, 1862, until April 12, 1865. He took part in the battles of Knoxville, Bean Station, and Morristown, in Tennessee, and in the engagements of Cumberland Gap and Jonesville in Virginia. February 10, 1861, he was united in marriage with Susan Minerva Jarrell, at Aberdeen, Ohio. She was born in what is now Boone county, West Virginia, the date of her birth April 14, 1844, and her parents, Madison and Susan Minerva (Tony) Jarrell. The seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, all residing in Kanawha county, were born: John Henry, December 27, 1861; Simeon Lee, July 13, 1866; Eliza Catherine, May 26, 1869; James Calvert, December 17, 1872; Sarah Emily, June 26, 1876; Samuel George, September 22, 1878; Charles Madison, October 21, 1880. William Hastings is a carpenter by trade, with his residence in Cabin Creek district, and his postoffice address at Coalburg, Kanawha county, West Virginia.
EDWARD M. HENLEY — was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, May 19, 1829, and his parents, William and Catherine (Davis) Henley, bringing him with them, came to Kanawha county in January, 1831. His father served in the war of 1812, receiving an honorable discharge in 1814. On New Years Day, 1856, in Boone county, then part of Virginia, Edward M. Henley was united in marriage with Chloe Ballard, who was a daughter of Chapman Ballard, a pioneer settler of Kanawha, of the year 1806. Her mother's name before marriage was Nancy Price. Mrs. Henley's great-grandfather, John Flinn, was the first settler in this district, and the creek and district were so named from his cabin. He and his wife were killed by Indians, and their daughter Chloe, grandmother of Mrs. Henley, taken prisoner, but was rescued by Daniel Boone. Another daughter, Betsey, made her escape from the Indians, and reached Donnally's fort, in Greenbrier county. The birth of Mrs. Henley was in Boone county, the date June 11, 1834. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Henley were born: Mary Frances, October 25, 1856; Ora Arlona, January 12, 1859; Andrew Woodson, February 18, 1861; Thomas A., March 10, 1862; Charles R., August 28, 1865; Elizabeth Emma, May 10, 1868; John Flinn Edward, May 24, 1873. Mary lives in a home of her own in this county, Ora lives in Boone county, and the others with their parents. Edward M. Henley is a carpenter by trade; his postoffice address is Winifrede, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JULIAN M. JOHNSON — descended from one of the pioneer families of Kanawha county, was born at Clifton, this county, August 16, 1847. The maiden name of his mother was Mary A. Settle, and his father is John Brown Johnson, a resident of Clifton, and well-known in this county as having been for ten years magistrate and postmaster at Paint Creek. William Johnson, grandfather of Julian M., was an early settler on Gauley river, about ten miles from its mouth, the land at that date lying in Kanawha county, but now included in Nicholas county. He cleared a farm in the almost impenetrable forest then existing on Gauley, and raised a family of eleven children, of whom six are now living, and four residents in Poca district this county, near Sissonville. In Cannelton, Kanawha county, January 15, 1867, Julian M. Johnson was joined in wedlock with Ellen, daughter of Archilles D. and Sallie (Leffler) Farley. Her birth was in this county, Malden district, the date November 19, 1841. The two first born of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are deceased. They were: John Farley, born February 4, 1868, died November 14, 1873; Lizzie Clifton, born August 8, 1869, died January 18, 1872. In the home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are six children, who were born: Norma Green, August 22, 1871; Mary Shrewsbury, February 12, 1873; Joseph Egleston, August 17, 1875; Stella Wheat, January 27, 1877; Edward Lewis, December 28, 1878; Annie Langborne, April 23, 1880. Julian M. Johnson is successfully handling a well-stocked store of general merchandise at Paint Creek, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

THOMAS C. KEENEY — born in Kanawha county, September 17, 1837, and Susan Ann Ellen Creasey, born in this county, October 26, 1846, were married in Kanawha county, March 1, 1866. He was a son of Moses Walls Keeney, born April 11, 1813, and Martha (Slack) Creasey, born December 9, 1866. Thomas C. Keeney’s wife is a daughter of Henry Lewis Creasy, born April 11, 1813, and Martha (Slack) Creasey, born December 14, 1817, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Keeney have two sons: Henry Lewis, born December 9, 1866, and Syden H. R., born March 23, 1870. Thomas C. Keeney follows the trade of carpenter, with residence and postoffice address at Coalburg, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

LEWIS R. KIRK— was born on New Years Day, 1836, in Kanawha county, where his parents, William and Sarah (Webb) Kirk, settled in 1829. During the war between the States, he served for three months in the Confederate army, April to July, 1861, and took part in the battle of Scarey. He had two brothers who were soldiers of the same war, one in the
Confederate and the other in the Federal army. Eli was in the 2d West Virginia Cavalry, and Jordan died at Point Lookout, a prisoner to the Federal forces. Lewis R. Kirk was united in marriage with Lenora J. Whitlock in Fayette county, Virginia, September 7, 1847, a daughter of Preston and Nancy (Martin) Whitlock, who made their home in Kanawha county at a later date. Mr. Kirk has been twice married, and his first wife was Mary Ann Templin. They were wedded December 19, 1858, their son William L. was born October 29, 1859, and the mother died November 16, 1859. The son died August 20, 1862. Lewis R. Kirk is operating as a miner, and may be addressed at Coal Valley, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JANETTE MORRIS — daughter of William and Mary (Barnes) Morris, was born on Muddy creek, near Lewisburg, on the Anderson farm, in Greenbrier county, then part of Virginia, May 8, 1802. Her father came to Kanawha county at a very early date, and spent the active years of his life in promoting the growth and material development of the county. Miss Morris has lived all her life in this county, and is known in her old age as one of the pioneer ladies of the valley. She has never married, and now, at the age of 81 years, she is actively engaged in the duties of domestic life, besides milking and churning, all of which labors she performs unassisted. She receives her mail at Paint Creek, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

DAVID H. MURRAY — was born in Springfield, Goochland county, Virginia, October 24, 1822, and came to Kanawha county when he was thirteen years old. In this county, May 30, 1844, he was united in marriage with Judith Ann Walker, who was born in Fluvanna county, Virginia, January 6, 1826. The children of their union were eleven. George Washington, born March 28, 1845; Sarah Ann, October 17, 1846; Wilmot, September 23, 1848; Margaret Elizabeth, December 23, 1850; Mary Jane, March 23, 1853, died July 8, 1854; William Henry, March 21, 1855, died July 9, 1856; Martha Washington, June 7, 1857; Virginia Catharine, November 29, 1859; Eliza, March 20, 1863, died June 27, 1864; Annie Laurie, August 16, 1865; Stella Blanch, November 26, 1868. The living children all reside in Kanawha county. David H. Murray is a ferryman on the Kanawha, and has been active in the interests of the county for many years. He helped to organize the first free school in this district, and he has been commissioner of public schools for twenty years. His address is Coalburg, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JAMES D. PRAITHER — was born in Cabin Creek district, Kanawha county, in March, 1839, a son of John and Deborah (Strauther) Praither, who came to this county from Kentucky. In 1856, James D. Praither wedded Sarah Jane, daughter of Levi J. and Margaret Powers, who was born in Bedford county, Virginia. Their marriage was consummated in Kanawha county, and they made their home in Cabin Creek district, where he follows the occupation of a carpenter, and has served the district in various official capacities. He was elected constable in 1867, and in 1868 he was appointed deputy sheriff, which office he held until 1872. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Praither were eight, four living and four deceased. The living children, who are all at home, are: Joseph, born June 7, 1857; Mary E., born June 1, 1861; America, January 1, 1865; James D., Jr. January 18, 1873. The subject of this sketch receives his mail at Coalburg, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

SYLVESTER THOMPSON — son of John and Eliza (White) Thompson, was born in August, 1826, in what is now Monroe county, West Virginia. He has lived in Kanawha county since he was three years of age, and has learned the trade of painter, which occupation he still follows. At Crown Hill, Kanawha county, September 10, 1863, he was united in marriage with Nancy, daughter of John and Nancy (Morris) Harriman, and widow of Gallatin Hansford. She was born May 23, 1818, in that part of Teays Valley that was Kanawha county, Virginia, but is now
included in Putnam county, West Virginia. Her grandfather, Shadrach Harriman, came to this section of country in 1780 accompanied by a small colored boy, and took up land in Kanawha and Mason counties. Mrs. Thompson's first husband belonged to one of the oldest and most highly respected of the Virginia families, and his father was a delegate for eight or nine years to the Assembly, and one of the pioneers settlers of this county. Gallatin Hansford died September 2, 1853, leaving his widow with five children, who were born: Mary C., February 11, 1840; Florence J., July 15, 1842; Fannie S., April 27, 1845; Sallie S., February 21, 1848; John G. F., December 17, 1852. Two of these children are no longer living, Florence J., who died May 1, 1863, and Fannie S., who died November 10, 1878. Mrs. Thompson had a brother, Joshua Harriman, who was a soldier of the Confederate army, and was wounded on Guyan river, a Federal scout shooting him, the ball entering the left hip. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson receive their mail at Hampton, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

MEREDITH WELLS —was born in Kanawha county in 1820, and was married in Raleigh county, now part of West Virginia, September 2, 1841. His parents were Jeremiah and Martha (Russell) Wells, and his wife is Emily, daughter of Gibson and Sarah (Petrey) Jarrell. She was born in March, 1821, in what is now Monroe county, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have been blessed with nine children, all of whom are living in Kanawha county. They were born: Napoleon B., July 19, 1842; Sarah, July 20, 1844; Martha, September 10, 1846; Charles W., October 5, 1849; Emeline, November 6, 1851; Mary, July 12, 1853; Alfred, jr., September 1, 1855; Minerva, December 6, 1857; Roxie Jane, September 10, 1862. The oldest son served two years in the army, war of 1861. Jeremiah Wells served in the 1812 war, in the Northwestern Division, and was honorably discharged, after which he came to this county, and bought a farm and cleared the land where he lived for the rest of his life. He helped manufacture the first salt made in Kanawha county. Meredith Wells was a member of the county court for twenty years, and represented Raleigh, Wyoming and McDowell counties in the legislature of 1865. He is prosperously engaged in the mercantile business, carrying a fine line of goods. His postoffice address is Coalburg, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

POCA DISTRICT.

FRANKLIN FISHER — was born near the mouth of Tuppens creek, Kanawha county, September 20, 1820, and was married in Jackson county, then part of Virginia, October 1, 1840, to Nancy Koontz. She was born at Middle Fork of Pocatalico, Jackson county, December 26, 1823, a daughter of George and Oney (Hendrick) Koontz, and she died on the 26th of March, 1881. The children of her union with Mr. Fisher have the following record: Emeline, born February 11, 1842, is deceased; Emerson, born September 16, 1843, served four years in the Federal army, war of 1861, and now lives on Tuppens creek, this county; Marion, born March 16, 1846, went into the military service, war of 1861, as a substitute for his father, and died April 8, 1865, at Point of Rock, near Richmond, Virginia; Columbus, born September 15, 1849, died October 8, 1863; Evans, born November 22, 1851, died August 15, 1852; Scott, born October 8, 1853, lives on Pocatalico creek, this county; Mary A., born August 27, 1859, married Joseph B. Miller, and lives in Jackson county, this State. The second wife of Mr. Fisher is Nancy Shaffer, whom he married October 1, 1882. John Fisher, father of Franklin, came to Kanawha county at a very early date from Augusta county, Virginia, located in Poca district, cleared a farm on Pocatalico, near mouth of Tuppens creek, married Lucretia Harrison, now deceased, and lived the rest of his life on the farm he had redeemed from the wilderness. Scott, son of Franklin, now lives on the old homestead. Franklin Fisher served one year as magistrate of Poca district, has spent his best years in farming and lumbering, and may be addressed at Sissonville, Kanawha county, West Virginia.
WILLIAM MAIRS, M. D. —was born near Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, April 3, 1828, a son of Joseph and Margaret (Bell) Mairs. His father, born in Ireland, died in Sullivan county, Missouri, in July, 1863, and his mother who was born near Steubenville, Ohio, died in Jackson county to Kanawha county, and in the following year, on the 17th of October, he was here united in the bands of matrimony with Martha Aultz. Their children were ten: Joseph B., born June 25, 1851, lives in this county; Martha A., February 21, 1853, married C. L. Milam, March 26, 1874, and lives in Kanawha county; Adam T., February 14, 1855, is a physician in practice at Sissonville, this county; William B., March 1, 1857, lives at Charleston, this county; Melissa, April 2, 1859, lives at home; Mark W., September 8, 1861, clerking in Charleston; Henry C., January 13, 1864, died April 23d following; John W., March 5, 1865; Mary M., July 22, 1867; James D., January 28, 1870 —these three living at home. The wife of Dr. Mairs was a daughter of Adam and Martha (Samuels) Aultz, pioneers of this county, and she was here born, October 7, 1830. Her father died in this county in 1868, and her own death occurred May 28, 1874. William Mairs attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, in the winter of 1848, and 1849 commenced the practice of medicine in Ripley, Jackson county, this State, came to Kanawha county in October of the same year, and has been a successful practitioner for thirty-four years. He represented this county in the Legislature, 1865-6, has held minor offices of importance, and is now postmaster at Pocatalico, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

MALDEN DISTRICT.

RICHARD A. AElKER —born March 17, 1848, at Mouth of Scarey, Putnam county, now part of West Virginia, was a son of John E. and Eliza (Johnson) Aeker. His father died in the year following his birth, on the 15th of January, 1849. At Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio, March 12, 1875, were recorded the marriage vows of Richard A. Aeker and Lucy McCroskey. She was a daughter of Virginians, James and Hannah (Price) McCroskey. Her father died in 1861, and her mother in 1880. Richard A. Aeker commenced steamboating at the age of ten years, as second cook on the steamer Clifton, on the Kanawha river, and about one year after went on the Little Hurricane as second steward. He then, after two years on the Little Hurricane, went on the T. J. Pickett as watchman, then on the LeClare as watchman two years, then two or three years watchman on the Annie Laurie, then one year each as watchman on the Kanawha Belle and Active. He was then on the Mt. Clare one year as mate, and fifteen months as mate on steamer Lookout. He was then four years mate on the Daniel Boone, second mate on the Julia six months, then mate on the Tom. Hackney, and one of the charterers during low water, from Gallipolis to Millersport, Ohio, in 1865. He then ran as second mate on the J. S. Neil, and on the E. M. Norton, two boats in the New Orleans and Pomeroy trade, and then on the tow boat Charlie Bowen as mate, then on the tow boat Robert Peebles. He then went into business in the city of Pomeroy, until he accepted his present berth as river boss for the Campbell Creek Coal Company, with address at Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM HENRY ARNOTT —born May 18, 1850, in Monroe county, now part of West Virginia, was married in Portland, Meigs county, Ohio, September 3, 1871, and became a resident in Kanawha county, West Virginia, in 1881. The wife he chose was Susan Huldah White, born in Portland, Lebanon township, Meigs county, Ohio, February 12, 1852, and the children of their marriage are four living at home and two deceased. These children were born: Alvin Udell, May 17, 1873; Florence Ann, August 12, 1875; Franklin M., March 8, 1878; Clarabelle, October 26, 1880; twin daughters, November 1, 1882, one died the same day, and the other died November 12, 1882. The parents of W. H. Arnott were both born in Monroe county, and are now living in Meigs county, Ohio. His father, Joshua Franklin Arnott, was born February
15, 1821, and his mother, whose maiden name was Melinda Price Laurence, was born July 20, 1820. William and Margaret (Powell) White, the parents of Mrs. Arnott, were born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, the former April 4, 1816, and the latter October 14, 1821. Her mother now makes her home in Bashan, Ohio, and her father died July 26, 1873, at Portland, Meigs county, Ohio. Mrs. Arnott had one brother, Robert C. White, who was a member of an Ohio regiment during the civil war. William H. Arnott has been engaged in the manufacture of bromine since 1872, commencing at Pomeroy, Ohio. He came to Kanawha county in 1881, and has a manufactory whose capacity is 1,500 pounds monthly. He ships to New York, Philadelphia, and all eastern cities, and may be addressed at Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM A. AVERILL — was born in Peytona, Boone county, now part of West Virginia. He is a son of W. A. Averill and Mary J. (Allen) Averill, who came to Kanawha county in 1870. He has one brother, John, who was born August 10, 1860, and a sister, Anna, who was born in 1864. William A. Averill made his home in Kanawha county in the year following the settlement of his parents. He may be addressed at Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

ANDERSON BOGGS — was born June 9, 1835, at White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, now West Virginia. Martha Phebe Ann Elizabeth Winfree was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, January 25, 1850. These two were joined in wedlock, in Alleghany county, Virginia, May 24, 1871, and the years when their children were born are thus recorded: William Henry, April 3, 1872; Mary Alice, April 3, 1874; Martha Susan, September 19, 1875; Ann Catherine, January 13, 1877; Daniel Edward, January 19, 1878, died January 28, 1880; James Arthur, March 20, 1882. Stephen Boggs, father of Anderson, was born in Nicholas county, Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Reynolds, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia; both are deceased. John and Daniel A. Boggs, brothers of Anderson, served in the Confederate army. John was a member of Edgar's battalion, from Greenbrier county, and still lives in that county. Daniel A, served in the 11th Virginia Infantry, and now lives in Dodge county, Nebraska. The sisters of Anderson Boggs were five: Frances, Elizabeth, Louisa, Rebecca and Mary Jane — all are living in West Virginia. William Henry and Ann C. (Martin) Winfree were the parents of Mrs. Boggs. Her father served in the Mexican war, and during the 1861 war was quartermaster in the Confederate army. He moved to Kanawha county in 1874. Mrs. Boggs has six brothers: Edward B., John W., Shedrick O., Joseph W., Peter F., Robert E. Her sisters are three: Sarah C., Suada, and Jane E. Anderson Boggs drove stage in Virginia until about 1864, and then went to Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained until September, 1865. He then went to Chicago and stayed until 1869, then drove stage until 1872, and then entered upon his present occupation. For nine years he has had charge of the stables of the Campbell Creek Coal Company. With him lives a great aunt of his wife, Mrs. E. F. Jones, native of Virginia, now 84 years old. Mr. Boggs' address is Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WALTER BOOTH BROOKS — born in Kanawha county, May 1, 1846, was the son of old residents of this county, and the direct descendant of some of its best-known and most influential pioneer settlers. His great-grandfather, Major J. Bream, owned from Snow Hill furnace to Wilsons Hollow, one and one-half miles of river frontage, all fine salt property. He is related to the Lovells of the Pioneer Coal Company, and directly descended from them. His father, William Chauncey Brooks, came to this county in 1820, and was interested in the coal and salt business until his death, which occurred at Daniel Boone salt furnace in this county. His heirs are still owners of the Daniel Boone salt furnace, which he built in 1845. The maiden name of the mother of Walter B. Brooks was Lavinia V. P. Brigham. William C. Brooks served the cause of the Confederacy during the war of the States as captain in the ordinance
department for two years, after which he went to Texas, and was with a Texas regiment as chaplain, under General Kirby Smith. In Maysville, Kentucky, November 24, 1874, Walter B. Brooks was united in marriage with Mary E. Blatterman, who was born in Maysville, a town of Mason county, Kentucky, the date of her birth January 14, 1851. Her parents, George W. and Eleanor (Collins) Blatterman, are now living in Denver, Colorado.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks were born: George B., January 17, 1877; Edward S., October 17, 1878, died in September, 1879; Eleanor C., August, 1880; W. Chauncey, February 8, 1883 — the living children are with their parents. Walter B. Brooks was serving as magistrate in Malden district, 1876-7, when he resigned to go West, having two years to serve. He is now engaged in gold, silver and copper mining, with residence and postoffice address at Denver, Colorado.

W. H. CANTERBURY — is a son of Lewis J. and Elizabeth (Woodward) Canterbury, the former a native of Giles county, Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. W. H. Canterbury was born in Malden district, Kanawha county, July 1, 1855, and his wife is W. A. Duling, also born in Malden district. Their marriage vows were recorded July 5, 1882. W. H. Canterbury was engaged in transferring coal from mouth of bank to Kanawha river until he entered upon his present occupation. For two years he has been engineer on locomotive No. 3, employed by the Campbell Creek Coal Company. He receives his mail at Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JEHU H. CARPER — and Nettie Simpson were both born in Fincastle, Botetourt county, Virginia, and in the place of their nativity recorded their marriage vows, in August, 1873. He was born October 8, 1839, and the date of her birth was April 5, 1846. William M. and Jane (Snyder) Carper, his parents, were both born in Botetourt county, and both died there, each at the age of about 55 years. Levi and Julia Ann (Oaty) Simpson were the parents of Nettie, wife of Mr. Carper. He was a native of Botetourt county, and she of Rockbridge county, and they died, her mother in 1862 or 1863, and her father in 1869, in Botetourt county. Jehu H. Carper was a member of the 30th battalion of sharpshooters, Confederate army, war of 1861. His brother, John W., was in the 11th Virginia Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Williamsburg, fighting under General Longstreet. Another brother, George W. Carper, was a member of the same regiment, and died in the service at Winchester. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jehu H. Carper are three: Harry Warren, born September 18, 1874; Frederick Ashton, July 9, 1877; William, October 5, 1879. Jehu H. Carper was in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, from October, 1865, to January, 1866, and followed shoemaking. He came to Kanawha county August 13, 1874, and engaged in the carpenter business. For the last two years he has been in the employ of the Campbell Creek Coal Company, and for more than a year has been in their carpenter shop. His address is Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

ANDREW J. COCHRAN — is a son of V. W. and Elizabeth (Curry) Cochran, who are well-known and esteemed residents of Kanawha county. His birth was in this county, the date February 19, 1843, and in this county his wedded life began, Mary Gynn becoming his wife in Charleston, in 1865. She was born in Kanawha county, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Gynn, who still reside in this county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cochran are eight, all living at home: Ella D'Vir, Thomas, William, Lottie May, Albert, Rebecca and Mary (twins), and the baby. Andrew J. Cochran was a soldier of the 1861 war, serving in the Federal army, first in the 8th West Virginia Infantry, and afterward in Company B, of the 7th West Virginia Cavalry. He was in battle at Droop Mountain, Freemans Ford, Cross Keys, second Bull Run, the Lynchburg raid, in several skirmishes with General Jackson's troops in the Shenandoah Valley, and in fact he participated in all the many engagements of his regiment, doing a soldier's duty on all occasions. His brother John was a member of the company with him, and his brother Caleb was in the same regiment.
Company G. John contracted rheumatism from exposure, and died from the effects at the close of the war. Since the war Andrew J. Cochran has been farming and running an engine. He has been employed as an engineer at W. D. Lewis' saw mill, and is living on a farm owned by Mr. Lewis. His address is Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN M. COLLINS – son of Thomas and Catherine Collins, was born in the “Old Bay State,” in the city of Boston, May 10, 1851. Addie A. Clark, daughter of Alexander and Eliza Clark, was born in Kanawha county, January 26, 1857. At Charleston, this county, June 15, 1881, the words were spoken which joined in one the lives of John M. Collins and Addie A. Clark, and they make their home in Malden district. Mr. Collins cast his fortunes in with the people of Kanawha county in 1868, and since that date has been identified with the manufacture of salt in this county. He was elected school commissioner of Malden district in 1876 for the term of two years, and on the Democratic ticket was elected to represent Kanawha county in the State legislature, his term of office commencing November 1, 1882, ending October 31, 1884. He became a member of Salina Lodge No. 27, A. F. and A. M., October 17, 1872, and was elected master of the lodge, June 27, 1873, and re-elected to the same honor in 1882. He is also a member of the Tyrean Royal Arch Chapter No. 13, and Kanawha Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, in which he has held various offices, and is at present serving in an official capacity. He is still interested in the manufacture of bromine, and is to be addressed at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

THOMAS J. COLLINS – was born at St. Albans, Kanawha county, and is a son of Thomas W. and Catherine (Gardner) Collins. His father came from Eastern Virginia in 1839 (at that time he was nineteen years of age), and located in Kanawha county. He is now a resident of Malden district. In this district Thomas J. Collins has been for about eight years engaged in the manufacture of bromine, which he is still successfully handling. He receives his mail at Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

EZEKIEL F. CLAY – was born April 30, 1828, in what is now Fayette county, West Virginia. He was married in Raleigh county, Virginia, in July, 1852, and he became a resident in Kanawha county, West Virginia, in 1863. John T. and Phoebe (French) Clay, his parents, have been dead a number of years. Both died in Kanawha county. His wife is Martha, daughter of Jordan N. Peters. She was born in Franklin county, Virginia, January 19, 1836, and her mother died while she was very small, and she was raised by her step-mother. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Clay were: Mitchell C., born February 10, 1853, died in Kentucky in 1854; James H., born in June, 1855, died in West Virginia in 1861; Mitchell T., born in March, 1856, and John F., born October 7, 1857, live in Malden district, this county; Anna L., born in September, 1859, lives in Charleston district, this county; Millard F., born in August, 1861, died in November following; Louis N., born September 7, 1862; Ervin L., December 31, 1864; Louemma J., June, 1871; Maggie N., May, 1872; Cora Bessie, February, 1875; Mary Lee, 1877 – the six last-named living at home. Ezekiel F. Clay is a prosperous farmer of Malden district and has been for several years school director in Charleston district. He was appointed assignee for the Snow Hill Furnace property, 1882-3, until its sale. His postoffice address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN F. CLAY – is a son of Ezekiel F. and Martha (Peters) Clay, whose record has just been given. He was born in Kanawha county, at Slaughters Creek, October 7, 1857. In Kanawha county, May 11, 1879, John F. Clay was united in wedlock with Mary Carton Lee, who was born in this county, in Charleston district, Black Hawk Hollow, February 25, 1864. She was a daughter of Benjamin P. and Lorena (Bracken) Lee, natives of Rockbridge county who made their home in Kanawha county in 1861. Mary C., wife of John F. Clay, died January 27, 1883, holding the
hand of his father in her own, as she lay dying, and even in the moment of death. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and strong in the faith of the Christian, died triumphing in that faith, her last words, "Bless the Lord." John F. Clay was secretary of the Knights of Labor, 1880-1, in Black Hawk Hollow. He is a coal miner by trade, working in Malden district, with his post office address at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN DEARIEN — was born in Franklin county, Virginia, December 24, 1837, and came to Kanawha county in September, 1849. Here Mary J. (Hicks), widow of Van Mead, became his wife, and their children are nine living and three deceased, namely: William P., born January 25, 1860, died January 24, 1861; Mariam, February 15, 1861, married A. D. Canterbury, and lives in Kanawha county; John E., August 24, 1862; Joel H., May 25, 1864; Charles D., August 11, 1866, died February 11, 1867; James E., January 4, 1868; Samuel E., October 10, 1869; Carrie D., August 1, 1871, died September 4, 1875; Luella S., December 2, 1873; Jesse F., May 20, 1875; Moody L., May 12, 1878; Sankey T., September 30, 1880. With Mr. and Mrs. Dearien also lives Van Horn Mead, son of her first marriage. Joel S. and Charity (Bennett) Dearien, father and mother of the subject of this sketch, both died in Kanawha county, as did the parents of his wife. His brother Preston was a soldier of the Confederate army, serving in a Texas regiment. John Dearien is now overseer of the poor, and has filled the position for the last two years. He was elected to the same position some eight years ago. For about twenty years he has been in the business of butcher in this county, and that continues to be his occupation. He is a useful and energetic worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church and its Sunday schools, being now superintendent of two schools which have been established on Campbell Creek, this county. Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia, is his post office address.

TUNIS T. DILS — born November 7, 1847, in Pleasants county, now part of West Virginia, married Annie E. Simms, who was born in Kanawha county, and is a daughter of Lewis and Alvina Simms, residents at this time in Fayette county, West Virginia. William and Margaret (Logan) Dils were the parents of Tunis T. His mother died in 1862, and his father continues to make his home in Wood county. Tunis T. Dils came to Kanawha county in 1872, and he is now working as engineer at mine No. 1, Campbell Creek Coal Company, with his address at Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

GEORGE ALLEN GOODWIN — is a native of Virginia, born in Rockbridge county, December 29, 1839. He cast his fortunes in with the people of Kanawha county in 1870, and in the following year was wedded in this county, Sarah E. High becoming his wife in Loudon district, on the 15th of June, 1871. She was a daughter of William C. and Jane (Bird) High. Joseph and Ann (Burks) Goodwin were the parents of George A. His father was born in Rockbridge county, and his mother in Rockingham county, Virginia. The children of George A. and Sarah E. (High) Goodwin are three, William Hubbard, Cammie Lenora, and Hal G. living with them, and one, Harry, deceased. George A. Goodwin follows the trade of carpenter, with his post office address at Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

J. BERNARD HOUiSTON, M. D. — was born June 15, 1858, in Monroe county, now part of West Virginia. His parents, Samuel Rutherford Houston and Margaret (Paxton) Houston, still reside in the place of his nativity. He had three brothers, William P., Samuel A. and A. C., in the Confederate army during the war between the States. J. Bernard Houston read medicine with Dr. G. McDonald, of Monroe county, for four years, and then entered the Ohio Medical College, located on Sixth street, between Vine and Race, at Cincinnati. He was graduated with honor as physician and surgeon, and became a student of the Hospital College of Medicine of Louisville, Kentucky, taking two courses of lectures. He located in the town of
Malden, July 18, 1882, and has achieved an assured standing with the citizens here as a physician. His residence and address is Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

MORRIS LEFTWICH — manager of the Pioneer Salt Company of Malden, Kanawha county, was born in this county, September 11, 1831. He was married in this county, at Malden, January 2, 1856, and his wife is Maria, daughter of Samuel D. and Mary Walton. Her birth was in Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia. James and Mary (Hicks) Leftwich, both natives of Virginia, and now deceased, were the parents of the subject of this sketch. During the civil war, Morris Leftwich joined the West Virginia Home Guards, Federal service, and was on Lightburn's famous retreat. He has been for some time connected with the business in which he is now manager, and may be addressed at Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN B. LEWIS — is a native of South Wales, son of Morgan and Margaret (Bowen) Lewis, and born in Glenmorganshire, August 18, 1843. December 20, 1865, at Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, he was united in marriage with Ann Collins, and in 1871 with their little family of three children they took up their residence in Kanawha county, and here five more children have been born to them, and death has once entered their home and taken one away. The children are: Catherine, born January 16, 1867; Mary Ann, October 5, 1868; Richard C., November 23, 1870; Sarah H., January 4, 1873; Charlotte, December 29, 1875, died in October, 1876; John B., December 19, 1877; Frederick S., February 29, 1880; the baby, July 1, 1882. Richard and Catherine (Vaughn) Collins are the parents of Ann, wife of Mr. Lewis, and she was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1852. Her parents are now living in Mason county, West Virginia. The parents of Mr. Lewis, both of whom were natives of Wales, are deceased. John B. Lewis is a practical miner, and has been employed by the Campbell Creek Coal Company, as boss, and also by the Dana Brothers as boss of one of their banks. His address is Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM DICKINSON LEWIS — son of John D. and Bettie (Darnell) Lewis, was born in Malden, Kanawha county, June 21, 1850. In this county his wedded life began, April 5, 1881, when Jennie G. Stanley became his life's companion. She was born in Malden, November 7, 1859, and her parents were Joel and Elizabeth (Boggs) Stanley. Her mother died November 27, 1864, and her father still resides in Malden. The father of William D. Lewis died December 26, 1882. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis is brightened with the presence of one son, who was born December 21, 1881, and to whom they have given the father's name, William Dickinson. Joel S. and Charles Lewis, brothers of William D., were soldiers of the Confederacy, war of 1861, serving in the Kanawha Riflemen. William D. Lewis has been in the lumber business four years, two years in the coal and salt business, and now combines the management of both with a mercantile business at Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JAMES J. LOWELL — is a son of Richard and Mary S. (Patrick) Lovell, residents in Covington, Kentucky. His maternal grandfather is Spicer Patrick, who came to Kanawha county in 1816, and is supposed to be the oldest man now living in the county. His residence is in Charleston district, two miles below Charleston City. February 23, 1873, James J. Lovell became a resident in Kanawha county, and in this county, at Charleston, October 18, 1878, he married Elizabeth Q. Clarkson. Their children are two: Alfred S., born August 12, 1879; Mary S., January 28, 1880. The wife of Mr. Lovell was born in Charleston, the date of her birth January 14, 1858, and David J. W. and Elizabeth (Quarrier) Clarkson her parents. Her father is no longer living. Her mother lives in Charleston, this county. James J. Lovell is superintendent of the Pioneer Coal Company, with address at Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JAMES NORMAN — is a native of England, and was born in Somersetshire, March 15, 1832. His parents, William and Sarah Norman, died in England, the country of their
nativity. James Norman came from England in 1854, and settled in Maryland. May 10, 1859, he took up his residence in Kanawha county, and this has ever since been his home. He married in England, June 11, 1853, Mary P. Palmer, whose parents, John and Ann (Snow) Palmer, died in England. Mary P. Palmer was born in Somersetshire, in 1834. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Norman are five, all living with them: Emma, born February 18, 1856; Laura, March 24, 1863; Charles W., February 16, 1865; Cora B., and Mollie C. James Norman was always engaged in coal mines, until 1878, when he engaged in the manufacture of salt, and at the present time is lessee and manager of the Daniel Boone Salt Works, with postoffice address at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

MOSES NORTON — present mayor of the town of Malden, and justice of the peace for Kanawha county, has been a resident in this county since his infancy. He was born January 25, 1816, in that part of Mason county, Virginia, now included in Putnam county, West Virginia, a son of Moses and Mary (Whitecotton) Norton. His parents were among the earliest settlers in this part of Kanawha county, locating here before the present village of Malden was laid off. His mother, assisted by an excellent Christian lady of the name of Thomas, organized and conducted the first Sabbath-school here, and appointed the first prayer meeting. Both the weekly prayer meeting and the Sabbath school were held in the house of Mrs. Norton until a suitable place of worship had been erected, perhaps until Colonel David Ruffner erected the house of worship near his place. Mrs. Thomas was much older than Mrs. Norton, and went earlier to her reward. Both were devoted Christians and friends, and were among the first Presbyterians in the community. The mother of Mr. Norton died in 1863, her husband having preceded her to the land of immortality, dying in 1833. The first wife of Moses Norton was of illustrious pioneer family here, being a daughter of Dr. Richard E. and Ann (Ruffner) Putney, and granddaughter of Colonel David Ruffner, whose record is elsewhere in this book. She was born in Kanawha county, April 6, 1824, married Moses Norton May 1, 1849, Dr. James Brown officiating clergyman, and she died April 4, 1862, having been the mother of three children: Mary Ellis, born February 14, 1850, died November 21, 1858; James Henry, May 24, 1853, and Mary Frances, April 4, 1860, live in Malden. The second marriage of Mr. Norton was consummated August 29, 1863, when Emily M., daughter of Samuel and Maria Reed, of Iowa, became his wife. She died May 13, 1868, leaving one son, Wilber Springs, who was born January 15, 1865, and is living with his father, whose residence is in Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN PETER PARCELL — was born in Henry county, Virginia, September 14, 1829, and came to Kanawha county in 1845. March 18, 1858, at Charleston, this county, he was joined in wedlock with Sarah J. Mills who was born in this county, August 11, 1839. Their children are seven: James M., born January 7, 1859; William E., November 2, 1862; Charles A., June 18, 1865; Robert L., March 7, 1868; Ida M., March 26, 1871; Joel R., October 4, 1874; George D., March 22, 1877. The oldest son lives in a home of his own in Charleston district, this county, and the other children live with their parents. James Parcell, born in Bedford county, Virginia, and Delila (Hodge) Parcell, born in Franklin county, Virginia, were the parents of the subject of this sketch. His father was a soldier of the 1861 war, a member of the 22d Virginia artillery service, and two of the brothers of John P., Richard and William, were also Confederate soldiers. William served in the 22d Virginia Infantry, and Richard, who was in a Virginia regiment, was wounded, taken prisoner at battle of Fredericksburg, and died in Federal prison, at Camp Chase, Ohio. Sarah J., wife of Mr. Parcell, was a daughter of Jesse and Frances (Woods) Mills, natives of Virginia, who became residents in Kanawha county. Here her mother died in 1863. John P. Parcell was employed as salt maker in salt works for more than twenty years, and after some time spent in gardening, returned to that business in Malden.
His postoffice address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN PARKS, M. D. — is the oldest living relative of General George Washington, and is his grandnephew. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 27, 1823, and was a son of Andrew and Harriet (Washington) Parks. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Washington, brother of General Washington, who raised her after her father's death, and left her part of his property. When John Parks was two years old his parents became residents in Kanawha county, and both died in this county. In December, 1846, in Kanawha county, Dr. Parks was joined in wedlock with Lucy M. Anderson, and they had one son and one daughter: Albert W., born in May, 1854, who has been in practice with his father for the last ten years; and Anna W., born in July, 1862. Robert and Maria Anderson were the parents of Lucy M., wife of Dr. Parks, and both are now deceased. The father died in Mississippi and the mother in Texas. Dr. Parks has been county supervisor since the war, and member of the State board of public works. He has been established for the past forty years in the practice of medicine and surgery with the people of Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. PARRISH — son of Peter P. and Nancy (Burnett) Parrish, who were residents of Gallia county, Ohio, was born in that State and county, in the city of Gallipolis, March 10, 1851. In the year of his birth he was brought to Kanawha county, and this has since been his home. He has served the public in various capacities since reaching the age of manhood, among the rest: township clerk by appointment; member of the board of education of which he is at this time president; first recorder of the town, and since November 2, 1878, postmaster at Malden. September 29, 1875, in Malden, John W. Parrish became the husband of Genoa Putney, their children are two: Richard E. and Alathea (Todd) Putney. Her family record is elsewhere given in these sketches. The mother of Mr. Parrish died December 19, 1861. John W. Parrish, in addition to his duties as postmaster, is a merchant, one of the firm of C. N. Coleman & Co., Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

ALEXANDER MOSELEY PUTNEY — was born in Kanawha county, January 20, 1852, a son of Richard E. and Alathea (Todd) Putney, who were born in this county, and are descended from illustrious pioneer families of whom frequent mention is made in these pages. He received the name of Alexander Moseley in honor of the editor of the Richmond Whig, of that name. During the years 1874-5, A. M. Putney was employed by the coal company with which he is now connected to act as assistant to Mr. S. F. Dana, their superintendent at Cincinnati, Ohio; from 1869-71 he was connected with the Pioneer Salt Company. In August, 1882, he was appointed a councilman of Malden, to fill a vacancy. His connection with the Campbell Creek Coal Company has been continuous since 1874, and for the past seven years he has held his present position of book-keeper and manager. His address is Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

DAVID H. PUTNEY — is a son of Richard Ellis and Alathea Elizabeth (Todd) Putney, who were born and raised and have passed their married life to date in Kanawha county. Here their son David H. was born at Malden, in 1846. His marriage was consummated in Rappahannock county, Virginia, June 20, 1878, and the wife whom he chose was a native of that State and county, Irene Bell, born January 11, 1853. Her parents, Robert S. and Gertrude (Green) Bell, are natives of Rappahannock county, and still reside there. Dr. Richard E. Putney, sr., born in Cumberland county, Virginia, in 1794, who came to Kanawha county in 1814, was the grandfather of David H. He settled in Malden, owned a salt furnace at Tinkersville, married a daughter of Colonel David Ruffner, and they were the parents of three daughters and four sons. Richard E. Putney, jr., their second son, and father of David H.,
was born in this county, March 18, 1818, and has always lived here. He was one of the county magistrates for many years, and was at one time mayor of Malden. During President Taylor's administration R. E. Putney, jr., was postmaster at Malden. David H. Putney is a notary public, is secretary of the Odd Fellows Lodge, secretary of the board of education, treasurer of the corporation of Malden, treasurer of the United Order of Foresters, merchant and book keeper at Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

LEWIS RUFFNER — one of the oldest residents of Kanawha county, was here born October 1, 1797, a son of David and Ann (Brumbach) Ruffner, who settled in the county in 1796. In Kanawha county, he grew to manhood, and has passed the busy years of an honorable life, and is now enjoying a well-earned rest from labors in his old age. He has been twice married, and the father of nine children. Elizabeth A. D. Shrewsbury, a native of Kanawha county, became his wife on the 2d of November, 1826, and their children were born: Madeline E., November 25, 1827, died at Louisville in 1845; Sarah A., March 16, 1829, lives in Missouri; Henrietta, April 24, 1832, deceased; David H., June 4, 1835, died in 1861; Lewis, June 13, 1837, lives in Nashville; Joel S., May 30, 1840, lives in Malden. The second wife of Lewis Ruffner was Viola Knapp, of Vermont, and they were married December 3, 1843, and had two children: Ernest H., born June 24, 1845, a soldier of the United States regular troops, and stationed at Long Island, New York; Herman, born June 4, 1848, died in 1850. Lewis Ruffner was a magistrate at the early age of 21 years, and continued able to discharge the duties of that office for a term of 24 years, or until 1842. He was a member of the Virginia legislature, 1825-6, and in 1861 was elected a delegate to the legislature of West Virginia, and afterward of the new State of West Virginia, where he served four years in all. In 1863 he received from the State the commission of major-general. His postoffice address is Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

GEORGE THORNTON SMITH — is a coppersmith by trade, and is pursuing that avocation in Malden district, where he has a shop, and at the same time is running a grocery at mouth of Black Hawk creek. He has been fifteen years in the business of coppersmith, opened his grocery in September, 1882, and during his absence in the shop it is tended by his wife. He was born in Malden district August 6, 1845, and was here wedded September 11, 1879. Conrad and Lorena A. (Farley) Smith were his parents, and his wife is Almira V., daughter of John H. and Lucy (Farley) Perry. She was born in this county, in Loudon district, and her parents are now residents in Malden district. The father of George T. Smith was born in Kanawha county, his mother was born in Kentucky; both died in Kanawha county, and are buried in Charleston cemetery. The children of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Smith are two living and one deceased. Howard Farley, born June 30, 1880; a son born September 30, 1881, died October 9, 1881; John Henry, November 31, 1882. Two brothers of Mr. Smith, John W. and Henry G., were soldiers of the Confederate army during the war between the States. John W. served in the 8th Virginia Cavalry, and Henry G., after having been a prisoner nine or ten months at Camp Chase, Ohio, was exchanged, reported at Richmond, and there died, in 1865, from exposure and hardships of his service. George T. Smith's postoffice address is Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

DAVID S. SMITHERS — was born in Malden, Kanawha county, Virginia, October 4, 1837, a son of Benjamin S. and Eliza (Shrewsbury) Smithers. During the war between the States he enlisted in Company H, 22d Virginia Infantry, Confederate service, under Captain Patton. He was in several battles, was wounded at Winchester, and taken prisoner to Point Lookout, where he was held five months. He was exchanged at Savannah, Georgia, returned to his regiment at Avington, Virginia, and the regiment shortly thereafter disbanded. At Charleston, this county, January 7, 1866, David S. Smithers was united in marriage with Emily S., daughter of Charles S. and
Margaret A. (Eoff) Whittaker, and grand-daughter of Dr. John Eoff, of Wheeling, West Virginia. She was born in Charleston, August 29, 1844, and her father was born in Charleston, her mother in Ohio county, now West Virginia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Smithers were born: Benjamin, November 20, 1866; Rose C., November 25, 1868; John E., January 13, 1873; Margaret, September 13, 1878. John E. died March 18, 1872, the others live at home. The father of David S. Smithers came from Washington county, Ohio, where he was born in 1809. In 1834 he married Julia Ruffner, who died the same year. He then married Eliza Shrewsbury, who was born in Bedford county, Virginia, and they had ten children, of whom the five living are prosperous settlers in life, and well married. During his life in Kanawha county, Benjamin S. Smithers, who was a practical salt man, superintended the building of several salt furnaces, and the Peabody coal fields belong to his heirs. At his death he was the owner, with his wife, of 2,270 acres of land. His widow is still living in the house which has been her home since 1850; she is now 67 years of age. David S. Smithers gives his time to the cultivation of his lands. His address is Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH L. WALLACE — town sergeant of Malden, has been a resident of Kanawha county since 1873. Since that date he has served as president of the board of education for two years, and at the present time, in addition to his duties as sergeant, he is serving as deputy constable. He is a Virginian by birth, born in Rockbridge county, June 10, 1848, a son of James and Mary (Caskey) Wallace, who are now deceased. In Danaville, Kanawha county, March 26, 1874, Joseph L. Wallace wedded Martha, daughter of Allen and Mary E. (McMillin) Morris. She was born in this county, April 14, 1856, and both her parents died in this county. She had one brother, Lewis Morris, who was a member of Turners Home Guards during the civil war. One daughter has been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, whom they named Mary Low. Joseph L. Wallace may be addressed at Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS — son of Lanten and Margaret (Hensley) Williams, was born in Kanawha county, March 4, 1862. His brothers and sisters are: Lucian, aged thirty; Franklin, aged twenty-one; Riley, aged thirteen; Thomas, aged ten; Cynthia E., aged sixteen; Hattie, aged eight; Ruth, aged two. Cynthia E. died in 1865, and Ruth in 1881, at the ages above given. Franklin lives in Malden district, and the others at Burning Springs, Kanawha county, West Virginia. Lalen Williams was born about 1822, in Buckingham county, Virginia, and is now living at Burning Springs. His wife, Margaret Hensley, who was born in Kanawha county, died in 1838. Lucian L., Cynthia E. and John S. were her only children, the other sisters and brothers of John S. born of his father's second marriage. John S. Williams was a bridge carpenter on the C. & O., E. L, & B. S., N. O. & N. E., and O. C. railroads, besides shorter routes, previous to his present employment. For the last two years he has been in the employ of the Dickenson Salt Company, and is acting as manager of their business, with postoffice address at Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

BURT WOODRUM — deceased — was born in Old Virginia, and Louisa Nash, who became his wife, was born in 1819, in Monroe county, now part of West Virginia. Their children were ten: Campbell lives in Ohio; Shannon, deceased; Sinah, Amanda, and Eliza live in Monroe county, West Virginia; John lives at Elk River, Kanawha county; James was a Federal soldier and killed in the war between the States; Mary, Victoria, Filmore G. and Marshall, live in Malden district, Kanawha county. The father of these children died in 1872. Marshall Woodrum, for whom this sketch is compiled, was born April 1, 1865, and is engaged in business as a salt packer for the Pioneer Salt Company, Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT.

JOHN G. ATKINS — deceased — was born in Giles county, Virginia, in 1817, a son of Moses and Mary
In 1840 he wedded Lettie Atkins, and in 1863 with their family they settled in Kanawha county, and here the husband and father died in 1868. Lettie Atkins, who became his wife on the year just given, was born in Wayne county, Virginia, in 1823, a daughter of Parker and Keziah (Marrs) Atkins. The children of her marriage with Mr. Atkins are twelve, their record as follows: Leathe, born in 1841, married Benjamin Hill, of Boone county, West Virginia, in 1857; Clara, 1843, married Robert Berry, of Kanawha county, in 1879; Caroline, 1845, married John W. Wantz, of Kanawha county, in 1867; Frances, 1847, married Edward Elmwood, of this county, in 1869; Albert, 1850, married Piney Beasly 1872, and died in 1882; Tolbert T., 1853; Jefferson, 1855, died in 1857; Fillmore, 1857, married Mary Gardner in 1881; Hester, 1859, married Fletcher L. Turner in 1882; Parker, 1861, died in 1863; Strother, 1863; Kittie, 1865. Tolbert T. Atkins, for whom this sketch is compiled, was ten years of age when his parents settled in Kanawha county. He early in life embarked in business for himself, has remained single, and is now worth $2,500, principally in a saloon property he is managing. He may be addressed at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JAMES ATKINSON — deceased — was born on Elk river, five miles from Charleston, Kanawha county, and he was a son of George Atkinson, of Pennsylvania, and Sarah (McCoppin) Atkinson, who was born in Ireland, and came to Kanawha county with her husband among the earliest settlers of this vicinity. At the bride’s residence in Nicholas county, West Virginia, James Atkinson was united in marriage with Miriam Rader, who was born in that county, July 31, 1813, a daughter of George and Jane (McCoy) Rader. Her mother, born in Greenbrier county, died in August, 1857, and her father, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, died in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. James Atkinson were the parents of: Sarah J., born October 30, 1863, died May 26, 1878; George Wesley, June 29, 1845, lives at Wheeling, this State; Eugenia B., January 15, 1847; Mary K., February 4, 1855; James S., September 18, 1857 — the five youngest of the living children are at home. James Atkinson was justice of the peace of Elk district, for twelve years, sheriff eight years, and many years constable. Himself and wife joined the Methodist Episcopal Church early in life and by a life of faith and good works fitted themselves for the life to come. He died September 11, 1866, and his widow still lingers on the shores of time, waiting her summons to enter the joy of the saints. George W. Atkinson was postmaster at Charleston for many years, and revenue collector at the same place. He has successfully conducted various newspaper enterprises, and is author of the History of Kanawha County, which is destined to be one of the leading books of historical reminiscence of the Virginias. He is also author of Eminent Divines, After the Moonshiners, and other books of note. He was revenue agent for four years, United States marshal for West Virginia, and is one of the best political organizers of the State. James S. Atkinson is deputy United States marshal of West Virginia, and one of the most enterprising of the citizens of Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN R. BARKER — was born in Boone county, Virginia, where his parents, Isaac and Spica Barker, settled in 1807. The date of his birth was January 17, 1816, and he married in Kanawha county, September 5, 1839. Dinah, daughter of John and Ellen Ellis, was born in Monroe county, Virginia, January 20, 1823, and became the wife of John R. Barker on the date here recorded. Their children were twelve: Joseph E., born July 1, 1840; Martha E., October 26, 1842; Amos, October 26, 1844; Mary E., August 20, 1846; Daniel F., May 26, 1848; Charles W., January 17, 1850; Sarah L., January 19, 1852; Amanda E., November 19, 1854; John T., March 24, 1856; Isaac L., August 4, 1858; Virginia G., November 12, 1860; Louvenia N., December 5, 1863, lives in Peytona, Boone county; Isaac L. and Martha C. live in Mound, Kanawha county; Sarah L. died in Madison, Boone county, in September, 1881, died April 27, 1874; Mary K., February 4, 1855; James S., September 18, 1857 — the five youngest of the living children are at home. James Atkinson was justice of the peace of Elk district, for twelve years, sheriff eight years, and many years constable. Himself and wife joined the Methodist Episcopal Church early in life and by a life of faith and good works fitted themselves for the life to come. He died September 11, 1866, and his widow still lingers on the shores of time, waiting her summons to enter the joy of the saints. George W. Atkinson was postmaster at Charleston for many years, and revenue collector at the same place. He has successfully conducted various newspaper enterprises, and is author of the History of Kanawha County, which is destined to be one of the leading books of historical reminiscence of the Virginias. He is also author of Eminent Divines, After the Moonshiners, and other books of note. He was revenue agent for four years, United States marshal for West Virginia, and is one of the best political organizers of the State. James S. Atkinson is deputy United States marshal of West Virginia, and one of the most enterprising of the citizens of Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.
Virginia G. lives in Peytona district, Boone county. Isaac L., for whom this sketch is compiled, settled at Lock No. 6, in 1882, and is engaged in the general mercantile business, and commanding a large trade. His energy and abilities are sure to secure his success, and make him one of the leading men in the near future of this county. His address is Mound, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

REV. J. C. BARR — with his wife, who was Maria B. Smith, has been many years a resident among the people of Charleston, Kanawha county. He has been long engaged in the work of the ministry, his pastorate in Charleston being with the 1st Presbyterian Church (South). His teachings and example have led many in the ways of salvation, and have endeared him to the members of his congregation.

FRANK BELLER — deceased — was born in Oselheim, Bavaria, Germany, February 14, 1829, a son of John Jacob and Caroline Beller, long since deceased. June 28, 1855, Frank Beller married Agatha Hurst, who was born in Durbach, Baden, Germany, February 19, 1833. Their children were eight, and the six who are living all make their home in Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia. These children were born: George, April 28, 1856; Frank X., June 14, 1857; Peter, February 17, 1859; Andrew E., September 12, 1860; William E., August 2, 1862; Benjamin, January 9, 1865; Henry J., November 25, 1866; Joseph, January 18, 1871. Frank X. died October 28, 1862, and Peter died November 19, 1862. George W. Beller is one of the enterprising young business men of Kanawha county, and owns a large interest in a cigar manufactory in Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH BIBBY — was born and wedded in Lancaster, England. The date of his birth was April 12, 1805, and his parents were Edward and Ellen (Whiteside) Bibby, long since deceased. The wife whom he chose was Margaret, daughter of Matthew and Doratha (Chippindale) Swabirck, and her parents are no longer living. She was born in Lancaster, May 13, 1813, and the date on which she became the wife of Mr. Bibby was August 21, 1830. Their children have the following record: Ellen, born November 27, 1831, deceased; Elizabeth, December 23, 1833, deceased; Edward, September 8, 1835, married Lucy Rand, and they have seven living children and one deceased; their home is in Charleston; James, October 27, 1837, married Emma Starks, who bore him three children, and is deceased; he again married, Lugena Atkinson becoming his wife, and they live in Charleston; Robert, born February 29, 1839, served in the Confederate army as lieutenant of sharpshooters, married Harriet Connell, now deceased, and they had four children; his second wife was Sarah King, and they have no children — they live in this county; Sarah J., born April 26, 1842, is deceased; Joseph, born September 8, 1844, also deceased; John H., born March 17, 1848, married Ina Cawey, and they have two children, and live in Charleston; Maria, April 10, 1850, is deceased; William W., born April 12, 1851, married an English lady, and they have no children, they reside in Charleston; Isabella, born June 16, 1853, deceased; Samuel, August 17, 1855, married Emma Singleton, they have on child and live in Charleston. Joseph Bibby never attended school after he reached the age of ten years. When he reached Charleston he had just $40.00 to start with, and now he owns a good steam-power mill, twelve good dwelling houses in Charleston, a farm up Elk River suspension bridge, and other valuable property, paying on all the tax of $600 yearly. His address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN G. BOGGESS — was born May 3, 1836, in Monroe county, now part of West Virginia. He was a son of Andrew H. and Belinda (George) Bogness, both now deceased. He was married in Boone county, then part of Virginia, August 22, 1860, and in 1861 he entered the Confederate army, as a soldier of the 22d Virginia Infantry. Owing to wounds received in service, he left the army in 1862. He was first wounded at battle of Scarey, a minie-ball passing through his right
lung. From this wound he is still a sufferer. At the battle of Lewisburg, he received a pistol shot in his neck, which caused him the loss of his right eye, and ended his army career. The wife whom he chose was a native of Virginia, Mary F. Owens, born October 21, 1842, a daughter of William A. and Harriet (Glass) Owens. Her father is deceased, her mother is living in Charleston. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Boggess were born: Harriet B., August 6, 1861; Emma R., March 29, 1865; Rosa, July 18, 1867. is deceased: Nora, April 24, 1869; William H., January 4, 1872; Edgar, February 24, 1874; Estella, October 1, 1876; Harry B., June 15, 1882. Harriet B. was united in marriage with George M. Mahan, September 14, 1871, and they have one son named Walter H. John G. Boggess was sheriff of Fayette county, Virginia, 1856-8; was deputy sheriff of Boone county in 1861; made his home in Kanawha county in 1862, and was elected city councilman in Charleston, in 1864, serving two years. He was re-elected for two years to the last-named position, in 1871. He is a dentist by profession, and is in practice in Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

EDGAR ALONZO BOTKIN — is a son of Chapman Johnson Botkin and Sarah (Bender) Botkin, who have long made their home in Kanawha county, and are still honored residents here. He was born in Charleston, August 6, 1855, and has spent his entire life in this county, where he is now honored with the representative office of city councilman, to which he was elected in 1882 for three years. At Liberty, Virginia, June 14, 1877, Edgar A. Botkin was joined in wedlock with Mary L. Marsh, and they have two sons: Edward J., born July 24, 1878, and Clarence H., born August 6, 1880. The wife of Mr. Botkin was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, a daughter of Robert and Ann J. (Hoffman) Marsh. Edgar A. Botkin pursues the profession of dentistry, at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

OSCAR LAFAYETTE BOTKIN — son of C. J. and Sarah (Bender) Botkin, spoken of in the sketch preceding this one, was born in Kanawha county, October 10, 1858. At Charleston, in 1882, he was united in marriage with Mildred Annie Hammock, who was born in Roane county, now West Virginia, February 26, 1859. Jackson and Mildred Hammock, her parents, are no longer living. Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Botkin have one daughter, Lula L., born February 8, 1883. Mr. Botkin is a traveling salesman for the "Five-Cent Store," of F. J. Daniels & Co., who are wholesale and retail dealers in Queensware, Glassware, Tinware, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Toys. Storeroom first door below St. Albert Hotel, Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JAMES H. BROWN — was born on Christmas Day, 1818, in Cabell county, Virginia, a son of Dr. Benjamin and Matilda (Scales) Brown, now deceased. At the age of thirty years he took up his residence in Kanawha county, and the record of his public services since then entitles him to the place he holds as one of the most distinguished citizens of this county. While Kanawha county was part of Virginia, he was judge of the circuit court in this county, and in 1861 was representing the county in the State legislature of Virginia. When war tore the Virginias apart he was a member of the first constitutional convention of West Virginia. For a series of years he was a judge of the supreme court of appeals of West Virginia, and was many years president of the court. He is now representing Kanawha county in the State legislature. His son, James F., was also elected at the same time to the legislature from the same county, the father on the Republican ticket and the son on the Democratic. He has been twice married, and his first wife, who was Louisa M. Beuhring, was the mother of his children, who were born: Virginia, September 23, 1847; James F., March 7, 1852; Lucy, April 16, 1855; Emma M., April 6, 1861; Benjamin, December 7, 1863; Eleanor D., August 30, 1868. The present wife of Judge Brown, whom he wedded in Charleston, May 8, 1879, was Sally S., daughter of William D. Shrewsbury. She was at the time of their marriage a widow, and has one son and one daughter: William S. Lovell, born August 16, 1863, and Bettie A. Lovell,

JOHN S. BURDETT—was born December 20, 1818, in Taylor county, now part of West Virginia. He has lived in Kanawha county since 1868, and has been always identified with the best interests of the county. Harrison county, Virginia, March 3, 1826, is the locality and date of birth of A. A. Johnson, who, in the county of her nativity became the wife of John S. Burdett, on the 1st of July, 1845. She was a daughter of William and Olive (Waldo) Johnson, who are deceased, and John S. Burdett was a son of Frederick and Susan (Sinsel) Burdett, also now deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Burdett are recorded: Clarence C., born June 5, 1846, deceased; William T., January 21, 1848, deceased; Ellen A., September 5, 1850, lives in Columbus, Mississippi; Jedediah W., July 12, 1852; John S., Jr., September 25, 1855; Rosalie E., July 17, 1859; Minnie O., January 4, 1857—the four last-named living in Charleston. John S. Burdett has served six consecutive terms in the legislature of Virginia, and was an opposing member of the memorable convention which passed the ordinance of secession in 1861. He then aided in the restoration and maintenance of the government for the Western counties of Virginia, as brought about by the Wheeling convention, and entered the army for the maintenance by arms of his principles. For four years he served in the army, holding rank as captain. He afterwards served with honor in the Senate of West Virginia, and was for two terms elected treasurer of the State of West Virginia. From the last office he was removed for an assumed technicality, but with his integrity proudly sustained, and not one dollar's deficit from the treasury. His home and postoffice address are at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

ALF. W. BURNETT—chief of the Eureka Detective Agency, was born in New Bedford, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1850, and has been a resident in Kanawha county, West Virginia, since 1875. He is a son of William P. and Phebe A. (McBride) Burnett, who now live in Olathe, Kansas. With them live the two youngest of the sisters of Mr. Burnett, Laura T. and Mary E. Burnett. He has an older sister, Sylvia V., born in September, 1848, who is the wife of Arthur Johnson, of Petroleum Center, Pennsylvania. He has also one brother, James L. born November 27, 1852, now residing in Kansas City, engaged in business as a contractor and builder. Alf. W. Burnett has been chief of the Eureka Detective Agency since its incorporation, in 1880. He was formerly editor of the Huntington Advertiser, and later of the Greenback League, and The State. Talented, educated, and enterprising, these qualifications, coupled with his remarkable nerve and coolness, have enabled him to make the business in which he is now embarked not only profitable but respectable in this State. His effective work in capturing the "Racer Band" of store robbers was his first introduction into prominence as a detective, but many thieves, incendiaries, counterfeiters, and murderers have since been unwilling witnesses to his skill and daring. He enjoys the entire confidence of the people of the county, and made a gallant race for the State Senate in the Ninth district, fall of 1882. His headquarters are at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM EDWIN CHILTON—deceased—was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, but married and made the home of his wedded life in Kanawha county. His father, Blackwell Chilton, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eustace, are no longer living. Mary Wilson, who in this county became his wife, was born here, a daughter of Samuel Bailey Wilson, who resides in Kanawha county, and Parthenia (Teays) Wilson, now deceased. William E. Chilton was many years an honored resident in this county, and at one time a justice of the peace. The children of his marriage were seven: Samuel B., now a physician at St. Albans, this county; Joseph E., attorney-at-law at Hamlin, Lincoln county, and prosecuting attorney for Lincoln and Boone counties; William E., attorney-at-law, for whom this sketch is compiled; George O., merchant at St. Albans; Parthenia J., deceased; Stephen L.,
JOHN S. W., lives at St. Albans. William E. is one of the law firm of Kenna & Chilton, of Charleston, Kanawha county, and is now (1883) prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county under appointment from Judge F. A. Guthrie, vice Capt. C. P. Snyder, resigned.

REV. ISAAC WASHINGTON CLINGER — was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1844, a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Scott) Clinger. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, his father born in 1800 and his mother in 1806. His father's death occurred in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1846, and his mother is still living in Gallipolis, that county. At Dayton, Ohio, October 31, 1876, Isaac W. Clinger was united in marriage with Hannah Louisa Platt, who was born in Dayton, December 10, 1851. The children of their wedlock are three: Horatius Bonar, born November 6, 1878; James Franklin, December 11, 1880; Alice Loretta, May 12, 1883. Mrs. Clinger was a daughter of James and Hannah (Nichols) Platt, her parents natives of England. Her father, born October 16, 1799, died November 5, 1882, at Dayton, Ohio. Her mother was born March 16, 1808, and is still living at Dayton. In the war between the States, Isaac W. Clinger was a member of Company I, 26th Ohio Infantry, entering the service in July, 1861. He was a participant in the following battles: Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; Murfreesville, Bardstown, and Perryville, Kentucky; and Murfreesboro, Tennessee. In the last named engagement, fought in 1863, Mr. Clinger was wounded. He received discharge April 10, 1864. In 1878, Mr. Clinger made his home in Kanawha county, and for two years he was teachers' examiner for the county. He was two years principal of the West End public school, Charleston, and for a number of years was principal of a private Normal school. He is the author of a work entitled, "Scientific Orthography and Orthoepy of the English Language," which is adapted to the wants of the student and the teacher. Isaac W. Clinger is an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife is in the membership of the same church. His postoffice address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN L. COLE —surveyor of lands and land lawyer of Kanawha county, was born in this county, June 9, 1826. He was a son of John B. Cole, born in Botetourt county, Virginia, in February, 1791, who came to Kanawha county in 1815. John B. Cole was a son of John Cole, who lived in what is now Roanoke county, Virginia, on the Roanoke river, two miles above where Salem now stands. He had one brother, Samuel, who accompanied General Andrew Lewis on the Big Sandy expedition in 1756. For him Cole river (now spelled Coal) was named. The mother of John L. Cole was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, came to Kanawha county in 1798, her name before marriage Willmot Wyatt Starke. The marriage of John L. Cole was solemnized at Charleston, October 14, 1874, Fanny Slack becoming his wife, and their son John S., was born January 2, 1877. The wife of Mr. Cole is a daughter of John and Sarah (Porter) Slack, who are both natives of this county. Her birth was in Kanawha county, the date April 26, 1848. John L. Cole was surveyor of lands in Kanawha county from 1858 to the beginning of the civil war. He was justice of the peace, 1855-58, again surveyor after the war, was a member of the house of delegates from Kanawha county, 1869-9; was State librarian, 1873-5; and under the first West Virginia Constitution served one term as supervisor. His postoffice address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN T. COTTON, M. D. — is descended from an old and honorable English family. One branch has for many years been settled at Combermere Abbey, Cheshire, England, and is now represented by Lord Combermere. To another branch belongs Charles Cotton, whose name will always be held dear as the friend and associate of good old Isaac Walton. Dr. Cotton's immediate ancestor, from whom he is lineally descended, was Rev. John Cotton, first vicar of St. Botholphs, Boston, England, and then the first pastor of the First Church, in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1857, in honor of this ancestor, a monumental
tablet, with Latin inscription by Edward Everett, was erected in St. Botolphs. Dr. Cotton, the subject of this sketch, was born August 4, 1819, at Marietta, Ohio, where his father, the late Dr. John Cotton, settled in 1815. After graduating at Marietta college, and taking a full course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Dr. J. T. Cotton commenced the practice of medicine at Ravenswood, now in West Virginia, in December, 1842. In 1845 he married Sarah Ashton Fitzhue, a great-niece of General Washington, and immediately after his marriage he came to Charleston, Kanawha county. Seven children have blessed this union, of whom four are now living in Charleston, and three — Annie B., Henry F., and Burdett N. — are deceased. These children were born: Henrietta Susan, August 20, 1847; Annie Buckminster, June 29, 1849; John, September 2, 1851; Henry Fitzhugh, February 23, 1854; Nannie Maria, April 6, 1856; Sallie Ashton, July 12, 1858; Burdett Nicholas, November 11, 1860. Since coming to Charleston, Dr. Cotton has continued in active and uninterrupted practice of his profession, which still occupies his time and energies, at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL DAVIS COX — was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1841, a son of Samuel and Nancy (Beck) Cox, who now reside in Blair county, Pennsylvania. In Centre county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1869, Samuel D. Cox was united in marriage with Nannie Ide, and they have one son, Robert Edward, born December 22, 1876. The wife of Mr. Cox was born in Amity, Orange county, New York, May 12, 1841, a daughter of Edward and Mary (Scott) Ide, both now deceased. April 27, 1874, Mr. Cox took up his residence in Kanawha county, and his business card reads: S. D. Cox, manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of lumber, Bill lumber a specialty, Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

PATRICK CROWLEY — deceased — was born in County Cork, Ireland, came with his little family to Kanawha county, West Virginia, in 1870, and died in Pulaski county, Kentucky, January 8, 1875. He married, November 27, 1852, Bridget, daughter of John Brown, who was born in County Kerry, Ireland, and whose parents, natives of Ireland, lie buried in the "Old Country." The children of Mr. Crowley are eight: Mary K., born August 14, 1853; Dennis A., April 25, 1855 — children of his first marriage; and Michael V., born September 14, 1859; Honorah A., December 14, 1861; John B., July 14, 1863; Patrick J., March 13, 1866; Jeremiah, March 8, 1868; Joanna E., September 16, 1871. Mary K. makes her home in Staunton, the county seat of Augusta county, Virginia, and the other children live in Charleston. Dennis A. Crowley, for whom this sketch is written, is successfully conducting a well-stocked hardware store in Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

J. B. H. DAVENPORT — son of John B. and Mary A., (Ruffner) Davenport, was born in Kanawha county, in February, 1844. He was married in this county, in 1870, at St. Albans, where Sallie B. Quarrier became his wife. They have one son whom they have named Willie Heylin. Gustavus B. and Elizabeth R. (Hudson) Quarrier, the former now deceased, were the father and mother of Sallie B., wife of Mr. Davenport. J. B. H. Davenport is a travelling salesman, but has his home and postoffice address at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

RICHARD RILEY DELANEY — mayor of the city of Charleston, was born September 22, 1849, in what is now Wood county, West Virginia, and was a son of William and Mary (Lefevre) Delaney. He made his home in Kanawha county in October, 1868, entering into the retail hardware business, as dealer in stoves, and manufacturer of tin ware, etc. In this county he married Kate F. Booher, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Henry and Maria Booher. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Delaney are five, all living in the home established by their marriage: Cora, Kate M., Oley, Richard R., and the baby. For three years Mr. Delaney was one of the councilmen of Charleston, and he has two years occupied his present position of mayor.
JOHN K. DIETZ — was a native of Germany, born in the kingdom of Bavaria, and he came to America at the age of eight years, with his parents, Conrad and Elizabeth (Fry) Dietz. They settled at Huntington Furnace, Pennsylvania, and from there moved across the Allegheny mountains, to Clarion county. In this county John K. Dietz learned the blacksmith trade, serving four years apprenticeship under James F. Mackey, manufacturer of wagons and carriages. After becoming a journeyman at his trade, Mr. Dietz first located at Cattlesburg, Kentucky, and from there went to Guyandotte, Cabell county, Virginia, and there carried on a carriage and wagon shop. During his residence in the last named county, the war of 1861 was inaugurated, and he entered the service of the Government as a member of the 2d West Virginia Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. He was in all the engagements of his regiment, doing a soldier's duty in many a hot fight, and, entering the army a strong, well man, he came out with ill health that will never leave him what he was before. After the war he located in Kanawha county, and is permanently situated here, carrying on a profitable business and can furnish on short notice anything wanted in the line of blacksmithing, or wagon manufacture. His first wife was Martha Jane Kelley, and his present wife, whom he wedded in Lawrence county, Ohio, October 25, 1874, was Sarah E., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Jones) Ballard. Both her parents were natives of Lawrence county, Ohio, and she was born in that county, at Ironton. Her father died June 28, 1860. Conrad Dietz was born August 16, 1805, at Buggelninig, Bavaria, Germany, and Elizabeth, his wife, was born at Langintzen, that kingdom, September 1, 1801. She was killed at the Sheridan coal works, November 3, 1870. John K. Dietz's postoffice address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

PHILIP DODDRIDGE — was born in Kanawha county, in Charleston, in 1818, and in the city of his birth his wedded life began, Emma, daughter of H. C. Middleton, becoming his wife, on the 5th of December, 1868. She was born in Clarksburg, Harrison county, now part of West Virginia. Their first born child was a daughter whom they named Mary Julianna, who was born October 8, 1869, and died January 18, 1870. They have three living children: Anna Theresa, born April 23, 1871; John Musser, October 8, 1873; Emma M., April 15, 1879. The father of Philip Doddridge, John Musser Doddridge, was born in Wellsburg, Brooke county, Virginia, December 3, 1802; his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Elizabeth Klein, was born in Wellsburg, county seat of Brooke county. She is no longer living. Philip Doddridge has been master and pilot on the Kanawha river since the year 1853, and continues in that occupation. His residence and postoffice address is at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

LEWIS F. DONNALLY — born June 9, 1824, in Kanawha county, was a son of Andrew and Margery (Van Bibber) Donnally, who are now deceased. The first marriage of Lewis F. Donnally was with Eliza M. Reynolds, who, in dying, left him two daughters, Carrie, born May 21, 1851, and Virgie, born January 19, 1854. Carrie married W. E. Truslow, of Charleston, May 23, 1877, and they have two children: Lewis D., born April 14, 1878, and Fannie A., born March 20, 1880. In Kanawha county, February 17, 1839, was born Miriam W. Welch, and she became the wife of Lewis F. Donnally at the age of twenty years. Their marriage was consummated May 5, 1859, and their children are four: Charles H., born January 6, 1862; Kate W., June 17, 1865; Brown, March 8, 1870; Amelia S., July 27, 1874 — all are living at home. Levi and Catherine (Slaughter) Welch were the parents of Miriam W. Donnally. Her father is deceased, her mother living in Kanawha county. Mrs. Miriam W. Donnally, nee Welch, is the leading milliner of Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM R. DUDLEY — a prosperous businessman of Charleston, engaged in wagon making and blacksmithing, has been a resident in Kanawha county, since 1864. He was born in Pulaski county, Virginia, September 10, 1835, and he wedded a native of that county, Susan Truslow, born in 1837. Their marriage was
consummated in Pulaski county, April 26, 1855, and their children were:
Laura, born March 9, 1856; James R., November 5, 1857; John W., May 7, 1860; Harriet Bess, March 21, 1861; William O., October 16, 1863; Charles A., May 15, 1866, and Fannie J., June 20, 1868. Harriet S. died in 1862, John W. lives in Ashland Kentucky, James R. in Huntington, West Virginia, and the other children in Kanawha county. 
Ransom and Jane (Lyon) Dudley were the parents of William R. His mother is deceased, and his father living in Wythe county, Virginia. During the war between the States, William R. Dudley was in the Confederate army a member of the 4th Virginia Infantry. His postoffice address are Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

EDWIN B. DYER —was admitted to the bar in January, 1880, and is now engaged in practice as an attorney-at-law in Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

CHARLES E. FIELDS —born in Bedford county, Virginia, and Nannie E. Thurman, born in the same State and county, were united in the bands of matrimony in Kanawha county, West Virginia, January 15, 1873. In the home established by their marriage are two little daughters, Ora Ethel and Ina E. The parents of Mr. Fields were John and Elizabeth (Thurman) Fields, and his wife is a daughter of Alexander and Susan (Hughes) Thurman. Her father is deceased, as is the father of Mr. Fields. Samuel F. and Robert H. Fields, brothers of Charles E., were soldiers in the Federal army during the 1861 war. Samuel F. served in the 13th West Virginia Infantry, for three years, and Robert H. was in the 8th West Virginia Infantry, which was mounted during the war. Charles E. Fields is a saloon keeper of Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

FREDERICK WILLIAM GARDNER —is a native of Germany, where he was born December 27, 1845, a son of Carl and Margaret Gardner, who are now deceased. He settled in Kanawha county in 1869, and was married in Charleston, December 14, 1871. His wife was Permelia Keifer, and their children were: Frederick, born September 29, 1872; Henry, May 27, 1873; Valentine, November 15, 1875; William, June 7, 1877; John, February 7, 1879; Charles, February 17, 1881. Permelia, wife of Mr. Gardner, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1854, a daughter of Valentine and Elizabeth (Baker) Keifer. Her husband and children were called to mourn their loss in her death, which occurred December 19, 1882. Mr. Gardner's second wife, whom he married April 25, 1883, was Fannie, daughter of Joseph Keifer; she was born January 9, 1863. When Mr. Gardner landed on the shores of the New World he describes himself as having been a "green German," without one red cent in money. But he had energy and business ability, he worked hard for a living, and he succeeded in obtaining not only that but the competence he now possesses. He is carrying on the business of a butcher, at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

THOMAS JEFFERSON GARDNER —was born in Old Virginia, and came to Kanawha county in January, 1834, with his parents, William and Mathy (Woody) Gardner. His father was a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, and his mother was born in East Tennessee. July 11, 1850, in Kanawha county, Thomas J. Gardner wedded Catherine Alexander, and the genealogical record of their children is: Charles H., born March 31, 1851, lives at Beaver Lick, Boone county, Kentucky; Roxie J., August 15, 1852, married R. Lloyd; Sarah A., May 19, 1854, married J. W. Bracken; William Henry, June 25, 1856, married Rebecca Skiles; Mordacai V., July 4, 1857, married Minnie Martin; James D., March 27, 1859, married Susan Roberts; Mary F., February 4, 1861, married Phil. Atkins; Pinkard P., November 15, 1863; Lorena F., October 1, 1865, married James L. Laurence; Lida n., August 16, 1867; Florence, September 4, 1868; Kate, January 11, 1870; Morris, February 2, 1872; Thomas J., May 17, 1874. The married children, except the eldest, live in homes of their own in Kanawha county, and the younger and unmarried children are living with their parents. The birth of Catherine, wife of Mr. Gardner, was in Kanawha county,
May 2, 1832, and her parents are Joel and Roxie (Morris) Alexander, both born in what is now West Virginia. The mother died at Paint Creek, Kanawha county, in 1872, and the father died in 1879. The fourth child and second son, for whom this sketch is compiled, William H., was married June 13, 1882, and his wife was born in this county, July 14, 1860. They were here married, and he is prosperously engaged in business for himself in Black Hawk Hollow, where he has been carrying on a grocery business for the past two years. His postoffice address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

ALVARO FRANKLIN GIBBENS — was born in Parkersburg, Wood county, Virginia, March 1, 1837. His father, Jefferson Gibbens, was born in Wood county, October 2, 1802, and died in Parkersburg, Wood county, March 21, 1875. He was a justice of the peace under the old constitution until 1850, when under the new constitution, he was chosen presiding justice of the county court of Wood county, and served for eight consecutive years, when he declined further re-election. He was mayor, recorder, and member of the city council, serving in every capacity with fidelity, integrity and esteem. The mother of Alvaro P. Gibbens was Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Butcher, and she was born in Randolph county, Virginia, January 7, 1813, married Jefferson Gibbens April 1, 1830, and died August 21, 1872. She was of English descent, was one of the first members of the Presbyterian Church at Parkersburg, was a devoted Christian mother, whose home was always open to the Christian workers of all denominations. The brothers and sisters of Alvaro F. Gibbens are recorded: Leandro, born May 23, 1831, died six days after birth; Leonora, May 11, 1839, married Frank Rex, now a bank clerk at Parkersburg; Gordon Butcher, February 19, 1842, married Florence N. Blair, and is printer and engraver at Parkersburg; Adrian N., November 11, 1844, married Lizzie Higginbotham, and is a printer at Parkersburg; John Thomas, May 31, 1847, died June 6, 1847. The subject of this sketch entered his father’s store at the age of 13 years, and in September, 1855, began a regular course of study in Jefferson college, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and graduated with degree A. B. in 1860. He was the valedictorian of the Philo Literary society at commencement, that year. He taught in LaGrange (Mo.) Baptist College in 1861; was postoffice clerk in Parkersburg in 1862; was clerk in the United States assessors office and commissioner in chancery of the circuit court, 1863-4; clerk in the United States general land office at Washington, 1865; became one of the editors and proprietors of the Parkersburg Gazette in 1866; was United States internal revenue deputy collector, 1868-70. In September, 1870, he removed to Charleston, Kanawha county, and became a partner in the West Virginia Journal, the leading Republican journal of the Kanawha valley, and from 1871 until October, 1875, was managing editor of that sheet. In 1876 he was clerk in the United States Treasury Department. January 1, 1877, he was commissioned postmaster at Charleston, which position he held until July 1, 1881. He began the publication of the State Tribune, September 17, 1881, a Republican paper whose management he still conducts, and of which he is editor. For the past twenty years he has been a contributor of poems and other literary articles for the leading magazines of the country, and in 1866 he read, by invitation, a poem on Fraternity before the Theta Delta Chi of Carlisle College, Pennsylvania. In 1865 he received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater, May 29, 1873, in Kanawha Presbyterian Church, at Charleston, Rev. James Richards officiating clergyman, Alvaro F. Gibbens and Bessie Eagan were united in marriage. She was born in Rigna, Ireland, March 16, 1839, a daughter of Andrew and Catherine Eagan. Her father died at sea, and her mother came to America in 1848. The residence and postoffice address of Alvaro F. Gibbens is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

MARTIN F. deGruyter — was born July 5, 1832, in Venlo, Province Limburg, Belgium, since ceded to Holland. His father, John Ferdinand deGruyter, was born in the same
province and city, and his mother, whose maiden name was Louisa Arnoldina von Horst, was born in Mirlo, also in the Province of Limburg. Both his parents are now deceased. In 1854 Martin F. de Gruyter became one of the citizens of Kanawha county, and in this county, his wedded life began, December 11, 1857. On that date, at Brownstown, Julia Crockett was united with him in marriage bands, and their children are three, born: Josephine, September 4, 1851; Feminand John, February 13, 1860; Julius Albert, January 9, 1864. The wife of Mr. de Gruyter was born in Brownstown, this county, December 4, 1834, a daughter of John B. and Parthenia (Morris) Crockett. Her father was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, and her mother in Brownstown. Both died in Brownstown, which had been the home of their married life. The business of Martin F. de Gruyter is wholesaling malt liquors in Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN P. HALE — was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, May 1, 1824, and cast his fortunes in with the people of Kanawha county in 1840. He is a son of Peter Saunders Hale, and the maiden name of his mother was Lockey Trigg Ingles. During the war between the States he served the cause of the Confederacy for a short time as a captain of an artillery company, and he also voluntarily acted as an assistant surgeon for some time. He has been for thirty-five years successfully engaged in the manufacture of salt, and has given one year to the service of the city of Charleston, during which he filled the office of mayor. His postoffice address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN HAGER — born in Boone county, Virginia, in 1814, was sixty-nine years of age on his last birth-day, February 22, 1883. His parents, Philip and Catherine (Van Natter) Hager, have been many years dead. In the State and county of his birth, November 26, 1833, Benjamin Hager wedded Elizabeth Brooks, and their eleven children present the following record: Lorenzo Dow was born December 15, 1834; Angelina, May 17, 1836; Joseph F., April 23, 1838; Burwell S., March 27, 1840; Clarissa, February 23, 1842; Ulysses, October 1, 1843; Clarissa, September 26, 1845; Martha E., February 19, 1847; Arminta, May 24, 1849; Robert C., July 5, 1852; Sarah J., February 28, 1854. The last-named lives in Kanawha county, the other living children in Boone county, now part of West Virginia. Two sons are dead, Ulysses, died in November 1863, and Joseph F., who died in October, 1880. Joseph F. was a soldier in the 1861 war, a member of the 7th Virginia Cavalry, then of the 8th Virginia Infantry (Federal), and at Drouo Mountain he was severely wounded, and from that wound his death, in later years, resulted. He left a wife and four children at his death, which occurred in Boone county, where he was acting as county clerk. The wife of Benjamin Hager was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, in 1811; a daughter of Richard and Margaret (Clancey) Brooks, long since deceased. Benjamin Hager served as county treasurer of Boone county for six years, and was one year member of the State legislature. He was many years an itinerant preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has received upon probation into that church over 2,000 as members. He organized Wyoming, Sandy and Hamlin circuits at the commencement of his work, and has also traveled over the following circuits: Logan, Coal River, Winfield, East Charleston, Charleston, Monticello, Elk River and others. He has done a great deal of work and a great deal of good outside of his circuit work; has traveled much and enjoyed good health all his life. In 1862 he located as a merchant at Brownstown, remaining three years, then returned to Boone county, and in 1882 he settled as a merchant at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia, where he still resides.

CHARLES HEDRICK — was born at Fincastle, Botetourt county, Virginia, December 10, 1815, and was a son of Charles and Mary (Van Metre) Hedrick, now deceased. In 1844 he settled in Kanawha county, and has always made his home in Kanawha county since that date, and here his seven children were born. His wife was
Cornelia H. Welch, born at Malden, this county, February 5, 1825, daughter of Levi and Catherine G. (Slaughter) Welch. Her mother was born in this county and her father came here from Washington county, Pennsylvania, about 1796, with his father, George Welch, and died of cholera in 1849. Cornelia H. Welch was united in wedlock with Charles Hedrick at Malden, October 16, 1845, and she died April 8, 1873. The children of their union are: Amelia S., born February 12, 1847, married Frank Benedict; they now reside in Baltimore, Maryland; William B., lives in Charleston; Levi Welch, lives in Texas; Kate Clifton, born September 18, 1854; Charles, Jr., May 25, 1856, died November 5, 1857; John Smith, July 30, 1861, died December 8, 1861; Mary VanMetre, September 7, 1863. Kate and Mary both reside with their father in Charleston. Charles Hedrick, subject of this sketch, was educated mainly at Ohio University, Athens, studied law under Col. B. H. Smith, at Charleston, and is now a practicing attorney. March 4, 1873, he was appointed by Governor John J. Jacob Secretary of State for West Virginia, and the appointment receiving the confirmation of the Senate he entered upon the duties of that office, which he discharged with ability until the expiration of Governor Jacob's term of office, March 4, 1877. We are indebted to Mr. Hedrick for a graphic description of the removal of the capital to Wheeling, the controversies and legal enactments relating thereto, etc., which will be found in the county history department of this ENCYCLOPEDIA, and will be read by the citizens of Kanawha county with interest. Charles Hedrick's residence and post-office address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

van buren hill — son of Thomas S. and Susan (Curry) Hill, was born, raised and wedded in Kanawha county, and is here engaged in the business of a carpenter, which occupation he has followed for fifteen years. His parents were both born in Kanawha county, and his mother died in this county. His father died in Michigan about ten years ago. Sarah M., daughter of Noah and Sarah (Huffman) Leffler, is the wife of Van Buren Hill. She was born in Boone county, in January, 1841, and her father died in that county, where her mother still resides. Her father was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and her mother a native of Virginia. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hill was consummated in Kanawha county, June 26, 1861, and the first-born of their children was Senorah, born in 1863, died in 1864. Their living children, all resident in Charleston, are: William V., Mamie, Henry C., Blanche Coach, Kellis, Ernst, Robert C. M. Mr. Hill has worked eleven years for the Pioneer Coal Company, and for eight years has lived in Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

john c. herrmann — is one of the councilmen of the city of Charleston, to which office he was elected for the term of three years in 1881, and in 1883 elected to the office of city sergeant for a term of two years. He became a resident in this county in 1872. He is a native of Germany, born April 25, 1855, a son of John and Kunigunda (Holl) Herrmann. His father is dead, his mother living in Kanawha county. In Charleston, Kanawha county, December 21, 1876, John C. Herrmann and Clara Kiefer were united in marriage, and they have two daughters and one son in the home established by their union. Elizabeth was born June 11, 1878; John R., March 19, 1880; Annie, October 16, 1882. Clara, wife of Mr. Herrmann, was born in Charleston, February 20, 1858, a daughter of Valentine and Elizabetha (Baker) Kiefer, whose record is elsewhere given among these sketches. John C. Herrmann's post-office address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

john f. hubbard — born in Bedford county, Virginia, May 10, 1831, became a resident in Kanawha county when about twenty years of age. May 6, 1861, in Kanawha county, were spoken the words joining the lives of John F. Hubbard and Anastasia M. Wilson. She was born in Kanawha county, the daughter of Robert and Lucy D. (Jones) Wilson. Her parents are now deceased, as are the father and mother of Mr. Hubbard, Tulliatero
Graves Hubbard and Charlotte (Hunter) Hubbard. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Hubbard are: Robert Graves, born March 20, 1862; Julia F., November 29, 1863; John William, November 13, 1866; Annie P., December 13, 1867; Mamie, deceased; Maud and Nellie. The living children all make their home in this county, in Charleston. John F. Hubbard was for sixteen years postmaster at Malden in this county, and for the past two years has been, and continues to be sheriff of the county. His headquarters are at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM HENRY HOGEMAN — was born in the city of New York, December 20, 1845, a son of Henry and Mary M. (Moore) Hogeman, who are no longer living. He was graduated from the Columbia College, New York, in 1865, and in the same year made his home in Kanawha county. October 19, 1871, he was joined in wedlock with Anastein Woodson Ruffner, and their children are two living and two deceased: Henry James, born September 1, 1872, deceased; Martha Morton, January 18, 1874; Meredith P., October 14, 1875, deceased; Andrew Lewis, twin of Meredith P. Anastein, wife of Mr. Hogeman, was born near Charleston, Kanawha county, April 17, 1846, a daughter of James and Martha Anderson (Morton) Ruffner, now both deceased. William H. Hogeman was admitted to the bar in New York City, December 16, 1867, and he is the attorney in West Virginia for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, which position he has held since the completion of the road in 1872. He has immediate charge of all the interests of the company in all the courts of the State, and in every department of the State government. He may be addressed at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

HOLLEY HUNT — born in Green county, New York, March 20, 1805, was a son of Austin and Charity (Woodbeck) Hunt. His parents died in Ohio. In Kanawha county, May 4, 1826, Holley Hunt was united in marriage with Maria Spencer, daughter of William and Margaret Spencer. She was born October 23, 1808, in what is now Wood county, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have had no children of their own, but have been father and mother and providers for a number of orphaned and homeless ones who live to bless their names and profit by their kind training. The first work in which Holly Hunt engaged after reaching manhood, in this county, was the manufacture of salt barrels, after which he purchased a steamboat, and ran her one season. Selling that he bought one-third interest in what is now known as the Bibby mill, situated in Charleston, and in this business he continued five years. He then moved to Putnam county, remaining there three years, then to the farm where he now resides. His postoffice address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

CHARLES HURLIMAN — is a native of Switzerland, where he was born May 29, 1853, a son of Joseph and Rosa (Vogel) Hurliman. Both were natives of Switzerland, and, accompanied by their son, came to Kanawha county in 1870. The father died here, in March, 1877. On the 17th day of January, 1877, at Charleston, this county, Charles Hurliman was joined in wedlock with Louisa Neutzling, who was born in Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio. Their children are three living and two deceased: Joseph, born November 5, 1877, died November, 1878; Mary L. and Josephine, December 30, 1878, Josephine died when six months old; Rosa, August 24, 1880; Charles J., October 28, 1882. Mrs. Hurliman is a daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Whippel) Neutzling, both born in Germany. Her father died at Pomeroy, and her mother, now the wife of John Steeg, resides in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The business card of Mr. Hurliman reads: Charles Hurliman, Tonsorial Parlor, corner Kanawha and Summer streets, Charleston, West Virginia.

ALPHUS E. IRWIN — is a son of David and Mary J. (Westlake) Irwin, honored residents in Gallia county, Ohio. In that State and county he was born, June 23, 1854, and he cast his fortunes in with the people of Kanawha county in 1876. Here his
wedded life began, Isabel Singleton becoming his wife in Charleston, on the 26th day of June, 1879. Julia F., their only child, was born January 21, 1881. The wife of Mr. Irwin was born in Preston, Lancashire, England, May 26, 1860, and was seven years old when her parents came to Kanawha county. They were George and Isabel (Dinsdale) Singleton, and are no longer living. Alpheus E. Irwin is editor and publisher of a daily and weekly wide awake, aggressive, progressive newspaper at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

EDWARD S. IRWIN — son of David and Mary (Fletcher) Irwin, the latter now deceased, was born in Gallia county, Ohio, June 6, 1827. He was married in Hamilton county, Ohio, uniting in wedlock with Elizabeth A. Nevius in the city of Cincinnati, April 2, 1874. Their first-born child was a son who died in infancy, and they have three living children. These children are: James E., born January 18, 1875, died July 2, 1875; Mary N., November 11, 1876; Bessie K., July 1, 1879; Robert F., September 9, 1882. Elizabeth A., wife of Mr. Irwin, was born in Kanawha county, March 3, 1845, youngest child of James and Jane (McClellan) Nevius. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Irwin are Fannie, John, Robert L., Catherine W., and George W. Her father was one of the earliest settlers in Greenbrier county. Edward Irwin became a resident in Kanawha county in 1861, and has been one of the councilmen of Charleston, for six years. He is the owner of a first-class livery and sale stable, and other property in the city of Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL JARRETT — son of Young and Nancy (Hill) Jarrett, was born in Kanawha county, October 4, 1834. His parents are both natives of Franklin county, Virginia, and are both now deceased. In this county, June 25, 1868, Samuel Jarrett was joined in wedlock with Clara C. B. Owens, and in the years that have followed three children have been born to brighten their home: Lucinda E., February 23, 1869; Robert R., May 1, 1872; Elizabeth P., July 12, 1876. The wife of Mr. Jarrett was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, in 1844, a daughter of Franklin Owens. Samuel Jarrett is the popular landlord of the Virginia Street House, Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM JOHNSON — deceased — was born October 25, 1789, in that part of Hampshire county, Virginia, that is now included in Mineral county, West Virginia. He was a son of William and Catherine (Parker) Johnson, and he settled in what is Tyler county, West Virginia, in 1812, when the country was in almost its primeval condition. He was for about two years a justice of the peace for Tyler county, and in 1850 was elected high sheriff for the county, and filled the office for four years. He was twice married, and the father of nineteen children, three of whom having died in early infancy are not further mentioned in this sketch. His first wife, Elizabeth Taylor, whom he married April 22, 1813, was the mother of: John T., born October 21, 1814; Catherine, August 16, 1816; William, August 5, 1818; Joshua, March 30, 1821; Abram, September 15, 1824; Robert P., April 4, 1828. Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Teresa Dye, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, December 10, 1807, and in the county of her birth became the wife of William Johnson, November 18, 1830. She died October 13, 1869, one child having preceded her to the better land, and nine living children mourning her death. These children were: Enoch Dye, born November 24, 1832, lives in Monroe county, Ohio; Okey, March 24, 1834, lives in Parkersburg, this State; Daniel Dye, April 28, 1836, lives at Long Reach, Tyler county; Isaac H., March 5, 1838, lives in Parkersburg; Samuel, November 16, 1839, lives at Long Reach; Elizabeth T., August 2, 1841, and David Dye, August 22, 1843, live in Parkersburg; Simon P., December 2, 1846, died September 6, 1849; Thomas C., September 18, 1848, lives in Charleston, Kanawha county; Jeremiah Dye, May 8, 1851, died January 26, 1877; Daniel D. and Isaac H. were soldiers of the 1861 war, and the latter was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry. Daniel D. was colonel of the 14th West Virginia Infantry, Federal service, for three years, and was in many hard-fought battles, was severely
wounded at Opequon, and was in several engagements as brigade commander, although ranking only as colonel. He was a member of the legislature in 1865, and for several subsequent terms. In 1872 was a member of the constitutional convention and there won the name of being the best parliamentarian in the State. In the same year he was elected to the State senate, which honor was several times by consecutive elections bestowed upon him. He is at present president of the board of regents of the West Virginia University. Okey is a graduate of the law school of Harvard University, and is now the president of the court of appeals of West Virginia. Isaac H. is editor of the West Virginia Freeman, a State temperance paper. David D. is a successful lawyer of Parkersburg. Thomas C. is the pastor of the Baptist Church in Charleston. These three are graduates of the Marietta College, and the latter of Crozer Theological Seminary. Jeremiah D. was a graduate of Marietta College, and a young man of great promise.

This sketch is compiled for Thomas C. Johnson, Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JAMES WALKER KENNEDY — is a son of Israel and Virginia A. (Bartley) Kennedy, who are residents in Augusta county, Virginia. He was born in that State and county, April 21, 1854, and made his home with the people of Kanaws county in 1879. Here, in Charleston, he was united in marriage with Ida A. Goshorn, on the 10th of August, 1882. Charleston was the place of her nativity, the date of her birth was July 1, 1858, and she was a daughter of William F. and Eliza J. (Dagget) Goshorn. Her father is no longer living, her mother continues to reside in this county. James W. Kennedy entered upon the practice of law in Kanawha county in December, 1879, one of the law firm of Watts & Kennedy, Charleston, West Virginia.

CHARLES C. KEMBLE — son of George S. and Catherine Kemble, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1833. In Camden, New Jersey, in 1861, he married Eliza Jane Hoxie, and in the home established by their union were born two sons, and they have one adopted daughter. Their two sons are Charles P., born in 1862, lives in Patterson, New Jersey, and Joseph D., lives in Charleston. Their adopted daughter is named Bessie A. The wife of Mr. Kemble was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1840, a daughter of Joseph C. and Nancy A. Hoxie. Her mother came to make her home in Kanawha county November 20, 1882, and her father is deceased. The parents of Mr. Kemble are no longer living. Charles C. Kemble came to Kanawha county in 1880, and is superintendent of the United States postoffice, court-house, etc., and also one of the architects and superintendents of the West Virginia State Capitol building, now in process of erection at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

VALENTINE KIEFER — son of Joseph and Mary (Miller) Kiefer, who are no longer living, was born in the kingdom of Baden, Germany, February 28, 1828. He came to America in 1849, and took out his papers constituting him a citizen in the first year of his residence in this country. At Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1853, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Baker, and their children were born: Amelia, January 14, 1854; Clara, February 20, 1858; Valentine, April 19, 1861; Rosalie, May 2, 1865. Amelia and Rosalie are deceased, Clara lives in Charleston, and Valentine, who married Annie Seelinger, January 3, 1883, also lives in Charleston. The parents of Mrs. Kiefer, who are now deceased, were John and Elizabeth Baker, and she was born in Germany, in the year 1830. When Valentine Kiefer came to this country he was without means, but has now achieved that independence of circumstances that waits on good management and energy. He is engaged as a liquor dealer in Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

ALEXANDER T. LAIDLEY — was born in Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 14, 1807. He was a son of James Grant Laidley, who was born in Philadelphia, about the year 1777. His mother's maiden name was Harriet B. Quarrier, and her marriage with James G. Laidley was consummated in 1806, at Richmond, Virginia. The paternal
and maternal ancestors of A. T. Laidley were natives of Scotland, who came to this country in 1774, settling in Philadelphia, and both his grandfathers participating in the battles for liberty during the Revolution. The Laidley family, the name is corrupted from "Laidla," as it is now used in Scotland, were connected with the house of Stuarts. The Quarriers are descended from the first Lord Grey—Earl Grey. James G. Laidley was educated for the bar, and was the pupil of the late Chancellor Wythe, whose history is elsewhere recorded in this book. In the 1812 war James G. Laidley was a captain of a company of volunteer infantry, and served through that war under Harrison of the Northwest. His services impaired his health, and he died at the age of about 44, September 5, 1821. His widow long survived him, dying April 5, 1875. The subject of this sketch received no school education after reaching the age of thirteen, but has risen to the eminence he has since attained by innate abilities and a not ignoble ambition. He was first married to Dorcas S., daughter of David Hoge Blaine and Mary (Hopkins) Blaine. Her father was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and her mother of Maryland, and both have been for a half century dead. Her marriage with Mr. Laidley was solemnized at Wheeling, September 8, 1835, and she died, at the age of 22 years, May 13, 1838, leaving one son, Richard Quarrier Laidley, born June 2, 1836. At Charleston July 15, 1846, Alexander T. Laidley was united in marriage with Dorothea McFarland, who was born in Charleston, December 10, 1824. She was a daughter of James C. and Dulce (Chaddock) McFarland, both natives of Massachusetts. When she was fourteen days old, her mother died, and her father died November 9, 1864. Richard Q. Laidley, only child of Alexander T., studied medicine, and practiced several years, and then studied law, and engaged in both professions until the war of 1861. He enlisted in the Confederate service, and was captain of a volunteer company of riflemen, from the beginning till the close of the war. He was in many hard-fought battles, was severely wounded once, and twice wounded on other occasions. In October, 1862, he married a second cousin, and they had two children, Dorcas Blaine and Percy W. After the close of the war he went into the drug business, and was prospering, when consumption, inherited from his mother, caused his death, which occurred February 12, 1873. His widow married again, in October, 1879, and is still living, as are his two children. Alexander T. Laidley, during the war between the States, was engaged as an assistant in the quarter-master's department at Dublin, Virginia, 1862-3. He was afterward aiding in the manufacture of salt, at Saltville, Virginia, 1863-5. He served as (State, county and city) clerk of circuit court in Ohio county, 1838-52; master commissioner in chancery, Kanawha county, 1855-72, in county and circuit courts; deputy clerk, Kanawha county, 1828-31; deputy clerk county court, Ohio county, 1832-5; deputy clerk Putnam county, 1855-56. He first made his residence in Kanawha county in 1854, and his home is now in Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

CHARLES CAMERON LEWIS — is a son of John Dickerson Lewis and Ann (Dickenson) Lewis, who made their home in the then undeveloped county of Kanawha about 1822. Their son, the subject of this sketch, was here born in 1839. In Kanawha county, in 1864, Charles C. Lewis and Bettie J. Wilson were united in marriage, and their six children were born in the following years: Charles Cameron, 1865; John Dickerson, 1867; Virginia Wilson, 1870; Elizabeth Josephine, 1872; Anna Dickenson, 1874; Goodridge W., born in 1877 and died in 1878. The wife of Mr. Lewis was born in Kanawha county, in 1840, a daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ruffner) Wilson. Charles C. Lewis has long been identified with the business interests of this city and county, and is the president of the Kanawha Valley Bank of Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

DANIEL CLINTON LOVETT — son of Daniel Clinton Lovett, is the seventh second son who has borne the family name as here recorded, and he has given it to his second son, as will be found in the record of his children. He was born
May 13, 1843, at Parkersburg, Wood county then being part of Virginia, and his mother was Emeline Grace (Lockhart) Lovett. His father died in Wood county in 1860, and his mother died in Mason county, West Virginia, in 1874. In Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia, March 7, 1871, Daniel Clinton Lovett and Lizzie Stephenson Hutchinson were united in marriage, and the children who brighten their home were born: Charles Chapman, February 27, 1872; Daniel Clinton, August 29, 1874; Willis Edison, April 16, 1879; Maurice Clayton, March 21, 1882. John Alexander and Eliza (Stephenson) Hutchinson were the parents of Lizzie S., and she was born at their residence in Parkersburg, October 8, 1845. Her mother is still a resident in Wood county; her father died in 1871. During the years of the civil war, the subject of this sketch served in the cause of the Confederacy as follows: He was in the Virginia State Line under the command of Gen. J. B. Floyd, 1862-3. In spring of 1863, he joined Company G, 8th Virginia Cavalry, and served as sergeant till close of war. He was made prisoner and released from Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, June 12, 1865. In 1870, on the first day of September, he took up his residence in Kanawha county. In 1872 he was appointed notary public, and he was cashier of the State Bank of West Virginia, 1874-9. He is now engaged in the insurance and real estate business, Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

HENRY CLAY McWHORTER—born in Marion county, Ohio, February 20, 1836, was a son of Fields and Margaret M. (Kester) McWhorter. His mother is no longer living, and his father now makes his home in Sullivan county, Missouri. In the 1861 war, Fields McWhorter served in the Federal army, in a Missouri regiment. Walter F., brother of Henry C., was a sergeant in Company B, 9th West Virginia Infantry, and was killed May 9, 1864, in the battle of Cloyd Mountain. Henry C. McWhorter enlisted in the same company with his brother, and served as private until September, 1861, when he was commissioned lieutenant. As lieutenant he served until March 1862, when he received a commission as captain of Company G, same regiment. In 1863 he resigned on account of a wound, but remained in the provost-marshal's department till the close of the war. The first wife of Henry C. McWhorter was Mary Hardman, who died April 22, 1878, having been the mother of four children, namely: Mary A., born January 10, 1859, died January 8, 1878; Maggie L., November 6, 1864; Minnie S., April 6, 1866; Romeo C., January 30, 1868—these three living with their father. In Jane Lew, Lewis county, West Virginia, May 8, 1879, Henry C. McWhorter was united in marriage with Eliza F. McWhorter, and one son was born of their union, August 23, 1880, whom they named Henry Battelle. He died September 20, 1880. The second wife of Mr. McWhorter is also deceased, having been murdered by vaccination. She was born in Harrison county, Ohio, May 17, 1843, and her parents were Eli and Jane (Morris) McWhorter. Her father is deceased, her mother living in Jane Lew, Lewis county. Henry C. McWhorter was a member of the house of delegates of West Virginia, 1865-6-7-8; and Speaker of the house in the last year. In 1869-70 he was prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county, and he is now engaged in practice at the bar in Kanawha county, with his address at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

LEWIS ALEXANDER MARTIN—born December 29, 1838, in Malden, Kanawha county, is a son of Tipton Lewis and Jane (Walton) Martin, and a grandson of Richmond Walton. His parents came to Kanawha county in 1834, from Augusta county, Virginia, and his father died in this county in 1861. His mother is now living in Malden district, this county. Lewis A. Martin has been twice married. His first wife was Ann Brook Lawson Ferguson, and their marriage was consummated July 13, 1865. She was born in Cabell county, Virginia, October 12, 1846, a daughter of James Hervey and Elizabeth (Derton) Ferguson. Her death was of quick consumption, the date April 9, 1878, and she was the mother of five children: Effie, born July 7, 1866; Pearl, January 14, 1868; Jessie and Lillie, who died in infancy; James,
February 7, 1876 — the three surviving children live at home with their father. The present wife of Mr. Martin, whom he wedded April 12, 1881, is Ida M., daughter of Charles and Nancy Spurr. Her father died in the Federal army during the civil war. Lewis A. Martin, was also a soldier of that war, holding rank as first lieutenant in Company L, 7th West Virginia Cavalry. He lived in Kanawha county at the opening of hostilities, and was solicited to enter the Confederate service. With three other young men, Henry and Charles Servance, and Alphonso Summers, he embarked in an open boat and descended the Great Kanawha, passing five hundred Confederates stationed at Charleston, in the night, and reported to the commander of the Federal forces at Gallipolis, Ohio. In 1862, the government forces retreated from the Kanawha valley, and when they were returning James Martin, brother of Lewis A., who was in the quartermaster’s department, was picked up ill from the road, two miles below Red House Shoals, and died three days later, receiving burial where he died. The following day the Army moved up and occupied Charleston and the entire valley, driving the Confederates before them. Mr. Martin continued with the army until the close of the war. He is now commander of Slack Post No. 3, G. A. R., Department West Virginia. In 1867 Mr. Martin began the practice of law, and he was the first prosecuting attorney of Lincoln county, practicing at the same time in Boone and Kanawha counties. He was a member of the house of delegates from Kanawha county, 1868-9, at which time the seat of government of West Virginia was located at Charleston, in the county represented by him, and was again elected in the fall of 1870. He is now in active practice in Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

CHARLES J. MICHAELSON — born in Hamburg, Germany, December 11, 1815, was a son of Christian Henry and Maria Catherine Georgina (VanThun) Michaelson. He married in the city of his birth, Mary Elizabeth Catherine Abbe, who was born in Baizenburg, Mecklenburg, Germany, December 7, 1814. She was a daughter of Wilhelm and Catherine (Dettel) Abbe. With his wife and the children then born to them, Charles J. Michaelson came from Germany to America, reaching this country January 13, 1850. They came to Charleston, Kanawha county, June 8, 1869. The wife and mother is no longer living. Their children were born: Charles J. C., September 1, 1845; Otto H., September 27, 1846; Adlia, October 16, 1847; Amanda, December 15, 1848; William, September 29, 1850; Henry, July 15, 1852; Jennie, October 20, 1854. Jennie and William live in New York, Charles J. C. at Milton Station, Cabell county, West Virginia, Otto H. in Charleston, and the others are deceased. Charles and Otto were soldiers of the Federal army, during the civil war, members of the 14th West Virginia Infantry, Company D, 1862-5. Otto H. is now prosperously engaged in business as dealer in pianos and organs, and all kinds of musical instruments and books, general agent for the Home, New Domestic and Household sewing machines, and also for all the best agricultural and steam machinery on the market. Charles J. Michaelson’s postoffice address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL AUGUSTINE MILLER — was born October 16, 1820, in Shenandoah county, Virginia, on a farm near the village of Mount Jackson. He was a son of Reuben Moore Miller and Atlantic Ocean (Walton) Miller, who made the home of their wedded life always in Virginia. When war between the States was inaugurated Samuel A. Miller entered the Confederate army as a private volunteer, in April, 1861. The following month he received commission as captain, and in 1862 he was commissioned major. In the last named year he was elected to the Confederate Congress, where he took his seat in January, 1863, and remained until the Congress ceased to exist. He became a resident in Kanawha county in 1841, and was here married in 1845, and during the years of the war, from November, 1862, his family resided in Christiansburg, Virginia. After the surrender of General Lee they returned to Charleston. The wife of Mr. Miller was
Helen, daughter of Alexander W. and Caroline Winston (Shrewsbury) Quarrier, well-known residents of Kanawha county. She was born in this county, at Charleston, in June, 1826, and her marriage with the subject of this sketch was solemnized in the Presbyterian Church at Charleston, July 27, 1845. The children of their union are six: Alexander Quarrier, born October 4, 1851, lives in Boston, Massachusetts; Florence Walton, June 15, 1854, lives in Charleston; Samuel A., born in 1857, lives at Wheeling, this State; Shrewsbury Beauregard, 1860, is attending the Lehigh University, Pennsylvania; Helen Wood, 1866, and Walton, 1871, live in Charleston with their parents. The father of Mrs. Miller was born in Richmond, but made his home in this county in 1811; her mother was born in Kanawha county. Her parents are now deceased. In 1874-5 Mr. Miller was a member of the State legislature, and he is now engaged in the practice of law in Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

SOLOMON MINSKER — was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1832, and came to Kanawha county in 1853, and here entered upon the marriage state, in 1857. His parents were Ludwig and Henrietta (Keene) Minsker, the former now deceased, and the latter still living in Pennsylvania, and his wife is Mary E., daughter of George W. and Barbara (Prince) High. She was born in Charleston, where her parents have long been honored residents, and her marriage with Mr. Minsker was consummated in Charleston, September 17, 1857. They are the parents of nine children, namely; George W., Ettie E., Kate, Mattie, Fannie, Ora, Harry W., Louie, and Wilbur W. — all are living in Charleston. Solomon Minsker has been one of the town councilmen of Charleston several terms, and several terms supervisor of Kanawha county. He is superintendent of the Kanawha county woolen mills, with his address at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

PHILIP A. MONTAGUE — is descended from one of the oldest and most distinguished of the families of Virginia. He was born in Buckingham county, that State, October 10, 1848, a son of John and Lucy Ann (Boatwright) Montague. He is a great-grandson of Esq. William Montague, of Cumberland county, Virginia, and a grandson of John R. Boatwright, of Buckingham county. He is also a nephew of the much loved John G. Boatwright, surgeon in the Confederate army, with whom he served through the civil war in the capacity of medical dispensary of the Army of the Valley district, C. S. A., Commander T. I. Jackson, dear to the soldier's memory as "Stonewall" Jackson. George Montague, father of Philip A., was born in Cartersville, Cumberland county, Virginia, December 24, 1824, and he died in Kanawha county, December 24, 1872. The mother of Philip A., born in 1826, in Buckingham county, lives with him at his pleasant residence in Charleston. Philip A. Montague was admitted to the bar in 1873, at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, and practiced as an attorney-at-law at the above place with success for several years. In 1866 he came with his mother to Kanawha county, and having proven himself an exceptionally fine engrossing clerk, he after a time made it his profession, and he has in it no equal in the county, or in the State. His address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

HAMILTON MORRIS — was born and raised in Kanawha county, the date of his birth November 10, 1821, and Charles and Lucinda (Crockett) Morris, his parents. His father also was a native of Kanawha county, born in 1790, and his mother was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1795. She died in April, 1838, and her husband's death was on the 3d of March, 1861. In Buffalo, Putnam county, now West Virginia, April 19, 1856, Hamilton Morris wedded Ellen C. Donnally. She was born in Charleston, Kanawha county, August 22, 1833. Her father, Van B. Donnally, was born in this city, August 10, 1809, and her mother, whose maiden name was Mary B. Wagoner, was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, May 7, 1805. Her mother is still living in Buffalo, Putnam county, where her father died May 10, 1883. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Morris are four: Lizzie H., born February 4, 1862; Donnally,
September 6, 1864; Charles, August 3, 1867; Hamilton, Jr., October 2, 1869. Hamilton Morris is clerk of the county court of Kanawha county. His term of office commenced January 1, 1879, and expires December 31, 1884. His address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

HARWOOD MACDONALD MOSS — was born November 14, 1856, in Parkersburg, Wood county, now part of West Virginia, and was named after his great-uncle, the late Alexander MacDonald, of Baltimore, Maryland. He was a son of Dr. John William Moss, born in Virginia, and Margaret Arthur (Sterrett) Moss, also born in Virginia. His mother is still a resident in Parkersburg, Wood county. His father, while serving as colonel of the 2d Virginia Infantry, in the war between the States, died of heart-disease, his death occurring in 1864. Hunter Holmes Moss, brother of Harwood MacDonald, was a soldier in the same war, serving as lieutenant and quartermaster of the 14th Virginia Infantry. The subject of this sketch was for eleven years connected with the Parkersburg National Bank, at Parkersburg, Wood county, and for five years was teller of the bank. In 1883 he cast his fortunes in with the people of Kanawha county, becoming a member of the insurance firm of D. C. Lovett & Co., Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

W. IRA OAKES — born May 15, 1841, in Kanawha county, was a son of Ebenezer and Drusilla (Drown) Oakes. His father, who is now deceased, came from Vermont to this county in 1818. He was the champion wood chopper of the Kanawha in the pioneer days of its settlement. His mother came to this county from Marietta, Ohio, in 1820 at the age of 12 years. When the war between the States was inaugurated, W. Ira Oakes enlisted in the Confederate army and he fought from Hanover Junction to Cold Harbor, at Lynchburg, Gettysburg, Winchester, Fishers Hill, New Market, Chambersburg, and in other engagements too numerous to mention. He served as a sergeant of the artillery. In Kanawha county December 29, 1875, were spoken the words joining him in wedlock with Eliza Virginia, daughter of A. M. and Virginia Hamilton. She was born in Columbia, Fluvanna county, Virginia, August 10, 1853, and came with her parents to this county in 1870. W. I. Oakes was in the steamboat service, 1867-75, and from 1875 to the present time has been engaged in wharf-boat, transfer and commission business. His address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN S. PAYNE — is a native of the "Old Dominion State," born in Campbell county, February 16, 1839. Majie D. Hill, born in Fayette county, Virginia, April 3, 1839, became the wife of John S. Payne in the county of her nativity, their marriage solemnized on the 16th of January, 1860. The record of their children is: Sarah F., born October 8, 1860; Annie T., December 1, 1861; John William, September 4, 1863, died February 12, 1871; Mary J., June 22, 1866, died February 26, 1867; Emmet, March 20, 1868; Walter November 29, 1871; Rupert, July 7, 1874; Harry D., March 13, 1880; Herbert S., December 16, 1881. The oldest daughter has a home of her own in this county, the other living children are with their parents. John W. Payne, died August 15, 1882, was the father of John S. Payne, and the maiden name of his mother was Sallie A. Poindexter. His wife is a daughter of Moses M. and Felicia (Vanbibber) Hill, her father no longer living. During the war years he was a soldier with the Flying Artillery, and two years a member of the 2d Virginia Cavalry, Wickham's brigade. He was in forty-nine hard-fought battles, among them: Bull Run, Fraziers Farm, Stone Creek, Cedar Creek, Winchester, and the three battles at Brandy Station. He had one brother who died in 1864 while a prisoner at Fort Delaware. Since the war, Mr. Payne has been engaged at his trade of painting, and in mercantile business, and is now located at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JAMES D. PEEBLES — born in Greenbrier county, May 22, 1833, and Mary M. Baker, born in Monroe county, May 16, 1836, were in the last-named county, joined in wedlock,
March 16, 1854. Both Greenbrier and Monroe counties, on the pages given, were part of Virginia. The parents of James D. Peebles were David and Jane (Watts) Peebles, and his wife was a daughter of Frederick and Nancy (Rains) Baker. Her mother still lives in Monroe county, but her father is deceased, as are the parents of Mr. Peebles. During the war between the States, James D. Peebles was a soldier in the army of the Confederate States, Clark’s battalion, from September, 1861, until the close of war. In 1862 he received commission as captain, and among the engagements in which he participated were: Lewisburg, Frederick City, Dry Creek, New Market, Cold Harbor, second Winchester, and Cedar Creek. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Peebles consists of four children, and death has taken two from them. Their eldest, Manelius F., was born June 2, 1856; Leopold L., February 20, 1858, died February 7, 1883; David F., October 10, 1861; James W., October 20, 1866, deceased; Jesse F., August 24, 1869; Nancy L., September 24, 1874. During a residence in Tazewell county, Virginia, Mr. Peebles was two years collector. In 1878 he became one of the citizens of Kanawha county, and in this county he is now serving as deputy sheriff and jailer. He has held the position for the past two years, with his residence at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

CHARLES B. PRESTON—was born in Kanawha county, November 19, 1843, and this county has always been his home. Here he married Ealy S. Smith on Christmas Day, 1878. They have one son, William B., who was born September 24, 1879. The grandfather of Charles B. Preston was born and lived most of his life in England, and the father of Charles B. was born in that country. He came to America, married Mary A. Fowler at Washington City, and they settled in Kanawha county in 1839. Charles B. Preston’s wife was a daughter of Daniel M. and Serena E. (Turley) Smith, and she was born in Kanawha county May 25, 1857. The subject of this sketch has followed steamboating many years. In the government service he ran on the Victor No. 2, Davie C. Horton, and General Crook. He also steamboated on the following steamers: Kanawha Valley, Nos. 1 and 2, Ellen Gray, General Meigs, Annie Laurie, Hagler, W. F. Curtis, Mountain Belle, Kittie Hagler No. 2, Fleetwood, Telegraph, Julia No. 2, Virgil Lee. On one trip he went to Fort Smith, Indian Nation. He is now a merchant and postmaster at Mound P. O., Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM A. QUARRIER—son of Alexander W. and Caroline W. (Sherwsbury) Quarrier, was born in Kanawha county, October 1, 1828. August 26, 1865, in Charleston, William A. Quarrier and Cora Greenhow were united in marriage, and they are the parents of six children, who were born: Alexander W., November 15, 1867; Russel G., September 30, 1868; Keith D., March 10, 1873; Caroll W., March 30, 1875; Emily A., January 15, 1880; William A., jr., September 21, 1882. The wife of Mr. Quarrier was born in Vincennes, Indiana, December 8, 1842, and was a daughter of James W. and Augusta (Russell) Greenhow. Her parents are now deceased, as are the father and mother of Mr. Quarrier. William A. Quarrier has been many years a successful practitioner of law in Kanawha county, and has been three terms a member of the State legislature of Virginia. His residence and postoffice address are Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WATSON ROY—is the youngest of the ten children of Larkin C. and Mary (White) Roy, and was born in Kanawha county, August 17, 1858. His father is no longer living, but his mother continues to make her home in this county. The brothers and sisters of Watson Roy have the following record: Virginia, born in 1832, lives in Wirt county, West Virginia; Artemesia M., 1835, lives in Charleston; Columbus C., 1838, and Larkin C., jr., 1841, live in Putnam county, this State; William H., 1843, deceased; Mary M., 1846, and Fremont H., 1849, live in Kanawha county; John C., 1852, lives in Charleston; Edward S., 1855, deceased. Larkin C. served in the Confederate army, under brave and gallant “Stonewall” Jackson. Columbus C. was in the Confederate army under General Lee, until 1863. Watson Roy is an
extensive dealer in liquors at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN C. RUBY — deceased — was born in Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio, and in Charleston, Kanawha county, married Mary, daughter of Bradford Noyes, now deceased, but long a well-known and esteemed resident of Charleston, where his daughter Mary was born. John C. Ruby was mayor of the city of Charleston for four years, and was four years a soldier of the Confederate army, holding commission as captain in the 22d Virginia Infantry. His wife died May 1, 1868, and his own death was on the 9th of June, 1882. They left five children, three daughters and two sons. The daughters are Hallie, resides in Richmond, and Mary and Emma, who live in Charleston. The sons, Bradford and John C., are largely engaged in the grocery business in Charleston, their card reading: Ruby Brothers, wholesale and retail dealers in Plain and Fancy Groceries, Capitol street, Charleston, West Virginia.

DAVID LEWIS RUFFNER — combines the professions of lawyer and civil engineer in Charleston, where he has made his home since coming to Kanawha county in 1852. His birth was in Rockbridge county, Virginia, January 10, 1829, and he married in Kanawha county, near Charleston, July 7, 1853. His wife was Frances E. Ruffner, born in Kanawha county, November 9, 1830, a daughter of Joel and Diana (Marye) Ruffner. The children born of this wedlock were four, all of whom make their homes in Charleston. They were born: Sally Lyle, September 2, 1854; Joel Henry, April 23, 1859; David Lewis, Jr., September 11, 1860; Ethel Marye, May 22, 1869. Henry and Sally Montgomery (Lyle) Ruffner were the parents of David L. His father was born in Page county, Virginia, January 15, 1790, and came to Kanawha county when six years of age. His mother was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, April 7, 1787, and she died in Lexington, Virginia, January 26, 1849. Henry Ruffner was many years a minister of the Gospel according to the tenets of the Presbyterian faith, and was professor and president of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, 1818-1848. He died in Kanawha county, December 17, 1861. The father of Mrs. Frances E. Ruffner was born in Kanawha county, December 11, 1802, and died in this county, September 6, 1882. Her mother was born in Page county, Virginia, October 21, 1809, and died October 23, 1881, in Kanawha county. The postoffice address of D. L. Ruffner is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

HENRY RUMMEL — a prosperous farmer, stock-raiser and manufacturer of mineral water in Charleston, has been a resident in Kanawha county, West Virginia, since 1871. He is a native of Ohio, born in Meigs county, July 27, 1847, a son of Henry and Elizabeth Rummel. His father is no longer living; his mother continues to make her home in Meigs county, Ohio. In May, 1872, in Kanawha county, were spoken the words joining in one the lives of Henry Rummel and Mary Newhouse, and in the ensuing years five children have been born to them. The two eldest, Milo and Pluss, have been taken from them by death. In their home the three younger still make sunshine, Henry D., Sarah E., and Hollister S. The wife of Mr. Rummel was born in Kanawha county, and her mother died in this county. Her father is also deceased. Thomas and Sarah Newhouse were her parents. Henry Rummel's postoffice address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

LAMONT L. SAUNDERS born April 12, 1844, in what is now Wirt county, West Virginia, is a son of A. G. W. Saunders, born in Virginia, January 1, 1812, and R. J. (Lewis) Saunders, born in Kentucky, March 5, 1812. In Pleasants county, West Virginia, L. L. Saunders was united in marriage with Maggie A., daughter of R. F. Eckels, and they have one son and one daughter: Violet, born in Newark, West Virginia, March 6, 1869, and Frank, born in Volcano, West Virginia, March 9, 1871, both now residing with their parents, in Charleston, Kanawha county. The birth of Mrs. Saunders was in Pennsylvania, January 17, 1851, and her mother is now deceased. The
subject of this sketch had one half brother, A. G. S. Ball, who served in the Federal army, in the 1st Virginia Cavalry, during the 1861 war. He was wounded in engagement at High Log Run, West Virginia. His residence is now in Volcano, West Virginia.

Lamont L. Saunders is a shoemaker by trade, but has been of late years engaged in various other occupations. He has been in a general oil well business, is a skilled teacher of penmanship, and is at present book-keeper for the Logan Coal and Salt Company. He receives his mail both at Malden and at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

LEWIS SCHWARTZ — born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, in 1852, accompanied his parents, Christian and Dora E. Schwartz, to Kanawha county, West Virginia, when they settled here in 1868. His married life began in this county in Charleston, where, on the 30th of January, 1877, Barbara Smith became his life companion. Their children are two daughters, Dora E., born November 3, 1878, and Alma L., born January 13, 1879. Barbara, wife of Mr. Schwartz, was born in Pittsburg (South Side), Pennsylvania, a daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Smith. Her father is dead, and her mother has lived in Kanawha county since 1875. Christian Schwartz was a mechanic and gave his time also to the labors of farm life. He was a member of the Economite society in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and withdrew in his 24th year. When he settled in Kanawha county he was in straightened circumstances, and his son Lewis began life for himself with limited means. He follows the business of liquor dealer, and by energy, ability and industry has achieved a comfortable competence and established a successful business. His address is, Lewis Schwartz, Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN SLACK, Sr. — born in Kanawha county, May 4, 1810, and Sarah R. Porter, born in this county, August 27, 1827, were here joined in wedlock, October 24, 1844. In the ensuing years joy and sorrow visited their home in the birth of eleven children, and the death of seven. The living children all make their home in this, the county of their birth. Isabella C., born January 9, 1846, died December 27, 1862; Fannie L., April 26, 1848; Edward B., July 5, 1852; Lawrence K., March 22, 1855, died September 5, 1861; John M., June 26, 1857, and Walter K., February 3, 1860, both died February 18, 1869; Alberta V., June 26, 1862, died August 6, 1862; Nichatie B., July 26, 1863; George P., October 30, 1867; Alice B., March 16, 1870, died August 3, 1871. The parents of the subject were John and Comfort (Samuels) Slack, and his wife was a daughter of John and Isabella (Christian) Porter. Both were honored residents in Kanawha county during their lives, and died in this county. His father died July 3, 1857, his mother on the 9th of January, 1847. The father of Mrs. Slack died May 28, 1846, and her mother died April 26, 1866. From 1841 to 1854, John Slack, sr., was deputy sheriff of Kanawha county; from 1854 to 1859 he was sheriff; then clerk of circuit court from 1861 to 1873. During the years he held these various offices, he was a portion of the time also county recorder. He is now retired from all active pursuits, and makes his home in Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

REUBEN SLAUGHTER — deceased, was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, a son of Reuben and Polly (Donnally) Slaughter. He married Eliza A. Casdorp, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (McCowen) Casdorp, and their marriage was on Two-mile creek, Kanawha county, where she was born. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Slaughter were four: Charles Lewis, April 13, 1834; Mary M., February 22, 1836; Elizabeth A., June 18, 1838; Reuben P., December 7, 1840. The oldest son is deceased, the eldest daughter lives at Flat Woods, this county, and the two youngest at home with their mother, the husband and father no longer living. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Slaughter are deceased. Her father was a noted pioneer of Kanawha county, where he settled at so early a date that the Indians had not then been driven from the soil, but were disputing its possession with the first white settlers.
Reuben Slaughter was drafted for the war of 1812, but the news of peace prevented his being mustered into service. At his death he left a farm in Charleston district, which is now managed by his wife. Her postoffice address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN HARRISON

Smith — born in Rockingham county, Virginia, October 31, 1797, has descended from families prominent in the early settlement of that county (at first a part of Augusta county). The Harrison branch were descended from Thomas Harrison, one of the regicides of Charles I. of England. Three sons of Thomas Harrison fled to America on the execution of the regicides, after the Restoration, and one of them settled in Augusta (now Rockingham) county. Its county-seat, Harrisonburg, is named for one of the family. Benjamin H. Smith, subject of this sketch, whom we shall now designate as Col. Smith, is of the Rockingham branch of the Harrison family. His grandfather, Daniel Smith, who was a man prominent in the affairs of the county married Jane Harrison, and they had one daughter and many sons, one of whom, named Benjamin, was the father of Col. Smith. Elizabeth Cravens, mother of Col. Smith, was a daughter of Robert Cravens, who married a Harrison, first cousin of Jane Harrison, so that the father and mother of Col. Smith were second cousins, and by both he is connected with the Rockingham Harrisons. The military reputation of these Harrisons was well maintained in the Indian troubles, and in the war for Independence, when the family was devoted to the cause of the colonists. Benjamin Harrison, brother of Jane, was a captain under Lewis at the battle of Point Pleasant, after which he entered the Continental army, gallantly participated in that struggle, and attained the rank of colonel. The father of Col. Smith, doubting the right of one man to hold another in slavery, in 1809 sold his estate in Rockingham county, bought in the same year a farm in Fairfield county, Ohio, to which he moved in the fall of 1810, taking his slaves with him, and there providing them with homes. For five years, Benjamin H. Smith here gave his time to mastering the details of farm life, but in 1815 while cutting and shocking corn he was badly wounded in the knee, and confined many weeks to the house. In this time he gave his attention to books, and acquired a desire for further learning, which his father gladly encouraged. December 15, 1815, therefore, he became a student of the University of Ohio. located at Athens, that State, whence he was graduated in 1819. In his collegiate life he was distinguished for thoroughness and proficiency. In 1819 he commenced the study of law at Lancaster, Ohio, with General Philemon Beecher and Thomas Ewing, more especially under the instruction of the latter. In the fall of 1821 he was admitted to practice in Ohio by the Supreme Court of that State, but inclining to his native State, he returned to Virginia, and began the practice of law in Kanawha county. He reached Charleston, the county-seat, March 27, 1822, and on the next day, in the circuit court of Kanawha county, he qualified, under his Ohio license, and shortly after procured a Virginia license as a resident lawyer. He soon attained a large practice in Kanawha and adjoining counties, in which practice he continued with increasing business and reputation until 1875, when he retired with a good estate in town lots, farms and lands unimproved. The Virginia laws regulating entry, survey and patenting of lands west of the Alleghenies were very defective, and a law passed to remedy these defects, in 1831, was found ineffectual. Col. Smith was selected as one well qualified to prepare the laws necessary to give certainty to these land titles, and for this reason he became a candidate for the Virginia Senate in 1833, and was elected by a large majority. He once began the work entrusted to him, and before its completion had served six sessions, which required two re-elections. At the end of six years' service, having achieved the purposes for which he was elected, Col. Smith resigned his place in the Senate that he might give his undivided attention to his law practice. In 1849 he received from President Taylor the appointment of district attorney for the district of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge, which
office he held until the expiration of that administration. In 1855 he was elected to the legislature from Kanawha county, and effected the passage of laws for the extension of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river — laws of service to his constituency. From 1830-50, the grave and exciting question of the reapportionment of the State, so that the population west of the Blue Ridge should have fair representation, agitated the people of this section. A convention to amend the constitution was finally yielded to their importunities, in 1849, and the time for its holding fixed for the summer of 1850. Col. Smith was a member of that convention, in which "the accursed quarrel of sections" was ended. The convention occupied eight months in actual session, and he was ever an attentive and diligent member. Col. Smith, as descended from an ardent Whig family, adhered steadfastly to the union of States, through the dark days preceding the civil conflict, and the years of that war. In 1861 he received from President Lincoln appointment as district attorney for Western Virginia, and held the office after the creation of the State of West Virginia, continuing therein until 1868 or '69, when he resigned. Of the difficulties attendant on this office in those years, only those who passed through the process of State dismemberment and reconstruction, can form an idea. A mild and gentle policy was adopted by Judge Jackson, and Col. Smith acting with him as district attorney, and time has now vindicated their course. Col. Smith was also a member of the convention which prepared the constitution under which West Virginia was admitted to the Union, and to the preparation of that constitution gave his utmost ability. In 1869 he was elected to the house of representatives by Kanawha county, particularly for "the purpose of securing to the county a matter of vital and permanent importance to the people thereof," and accepted and accomplished his work, which was his last public duty. He is now in his 86th year, enjoying vigor of body and unimpaired mental faculties — the legitimate outcome of sound stock and a life of temperance and sobriety. December 19, 1826, Benjamin H. Smith was united in marriage with Roxalana Noyes, who was born in this county, September 11, 1809. She was a daughter of Isaac and Cynthia (Morris) Noyes, and grand-daughter of William Morris, who was the first settler of Kanawha county, coming hither in the spring of 1774. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Smith was blessed with three children: Cynthia Elizabeth, born October 22, 1827, married F. F. Brooks, December 16, 1846, and resides in Baltimore, Maryland; Isaac Noyes, born April 6, 1831, married Caroline S. Quarrler November 29, 1860, and resides in Charleston, this county; Roxalana Emeline, born May 13, 1841, married Col. A. B. Jones March 31, 1868, and is now a resident of Baltimore.

MARTIN V. SMITH — was born in the "Keystone State," Clearfield county, 1840. In the State and county of his birth he was married to Eva Schlerette, who was born in Germany, November 5, 1846. They made their home in Kanawha county in 1871, and their children were all save one born in this county, and are now residents in Charleston. These children are six, namely: Mary Ann Lousia, born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1872; Francis A., September 25, 1875; John Paul, January 1, 1878; George A. April 30, 1879; Josephine C., March 4, 1881; Albert M., November 28, 1882. John and Catherine (Killian) Smith were the parents of Martin V., and his wife was a daughter of Adam and Eve (Emmett) Schlerette. Her parents are no longer living, her mother's death occurring in 1875. The father of Mr. Smith is also deceased. Martin V. Smith is a contractor, doing a large business in Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

DAVID HALL SNYDER — deceased — was a son of David and Rebecca (Christian) Snyder who came from Pennsylvania to Kanawha county, then a part of Virginia, and here their days were ended. David H. Snyder was born in Charleston, in February, 1825, and was married in this city, December 23, 1851, and he was postmaster of Charleston for ten or twelve years before the war. When the war was inaugurated, he entered the
Confederate army, and was appointed to a staff position with General Henry A. Wise, but was obliged to resign on account of his ill health, from which his death ultimately ensued. His wife was Mary, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Estil) Fife. Her parents came from Augusta county, Virginia, and are now deceased. She was born after their settlement in Kanawha county, the date of her birth June 6, 1828. Two sons were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Snyder: Thomas F., July 11, 1854, and William F., July 28, 1859. Both are residents in Charleston, and this sketch is compiled for the elder son, who is commandant of the Kanawha Military Institute, at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

GUSTAV STOLLE — was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 25, 1844, and came with his mother to Kanawha county when he was twelve years of age, his father having preceded them in settling here, coming to the county in 1852. Edward Charles Stolle is his father, and they are engaged together in business. His mother's maiden name was Augusta Schmitt. In Jackson county, Ohio, October 10, 1870, Gustav Stolle married Kate, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Manning. Gustav Stolle and his father are jewelers, their card reading: Stolle & Son, Watchmakers and Jewelers, and dealers in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, Musical Instruments and Strings, Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Walking Canes, Pocket and Table Cutlery. All repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, warranted. Summers Street, Charleston, West Virginia.

THOMAS SWINBURN — born in Lancashire, England, April 30, 1840, came to Kanawha county when eleven years of age, his parents, Ralph and Mary (Petty) Swinburn, settling in this county in 1851. Here he grew to manhood, and in the war of 1861 entered upon the service of his adopted country as a member of Company C, 7th West Virginia Cavalry. He served three years and five months, participating, among other engagements, in the battles of Cross Keys, second Bull Run, and Droop Mountain. In the latter battle he was severely wounded in the neck and body by a minie-ball. In August, 1868, in this district and county, Thomas Swinburn wedded Ella Louisa Scott, who was born in Portsmouth, the county seat of Scioto county, Ohio, in 1847. Her parents are both deceased. The children of her union with Mr. Swinburn are six: Addie, Leroy, Ralph, Maud, Algeron S., and Thomas J. Thomas Swinburn is the present clerk of the circuit court of Kanawha county, which position he has been ably filling since 1879. He may be addressed at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

C. A. THOMPSON — came to Kanawha county, West Virginia, in 1871, and worked at his trade of blacksmithing for the Ohio Central Railroad. Farm this county he went to Jackson county and worked at his trade six months, and then to Sissonville, in Kanawha county, and from there to Two-Mile, where he formed a partnership with John Dietz, which continued for eighteen months. After that he settled in his present location, where he is doing a good business, and is satisfied to remain, feeling assured that the county is fast improving. He was born in Nelson county, Virginia, in 1851, a son of James and Mary A. (Wolfe) Thompson. His father is now deceased, and his mother came to Kanawha county in 1873. On board the steamer Boone, at Gallipolis, Ohio, March 28, 1878, C. A. Thompson was united in marriage with Libbie Brick, and they have two daughters, Mary E., born March 3, 1879, and Fannie, born February 13, 1881. The wife of Mr. Thompson was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1861, and her parents are John and Elizabeth (Pfiffer) Brick who have lived in Kanawha county since 1872. C. A. Thompson served in the State Guards during the 1861 war. He had been two years school trustee in this district since his settlement here. His work at his trade is now principally confined to wagon repairing and general blacksmithing, and he is making a business success. His address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.
WILLIAM A. TODD— is native of the "Keystone State," born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1844. He cast his fortunes in with the people of Kanawha county, West Virginia, in 1871, his mother, Margaret (Kidney) Todd, becoming a resident here in the same year. He married one who was born in the State and county of his nativity, Rosa E. Hudspeth, born January 16, 1861. Their marriage vows were recorded on the 4th of July, 1878, and their children are two, born: Romeo W., June 6, 1879, and Maggie May, July 29, 1881. James and Elizabeth (Frantz) Hudspeth were the parents of Rosa E. Hudspeth, the former born in Trenton, New Jersey, December 17, 1830, and the latter born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Her family rendered their utmost support to the cause of the National government during the war between the States. Her father, and his brother, Thomas Hudspeth, were in the Federal service, as were five brothers of her mother. Three of her mother's brothers, Hiram, Israel and Daniel Frantz, were killed, and the brother of Mr. Hudspeth was killed, also. James Hudspeth was in the signal service department of the army of the Potomac. William A. Todd pursues agricultural labors in Charleston district, making a specialty of market gardening, with his postoffice address at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

HON. CORNELIUS CLARKSON WATTS—attorney-general of the State of West Virginia, is a native of Virginia, born in Amherst county, April 23, 1848. He was a son of James Dillard Watts, now deceased, and Lucy A. (Simms) Watts, who now makes her home in Albermarle county, Virginia. During the last year of the civil war, although only at the age of sixteen, he served in the Confederate army, as a member of Company C, Mosby's command. October 1, 1871, General Watts and Ella M. Shumate of this State, were united in marriage, and they are the parents of: Lillian Ada, born October 3, 1872; Albert Sidney, October 6, 1874; Charles Edward, December 24, 1876; Florence Ella, June 13, 1880; and Cornelius Coleman, born January 5, 1883. The wife of General Watts was born in Raleigh, county seat of Raleigh county, now part of West Virginia, and the date of her birth was March 7, 1854. Daniel and Narcissa (Burgess) Shumate, the former now deceased, were her parents. The subject of this sketch was elected prosecuting attorney of Wyoming county, entering upon the duties of that office January 1, 1873, and ably discharging them for two years. In 1875 he became a citizen of Kanawha county, and in October, 1880, he was (at the age of 32 years) elected attorney-general of West Virginia on the Democratic ticket. He is the present incumbent of this office, with his address at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

RICHARD WALLS—born in Yorkshire, England, January 3, 1824, came to Kanawha county in 1850, and in 1855, on the 7th of March, was united in marriage with Mary A. Kelly at Charleston, this county, he being her second husband. She was born at Charlottesville, county seat of Albemarle county, Virginia, and her parents, William G. and Mary Garner, were both natives of Virginia. Her mother died April 12, 1852, and her father is also deceased, his death occurring July 28, 1866. Mary A. Walls, wife of Richard Walls, died February 17, 1872. John and Ann (Schurr) Walls were the parents of Richard Walls. Both were born in Yorkshire, England, and both are deceased, the father dying in 1845, and the mother on the 18th of June, 1866. Richard Walls is now following the avocations of a farm life, with his address at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

HENRY WEHRLE, Sr.—one of the farming residents of Charleston district, has made his home in Kanawha county since 1848. He was born in Baden, Germany, May 16, 1812, and his father was also a native of Germany. His wife's mother came to Kanawha county in 1851, and died in the same year. Annie Steiner was born in Switzerland, April 17, 1825, and both her parents were natives of Switzerland. Henry Wehrle and Annie Steiner were married in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1848, coming directly to this county to make their home. Their
children are recorded: Margaret, born July 5, 1849, died July 12, 1851; Charles, October 25, 1852, lives in Charleston; Mary, February 25, 1855, married F. Ferguson, October 15, 1881; Emelie, June 5, 1857, married Joe Kaufley, March 5, 1880; Joseph June 12, 1859, married Eunice Samples, September 27, 1880_—these married children living in homes of their own in Charleston; Henry, June 23, 1862; Frank, May 23, 1864; Annie B, May 11, 1868 — these three living at home. The postoffice address of Henry Wehrle is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

HENRY WEHRLE — son of Henry Wehrle, sr., was born in Charleston, Kanawha county, June 23, 1862. His brothers and sisters are: Maggie, Charles, Mary, Emma, Joseph, Henry, Frank and Annie. Henry Wehrle, jr., is a teamster, with his residence, place of business, and postoffice address at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

JOHN DARIEN WHITE — was born in Jeffersonville, Indiana, July 27, 1822, a son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Young) White, the former born in Amherst county, Virginia, and the latter in Kentucky. John D. White came to Kanawha county when about six years old, and lost his father by death while he was quite young, his mother living until 1864. Her father, Joseph C. Young, was one of the pioneers of Kanawha county, where he settled in 1807. In connection with James Jopling, step-father of John D. White, he raised the first boarding-house, or tavern, in this district. In this county, John D. White grew to manhood, and here he wedded, September 21, 1848, Elizabeth Price, who was born in Big Sandy district, this county, July 25, 1829. Her father, Edwin Price, born in Greenbrier county, then in Kanawha county, died in 1845, and her mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Murphy, died in 1872. Fannie, first-born of the children of Mr. and Mrs. White, married William Barr, and lives in Steubenville, Ohio. Her birth was on Christmas Day, 1849. With Mr. and Mrs. White live their six children, named: Corneous E., Joanna Pidge, Laurence D., Ledelia, Fred., and John P. Hale. Before the 1861 war, John D. White received commission from the governor of Virginia, as first lieutenant of Company A, Charleston Battalion, which he held for about six years. During that war he was commissary sergeant of the 22d Virginia Infantry, Confederate army, under General McCauslin. In 1874-5, he was mayor of the city of Charleston, and he has been for about seven years a member of the city council. He is proprietor of the restaurant in the second story of White’s Block, Kanawha street, Charleston, and his postoffice address is Box 44, Charleston.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS — deceased — was born in Staunton, Virginia, May 3, 1828, and was a son of John W. and Elizabeth (Parish) Williams, who have been many years dead. In Kanawha county, June 13, 1861, John H. Williams married Victoria V. Preston, who was born in this county, June 30, 1838. She was a daughter of William and Mary (Anhe) Preston. Her father was born May 18, 1794, in Sibley, England; her mother was born in Stafford, England, November 19, 1803, and died September 28, 1874. The children of John H. and Victoria V. (Preston) Williams were two: Mary Elizabeth, born April 4, 1862; Henry A., born May 14, 1865. Both live with their mother. Mr. Williams was a blacksmith with both armies during the war between the States. He died on the 19th of August, 1866. Victoria V., his widow, married again, May 28, 1870, and her name is now Mrs. Victoria V. Grogan, and she is engaged in keeping a hotel at Mound P. 0., Kanawha county West Virginia.

ANDREW A. WILSON — born in Lewis county, then part of Virginia, April 4, 1824, and Rebecca A. B. Frame, born in Braxton county, Virginia, were united in marriage in the latter county, on the 22d of April, 1845. Their children were seven, namely: Perry M., who died June 6, 1865; Virginia E., who is married and a resident in Kanawha county; John R., Thomas J., Minnie F., and Emma A., who are unmarried and live at home; Lelia D., who died October 20, 1876. Andrew A. Wilson was sexton of the cemetery at Charleston, known as "Spring Hill Cemetery," from April,
1872, until August 6, 1876, and since that time his son, Thomas J., subscriber for this work, has held the same position, the duties of which he continues satisfactorily to discharge. The family have lived in Kanawha county since 1871. Thomas J. Wilson’s postoffice address is Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

**EMANUEL WILLIS WILSON** — was born August 11, 1844, at Harpers Ferry, Jefferson county, Virginia (now West Virginia). He was a son of James Fitzgerald Wilson, now deceased, and Maria (Spangler) Wilson. He received a common school and business college education, and was graduated at Burnham’s American Business College, Springfield, Massachusetts, January 17, 1866. In the same year he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1869. He was a member of the West Virginia house of delegates, 1869-71, from Jefferson county; was State Senator from Jefferson, Berkeley, and Morgan counties in 1872, and in 1874 he cast his fortunes with the people of Kanawha county. He was again a member of the house of delegates, representing Kanawha county, and was again elected to serve in the session of 1881-2, when he was also speaker of the house. He married in Kanawha county, Henrietta S. Cotton becoming his wife, and they have one daughter, Sallie Ashton, in the home established by their union. His wife was a daughter of John and Sallie Ashton (Fitzhugh) Cotton, and was born in Charleston, August 18, 1849. Emanual W. Wilson is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

**AMOS H. WISE** — is a son of Jacob and Charlotte E. (Dietrick) Wise, residents in Mahoning county, Ohio. He was born in that State and county, February 25, 1849, and his wedded life began in Clay county, Indiana, where, on the 4th of September, 1872, Caroline Price became his wife. She was born in Edinburg, Scotland, January 20, 1854, a daughter of Henry M. and Catherine (James) Price, who now make their home in the State of West Virginia. In the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wise are their four children, born to them on the following dates: William H., February 3, 1874; Thomas C., October 17, 1876; Amos S., April 13, 1879; Catherine E., June 20, 1881. In 1875 Amos H. Wise came to West Virginia, taking up his residence in Fayette county, where he lived eight years. He then removed his business, in which he is making a successful living, and his residence to Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

**Capt. D. W. WOODWARD** — was born in Kanawha county, in 1827, married in this county, in St. Albans, May 25, 1868, and is now deceased. He was a son of Asa and Deborah (Trigg) Woodward, who are now deceased, and the wife whom he chose was Luella, daughter of Davis and Jane (Brown) Hudson. She was born in this county in 1849, and continues to make her home here. Captain Woodward was a prominent river man, and very successful in all his business undertakings. During the war between the States he served the government as pilot on river boats. His widow resides two miles below Charleston, on the Kanawha river, and has her postoffice address at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

**HENRY T. WOODY** — is a son of Hawkins N. and Jane (Hughes) Woody, who were Virginians by birth. His own birth was in Kanawha county, the date January 22, 1843, and his wedded life began in this county, which has been his home since his marriage. At Charleston, in 1879 he was united in marriage with Almeda Eastwood, who was born in Kanawha county, a daughter of Virginians. The mother of Henry T. Woody died in 1864, and his father’s death was in the following year. Henry T. Woody died in 1864, and his father’s death was in the following year. Henry T. Woody died in 1864, and his father’s death was in the following year. Henry T. Woody died in 1864, and his father’s death was in the following year. Henry T. Woody died in 1864, and his father’s death was in the following year. Henry T. Woody died in 1864, and his father’s death was in the following year. Henry T. Woody died in 1864, and his father’s death was in the following year. Henry T. 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KANAWHA MISCELLANY.

SAMUEL DANDRIDGE — was born in the "Old Dominion State," in Roanoke county, in 1845. In 1863 he became a resident of Kanawha county, and at Charleston, in 1871, he wedded Lallie Wells, who was born in this county in 1850. Her parents, Nathan and Louisa Wells, are now residents in Ohio. William Dandridge, father of Samuel, still makes his home in Roanoke county. Clark Dandridge, mother of the subject of this sketch, is deceased. The occupation of Samuel Dandridge is restaurant keeper, his residence and business in Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

TAYLOR BROWN — was born in Kanawha county, May 20, 1850, and was married in this county, December 27, 1869, and has here made his home with the exception of the years of the war when he was with the Confederate army. His wife was born at Malden, this county, Eunice, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Barnes) Cabell. Their children are seven, born: Mary C., November 3, 1870; Flavilla, April 26, 1872; Richard, December 3, 1873; Solomon, January 30, 1875; Lotta, April 12, 1876; Golda, July 11, 1878; Emma, December 15, 1881. Taylor Brown was born a slave, his master's name, Joseph Roberts. He was with the Confederate army as cook, and was in the following engagements: Dry Creek, White Sulphur, Beverly, Droop Mountain, New Market, Richmond, Chickahominy and Lynchburg. He was then in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and went into Maryland with Jubal Early's command. He was then in the battle at Winchester, where his friend, John Lewis, was killed, next at Charlottesville, then to Dublin Depot, then to the Red Sulphur Springs, whence he returned to Kanawha county. He is now a farmer in good circumstances in Union district, and has served the district six years as school trustee. He regrets that he has been deprived of the opportunity to obtain an education and thereby qualify himself for better citizenship. He receives his mail at Piney Grove, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

ELIJAH HURT — son of Henry and Lucy (Craig) Hurt, was born in Franklin county, Virginia, 1854, a slave owned by Ira Hurt. The issues of the civil war made him free, and since that time he has been a resident in Kanawha county, and since 1874 he has been a farmer and merchant of Union district. December 24, 1874, he married in this county, Marena Cabell, who was born in Kanawha county in 1856. In their home are two children: Georgie, born October 19, 1875, and Claudie, born December 7, 1876. The wife of Mr. Hurt was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Bonds) Cabell. She received a good scholastic education at Clermont Academy, in the State of Ohio, and since May, 1876, has been postmistress at Piney Grove, this county. The department seems well pleased with her management, and both she and her husband make a success of their business career.

PHILIP ROBERSON — now in his fiftieth year, was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, a son of Charles and Caroline (Sims) Roberson, and a slave of Capt. Phil Slaughter. His master gave a daughter, Mrs. Robert A. Thompson some slaves, among them Philip Roberson, and when she died her slaves became the property of her children. They went to California, leaving the subject of this sketch, with others, in charge of Colonel Clarkson. Philip Roberson was put in irons, preparatory to being sold south, but was rescued from that fate, Colonel Clarkson trading a man more able-bodied for him. Three of Roberson's brothers were sold at that time, and two were never heard from. Roberson cooked three months for General Wise, then the issues of the war made him free. For five years he fired at the salt works, then rented the Cabell farm for $150 per year, then Colonel Smith's farm, formerly owned by Colonel Clarkson. This farm lies in Union district, Kanawha county, and has been rented at $800 cash rent by Mr. Roberson for the last four years. He is respected and esteemed in the neighborhood, has served Union district two years as school trustee, and is well satisfied with his present circumstances, although confident that, had he been born free and had the advantage of an education, he would have achieved financial success.
In 1859, he married Ann Maria Warfield, a native of the county, daughter of Lewis and Phyllis Yates, and they had one son, Charles, who is deceased. Philip Roberson receives his mail at Piney Grove, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL SNYDER — was a son of Henry and Nancy Snyder, residents in Roanoke county, Virginia, and in that State and county he was born, June 10, 1823. He married in Roanoke county, June 8, 1863, and his wife is Sarah N., daughter of Dr. John and Catherine (Kersey) Jennings. She was born in Garrett county, Kentucky, December 15, 1829. In 1876, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder with their three children took up their residence in Kanawha county. These children were born: Eliza, December 17, 1863; Samuel H. G., September 15, 1865; Florence, September 8, 1867. Samuel Snyder is a practical farmer by occupation, and his postoffice address is Spring Hill, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

REV. JACKSON C. TAYLOR — was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, May 9, 1849, a son of Seymour F. and Maria (Blackwell) Taylor, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Fairfax county, Virginia. In Washington City, District of Columbia, January 30, 1872, Jackson C. Taylor and Carrie Morris were joined in matrimonial bands, and their children were born: Lula, August 30, 1873; Martin Luther, July 22, 1874; Gertrude, December 8, 1875. Lula died in 1873, Gertrude died June 22, 1876, and only one little one has been spared to brighten their home. The wife of Mr. Taylor was born in Lancaster county, Virginia, December 10, 1852, and was a daughter of Warren Hill, born in Northumberland county, Virginia, and Rachel Morris, born in Lancaster county, Virginia. Her mother is a resident of Lynchburg, Virginia. Rev. Mr. Taylor came from Howard University, Washington, to take charge of the First Baptist Church (colored) of Charleston, in May, 1879. The church has a membership of about 300, over whose spiritual welfare he is watching with the care and solicitude becoming to his high office and the responsibility of souls. He may be addressed at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.
It was on the 3d day of March, 1843, that the general assembly of Virginia passed a bill entitled, "An act establishing the county of Barbour out of parts of the counties of Harrison, Lewis and Randolph." The first section of that bill declared that all that part of the counties of Harrison, Lewis and Randolph contained within the following boundary lines should form the new county: "Beginning opposite the mouth of Sandy creek, on the east side of Valley river, with the several meanders thereof, to McDaniel's ferry; thence a straight line to the dividing ridge on the waters of Simpsons creek and Bartletts run (so as to include Reuben Davison's farm in the new county); thence a straight line to the old farm now occupied by Samuel Bartlett; thence to the head of Goodwins run; thence a straight line to William Beans on Gnatty creek; thence a straight line to the head of Pecks run; thence with the dividing ridge between the head of Pecks run and Hackers creek to the gap of said ridge, where the road crosses, leading down to Hackers creek; thence a straight line to Samuel Black's residence (including the farm of the said Black within the new county) on Buckhannon river; thence a straight line to the mouth of Sarvis run, on the middle fork of the Valley river; thence a straight line to the gap of the Laurel Hill mountain where the widow Corley's corner tree stands; thence with the top of the said mountain until where it comes to the Preston county line; thence with the Preston and Randolph county line to the beginning, the whole to form one distinct and new county, and to be called and known by the name of Barbour county, in honor to and in memory of Phillip P. Barbour of Virginia."

The fourth section located the county seat by declaring that "the place for holding court and erecting a court house, and such other necessary public buildings and fixtures as the convenience of said county of Barbour requires, under the existing laws for holding courts and conducting business incident thereto, should be on the eastern side of Valley river at or near the ferry of Thomas M. Hite, on the farm now occupied by William F. Wilson, and the county court for the said county of Barbour, shall provide a lot or lots of land at or near the ferry, and on the farm aforesaid (having due regard to the convenient and easy access to water) not exceeding two acres, if by actual purchase for valuable consideration, and not exceeding two acres if obtained by donation or free gift."

Section fifth fixed the time and place for holding the first court as follows: "The justices of the peace commissioned for the said new county of Barbour, shall meet at the house now the residence of William F. Wilson, in the county of Randolph, on the first Monday in April next, and a majority of them being present shall proceed to the appointment of a clerk of the court, shall proceed to nominate to the governor suitable persons to be commissioned as sheriff and coroner of the county, and fix upon a place in the said county for holding the courts thereof, until the necessary buildings shall be constructed on the site designated in the manner aforesaid at or near the ferry and on the farm aforesaid."

THE MAN FOR WHOM THE COUNTY WAS NAMED

The act providing for the formation of the county at the same time provided also that it should be named in honor to and in memory of Phillip P. Barbour—a distinguished jurist and politician of Virginia. Several members of the Barbour family were distinguished men, the most prominent being James, a brother. They were sons of Colonel Thomas Barbour, a celebrated patriot of the Revolution, and cousins of John S. Barbour, who was a member of congress from the Culpeper district of Virginia from 1823 to 1833.

James obtained a limited education while serving as deputy sheriff of his
native county, and at the age of nineteen began the study of law, the practice of which he began just after having attained his majority. Soon after, he was elected a member of the general assembly, where he became distinguished as an honest and hard-working member. During his last term he was speaker of the house. He was the author of the Virginia anti-dueling law—one of the most stringent and effective statutes ever enacted.

In 1812 he was chosen governor of the commonwealth, and in 1815 was elected to the United States senate, of which body he continued a member until 1825, when he was made secretary of war by John Q. Adams. In 1829 he was made minister plenipotentiary to England, and spent two years at the court of St. James, and ten years later (1839) he was president of the national convention which convened at Harrisburg.

In the senate he took an important part in the discussion of the Missouri compromise bill, and was for several years chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, and was at one time president pro tem. of the senate and ex officio vice president of the United States.

GEOPHICAL VIEW

Barbour is the most eastern of the north central counties. It is bounded on the north by Taylor county, northeast by Preston, east by Tucker, southeast by Randolph, southwest by Upshur, and northwest by Harrison. The surface is broken into hills and valleys, and in the eastern part it is mountainous, the elevations being western spurs or foothills of the Laurel mountain range—the connecting link between the Rich mountains of Randolph on the south, and the Briery range of Preston on the north. The lowest depression is in the northern part, where Big Sandy creek empties into the Valley river, where the elevation above sea level is 1600 feet. The soil throughout the entire county is fertile, and while it produces excellent crops of the cereals, it is especially adapted to the production of blue grass, thereby rendering it one of the foremost grazing counties of the State.

From its geographical position it may be termed the central valley county; the Valley river passing, as it does, through three counties—Randolph on the south, Barbours in the centre, and Taylor on the north. Philippi, the county seat, is situated in north latitude 39° 6', and in west longitude from Washington 28° 57' 12" from Greenwich 79° 57' 12". Bituminous coal, rich in quality and vast in quantity, abounds throughout the county, while excellent building stone, sufficient in quantity to build the foundations of the cities of an empire, is found in her grand old hills.

It has been said that when the student of geology and natural history has thoroughly studied the chapters unfolded in the Tygarts valley region he has then become familiar with the flora and fauna regions of West Virginia, and with the surface and relief forms of the same. From an inspection of the latter he learns that the erosion of the valleys in this section (and if what has already been said be true) and of the State was extremely slow and gradual, as is evidenced by the rounded shape of the hills, the almost total absence of precipices, the general prevalence and vigorous growth of timber, and the accumulation of arable soil and humus to the depth of several feet even on hillsides inclining at an angle of forty-five degrees. With the exception of the passage of the Tygarts Valley and Cheat rivers through the Laurel mountains, of the New river through the Gauley and Sewell range, and the Potomac at Harpers Ferry, there are no instances of violent actions of waters. It is even likely that these disruptions are but the effect of cataracts precipitated from the lakes formerly enclosed and dammed by the ridges parallel to the Alleghanies, until the bed or fall gradually wearing backward, as in the case of Niagara falls, in one day finally gave way to the pressure.

The Tygarts Valley, like all the rivers of the State, forms a distinct valley or basin, receiving tributaries on its way, but never forking again in its downward course; so that the traveler journeying from its mouth to its fountain head may do so without once crossing water, by following the dividing ridge which separates it from the neighboring rivers.
PIONEER HISTORY
THE SCHOOLCRAFTS

In April, 1781, three brothers, Mathias, Simon and Michael Schoolcraft, left Buckhannons fort and went over in the Tygart valley, near where Philippi now stands, for the purpose of hunting. On their way back a party of Indians fired upon them, killing the first named brother, and taking the others prisoners. These, with other members of the family previously taken, never returned. A singular fatality seemed to attend this family. The three brothers, whose names we have just given, constituted the last of fifteen, who either fell before the rifle or tomahawk, or suffered, perhaps, a more dreadful fate in the hands of their captors.

The founder of this Virginia branch of the Schoolcraft family was one of the earliest settlers on the upper Monongahela. He emigrated from Central New York, mainly induced by the prospects of acquiring for a large family suitable landed properties. Unfortunately, his family early fell a prey to the relentless and ever vigilant savage. The founder of the Virginia family was, we believe, distantly connected with the distinguished author, Henry R. Schoolcraft, whose magnificent work issued in 1851 is alike creditable to himself, the government (by whose munificence it has been published) and the cause of American literature.

It seems not a little remarkable, that while one member of the family branch should have been devoting almost his whole life to studying means for bettering and promoting the conditions of the Indians, members of another branch, and they constituting a numerous family, should have been totally exterminated by the savages' hands.

CAPTURE OF LEONARD PETRO
AND WILLIAM WHITE

In September of 1777, Leonard Petro and William White, being engaged in watching the path leading up the Little Kanawha, killed an elk late in the evening, and taking a part of it with them, withdrew a short distance for the purpose of eating their supper and spending the night. About midnight, White awakening from sleep, discovered by the light of the moon that there were several Indians near, who had been drawn in quest of them by the report of a gun in the evening. He saw, in an instant, the impossibility of escaping by flight, and preferring captivity to death, he whispered to Petro to lie still, lest any movement of his might lead to this result. In a few minutes the Indians sprang on them, and White, raising himself, as one lay hold on him, aimed a furious blow with his tomahawk, hoping to wound the Indian by whom he was beset, and then make his escape. Missing his aim, he affected to be ignorant of the fact that he was encountered by Indians, and professed great joy at meeting with them, and declared that he was then on his way to their towns. They were not deceived by the artifice; for, although he assumed an air of pleasantness and gaiety calculated to win upon their confidence, yet the woeful countenance and rueful expression of poor Petro, convinced them that White's conduct was feigned, that he might lull them into inattention, and then be enabled to affect an escape. They were both tied for the night, and in the morning, White being painted red and Petro black, they were forced to proceed to the Indian towns. When approaching a village the whoop of success brought several to meet them, and on their arrival at it they found that every preparation was made for their running the gauntlet, in going through which ceremony both were much bruised. White did not, however, remain long in captivity. Eluding their vigilance, he took one of their guns and began his flight homeward. Before he had traveled far he met an Indian on horseback, whom he succeeded in shooting, and mounting the horse from which he fell, his return to the valley was much facilitated. Petro was never heard of afterwards. The painting of him black had indicated their intention of killing him, and the escape of White probably hastened his doom.

A WINTER INCURSION

During this time, and after the return of White among them, the inhabitants of Tygarts valley practiced their accustomed watchfulness until about the 20th of November, when there was a considerable fall of snow,
This circumstance induced them to believe that the savages would not attempt an irruption among them until the return of spring, and they consequently inattentive to their safety.

Generally the settlements enjoyed perfect quiet from the first appearance of winter until the return of spring. During this interval the savages were usually deterred from penetrating into them, as well because of their great exposure to discovery and observation in consequence of the nude condition of the woods, and the increased facility of pursuing their trail in the snow, which then usually covered the earth, as of the suffering produced by their lying in wait, and traveling in their partially unclothed condition, in this season of intense cold. Hence, instances of their incursions in the winter season are rare indeed, and never occurred but under very peculiar circumstances. The inhabitants were, therefore, not culpably remiss when they relaxed in their vigilance, and thus became exposed to savage inroads.

A party of twenty Indians, designing to commit depredations against the Valley river settlements, during the fall of 1777, had reached the upper part of Tygarts valley, when the snow, which had enticed the inhabitants from the forts and inspired them with confidence in their security, commenced falling. Fearful of laying themselves open to detection if they ventured to proceed further at that time, and anxious to enact some mischief before they returned home, they remained concealed about ten miles from where Philippi now stands until the snow disappeared, which was near the middle of December.

On the 15th of that month they went to the house of Darby Connolly and killed him, his wife, and several of the children, and took three others prisoners. Proceeding to the next house they killed John Stewart, his wife and child, and took Miss Hamilton (sister-in-law to Stewart), into captivity. They then immediately changed their direction, and with great haste began their journey home, taking with them the captives and the plunder taken at the above-mentioned places.

In the course of the evening after these outrages were committed, John Hadden passing by the house of Connolly, saw a tame elk belonging there lying dead in the yard. This and the death-like silence that reigned around, excited his fear that all was not right, and entering into the house he beheld the awful desolation which had been committed. Knowing that the work of blood had been but recently done, he hastened to alarm the neighborhood, and sent an express to Captain Benjamin Wilson, living about twenty miles lower down the valley, with the melancholy intelligence. With great promptness Captain Wilson went through the settlement, exerting himself to procure as many volunteers as would justify going in pursuit of the aggressors; and so indefatigable was he in accomplishing his purpose, that on the day after the murders were perpetrated, he appeared on the theatre of their exhibition with thirty men prepared to take the trail and push forward in pursuit of the savages.

For five days they followed through cold and wet, without perceiving that they had gained upon them. At this time many of the men expressed a determination to return. They had suffered much, traveled far, and yet saw no prospect of overtaking the enemy. The short time afforded them for preparation had not allowed much time for getting a supply of provisions, and they therefore suffered much from hunger. Under these circumstances it was deemed prudent to discontinue the pursuit, and each man returned to his own home.

This was the last outrage committed by the savages on the Virginia frontier in this year, and although there was not as much mischief affected by them in this season as had been in others, yet the year 1777 became memorable in the annals of border warfare.

CAPTIVITY AND DEATH OF JAMES WASHBURN

The frequent visits paid by the Indians the country along the Valley river, and the mischief which they would effect at the time of these incursions, led several of the families to resolve to leave a place so full of dangers as soon as they could make the necessary preparations. A family named Washburn, particularly, having several times very narrowly escaped destruction, commenced making
arrangements for their departure. But they were not to escape as before; while two of them were in the forest procuring pine knots from which to make wax for shoemaking, they were discovered and fired upon by the Indians. Stephen fell dead and James was made prisoner and carried to their towns, where he was forced to undergo repeated and intense suffering before death put an end to his miseries.

According to the account given by Nathaniel Cochran (who a year before had been carried away from the settlement on Booths creek, now in Taylor county), on his return from captivity, Washburn was most severely beaten on the first evening of his arrival at their village, while running the gauntlet; and although he succeeded in getting into the council house where Cochran was, yet he was so disfigured and mutilated that he could not be recognized by his old acquaintance, and so stunned and stupefied that he remained nearly all night in the state of insensibility. Being somewhat revived the next morning, he walked to the fire where Cochran was sitting, and being asked if he was not James Washburn of the valley, replied with a smile—as if a period had been put to his sufferings by the sympathetic tone in which the question was asked—that he was. The gleam of hope that passed over his countenance was but transient and momentary. In a few minutes he was again led forth by his tormentors, that the barbarities which had been suspended by the interposition of night be revived and he made to endure a repetition of their cruelties.

He was now feeble and too much exhausted to save himself from the clubs and sticks in the hands of the aged of both sexes. The old men and old women who followed him had strength and activity enough to keep pace with his fleetest progress, and inflict on him the severest blows. Frequently he was beaten to the ground, and as frequently, as if invigorated by the extremity of anguish, he arose to his feet. Hobbling before his tormentors, with no hope save in death, an old savage passed a knife across his thigh, cutting the tendons, and thus disabling him so that he could proceed no further. Still they repeated their unmerciful blows with all their energy. He was next scalped, although alive and struggling to regain his feet. Even this did not put an end to the cruelty of his merciless tormentors. They continued to beat him until in the intensity of his suffering he once more exhibited symptoms of life and exerted himself to move. His head was then severed from the body, and, attached to a pole, placed in the most public situation in the village.

ATTACK UPON RICHARDS’ HOUSE

After the attack upon the Washburns there were but two other outrages committed in the Valley River settlement that year, 1778. The cessation of hostile incursions on the part of the savages caused an abandonment of the forts, and people returned to their several homes and engaged in their respective occupations. But the suspension was but temporary. In October two Indians appeared near the house of Conrad Richards, and finding in the yard a little girl at play with an infant in her arms, they scalped her and rushed to the door. For some time they endeavored to force it open, but it was securely fastened within, and Richards was at liberty to use his gun for its defence. A fortunate aim wounded one of the assailants severely and the other retreated, helping off his companion. The girl who had been scalped in the yard, as soon as she observed the Indians going away, ran, with the infant still in her arms and uninjured, and entered the house, where she presented a spectacle of the most heart-rending wretchedness.

MURDER OF DAVID EDWARDS

In that time those who resided on the frontier were in the habit of going on horseback to Winchester and other points in the Shenandoah valley, for the purpose of securing salt, powder, lead, and other articles indispensable to pioneer life, and which could not be secured elsewhere. Late in the fall David Edwards made a journey to Winchester, and having procured a load of salt and shot, began his return home. When he reached the Valley river, at a point near the mouth of Big Sandy creek, he was shot, tomahawked and scalped. His body lay for some time before it was discovered and
buried. He was the last person who fell a victim to savage vengeance in Northwestern Virginia in the year 1778.

MURDER OF WILLIAM GRUNDY AND JAMES OWNES

On the 16th of June, 1778, a party of Indians from the Sandusky Plains appeared on Booth’s creek, now in Taylor county, and committed several murders and took a number of prisoners. Among the former was James Booth, a man of superior talents and one of the best educated men then on the frontier. Among the latter was Nathaniel Cochran, to whom we are indebted for the account of the tragic death of James Washburn, which we have just recorded.

From Booth’s creek the savages crossed over on the Valley river, where they met Benjamin Shinn, William Grundy and Benjamin Washburn, who were returning from a lick which they had been watching. As usual the savages were in ambush and fired upon the whites from their place of concealment. Washburn and Shinn escaped unhurt, but Grundy fell dead and was scalped. He was a brother of the distinguished Felix Grundy of Tennessee, whose father was then residing on Simpsons creek, on the farm afterwards owned by Colonel Benjamin Wilson, Sr.

The savages continued for some days to prowl around the vicinity, seeking an opportunity to commit depredations upon the settlements, fortunately, however, with but little success. James Owen, a youth of sixteen years of age, was the only one whom they succeeded in killing after the murder of Grundy. He was traveling on horseback up the valley from Powers fort, his saddlegirth gave way, and while he was down repairing it a ball was discharged at him which killed both him and his horse.

THE RUSE OF GILBERT HUSTEAD

This same party, at length, learning that the whites in that neighborhood had nearly all retired into the fort, and being too weak to openly attack it, they crossed over on Bartletts run and went to the house of Gilbert Hustead, who was alone at the time and engaged in repairing his gunlock. Hearing a noise in the yard for which he was unable to account, he moved cautiously to the door to ascertain whence it proceeded. The yard was full of Indians, and, of course, all chance of escape was cut off. So walking out with an air of the utmost pleasantry, he held forth his hand to the one nearest him, and asked them to walk in. While in the house he affected great cheerfulness, and by his actions completely won their confidence and friendship.

He told them that he was a king’s man (one in sympathy with Great Britain in her efforts to reduce the Colonies to submission), and unwilling to live among the rebels (those favoring the Colonial cause), for which reason, when others retired into the fort, he preferred staying at his own house, anxiously hoping for the arrival of some British Indians (aliens of England) to afford him an opportunity of getting to English friends. Learning upon inquiry that they would be glad to have something to eat, he asked one of them to shoot a fat hog, which was in the yard, that they might make a supper of it that night, and also have some on which to subsist while traveling to their towns. In the morning, still further to maintain the deception he was practicing, he broke his furniture to pieces, saying “the rebels shall never have the good of you.” He then accompanied them to their towns, acting in the same apparently contented and cheerful manner, until his sincerity was believed by all, and soon obtained permission to return for his family. He succeeded in making his way home, where he remained, lamenting the loss of his furniture, but exulting in the success of his deception practiced upon his wily foe.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT JOHN WHITE

The year 1779 was another in the bloody calendar, and during its summer season Tygarts valley was again made to resound to the harrowing yell of the fierce barbarian, and while less mischief was done by them than in preceding years, yet its inhabitants were kept in a state of fearful apprehension lest greater ills would betide them. In October of this year a party of them lying in ambush near the road, fired several shots at
Lieutenant John White, who was riding by, but with no other effect than by wounding the horse to cause him to throw his rider. This was fatal to White, for being left on foot in open ground, he was soon shot, tomahawked and scalped.

As soon as intelligence of this murder reached Captain Benjamin Wilson, he with his usual promptitude and energy raised a company of volunteers, and proceeded by forced marches to the Indian crossing at the mouth of the Sandy fork of the Little Kanawha, where his party remained three days, hoping to intercept the retreat of the savages. They however, returned by another way and the scheme failed.

A FATAL AMBUSCADE WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVOIDED

The year passed away, and 1780 came, and brought with it the usual horrors. Early in March of that year, Thomas Lackey, while hunting on the banks of the Valley river, not far from the mouth of Big Sandy creek, which now forms a part of the northern boundary of this county, discovered some moccasin tracks, and thought he heard a voice saying in a suppressed tone, "Let him alone; he will go and bring more." Alarmed at these circumstances he hastened to Haddens fort, and there related what he had seen and what he believed he had heard. But owing to the early season and the continued inclement weather no one heeded his story and but few believed it.

On the next day, however, as Jacob Warwick, William Warwick and several others from the Greenbrier settlement, were about to start through the mountains on their return home, it was agreed that a company of men should accompany them some distance on the road. The party started and, unapprehensive of danger, despite the warning of Lackey, were proceeding carelessly on their way, when they were suddenly attacked by a body of Indians lying in ambush, near where the moccasin tracks had been seen on the preceding day. The men on horseback got safely away, but those on foot were less fortunate. The savages had chosen a narrow pass on the river bank as the place of attack, and had occupied it above and below, and while the horsemen dashed by the point of attack, those on foot were left no avenue of escape save that of crossing the river, and, under fire, ascending a steep bluff on the opposite side. In this attempt several lost their lives. John McLain was killed when within thirty yards of the summit of the bluff, James Rolston still further up, and James Crouch was severely wounded after reaching the top, notwithstanding he got safe away and reached the fort the next day. John Nelson, after getting across the river, made an effort to escape down the stream, but was there met by a stout warrior and killed after a fierce struggle. His shattered gun breach, the upturned earth, and the locks of Indian hair in his clenched hands, showed that the victory over him had not been easily won.

Soon after this, the family of John Gibson were surprised while at their sugar camp on the branch of the Valley river, and all were made prisoners. They were all started off toward the Indian towns, but Mrs. Gibson, unable to stand the fatigue of the long journey, sank from exhaustion, and was tomahawked and scalped in the presence of her children.

MURDER OF CAPTAIN JOHN THOMAS

Early in the month of March, 1780, a party of Wyandotte Indians reached the Monongahela, near the mouth of the Tygarts Valley river, up which they proceeded until they reached the house of Captain John Thomas, who resided near the northern boundary of the county. Not apprehensive of danger, with his wife and seven children around him, and with thoughts devotedly fixed upon the realities of another world, he was engaging in his accustomed devotions, when the savages approached his door, and as he was repeating the first lines of that grand old hymn "Go worship at Emanuel's feet," a gun was discharged and he fell to rise no more. The savages then forced open the door, entered, and began the work of death. Mrs. Thomas raised her hands and implored mercy in behalf of herself and dear children, but it was in vain. The fatal tomahawk was lifted, and stroke after stroke descended until the mother and six children lay weltering in blood by
the side of her husband and their father—a blood-curdling spectacle to any but heartless savages. At last the horrid work was complete—and what could not be readily removed was thrown into a heap, the house fired, and with one little boy—the only survivor—a prisoner, they began their retreat.

At the time of the attack upon the house a lady named Elizabeth Juggins was a visitor, and when she heard the report of the gun and saw Captain Thomas fall, she threw herself under the bed, and thus escaped the observation of the savages. They left, but she, fearing that they might still be lingering near, remained in her place of concealment until she discovered that the house was on fire, when she crawled forth. Mrs. Thomas was still alive, though unable to move, but casting one pitying glance toward her lifeless infant, asked that it might be handed her. Then seeing Miss Juggins about to leave the house, exclaimed, "Oh, Betsey! do not leave us," but the girl anxious about her own safety, rushed away and concealed herself between two logs until morning, when she made her way to the nearest settlement, and gave the alarm. The next day the scene of the terrible tragedy was visited, and the body of Mrs. Thomas, much torn by the hogs, was found in the yard, she, most probably, having in the death struggle thrown herself from the door. The house, together with the bodies of the other victims, was but a heap of ashes.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LEADING CREEK SETTLEMENT

Prior to the year 1780, a number of families had settled on the Valley river near the mouth of Leading creek and further down in what is now the southern part of the county, but in this year they were nearly all cut off by a band of Wyandotte Indians from the Sandusky plains. They killed Alexander Roney, Mrs. Daugherty, Mrs. Hombeck and her children, Mrs. Buffington and her children, and many others; and made prisoners of Mrs. Roney and her son, and an Irishman named Daniel Daugherty.

Jonathan Buffington and Benjamin Hornbeck succeeded in making their escape and conveyed the doleful intelligence to Friends and Wilsons forts. Colonel Wilson (formerly Captain) raised a company of men and proceeding to the scene of the atrocity found the settlement without inhabitants and the houses nearly all burned. The entire force at once went in pursuit, but not coming up with the savages as soon as was expected, and the men becoming fearful of the safety of their own families, should other Indians still be in the valley, it was determined to decide by vote whether they should proceed farther. Joseph Friend, Richard Kettle, Alexander West, and Colonel Wilson were the only ones in favor of going on; the majority was against them, and consequently all returned.

PUNISHED NEVERTHELESS

Notwithstanding the pursuit was thus abandoned, yet were the savages this time made to pay dearly for this terrible work. On their way to the valley they had been discovered by some land surveyors who were locating lands on the head waters of the Little Kanawha. They hastened to Nutters fort, where Clarksburg now stands, and reported the advance of the savages to the East. Spies were sent out, who returned and reported their presence near the mouth of Isaacs creek, on the West Fork river. Colonel William Lowther (a notice of whom will be found elsewhere in this work) at once concluded that the valley settlements was their destination, and knowing that he could not prevent the attack, at once raised a company and proceeded to the trail down the Little Kanawha, hoping thus to cut off their retreat as they returned from their bloody work. This company by forced marches reached the trail at a point near where the town of Burning Springs now stands, only to find that the Indians had passed down the river on their return. The pursuit was at once begun, and late in the evening Jesse and Ellis Hughes—active, intrepid and vigilant men—who were in advance, discovered the camp of the savages.

This was at the mouth of a small stream ever since known as Indian creek, which empties into Hugh river a short distance above its confluence with the Little Kanawha. The spot is now in the southern part of Ritchie county, Colonel Lowther arranged his
force and resolved to make the attack at daylight the next morning. The hour at length arrived, and on a preconcerted signal being given, a general fire was poured into the camp. Five of the savages fell, and the others fled, leaving all their shot bags and plunder, and all their guns except one. The whites now rushed into the camp and found that one of the prisoners (Alexander Roney) was among the slain. Every care had been taken to guard against such an occurrence, and he was the only one of the captives injured by the shower of balls thrown into the camp.

As soon as the fire was opened upon the Indians, Mrs. Roney (one of the prisoners), ran towards the whites rejoicing at the prospect of deliverance, and exclaiming, “I am Ellick Roney’s wife, of the valley, I am Ellick Roney’s wife, of the valley, and a pretty little woman too, if I was well dressed.” The poor woman ignorant of the fact that her son was weltering in his own gore, and forgetting for an instant that her husband had been so recently killed, seemed intent only her own deliverance from the savage captors.

Another of the captives, Daniel Daugherty, being tied down and unable to move, was discovered by the whites as they rushed towards the camp. Fearing that he might be one of the enemy and do them some injury if they advanced, one of the men, stopping, demanded who he was. Benumbed with cold, and discomposed by the sudden firing of the whites, he could not render his Irish dialect intelligible to them. The white man raised his gun and directed it towards him, calling aloud, that if he did not make known who he was, he would blow a ball through him, let him be a white man or Indian. Fear supplying him with energy, Daugherty exclaimed, “Lord Jesus! and I am to be kilt by the white paple at last.” He was heard by Colonel Lowther, and his life saved.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

For years England—then boasting of the splendors of her civilization, had employed the ruthless barbarian as an ally in her effort to crush out of the United Colonies the spirit of liberty born upon the banks of the James, and then animating the breasts of three millions determined patriots. Victory was her object, no matter how attained. This has ever been her course, and yet she has been the first to shudder at the acts of others.

“Her army returns from Denmark’s smoking meads, while she condemns Spain’s unchristian deeds.”

For more than a year she concealed from the Indians the fact of Cornwallis’ surrender at Yorktown that her barbarous allies led on by Girty and McKee—disgraces to humanity—might not relax the energy with which they carried on the war of extermination against the frontier. But at last came the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, which terminated so gloriously the war of the Revolution, and while it did not entirely put an end to Indian hostilities, yet the infant nation was now able to send to the West her tried soldiers who for eight long years had opposed her armed oppressors in the East, and thus the savages were less able to cope with the whites, and their incursions therefore became less frequent, and finally of such rare occurrence that the chronicles of those days are divested of much of the interest which attaches to the records of the earlier years of the border wars which forever closed with the tenth decade of the eighteenth century. The savage no more visited the southern banks of the Ohio; his frightful war-whoop no longer resounded among the hills of northwestern Virginia, and the record of the long and fierce struggle lived only in the memory of the sons and daughters of those who withstood its shocks or fell victims in the conquest of the wilderness and its savage inhabitants.

CIVIL DIVISIONS AND PIONEER RECOLLECTIONS

One of the first acts of the legislature of the new State of West Virginia, was to pass (July 31, 1863) a bill providing for the division into townships of the various counties composing the State. This bill provided also for the appointment of several competent persons in each county who should perform the work in their respective counties. In an appended
schedule they were named, those for Barbour being David Zinn, Henry Martin, Johnson Ward, Jesse Teter and Enoch Sears.

These gentlemen soon after convened at Philippi, and with the aid of the surveyor of lands performed the work assigned them. Eight sub-divisions were made, now known as Cove, Pleasant, Elk, Philippi, Glade, Union, Valley and Barker districts. They were originally called townships, but under the constitution of 1872 the word district was substituted instead. We here append a brief description and history of each, in the order named.

**COVE DISTRICT**

Lies in the extreme northeastern portion of the county, and is bounded north by Taylor county, northeast by Preston; east by Tucker; south by Glade district, and west by Glade and Pleasant. The surface is broken and hilly, and in the east, mountainous, the elevations being western sections of the Laurel mountain range. In the west are several transverse valleys in which lie considerable areas of level land; both hills and valleys are fertile and adapted to either tillage or grazing. Several small streams arise in the central part and flow west into the Valley river, the principal being Swamp run, Big Cove and Stove creek. The southern portion is drained by Brushy fork, a tributary of Teters creek. It has its source at the base of the Laurel mountains, from which it has a nearly due west course. In the north are two small streams, left hand tributaries of Big Sandy creek, Raccoon creek rises near the center, flows west and falls into Teters creek.

The first cabin in the district was erected in 1787, by Jacob Nester, a Frenchman, who was the first settler. It stood about two miles from the mouth of Pigeon run, a tributary of Raccoon creek. Mr. Nester was not long permitted to enjoy the solitude of his isolated home, for the Martins, Millers, Walters, Coffmans, and others came and settled around him. All were actual settlers, and all improved farms.

The first grist-mill was built by Daniel Nester, in the year 1820. It was a small log structure with two run of stone, one for wheat and the other for corn. Water was the propelling power. In connection with this mill Mr. Nester the same year erected a saw-mill, the first ever built in the district. Both stood on the waters of Raccoon creek, about one mile from its junction with the Valley river.

The first postoffice was that of Nesterville, which at the time of its location was on what is known as the G. G. Campbell farm. Three others have since been added, viz: Kasson, Valley Furnace, and Moatsville.

**PLEASANT DISTRICT**

Pleasant district lies in the northern part of the county, and is bounded north by Taylor county; east by Cove and Philippi districts, and west by Elk district and Harrison county. The surface is diversified; the soil is fertile and much of it is under a high state of cultivation. But it is not in arable lands or grazing farms that the chief source of wealth is found, but rather in the immense deposits of iron and coal which abound in every portion of the district, and which ages of the most active industry cannot exhaust. Much of this vast source of wealth still lies in an undeveloped state, but the day is not far distant when this must become a great mining center. The high per centage of its ores and the especial adaptability of its coals to smelting purposes, and its communication with the outside world by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, must render it a region which ere long will attract the attention of capitalists, when its development will be but a question of time.

There are several small streams: Pleasant creek rises on the farm of Hamilton G. Bartlett, flows in an easterly direction and empties into the Valley river; its length is seven miles, the entire course being through cultivated farms. Bartletts run has its source on the farm of J. Peppers; it has an easterly course and falls into Simpsons creek at Fairview; length one and one-half miles. Bakers run also flows into Simpsons creek at Point Pleasant Church. Hackers run rises on the farm of J. Corders near King Knob, flows east and discharges its waters into the Valley river. Its length is four and one-half miles. Mitchells run, three and one-half miles in length, empties into the Valley river five miles below Philippi. It derives its name from the earliest settlers upon its banks.
There are conflicting statements as to who the first actual settler was, but from what the writer has been able to learn respecting the early settlements in this part of the county, he is led to believe it to have been Henry Thompson, in the year 1780, but if Jesse Terrell was not contemporary with him, he could not have been more than a year or two later. The first improvement appears to have been made on the farm now owned by M. M. Cleavenger, five miles north-by-west of Philippi. Here, as elsewhere, when once an opening was made in the wilderness, emigration poured in and soon the vicinity contained several families. To such a locality the term neighborhood was applied in pioneer days. Soon after the coming of Thompson and Terrell, James Ried and Josiah Davidson settled on Pleasant creek, not far from Fairview. Solomon and John Mitchell came from New Jersey and settled on the farm now owned by John Keller, and here they both lived and died.

Other early pioneer settlers were Thomas Bartlett, Eppa Bartlett, Joshua Cole, Christopher Nutter, John Webb, James Webb, William Thompson, William Cole, Joseph Corder, John Woodford, Michael Neal, Judediah Sayre, Francis Bartlett, John Stackhouse, Samuel Cleavenger, Edward Cleavenger, Miner Cleavenger, David Cleavenger, Johnson Peppers, Humphrey Mount, Isaac Newman (free colored), Joshua Sayre, and James Robinson. These are the men that leveled the forest and laid the foundation of the many happy homes now within Pleasant district.

Soon after the first settlements were made here five men started up the Valley river on a hunting expedition, and when near the mouth of Hackers run, now in this district, they discovered a leathern shot pouch hanging on a tree near the path upon which they were traveling. It had been placed there by a band of Indians, and the object was but too well accomplished. The hunters halted to examine it. The report of a dozen rifles rang out upon the air and three of the number, Robinson, Proudfoot and Taylor, lay still in death. This was about the year 1793, and was among the last atrocities committed by the savages on the soil of Virginia.

The first grist-mill was erected by Ezekiel Mount, about 1816. It was situated about one half mile above where W. Corder now resides. It was a water mill, and ground both wheat and corn. Our informant says, "it was a good mill for that day, and everybody far and near had their grinding done at the then celebrated Valley River mills." The first saw-mill was built by Miner M. Cleavenger, on the head waters of Simpson creek, but the writer has been unable to learn the date of its erection.

The first school appears to have been taught about the year 1810, in a log cabin which stood near the site of the Fallen Wood school house. It was a rude building no longer tenable as a residence; the roof was made of clapboards held in place by weight poles, and the floor was mother earth; from the side was chopped a log and over the aperture was pasted greased paper as a substitute for glass. Amid these academic schools were educated some of the men afterward prominent in the early history of Barbour and Taylor counties.

There are at present eleven school houses in the district, as follows: Laugh school house, a frame building, 18x30, built in 1866 by S. Scott, cost $750; Cleavenger school house, situated on a fork of Simpsons creek, one-half mile from Fairview, built in 1866 by William George at a cost of $750; Corder school house, on Simpsons creek, built in 1867, cost $750. Proudfoot school house, on the farm of J. H. Proudfoot, is a frame building 18x30, built in 1865 by Abraham Talbott; cost $750. Corlin school house, situated on Mitchells run, three-fourths of a mile from its mouth, a frame building 24x30, built in 1868 by Newton Dodespin, at a cost of $800. McVicker school house, built in 1868 by T. A. Huffman, at a cost of $800.00. Bartley school house, a frame, size 24x32, built in 1868 by Dadesman, cost $750. Taylor Drain school house, built in 1868 at a cost of $750.

The first postoffice—Pleasant Creek—was established in 1840, at Harvey Woodford's store, on the pike leading from Philippi to Pruntytown in Taylor county. Josiah M. Davidson was the first postmaster. It remained here until 1864, when it is was removed to
the residence of Abraham McDaniel, who is the present postmaster. Hackersville postoffice, situated on the Fairmont and Beverly turnpike, nine miles south of Webster station, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and three miles west of Philippi, was established on the 5th day of May, 1853. John W. Corder was the first and is the present postmaster.

Who preached the first sermon cannot now be known, for there is no record and no one living can remember. Tradition says that in the early days of the settlement that the Primitive Baptists had an organization here, but if so it long since ceased to exist and the record is lost in flight of years.

Taylor Drain Methodist Episcopal Church is situated on the stream from which it takes its name, one-half mile from where it empties into the Valley river. It is a neat frame building, 36x50 feet, and has a seating capacity of 400. It was erected in 1872 by Marion Talbott, at a cost of $1,300. It was erected to take the place of an old frame structure, 34x40, built in 1840, which, at that time, replaced the “Old Log Church” built in 1820, and which stood within one hundred feet of the site of the present building.

An organization of the Missionary Baptists was perfected on the Right Hand fork of Simpson’s creek on the 10th day of February, 1837. On motion of William Bartlett the church was called Mount Vernon. Among the members at the time of the institution were Samuel Bartlett, William Bartlett, Edmund Cleaver and John H. Bartlett. The first minister was the Rev. J. H. Goss; the second, C. Hoff, and the third, Gawthorp, all regularly ordained ministers. The organization took place at the residence of Samuel Cleaver, and worship was continued at private residences until 1840, when a log building was erected on the waters of Simpson’s creek, in which they continued to meet until 1850, when a frame structure was erected at a cost of $1,100. The present membership is 108, among which may be counted some of the wealthiest men of the county. The present clerk is Isaac Johnson, and the present minister the Rev. Aaron Barnett. Regular service is held on the second Sabbath, and Saturday preceding, of each month.

Point Pleasant Church (Baptist) is a substantial frame building situated on the waters of Simpson’s creek, three miles from the turnpike and five from the railroad. It was erected in 1853 by Thomas Bartlett, at a cost of $1,200, but the society had been organized on the 21st day of May, 1853, at the Miner Lake school house, by the Rev. John Davidson, at which time the membership was composed of John G. Bartlett, Nancy Bartlett, Jacob J. Laugh, Caroline M. Laugh, Joseph Talbott, Indiana Talbott, Harriet Bartlett, Mary Cole, Joshua Cole, Thomas Bartlett, Vera Bartlett, Mary Bartlett, Hamilton G. Bartlett, Catharine Bartlett, Sarah Bartlett, Talitha Bartlett, Jacob Laugh was the first clerk, and John G. Bartlett and Thomas Bartlett the first deacons. The present deacons are William Talbott and Joshua Cole.

The Ebenezer Church (Methodist) was one of the oldest church buildings, not only in the district, but in the county. It is an old log building, and was erected in 1850 by William Ried. For many years a flourishing Sabbath school has met within its walls. Rev. A. Mick is the present pastor.

Mora Chapel (United Brethren) is situated on the farm of J. E. Cleaver and George McVickers. It is a neat frame structure, 38x44 feet, built in 1876. The present membership is 20, the Rev. Fitchard is the pastor, Middleton Mitchell is the class leader and Nathan Williamson steward.

Pleasant Creek (Methodist) Church is situated on the stream of that name, three-quarters of a mile from the turnpike, on a beautiful site—an elevation of several feet. The lot was donated and deeded to the society by Jedediah Sayre, and it was formerly a part of the farm now owned by Jesse M. Cole. The present building was erected in 1880, and took the place of an old log church which was erected in 1830, soon after the date of organization. In connection with this church is a sabbath school which continues during the summer, but suspends in winter. Benjamin McIntosh is class leader, and the Rev. Asbury Mick is the pastor.

Mary’s Chapel (Methodist Episcopal South), situated on the turnpike
leading from Webster to Philippi, seven and one-half miles from the former and four and one-half from the latter, was erected in 1872. It is a frame building, 30x40 feet, with a seating capacity of 250. The organization, perfected in 1872, has decreased in numbers until at present there are scarcely a sufficient number to meet the scriptural condition of "where there are two or three," etc.

Ebenezer Sabbath school was organized in 1850, and has been re-organized every year since, the last taking place on the fourth Sunday in April, 1883. John Keller is the present superintendent, and Martha Hathay, Rachael Blake, Isaac Proudfoot and others, are teachers.

The Mona Chapel Sabbath school (United Brethren) meets at Mona Chapel; it is continued during the summer, but suspends in winter. George Blake is superintendent, and Sallie Duckworth and others are teachers.

ELK DISTRICT

Lies in the western part of the county, and is bounded north by Pleasant district, east by Pleasant, south by Union, and west by Harrison county. Over the entire area the surface is broken and undulating, but the soil—a mixture of the various clays—is fertile and much of it under cultivation. Limestone is found in several localities, and good building stone abounds throughout the district. Three veins of bituminous coal is known to exist—the first eighteen inches in thickness, the second four and one-half feet, and the third nine feet. There is yet a considerable supply of timber, principally the hard woods, such as the various oaks, hickory, sugar, walnut, chestnut, maple, etc.

There are several small streams, the principal being Elk creek; it rises near the eastern boundary, and after flowing in a westerly direction through the district, it passes into Harrison county and empties into the West Fork river at Clarksburg, twelve miles below the county line; it is thirty-five miles in length. Stewarts and Spa Lick both flow southwest and empty into Elk. Brushy Fork drains the northern part, flows west, passes into Harrison county, and discharges its waters into Elk creek, seven miles below the county line.

The writer is unable to say at what point in the district the first settlement was made, for the reason that it is a matter of dispute. Some claim that it was made by Christopher Nutter, where the Hall Church now stands; while others say that the first cabin was erected at the mouth of Isaacs creek on Elk creek. All are, however, agreed in one thing, viz.: that it was made by Christopher Nutter about the first year of the present century. His first neighbors—those who soon after reared their cabins near his—were Adam Anglin, James Radcliffe, William Douglass, John Nutter, Peter Overfield, John C. Holden, William Dilworth, James Wamsley, Isaac Nutter, and Jacob Crislip.

Another very early settler was Jonathan Adams. He was a soldier during the Revolution, and was a member of General Francis Marion's "Ragged Regiment," and served with that famous command through all its furious campaigns in the south. Soon after the close of that glorious struggle he emigrated to Northwestern Virginia, and in the early years of the present century found a home within the present limits of Elk district, where he burned a kiln of brick and erected the first brick house ever built in Harrison county, this section being a part of that county at the time.

The first white children born within the limits of the district were Christopher and Thomas, sons of Christopher and Rebecca Nutter.

It appears that the first grist mills, two in number, were both erected about the same time (1820), one by Peter Oldfield and the other by Aaron Anglin, jr. Both were watermills, that of Anglin being a tub wheel, while that of Overfield was an undershot wheel. The latter was situated on Elk creek, near where the village of Overfield has since been located. Overfield built the first sawmill combining it with his grist mill, about the year 1828.

The first school is said to have been taught on Stewarts creek, about the year 1814, by a man whose name cannot now be remembered. The house was an old log cabin, abandoned because no longer fitted the abode of the pioneer. It had a puncheon floor, a huge fireplace and a clapboard roof,
but no windows. The seats were made by splitting small logs in halves, and inserting pins for legs in the oval sides.

The first building erected for school purposes was in the year 1825. It was a rough log structure, built after the style of all the frontier "Temples of learning." There are at present seven good school buildings in the district, viz.: Stewarts Run school house, situated on the stream of the same name, was built in 1867, at a cost of $700. Spa Lick school house, one mile east of Elk City, was erected in 1867 and cost $700. Stewarts school house was built in 1867 and cost $700. Fair school house, Brushy Fork school house and Pickens school house.

There are at present four postoffices in the district, namely: Overfield, Elk City, Nero and Pepper. The first was established in 1820, under the name of Fairfield, and as such it was known until 1862, when it was removed one-half mile further up the creek to the village of Overfield, and the name changed so as to correspond with that of the village. John C. Radcliffe was the first postmaster and E. M. Kayser is the present one. Elk City was established in place of the old Meller office, which was discontinued in 1861. The first postmaster was S. C. Douglass, and the present one is J. N. B. Crim.

The first church society formed was that of the Missionary Baptist, near the Harrison county line, about the year 1817, by the Rev. Joseph Morris. Among the first members were Christopher Nutter and wife, Jerry Davis and wife, Z. Hickman and wife, Stephen Ried, William Norman and Joseph Peck.

There are at present four flourishing organizations in the district, each of which has a good church building, as follows: Mount Tabor (United Brethren), located on Brushy Fork turnpike, 15 miles east of Clarksburg, is a substantial frame building, 24x40 feet, with a seating capacity of 200. It was built in 1872 at a cost of $1,000.

The Hall Church (Methodist Episcopal South), situated three-quarters of a mile west of Elk City, is a frame building, 28x40 feet, with a seating capacity of 225. It was built in 1872 at a cost of $1,500. The present membership is 100.

Ebenezer Church (Missionary Baptist), situated on Elk creek, eight miles west of Philippi, is a good frame building, size 30x42 feet, with a seating capacity of 300. It was erected in 1874, at a cost of $1,600.

Overfield Church (Methodist Protestant), is situated on Elk creek, eleven miles west of Philippi, 26x40, with a seating capacity of 200; erected 1873, and cost $1,400. Present membership is 60.

PHILIPPI DISTRICT

This is the central district of the county; it is bounded north and northwest by Pleasant district, east by Glade, southeast by Barker, south by Valley, and southwest by Union. The surface is broken, but not rough. The soil is a mixture of the various clays, intermixed with a black loam, and is well adapted for both agricultural and grazing purposes. Numerous veins of bituminous coal are found throughout the district, in some localities attaining a depth of twelve feet. Stone quarries are numerous, and from them are taken some of the finest building stone in the county. The entire area was once covered with a gigantic forest, but it has long since been nearly all removed, and today almost the entire district is under a high state of cultivation.

Several small streams have their source in the eastern and central portions, and having a general western course fall into the Valley river. Among them are Clapboard run, Ford run, Anglins run, and Little and Big Laurel creeks. Sand run rises three miles southeast of Philippi, flows northeast and empties into Laurel creek, which forms the dividing line between this district and Glade.

The first settlement within the limits of the district was made on the present site of the town of Philippi, in the year 1780. In that year William Anglin came and erected a cabin upon a tract of 400 acres, which he had previously patented. Some time after his settlement he sold the land to John Wilson, who removed to it in 1798. He in turn sold it to Daniel Booth, upon the death of whom the title became vested in Judge Duncan. From him it passed into the possession of Eli Butcher, who transferred it to Elmore Hart, who sold it to Thomas H. Height,
and from him to William Wilson, who, in 1843, laid out the town of Philippi. Those who early founded homes by the side of Mr. Anglin were L. D. Morrell, John R. Williams, John Kelly, Peter Zinn, William Shaw, Samuel Sturm, and Nicholas Sturm.

The first election was held in the town of Philippi in the year 1843. Samuel Anglin built the first grist mill. It was what was known as an "undershot mill," the wheel resembling a "flutter." Motion was transmitted to the buhrs by what was called double gearing. This mill stood just opposite the present water mill at Philippi. The first saw mill was erected by Daniel Booth in the year 1820. It was what was then known as the "sash saw," or "upright pattern." The first postoffice was established in 1843 at the town of Philippi. Isaiah Wilson, now a resident of the county seat, is one of the oldest residents of the district, his father having settled here as early as the year 1798.

**GLADE DISTRICT**

So called from the glades of the central part, lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Cove and Pleasant district, east by Tucker county, south by Barker district, and west by Philippi. The surface is hilly, and in the east it is mountainous, the elevations being western spurs, or continuations of the Laurel mountain range. Notwithstanding the rough character of the surface, the soil is for the most part productive, and while agriculture is carried on to a considerable extent, yet the entire section is better adapted to grazing. Several veins of coal are known to exist, and some are in a partial state of development. They range in thickness from 18 inches to 6 feet. Excellent building stone is found in all parts of the district. The timber, of which there is yet a considerable supply, consists of white oak, black oak, red oak, chestnut, black walnut, white walnut, poplar, ash, hickory, etc.

The first settlement was made on the waters of Glady creek, near the present site of Gladyville, by Peter Echard and Joseph Philips, and the number of inhabitants was soon after increased by the families of Henry Philips, Isaac Philips, Simeon Harris, William Smith, William Gibson, Ebon Kelly and others.

The first township election was held at Glady Creek, now known as Meadowville, in the year 1863, at which time James Bayles was chosen supervisor, and Henry Sturm and Samuel Hollsberry were elected the first justices of the peace.

The first grist mill was built by Robert Johnson, about the year 1800. It was a small round log building, one story in height, one run of small buhrs, and an undershot wheel. Water was the propelling power.

It appears that the first school was taught about the year 1809, by a man named James Hillard, but no building was erected for school purposes until the year 1823. In that year the neighbors joined together and erected a small school house on the site upon which the village of Meadowville has since been built. It was a rude log cabin with one end taken up by a huge fireplace, from which ascended a massive rock chimney. Apertures were formed by chopping out portions of logs, over them were pasted greased paper; seats were made by inserting pins or legs in split slabs or puncheons, similar to those used in making the floor. There are now twelve good frame buildings in the district, in which 550 boys and girls are taught the rudiments of an English education.

The Glady Creek postoffice was the first established within the present limits of the district. It is still continued, but the name has long since been changed to Meadowville. In the last few years, Calhoun, Vannos Mills, Kalamazoo, and Tacy have been added.

The first minister who proclaimed the glad tidings of "peace on earth and good will to men," to the pioneers of Glade district, was the Rev. Bell, a Baptist missionary, who came to this section about the year 1800. Soon after his arrival he gathered a little church on the banks of Glady creek, and among its members at the time of organization were: Jesse Bennett, Simeon Harris, Benjamin Vannoy, John Harris and Henry Payne.

The second church instituted was that of the Methodist, now known as the Old White Oak Church. The third in order was that of Bethel (Baptist) Church.
UNION DISTRICT

Lies in the southwestern part of the county, and is bounded on the north and east by Pleasant district, southeast by Valley, south and southwest by Upshur county, and west by Harrison. The land is hilly, and in some localities rough, but the soil is very fertile.

The principal stream is the Buckhannon river. It has its source in the northern foothills of the Buffalo mountains, which trend through the eastern part of Webster and western part of Randolph counties. Soon after the union of its fountain streams it passes into the southern part of Upshur county, through which it has a northern course until it reaches the town of Buckhannon, where it is deflected to the east at almost right angle, enters Barbour county at the southwest, flows through this district, and discharges its waters into the Valley river at a point about seven miles above Philippi. The western part is drained by Gnatty creek, one of the upper tributaries of Elk creek, which empties into the West Fork river at Clarksburg; Shoal run, Cotereel's creek, Choal Lick run and Big run drain the southern and central part, and flow into the Buckhannon river.

From the best information we can obtain it appears that the first settlement was made on the waters of Big run by Jacob Reger, in the year 1783. The first township election was held in 1863, when Silas Bennett and Arnold Rogers were chosen justices of the peace, and Levi Bennett was elected constable.

The first grist mill was built by John Bozarth in the year 1800. It ground both corn and wheat, but the flour was bolted on a hand machine. In connection with this mill Mr. Bozarth afterward built a saw mill, the first in the district.

Burnersville postoffice, at Burnersville, on Big run, was the first established in the district, and is therefore the oldest. Peel Tree, on Gnatty creek, and Halls Mills on the Buckhannon river have since been added. Burnersville, near the mouth of Big run, and Peel Tree on Gnatty creek, sixteen miles southwest of Clarksburg, are the only villages in the district.

VALLEY DISTRICT

Lies in the extreme southern portion of the county, and is bounded north by Philippi district, east by Barker, south by Randolph county, west by Upshur, and northwest by Union district. The surface is rough but the soil is productive. A good building stone is found in all parts of the district. The coal measures aggregate 18 feet, of which one vein is 18 inches, the second 7 feet, and the third 9 feet. Iron ore of a very high percentage is found in almost inexhaustible quantities.

The first cabin reared in the district was by a man named Barker, in the year 1790. It stood on the farm now owned by Mr. F. Howes. Barker made some little improvement, but two years after his settlement (1792) the Indians made an incursion into the valley, and he, becoming alarmed, left the country and never returned. The first actual settlers were Daniel Booth, George Yeager and Jacob Teter, all of whom came about the beginning of the century. They were soon joined by Levi Carpenter, John Yocum, Alexander Proudfoot and Daniel Zircle.

The first white child born within the present limits of the district was Mary, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Holder) Teter. Abraham Skidmore erected the first grist mill, in the year 1843. It was a log cabin building, and was located on Zebbs creek, near its confluence with the Valley river. The first saw mill was erected in 1849, by Peyton C. Booth and John Logan, but owned entirely by the latter. It was a large frame building, but it was never completed, the machinery was set up and some sawing done, but the building was never roofed.

The first house devoted for school purposes was erected on the farm of Jacob Teter, in the summer of 1833, and the first school taught within its walls was by a man named Joseph Cubbery. Our informant says that "it was a log hut, 12 x 16 feet, with a clapboard roof and a dirt (earthen) floor." There are at present six public school houses in the district, of which number five are hewed log and one a frame building; all are comfortably furnished, and in them are employed
competent teachers for four months in
the year. The sub-districts are
numbered from one to seven, and have
the following enumeration: No. 1, 55;
No. 2, 74; No. 3, 121; No. 4, 60; No.
5, 89; No. 6, 55; total, 454.
The first post office (Wilrnoth P.O.)
was located at the house of A. J.
Wilmoth. But one has since been
added—that of Talbotts, in the
extreme northern part of the district.
The first church organized was that
of the Methodists, at the residence of
Joseph Teters, in the year 1828. The
members at the time of the
organization—those composing the
first class—were Joseph Teters, Mary
Teters, Lawrence Mitchell, Drusilla
Mitchell, Nathan Rohrbough and
Hannah Mitchell.
The second formed was that of the
United Brethren, at Clems mills, near
the Middle Fork river, in the year
1855. Isam Yeager, Mary Yeager and
Paul Clem were among the first
members.
The third was that on the Valley
river, near Rows mills, in the year
1870. Elias Anvil was the first minister,
and to him the church owed its
existence. The membership at the time
of organization was composed of John
Keiser, Mary Keiser, John Mathew,
William B. Wilson, Eliza Wilson and
others.
There are at the present time six
flourishing congregations in the
district—viz:—three Methodists, one
United Brethren, one Baptist, and one
Dunkard.
The first Sabbath school was
organized by Joseph Teters, in the year
1850. There are at present four schools
in operation—namely: Greenbrier,
Concord, Zebbs creek and Talbot. Of
the latter Jonathan Hathaway is the
superintendent, and of the Concord, G.
B. Teters is superintendent, and A. D.
Bartlett, Ida Teters and J. W. Rinehart
are teachers. This is the same school
that was organized in 1850, by Joseph
Teters.

BARKER DISTRICT
Is the extreme southeastern
subdivision of the county. It is
bounded on the north by Glade
district; east and south by Randolph
county; west by Valley district, and
northwest by Union. The surface is
diversified with hills and valleys; the
hills are not steep, and upon their tops
are considerable areas of flat or table
land. The soil is a mixture of the
several clays with a black sand.
The principal stream is the Tygarts
Valley river, which rises in the Cheat
mountain range, near the boundary
line between Randolph and Pocahontas
counties, whence it passes through the
former, then passes through this
county, then Taylor, and passes into
Marion, where it unites with the West
Fork river, the two forming the
Monongahela. Sugar creek, Big run,
Sand run, Laurel run, Toms run,
Richland run, Mill run and Beaver
creek drain the principal part of the
district, and flow into the Valley river.
Wolf run and Hunters creek have a
northeast course and empty into Sugar
creek.
The first settlers were Henry Knapp,
William Price, Solomon Bonhouse and
Frederick Coontz; the first settlement
was made on Sugar creek in the year
1795. Other early settlers were Henry
Shoon, S. Low, Isaac Headley,
Jonathan Wilmoth and John Sargeant.
The first grist mill was built by
Absalom Wilmoth in the year 1830. It
was a small water mill located on the
Valley river two miles below the
present location of Belington post
office. The first saw mill was erected
and put in operation by Frederick Hill,
in the year 1834. It was what is known
as the upright sash saw pattern, and
was located on Sugar creek.
There are but two post offices in
the county, Belington (the first
established) and Huffmans. The first
church organization was that of the
Methodists, at the house of John
Sargent, in the year 1839.
Cincinnatus Lodge, No. 39, P. of H.,
was organized in 1873. It now has a
membership of 40, and is in a
flourishing condition.

THE PEOPLE
According to the census of 1880,
the population of the county was
divided among the districts as follows:
Barker district, 2,561; Cove, 2,008;
Elk, 1,008; Glade, 1,447; Philipp, including
the town, 2,009; Pleasant,
1,430; Union, 1,407; a total of 11,870.
Valley district was not formed until
1882, but its population is included in
that of Barker from which it was
taken. Of this number 8,281 were born in West Virginia; 3,252 in Virginia; 50 in Ohio; 70 in Maryland; 3 in Kentucky; 2 in British America; 6 in England and Wales; 54 in Ireland; 1 in Scotland, and 22 in the German empire.

PERSONAL HISTORY
DEPARTMENT OF BARBOUR COUNTY

PHILIPPI DISTRICT

JOHN WOODBRIDGE BOSWORTH, M. D.—was born in Beverly, Randolph county, (then) Virginia, September 3, 1837. Dr. Squier and Hannah (Buckey) Bosworth, settlers of Randolph county in 1816, were his parents. He was a soldier of the war between the States, the first and second years with commission as lieutenant in the provisional army of Virginia, serving as lieutenant and quartermaster in the Irish Battalion of Regulars. The remaining two years of the war he was commander of Company H, 31st Virginia Infantry. He was wounded and made prisoner at the storming of Fort Steadman, near Petersburg, Virginia. He received his education at the Virginia Military Institute, and began the study of medicine with his father. In 1865-6 he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and began practice in 1867. In the following year he cast his fortunes in with the people of Barbour county, and he now commands a large and successful practice in and around Philippi. In 1879 he received the appointment of assistant examining surgeon. At Roseland, Augusta county, Virginia, November 8, 1866, he married Mattie Elizabeth, daughter of Addison Dold, M. D., and Angie M. (Frazier) Dold. Her parents are still honored residents in the place of her nativity. Anna Morrall, born March 15, 1869, is the daughter and only child of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Bosworth.

THOMAS A. BRADFORD—born in Orange county, Virginia, August 30, Barbour county in 1856, and he was married in Beverly, Randolph county, (then) Virginia, Lucie M. Bosworth there becoming his wife on the 4th of August, 1859. She was born in Randolph county, November 14, 1834, a daughter of Dr. Squier and Hannah (Buckey) Bosworth. Her father is no longer living, her mother resides in Beverly. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford are two: Stella V., born May 6, 1860; Alexander S., August 31, 1861. Mr. Bradford is an attorney-at-law, and for four years was prosecutor for Pocahontas county, this State. He has served two terms in the West Virginia legislature. During the years of the war between the States, he was captain of Company H, 31st Virginia Infantry, Confederate service.

SPENCER DAYTON—was born in the township of Winchester, Litchfield county, Connecticut, January 22, 1820, a son of Henry and Lavinia (Calver) Dayton, who have been many years dead. He made his home in Barbour county on the 20th of May, 1847, and at French Creek, November 12, 1849, he was united in marriage with Sarah P. Bush. Her birth was in Westfield, Hampden county, Massachusetts, the date October 2,
1819, and Zadoc and Abbie (Dewey) Bush her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Dayton four children were born, two are living in Philippi, and two are deceased: Eldon L., born March 31, 1851, is no longer living; Imogen L., was born December 2, 1853; Ida V., October 19, 1855, deceased; Alston G., October 18, 1857. Spencer Dayton had five brothers who were soldiers in the war between the States, Federal army. One was killed in the battle of Antietam. Mr. Dayton's profession is that of attorney-at-law, and has been prosecuting attorney for the counties of Taylor, Tucker, Barbour and Randolph. In the session of 1870-1, he represented the 6th district in the State senate.

DAVID W. GALL—born July 25, 1851, in Barbour county, was a son of John J. and Rebecca (Sayre) Gall. He was married in Philippi, in June, 1876, and has three children: Mary R., born March 14, 1877; John Camden, August 1, 1879; Albert D., March 1, 1881. Hennie R., wife of Mr. Gall, was born in Barbour county, June 7, 1851, and is a daughter of Albert G. and Mary R. (Seay) Reger. The subject of this sketch was born in what is now Elk district. His father came with his grandfather, John and John J. Gall, from Bath county, Virginia, while Barbour was a part of Harrison county, and they were prominent among the pioneer settlers here. His mother was born and reared in this county, and his more remote ancestry was of German birth. The years of the civil war interfered with his early education, but after its close he received a common school training. Then by his own exertions and some help from his parents he received the advantages of an academic course. He taught school at intervals of study, and was trained on his father's farm to guide the plow, and rake the new-mown hay. In 1873, by request of many influential residents in Barbour county, he embarked in the newspaper business, issuing the first number of the Philippi Plaindealer, which has been conducted under his immediate charge ever since. Through the years while it struggled on to success, its enterprising manager and editor was applying himself also to the study of the law, and in 1880 he was admitted to practice.

JAMES E. HEATHERLY—son of Samuel J. and Helen V. (Corder) Heatherly, of this county, was here born March 27, 1853. His marriage was consummated in this county, February 8, 1877, and his wife is Laura E., daughter of John R. and Susan (Sinsel) Williamson. Exerissa, born January 19, 1878, and Gracie, born June 29, 1881, are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Heatherly. Laura E. Williamson was born in Barbour county, September 10, 1857, and her parents are no longer living. James E. Heatherly, in conjunction with his father, is successfully engaged in farming and grazing, they having two farms, one of six hundred and one of nine hundred acres. There is a fine vein of coal on the larger farm, and one of the finest sugar groves in the county. Samuel J. Heatherly is one of the pioneers in the development of Barbour county, having been born here while it was part of Harrison county. James E. Heatherly was elected sheriff of Barbour county, October 15, 1880, and is still serving, said to be the youngest sheriff in the State.

HON. WILLIAM T. ICE—was born in Marion county, (then) Virginia, March 9, 1840, a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Alexander) Ice. He took up his residence in Barbour county, January 7, 1864, and in this county, May 3, 1866, was united in marriage with Columbia Jarvis. Her birth was in Barbour county, on the 1st of March, 1842, and she is a daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Rightmire) Jarvis. The children of William T. Ice and wife were born: Lizzie B., May 29, 1869; Robert B., June 20, 1871; Maggie J., September 5, 1873; William T., jr., June 15, 1875; Nellie M., May 27, 1877; Grace, March 9, 1879; Columbia V., July 6, 1881. Robert B. is deceased, and the other children are still with their parents. In 1866, William T. Ice was elected prosecuting attorney for Barbour county, and filled the office two years, and in 1870 he was again elected to the office for the term of two years. In 1874, he was elected to represent Barbour, Taylor and Harrison counties in the State legislature, and in 1880 he was elected judge of the 3rd judicial circuit of West Virginia for the term of eight years. His
residence and post office address are Philippi, Barbour county, West Virginia.

ISAAC V. JOHNSON—born November 17, 1837, in that part of Randolph county, Virginia, now included in Barbour county, West Virginia, was a son of William and Lydia (Wells) Johnson. His mother is no longer living, his father now a resident in this county. At Bridgewater, Rockingham county, Virginia, December 24, 1874, Isaac V. Johnson was united in marriage with Fannie, daughter of David Link. She was born November 2, 1843, and her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one daughter and one son: Ivie, born August 20, 1877; Frank Brannon, born April 4, 1880. During the civil war Mr. Johnson was first lieutenant of Company H, 31st Virginia Infantry, Confederate service, serving two years. He was wounded in the battle of Alleghany mountains, December 13, 1861. His brother, Capt. M. C. Johnson, was killed at what is known as “the Sinks,” in Randolph county, in 1863. His brother Thomas B. was killed in Grafton, Taylor county during the war. For ten years Isaac V. Johnson has been clerk of the Barbour county circuit court, and continues to fill the office. His post office address, Philippi, Barbour county, West Virginia.

NATHAN PAYNE—son of John and Margaret (Bennett) Payne, of Barbour county, was born in this county, and is now one of the farming residents in Philippi district. He married in Union county, Ohio, July 29, 1847, Julia A. Sherman on that date there becoming his wife. She was born in Ohio, a daughter of Israel and Dorothea Sherman. James R. Payne, brother of Nathan, was a soldier in the service of the government during the years of the war between the States. Calhoun, Barbour county, West Virginia, is Nathan Payne’s post office address.

SHELTON L. REGER—an attorney-at-law of Philippi, Barbour county, was born in Philippi, July 9, 1855, son of Albert G. and Mary R. (Seay) Reger. In Baltimore, Maryland, November 27, 1879, he wedded Ella D. Bonn, who was born in Baltimore, January 28, 1858. Her parents are Anthony S. and Rebecca J. (Dennis) Bonn, of Baltimore. Jacob Reger and three brothers emigrated from Germany to America in 1735, to the Shenandoah valley in Virginia. In 1743 he in company with two of his brothers, the Jacksons, the Cummingses and others, came to the present site of Buckhannon, Upshur county, and a few years afterward he moved to what is now Burnsville, Barbour county, and built the first cabin in that section of the country. He had four sons, two of whom were in the Revolutionary war, Col. Isaac Reger, one of his sons, was the first sheriff of Lewis county, and had five sons and five daughters. Isaac's third son was Abraham, who was a major in the 1812 war, and in 1814 married Mary Brake, and the children of their union were eight. She died about 1832, and in 1834 he married a Miss Yeager, who died in 1872, and in December, 1873, he married a widow Hall of Lewis county, who died in 1882. He died August 13, 1883, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. Albert G. Reger, third son of Abraham, and father of Shelton L., was born on Christmas Day, 1818, and in 1844 married Mary R., only daughter of Elisha Seay, of Fluvanna county, Virginia, Albert G. was a member of the Virginia senate, 1850-6, and was major in the Confederate army, 25th Virginia regiment. He is an attorney-at-law, admitted to the bar at the formation of Barbour county in 1844, and the oldest lawyer practicing in Philippi.

DAVID W. SHAW—born in Philippi, May 18, 1852, and reared in Barbour county, was a son of William and Edith (O'Neal) Shaw. His father is deceased, his mother still a resident in this county. In Barbour county, March 12, 1879, were recorded the marriage vows of David W. Shaw and Barbara E. Woodford, and their son Dow was born February 9, 1883. The wife of Mr. Shaw was born in Barbour county, June 22, 1856, and her parents are William W. and Jane (Thompson) Woodford, residents of this county. The father of Mr. Shaw was one of the earliest settlers here, coming to this
section of the country while it was part of Randolph county. David W. Shaw is the associate editor of The Jeffersonian, the oldest paper of Barbour county, and he is also the owner of a fine farm of 400 acres located two miles west of Philippi, devoting his land extensively to grazing purposes. His post office address is Philippi, Barbour county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL STURM—is one of the oldest residents in Philippi district, his father having come here from Loudoun county, Virginia in 1790, and his birth having occurred here April 26, 1816, while this section of country was part of Randolph county, Virginia. His marriage was solemnized in Randolph county, October 5, 1836, and Matilda, his wife, was born in Randolph county August 12, 1819. The children of their marriage were born: Jesse, July 15, 1837; David, April 10, 1839; Elizabeth, May 1, 1841; Harry, March 26, 1843; Henry, June 15, 1845; Eldridge, April 10, 1849; Phebe A., February 17, 1854; Arminda, August 25, 1847; Denisa, February 11, 1856; Charlie, October 10, 1851; Catharine, April 14, 1861. Elizabeth and Arminda are deceased, Harry and Eldridge live in Tucker county, this State, Charlie in Gilmer county, and the others in Barbour county. Benjamin and Polly (Sharks) Marvy, now both deceased, were the parents of the wife of Mr. Sturm, and he was a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Stoner) Sturm. His father was a soldier of the 1812 war, and both of his parents have been many years dead. Samuel Sturm has a fine farm, one of the most productive in the district, which he has taken from the woods himself. A coal vein varying from three to six feet runs through the land. His post office address is Philippi, Barbour county, West Virginia.

JAMES WELSEY TALBOTT—was born July 29, 1839, in that part of Harrison county, Virginia, now included in Barbour county, West Virginia. Zachariah E. and Mary (Ellyson) Talbott are his parents, and his wife is Almira, daughter of Henry A. and Eunice (Marvin) Gall. Her parents are now residents of Barbour county, and she was born in this county, August 24, 1846. James W. Talbott and Almira Gall were united in marriage in Barbour county, November 21, 1861, and their children were born: Emma Rosetta, June 22, 1864; died when five months old; Estella Lee, June 27, 1865; Minnie May, May 4, 1867; Adela, March 23, 1870. James W. Talbott has served six years as sheriff in Barbour county, two years by appointment received in 1871, and the remainder by election in 1872. He is the efficient and obliging cashier of the "Farmers Bank of Philippi," with residence and post office address at Philippi.

JOHN P. THOMPSON—is a grandson of Henry Thompson, one of the first settlers of what is now Barbour county, who came here when the country was all a wilderness and only within the fort was the settler safe from the prowling Indian. The youngest son of this Henry Thompson was named Henry, and he was born in 1801, and married Merry Parrill, and John P., their son, was born about three miles from Philippi, October 26, 1826, the country then a part of Harrison county, Virginia. The father of John P. Thompson died in his eightieth year, May 1, 1880, having been many years a Baptist preacher of the Regular Old School faith. About one mile from Philippi, in the year 1845, was born Helen M. Capito, daughter of Daniel and Jerusha (Hart) Capito, who settled in Randolph county many years ago. In Philippi, April 17, 1864, John P. Thompson was united in marriage with Helen M. Capito, and their children were eight, of whom six are living: Flora M., was born in 1865; Eva, 1867; Claude H., 1869; John Paul, 1871; Edna M., 1873; George P., 1876; Hart O., 1878; Bernard, 1880. Eva died in her second year, John Paul died in 1872, and the others are at home. John P. Thompson held the office of justice of the peace in Barbour county two terms prior to 1861, while it was part of Virginia; did not serve the second term on account of the outbreak of the war. He has been for thirty years in the mercantile business in Philippi, Barbour county, West Virginia.

ISAIAH WILSON—born in Randolph (now Barbour) county, May 27, 1810, a son of William F. and Jane
Booth) Wilson, is one of the oldest residents in this county. He was born at the present site of the county seat, his father selling the first lots where Philippi now stands. His parents have been many years dead, as have been the parents of his wife, John and Margaret (Carpenter) Yoak. In Randolph county, June 4, 1835, Isaiah Wilson married Deborah Yoak, who was born September 10, 1817, in what is now Barbour county. Their children are recorded: Celia A., born June 23, 1836, lives in Philippi; Xerxes, August 5, 1837, died December 20, 1872; Albert G., May 17, 1839, residence in Philippi; Roxanna M., June 26, 1841, died February 9, 1862; Angelina, May 7, 1843, died July 27, 1874; Philippi Z., March 24, 1845, lives in Taylor county, this State; Winfield S., March 12, 1849, lives in Barbour county; Ogeina J., November 19, 1852, lives in Upshur county, this State; Rezin B., February 5, 1862, lives in Philippi. Isaiah Wilson was for many years a surveyor in this county. Rezin B. Wilson, for whom this sketch is compiled, has his post office address at Philippi, Barbour county, West Virginia.

JOHN WOODS—was born September 19, 1822, in Parish Aubert, Gallion des Isles, Beauce county, Canada; is a son of Adam and Jane (Long) Woods. His parents were both natives of Ireland and afterwards came to America; he made his home in this county in 1848. At Meadeville, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1849, he was united in marriage with Isabella Neeson, who was born in Batavia, New York, a daughter of John and Margaret (McKendrie) Neeson. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Woods are six: Frank, born July 20, 1850; Mary, August 19, 1851; Isabella, August 15, 1852; John Hopkins, November 23, 1853; Samuel VanHorn, September 1, 1856; Margaret Neeson, October 26, 1857. Frank lives in Grafton, Taylor county, this State, and the others live in Philippi. During the civil war, Samuel Woods served in the Confederate army, and his family “refueged” South, returning to Philippi at the cessation of hostilities. He was a member of the convention which assembled in Richmond in 1861 to consider the withdrawal of Virginia from the Federation of States, and voted for the ordinance of secession. In 1872 he was a member of the constitutional convention which prepared the present constitution of West Virginia, and is now one of the four judges of the supreme court of appeals of this State. His residence and post office address are Philippi, Barbour county, West Virginia.

VALLEY DISTRICT

GIDEON C. CORLEY—is a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Valley district, who has lived in Barbour county since his birth, which event occurred April 16, 1840. He was elected justice of the peace for four years in 1876, and re-elected for the same office in 1880, and is still serving. His father was Noah E. Corley, born December 25, 1802, and one of the earliest settlers in what is now Barbour county, coming here in 1811. He married Louisa Wilson, who was born April 19, 1805, and he engaged in farming and raising of stock until the outbreak of the war, when he entered the Federal army, joining the 10th West Virginia Infantry in 1862. After serving two years he died in the United States hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, November 14, 1864. In Barbour county, December 9, 1866, Gideon C. Corley married Lydia Thorne, who was born in this county July 9, 1848, a daughter of Jacob and Eva (Coontz) Thorne. Her father was born November 12, 1822, and her mother was born September 6, 1823, and they are still residents in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Corley have five children, and death has taken one: Edward H., born September 15, 1867; Mary L., July 6, 1869; Luvisa S., November 14, 1873; Dora A., August 14, 1878; James Garfield, June 24, 1880, died October 2, 1881; Mirtie M., March 17, 1883. The post office address of Gideon C. Corley is Talbott, Barbour county, West Virginia.

J. G. HALL—was born in Barbour county, (now) West Virginia, November 3, 1853, and moved to Upshur county with his parents when he was five years old. He attended the West Virginia College at Flemington in
1877, and taught school in Upshur county two years, was a member of the board of teachers' examiners for one year. He returned to the county of his nativity in 1881, where he and his brother-in-law, P. B. Campbell, now own one of the best saw and grist mills in the county, in Valley district. He is also a prominent farmer in the district. He was ten years assistant postmaster at Swamp Run post office. His father was Enoch Hall, born March 7, 1810, in Barbour county, and a successful farmer until his death, which occurred May 8, 1859. The mother of J. G. Hall, whose maiden name was Mary M. O'Brien, was born October 11, 1839, in Randolph county, (then) Virginia, and she married Enoch Hall, December 10, 1839. Her father, Daniel O'Brien, was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1770, and emigrated to the United States in 1798, visiting while on his voyage both the East and West Indies. He became a successful merchant in Philadelphia and Baltimore, following merchandising and farming until his death in Barbour county in 1844. Near Peel Tree, Barbour county, West Virginia, October 16, 1879, J. G. Hall and Amie Chidester were united in wedlock, and they have one son: Archie C. M., born April 11, 1881, and one daughter, Bertie G., born August 2, 1883. The birth of Amie Chidester was in Harrison county, (now) West Virginia, the date October 11, 1859. In 1882, after repeated solicitations from different parts of the county, Mr. Hall consented to become a candidate for the house of representatives, and although not elected he received the vote of his party. The parents of Mrs. Amie Hall were James J. Chidester, who was born in Harrison county, May 3, 1831, and died in same county, July 11, 1863, and Rebecca A. (Hoff) Chidester, who was born in Harrison county, (now) West Virginia, December 26, 1836. She is still living in that county. Mrs. Hall has one brother, James J. Chidester, who was born October 11, 1863, and two sisters, Victory V. and Hattie A.; the latter was born January 15, 1861. J. G. Hall's post office address is Swamp Run, Upshur county, West Virginia.

ROBERT L. TALLMAN—is descended from the Tallman family who came from Germany to the New World, and settled on the Schuylkill river, not far from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The ancestor from whom the subject of this sketch was descended migrated to Kentucky with Daniel Boone, having previously married Boone's sister, Dinah; and the father of Robert L. was named Boone Tallman, in honor of the first settler in Kentucky, and also to keep up the family name. Boone Tallman was born December 29, 1802, and settled in Barbour county in 1849, where he was engaged in farming until his death. He was twice married, and the father of ten children, five born of each marriage. His last wife came to Barbour county, from Pocahontas county, this State. The mother of Robert L., whose maiden name was Mary A. Logan, was born May 15, 1815, and is no longer living. Robert L. Tallman was born in Pocahontas county, December 18, 1846, and has therefore lived in Barbour county since he was two years of age. He was three years in the Federal army, a member of Company H, 10th West Virginia Infantry, and was a participant in the engagements of Droop Mountain, Winchester and Kernstown; was with Sheridan at Cedar Creek, and an eye-witness of the general's famous ride on that occasion; was with General Mulligan when he was killed, and heard the general's last order, and in the fall of 1864 was transferred to the army of the James, took part in the battles of Petersburg and Hatcher's Run, and was present at Lee's surrender. In Barbour county, September 3, 1873, Robert L. Tallman was united in marriage with Harriet Luvernia Blake, and they have three children: Rose Elizabeth born July 17, 1875; Roscoe Kent June 1, 1879; Floyd Ellis, March 9, 1882. The wife of Mr. Tallman was born in Taylor county, (now) West Virginia, December 5, 1854, a daughter of Herod W. and Elizabeth (Latham) Blake. Her father was born December 15, 1821, and her mother was born April 18, 1829. Robert L. Tallman is a notary public in Barbour county, and in Valley district has a farm he devotes to grazing and grain-growing. He is also engaged in the buying and selling of real estate, and for thirteen years has been a successful teacher. His post office address is Belington, Barbour county, West Virginia.
ABEL TETER—son of Jacob and Mary (Cubberly) Teter, residents of Barbour county, was born in this county, September 5, 1839. He is a farmer and stock-raiser of Valley district, and his ancestors for several generations followed the same honorable calling. His grandfather, Jacob Teter, was the first settler in what is now Valley district, coming here in 1800, when the country was part of Randolph county, Virginia. In Barbour county the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Harriet J. Ware, now deceased, and their children were six, all now at home with their father. born: Armeda M., March 7, 1866; Flora M., December 14, 1867; Ada, September 23, 1870; W. Scott, September 17, 1872; Blanchie, November 9, 1876; Howard, January 29, 1883. The wife of Mr. Teter was a daughter of Benonia T. Ware, and was born in Randolph county, Virginia, March 6, 1839. She died February 4, 1883. Abel Teter was a Federal soldier, enlisting in Company F, 15th West Virginia Infantry, in 1862, and taking part in the battles of Cloyd Mountain, New River and Lynchburg. He received honorable discharge at Gallipolis, Ohio, February 26, 1865. He may be addressed at Belington, Barbour county, West Virginia.

W. W. TETER—was born in Barbour county, May 26, 1850, a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Phillips) Teter. His father was born May 14, 1823, and his mother was born August 27, 1824, and they are still residents in Barbour county. Jesse Teter is farmer and stock-raiser, was born in this county while it was a part of Randolph, married Elizabeth Phillips, December 13, 1849, and they have three daughters and three sons, of whom W. W. is the oldest. Elizabeth Phillips was born in Augusta county, Virginia. On Christmas Day, 1879, W. W. Teter wedded Martha V. Teter, who was born in Barbour county, on New Years Day, 1857. Joseph Teter, her father, was born June 25, 1828, in that part of Randolph county, Virginia, now included in Barbour county, West Virginia, and is a successful farmer and stock-raiser. In Carroll county, Ohio, March 19, 1856, he married Dora Fawcett, who was born January 28, 1834. W. W. Teter has been deputy marshall since 1877, and for ten years previous to 1877 he was a school teacher of the county, during a part of the time attending school at the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, Monongalia county, and Mt. Union College in Stark county, Ohio. He is farming and raising stock in Valley district, and his post office address is Belington, Barbour county, West Virginia.

JAMES D. THACKER—born in Upshur county, (now) West Virginia, March 10, 1852, is a son of Jacob J. and Sarah A. (Demasters) Thacker, who settled in Barbour county when he was thirteen years of age. His father was born in Nelson county, Virginia, April 23, 1811, and his mother was born in that State and county, August 23, 1818, and she died in Barbour county, February 18, 1873. His parents were married January 2, 1834, settled in Upshur county in 1839, where, and in Barbour county, his father worked at his trade of blacksmith. In 1879 he removed to Illinois, where he still resides. James D. Thacker had one brother, Jacob S., who was a Confederate soldier for three years and eight months. He was wounded in the Gettysburg fight, and was fourteen months in hospital at Fort Delaware. The marriage of James D. Thacker with Catharine Poling was solemnized in Barbour county, May 26, 1872, and their children are: Jacob Oscar, born April 12, 1873; Edgar Walter, December 1, 1874; Olole Ethlannon, August 24, 1876; Francis Hathaway, October 21, 1878; William Rice, February 1, 1882. Edgar and Mary R. (Weaver) Poling, residents of Barbour county, are the parents of Catharine, wife of Mr. Thacker, and she was born in this county, December 20, 1853. The occupation of James D. Thacker is farming and stock-raising, which he follows in Valley district, and his post office address is Talbotts, Barbour county, West Virginia.

JACOB ZIRKLE—was a son of Daniel Zirkle, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1805, and Catharine A. (Will) Zirkle, who was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1816. His parents came to
what is now Barbour county about the year 1836, and settled near the place where Jacob now lives, and he was there born, February 17, 1841. His mother died March 3d following his birth, and his father died December 18, 1868. At Philippi, Barbour county, August 23, 1862, Jacob Zirkleen enlisted in Company F, 15th West Virginia Infantry, and he received honorable discharge June 14, 1865. He was a participant in the battles of Cloyd Mountain, New River, Middlebrook, Lexington, Lynchburg, Berryville, Halltown, Opequon, Fishers Hill, Cedar Creek (first and second battles), Hatches Run, Peters burg, Rice Station, and at Appomattox at Lee's surrender, and he was also in many severe skirmishes. In Barbour county, August 27, 1865, he wedded Rebecca Sluss, and the birth and death record of their children is: Andrew D., born August 6, 1866; Mary F., October 25, 1867, died December 15th following; Roxana J., April 15, 1869; Charles L., March 20, 1871; Daniel O. L., February 26, 1873, died March 1st following; John H., December 17, 1874; Lorenzo D., August 10, 1878; David T. (twin to Lorenzo), died February 28, 1879; William L., December 25, 1880; Simon E., April 18, 1883—the living children are all at home; Rebecca, wife of Mr. Zirkle, was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, April 4, 1842, daughter of Andrew and Sarah F. (Carter) Sluss. Her father was born in Maryland in 1809, and her mother in Rappahannock county, Virginia, in 1824. They came to Barbour county in 1842, and her father died December 18, 1864. Mr. Zirkle has been a church member for twenty-six years, and his wife for sixteen years. They first belonged to the United Brethren Church, but are at present in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been seventeen years a class-leader. His occupation is farming and stock-raising in Valley district, Barbour county, and his post office address is Swamp Run, Upshur county, West Virginia.

UNION DISTRICT

JAMES S. CORNWELL—is a native of the “Old Dominion State,” born in Frederick county in 1854. When he was four years of age his parents, Hiram T. and Elizabeth C. Cornwell, came to make their home in Barbour county. He grew to manhood in this county, and was here married, at Philippi, the county seat, in 1877. His wife is M. E., daughter of Baliard and Elizabeth Shaffer, and she was born in this county in the year 1857. Mr. and Mrs. James S. Cornwell are the parents of: Frank S., born May 10, 1878; Nina M., March 10, 1880; Mattie E., January 23, 1882. James S. Cornwell is one of the most successful teachers of Barbour county under the free school system, and has his residence and post office address at Peel Tree, Barbour county, West Virginia.

QUILLIN CRISS—born in Harrison county, (now) West Virginia, in 1843, and Flora Damon, born in Clarksburg, that county, August 28, 1847, were joined in marriage in Clarksburg, April 21, 1868. William D. Criss, their only child, was born March 12, 1872. George W. and Harriet (Bartlett) Criss, of Harrison county, are the parents of Quillin Criss, and his wife is the daughter of George E. and Frances (Core) Damon. Since 1875, Quillin Criss has made his home in Barbour county. He is successfully handling a large trade in the grocery line, and is also engaged in the lumber business at Peel Tree, Barbour county, West Virginia.

HARTSEL E. HOFF—is owner of a farm of 400 acres of land in Union district, about four miles from the mouth of Buckhannon river, and situated on its waters. He has 250 acres under cultivation, and is raising grain, grass and fruits, while the land is also rich in minerals, both coal and iron ore, and with a coal vein four and a half feet thick. He was born in Barbour county, August 26, 1843, a son of Hanson L. and Sarah (Righmire) Hoff. In this county, June 9, 1872, Annie E. Coplin became his wife, and they have one daughter, Sarah G., born December 29, 1881. J. W. and E. M. (Johnson) Coplin, of Barbour county, were the parents of Annie E., wife of Mr. Hoff, and she was born while they were living in Harrison county, April 16, 1849. Her father died when she
was about six months old. Hartsel E. Hoff has served in his district as assistant assessor of Internal Revenue, from September, 1, 1863, to May 20, 1873. He is now serving as member of the county court, to which office he was elected in 1882 for the term of six years. He is secretary of the board of education in Union district, also. His post office address is Burnersville, Barbour county, West Virginia.

SIMON HOUSE—born in Barbour county November 7, 1830, was a son of Abram and Sarah (Simons) House. His father was one among the earliest of the settlers in this vicinity, coming to what is now Barbour county in 1813. In Upshur county, (now) West Virginia, in 1852, Simon House was united in marriage with Reuhamy Cool, who was born in Barbour county in 1832. Her father, Emanuel Cool, was also a pioneer settler here, coming in 1810. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Vozarth. The eleven children of Mr. and Mrs. House were born: Marshall, January 26, 1853; Victoria, April 2, 1854; Mary J., September 15, 1855; Cordelia, April 4, 1857; Emma V., August 2, 1858; Ida A., September 30, 1861; Abram E., October 7, 1863; Cyra, October 25, 1865; Alfred, June 25, 1868; Hattie, December 31, 1871; Draper F., January 15, 1875. The subject of this sketch was captain of Company A, 169th West Virginia Militia. He carries on a blacksmithing establishment in Union district, and owns a lot of two acres on which stands his house, shop and buildings. It is situated on the waters of Big run, one mile from the mouth. Burnersville, Barbour county, West Virginia, is Simon House's post office address.

ISAAC R. MURPHEY—born in Marion county, (then) Virginia, September 8, 1838, was married in the county of his birth, March 13, 1856, to Nancy Ann Vangilder, who was born in Marion county on the 18th of February, 1838. The birth and death record of their children is: William G., born December 21, 1856, lives in Upshur county, this State; Mary M., January 3, 1859, died September 2, 1860; Nancy Jane, April 29, 1861, lives in Cowley county, Kansas; Rachel R., October 8, 1863, lives in this county; Charles M., March 8, 1866, and Charles M., March 8, 1866, and Francis B., June 22, 1868, lives at home, Granville, August 24, 1870, died February 25, 1872; Walter W., May 26, 1876, died March 6, 1883. Charles Marshall Murphey, now deceased, and Mary (Poe) Murphey, now a resident in Barbour county, are the parents of Issac R. His wife was a daughter of James and Rachel (Read) Vangilder, both now deceased. Marshall, brother of I. R. Murphey, was a Confederate soldier and died in the service while a prisoner of war in Point Lookout prison. Issac R. Murphey settled in Barbour county in about 1867, and has a farm in Union district largely devoted to stock raising. He is serving in his district as justice of the peace. Burnersville, Barbour county, West Virginia, is his post office address.

SAMUEL COOPER RUSMUSSELL, M. D.—is a son of Adam and Rosanna Rusmussell, who are residents of Upshur county, West Virginia, and made their home in that county in 1814. His birth was in Upshur county, March 18, 1846, and in that county, on the 18th of May, 1876, he was united in marriage with Margaret Virginia Hinkle. She was born in Upshur county, March 29, 1848, and her parents are Job and Margaret (Jackson) Hinkle. They took up their residence in Upshur county in 1835. Samuel C. Rusmussell was a member of Company E, 4th West Virginia Cavalry, in the years of the civil war, and his brother George W. served in the 1st West Virginia Light Artillery. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Rusmussell are two daughters, Annie Maude, born May 27, 1878, and Carrie Virginia, born April 11, 1882. Dr. Rusmussell settled in practice among the people of Union district and vicinity in 1876, and his post office address is Burnersville, Barbour county, West Virginia.

JAMES L. TETER—son of Alva and Catharine (Strader) Teter, of Upshur county, West Virginia, was born in that county December 22, 1851. In Barbour county, January 2, 1873, he
was joined in wedlock with Nancy J. Ward, and in the same year he settled in this county, farming in Union district, having 90 acres of rich agricultural and mineral land, about four miles from the mouth of Buckhannon river. Mr. and Mrs. Teter have one son and one daughter: John W., born November 17, 1873; Anna Grace, February 26, 1877. A. and Jemima (Cooper) Ward, of Barbour county, are the parents of Mrs. Teter, and her birth was in this county, the date April 22, 1854. James L. Teter is miller as well as farmer, and his postoffice address is Burnersville, Barbour county, West Virginia.

PLEASANT DISTRICT

JOSEPH BARTLETT—son of Thomas T. and Jemima Bartlett, was born near Webster, Taylor county, (then) Virginia, February 10, 1857, and his parents made their home in Barbour county in 1858. His mother is still a resident in this county, and his father is deceased. At the bride's residence near Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia, December 23, 1877, Joseph Bartlett was united in marriage with Laura J. Smith, and the fruit of their union is three children: General T., born October 9, 1878; Ithamar J., February 23, 1881; William H., August 12, 1883. Jehu and Rebecca (Rhodes) Smith are the parents of Laura J., wife of Mr. Bartlett, and she was born near Fairview, Taylor county, June 8, 1857. Mr. Bartlett has filled the office of road overseer in his district, and is now school trustee. He was farming on Pleasant creek until 1881, when he came to his present place on Simpsons creek, where he has 125 acres, 110 acres in grass. His stock raising and cattle dealing is extensive and profitable. Astor, Taylor county, West Virginia, is his post office address, but his land and residence are in Pleasant district, Barbour county.

JOSHUA W. COLE—was born October 4, 1841, near Webster, in Taylor county, (now) West Virginia. Since he was seven years of age his home has been in Barbour county, and here he has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth A. Walden, and they were wedded November 23, 1871, and were the parents of: Dona Oscar, born June 28, 1873; Ernest, September 5, 1874. Mrs. Elizabeth Cole departed this life July 19, 1877, and is buried near her home. She was a daughter of John P. and Sophia Walden, who came to Barbour county from the valley of the Virginia. Her father was born September 13, 1788, and her mother was born April 5, 1806. He died March 5, 1864, and his widow died July 12, 1871, April 4, 1878, in Barbour county, were recorded the marriage vows of Joshua W. Cole and Melissa Bartlett, and of their wedlock were born: Esther, February 9, 1879; Sophrona May, August 12, 1880. Eppa L. and Mary (Woodford) Bartlett residents of Barbour county, are the parents of Melissa, wife of Mr. Cole, and she was born in this county, January 18, 1855. Joshua W. Cole has 175 acres of land on Pleasant creek, in Pleasant district, 160 acres under cultivation, and is raising stock, grain and fruit, stock-raising commanding most of his time. He has been for some years road overseer, and is school trustee. He receives his mail at Simpson, Taylor county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM BENTON CORDER—farmer and stock raiser in Pleasant district, Barbour county, West Virginia, owns 307 acres of land, 250 cleared and in grass. He raises some of the finest stock in the county, and gives his attention entirely to that branch of agriculture, and to the successful and profitable cultivation of his land. He was at one time engaged in a mercantile business at Simpson Creek, Taylor county, during which time he was four years postmaster at that point. He was born May 27, 1858, where he now resides, a son of William and Ferrena C. (Dever) Corder. William Corder, his grandfather, was born and married in Loudoun county, Virginia, and William: his father, married and died in Barbour county, where his widow still resides. The children of Mr. and Mrs. William Corder were born: James Dever, April 7, 1850, is a magistrate in Pleasant district; Sarah Almita, March 1, 1852; Rachel R., July 22, 1854, lives in
Harrison county, this State; William B., whose birth has been given; Waitman M., February 22, 1860, died September 24, 1882. On Christmas Day, 1877, in Taylor county, William B. Corder and Betha J. Bartlett were married at the residence of her parents, James K. and Sarah C. (Bartlett) Bartlett. She was born near Simpsons Creek P. O., Taylor county, June 10, 1857. The children of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Corder were born, Guy Everett, November 11, 1878, died June 10, 1879; Iva Earl, November 10, 1879, died July 5, 1880; Lander Royden, August 10, 1880; Waitman Dever, January 24, 1883. William B. Corder's post office address is Astor, Taylor county, West Virginia.

JOHN C. CLEAVINGER—was born near where he now resides in Pleasant district, Barbour county, on Simpsons creek, (then) Harrison county, Virginia, April 3, 1827. In Taylor county, November 16, 1848, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth McDonald, who was born near Bridgeport, in Taylor (then Harrison) county, March 7, 1825. She was a daughter of James and Tabitha (Husted) McDonald, who died in Taylor county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cleavinger are recorded: Luvema, born August 19, 1849, died September 8th following; Clegget Clinton, born November 18, 1854, lives at home; Canzada, born May 21, 1857, married George Post of Lewis county, in 1878, and lives in that county; Rozalthe, born October 1, 1862, married Alonzo Law, of Lewis county, in 1880, and her home is in that county; Mary Virginia, born August 9, 1864, is still at home. The paternal grandfather of John C. Cleavinger was born and raised in Winchester, Virginia. He married there and had a family of six sons and one daughter, and was killed near Winchester by a runaway team. His widow took their children and came to Simpsons creek in what was then Harrison county, bought a farm of 100 acres and lived there until her death. Samuel Cleavinger, father of John C., was born near Winchester, and married in Harrison county. Comfort Goodwin becoming his wife. He was several years a magistrate in Barbour county, owned a 1,400 acre farm, and his children were six sons and four daughters. He died in this county, in March, 1861, and his widow is still living here. John C. Cleavinger settled on his farm in Pleasant district in the fall of 1848. He has 700 acres, 550 acres in grass and the rest finely timbered. He has ten or twelve fine head of horses, 80 to 100 of good breeds of cattle, and 50 to 60 head of Southdown and Cotswold sheep. He has a bearing orchard of 100 trees, and everything about his comfortable home indicates peace and prosperity. Astor, Taylor county, West Virginia, is his post office address.

G. W. GALL—is a grandson of George Gall, who was born in Germany, and came to the New World in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and settled in Rockbridge county, Virginia, where he reared his family, afterwards coming to Pendleton county, (then) Virginia. After several years residence in that county he removed to Highland county, Ohio, where he resided until his death. His son John Gall married in Pendleton county, Margaret Arbogast, and their son, the subject of this sketch, was born in that county March 22, 1819. In 1832 the family came to that part of Harrison county now Barbour, where seven sons and five daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Gall were reared, and where they buried one son, David D., who died at the age of sixteen years. John Gall located on Elk creek, six miles southwest of the present site of Philippi, and conquered the discomforts of pioneer life, dying at the ripe old age of ninety years, honored of all who knew him. His wife died at the age of seventy-five. In Harrison county, October 1, 1840, G. W. Gall was united in marriage with Elizabeth Talbott, who was born in Harrison county, December 15, 1819, a daughter of Richard and Margaret (Dowdon) Talbott, now deceased. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gall, the oldest is deceased, and eleven are living in Barbour county. Their birth record is: Claudeus E., born November 27, 1841; Gustavus H., July 12, 1843; Cinderella T., May 11, 1845; Julia Ann, January 31, 1847; Margaret J., August 14, 1848; Mary D., April 28, 1850; John J., November 15, 1851; Overton H., June 11, 1853; Isora V., December 16, 1854; Elam D.,
November 20, 1857; G. W. jr., May 25, 1859; Lora L., July 17, 1862. The youngest son is assistant cashier of the Farmers Bank of Philippi, and commissioner of accounts of Barbour county. Mr. Gall had two brothers, Andrew J. and Burton M., who were Confederate soldiers through the years of the civil war. G. W. Gall held the office of magistrate in Pleasant district for twelve consecutive years, and was four years supervisor in the district. He is one of the substantial farmers of Pleasant district, owning several hundred acres of valuable land, and is extensively engaged in stock raising. His post office address is Pleasant Creek, Barbour county, West Virginia.

JOHN KELLER—born near Belington, Randolph county, Virginia, January 3, 1809, has lived in what is now Barbour county since 1829. He has a farm of 513 acres in Pleasant district, 400 acres devoted to grazing and is extensively engaged in stock raising, keeping on hand 50 or 60 head of cattle and raising very fine horses. He wedded his first wife, Lucinda Mitchell, March 26, 1830, and their children were: Franklin, born in 1831, residence in Iowa; Allen, 1833, resides in Arizona territory; Jackson, born in 1835, and Sarah in 1837, are deceased; Lafayette, born in 1845, Minerva in 1848, Amanda in 1850, live in Pleasant district. In Barbour county, the Rev. Joshua Corder joined in marriage John Keller and Ellen Jane McIntosh, and to them were born five children: Hester Ann, in 1853; Morgan, 1855; Lura B., 1859; Lucinda, 1862; Ira, July 31, 1866. The two last live with their parents, the others have homes in this district. John Keller was elected to the house of delegates in 1864, and took his seat in 1865, serving three years. Isaac Boone, father of John Keller, represented Randolph county in the Virginia legislature when he had to travel to the sessions in Richmond on horseback. Lafayette, son of John Keller, was one year in the Federal service during the war between the States. George Keller, the maternal grandfather of John Keller, was born and raised in Shenandoah county, province of Virginia, and was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His wife was born in Augusta county, Virginia, and their daughter, Sarah, mother of John Keller, was born after they settled in Preston county, (then) Virginia. She died in 1828. The post office address of John Keller is Pleasant Creek, Barbour county, West Virginia.

ISAAC JOHNSON—son of Garrett and Mary (England) Johnson, was born on his father's farm on Peters creek, Randolph county, (then) Virginia, November 15, 1805. In Harrison county, (then) Virginia, February 29, 1928, he married Cassie Roberts, born near Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, August 5, 1805, a daughter of Elijah and Milly (Arnold) Roberts. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are: Ephraim, born July 24, 1830, married Martha Stickles, and lives on Natty creek, Barbour county; Miriam, born April 26, 1833, married William Bartlett, and is now deceased; Ruehama, born July 8, 1836, lives at home; Ingaba, born December 17, 1838, died in 1866; Simon born June 22, 1840, married Betty Ann Rader, and lives with his father, Robert Johnson, grandfather of Isaac, was a soldier through the entire war for Independence. Garrett Johnson, father of Isaac, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, and removed with his family to Randolph county, thence to that part of Harrison now included in Barbour. The parents of Mrs. Johnson were born in Frederick county, came thence to Harrison county, and after awhile went to Ohio, living there one or two years, them returning to Barbour (then) Harrison county. Her father was a soldier in the 1812 war. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson died and are buried in Barbour county. Isaac Johnson was elected constable in Harrison county in 1836, and held the office in that county and in Barbour county, for thirteen consecutive years, after which he served two years as deputy sheriff in Barbour county. He located on his present farm in 1830, buying 172 acres, mostly woodland. He has now 240 acres, 200 cleared, and is raising grain, fruit and stock, making a specialty of stock-raising, and having some fine grade cattle. He is also keeping a large amount of bees, and is a successful apiarian. His house was for one year the regular place of appointment for the Missionary Baptist worship, and both himself and his...
worthy wife are earnest members of that church. His post office address is Astor, Taylor county, West Virginia.

LEWIS LOUGH—born near New Market, Rockingham county, Virginia, June 7, 1841, was two years old when his parents, John and Mary (Zirkle) Lough, took up their residence in Barbour county. His father was born and raised in Pendleton county, (now) West Virginia, and married in Rockingham county, and Mary, wife of John Lough, was born in Rockingham county. Four of their children were born in Rockingham county, and in 1843 they settled in Barbour county, and they here raised a family of three sons and three daughters. The mother of Lewis Lough died in 1853, and is buried on the home farm, and his father now lives on a branch of Pleasant creek, in Barbour county. William E. and Jacob F. Lough, brothers of Lewis, were Federal soldiers in the civil war, Jacob serving in the 6th West Virginia Cavalry, and William in the 12th Infantry. William was a volunteer from Ritchie county, this State, was wounded near Charleston, Kanawha county, taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville, where he died of the privations he was subjected to. In Barbour county, on Pleasant creek, June 26, 1862, Lewis Lough and Martha Ferrena Woodford were married, and their children are five living at home, four deceased: John E., born March 4, 1863; Floda A., January 30, 1865, died September 9, 1872; Nancy C., May 19, 1867; died same day; Vietta F., January 2, 1868; Amanda V., November 22, 1870; baby, born December 27, 1873, and died on the same day; Ingaba M., August 26, 1875; Ada Ferrena, September 2, 1877; Meral Joy, August 24, 1882, died September 24th following. The wife of Mr. Lough was born in this county, January 8, 1843, a daughter of John Howe and Nancy (Minear) Woodford, whose record is given with that of their son, her brother, Col. Woodford, in these pages. Lewis Lough settled on his present farm in 1864, and has 300 acres, all in its primeval condition when he settled on it, but now with 275 acres cleared, and mostly devoted to grazing. He has 60 head of cattle, from 70 to 80 head of sheep, and buys and sells stock, and gives a good deal of attention to fruit-growing, having a fine young orchard of 135 trees. He has been for some years serving Pleasant district as road overseer and school trustee. His post office address is Pleasant Creek, Barbour county, West Virginia.

LEWIS F. MOSS—is one of the substantial farming residents in Pleasant district, Barbour county, West Virginia, and was born in this county, April 7, 1853. He is a son of James A. and Martha Moss, and his wife is Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Rebecca Moss. She was born in the valley of the Virginia, where her parents continue to reside, 1852 the year of her birth. The marriage of Lewis F. and Elizabeth Moss was solemnized in Taylor county, West Virginia, in 1877, and the children born of it are two: Minnie Maude, January 20, 1879, and Ivy Ninae, April 24, 1881. Lewis F. Moss receives his mail at the post office of Pleasant Creek, Barbour county, West Virginia.

JOHN H. PROUDFOOT—and Sarah A. Modisitt were born in that part of Harrison county, Virginia, now forming part of Barbour county, West Virginia, and they were joined in wedlock at the residence of the bride in Barbour county, on the fourth Sunday of October, 1846. His birth was on September 8, 1822, and she was born January 10, 1827. Their first born child was a daughter, whom they named Annie E., who was born December 28, 1848, and died July 22, 1856. Their living children are: Chester W., November 13, 1851; Joanna Martha, October 27, 1854; Adelbert M., May 7, 1857; Ira B., May 14, 1859; Isa M., June 22, 1870. Chester lives in Harrison county, the other children in Barbour county. The parents both Mr. and Mrs. Proudfoot died in Barbour county. He was a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Cole) Proudfoot, and her parents were Uriah and Joanna (Cole) Modisitt. Her brother, Augustus B., served for two years in the legislature, and was also sheriff of Barbour county. John Proudfoot, paternal grandfather of John H., came from Scotland to what is now Barbour county, his wife was an Italian lady, her maiden name Leah Hitt. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Proudfoot was William Cole, who settled at an early day in what is now...
Barbour county, at the head of Fox Grape creek, coming from Fauquier county, Virginia. John H. Proudfoot was first engaged in farming in the same locality, and in 1848 he purchased 255 acres where he now resides. He has since added to his land estate until he is now the owner of 1,255 acres of land, 1,000 acres under cultivation and in grass. He is a breeder of fine stock, and has 200 head of cattle, 80 to 100 sheep, and a dozen horses of blooded strain. He may be addressed at Pleasant Creek, Barbour county, West Virginia.

ABRAHAM M. TALBOTT — is a substantial farmer and cattle-grazier of Pleasant district, Barbour county, West Virginia, and is one of the directors of the Farmers Bank of Philippi. He was born on Little Hackers creek, in Harrison county, (then) Virginia, April 9, 1830, a son of Silas and Sarah A. O. (McKinney) Talbott. His mother is still living, his father deceased. The first wife of Mr. Talbott was Amadora R. Minear, and they had one daughter, Elizabeth E., born January 24, 1856. In Barbour county, April 11, 1861, Abraham M. Talbott and Margaret Cleavinger were united in marriage, and six children brighten their home: Ida E., born January 1, 1862; Aretus, February 5, 1863; Medora, twin of Aretus; Samuel J., May 24, 1864; Daisie, June 7, 1868; Eva, June 17, 1871. Samuel and Comfort (Goodwin) Cleavinger were the parents of Mrs. Talbott, and her mother is still living in this county, her father dead. Margaret Cleavinger was born on Simpsons creek, (then) Harrison county, Virginia, January 25, 1833. Abraham M. Talbott’s post office address is Hackersville, Barbour county, West Virginia.

COL. JOHN HARVEY WOODFORD—was born near Philippi, Barbour county, April 18, 1829, a son of John Howe and Nancy (Minear) Woodford. He married Ingabe Thompson, at the residence of her parents in Barbour county, December 28, 1850, and the record of their children is: Winfield Scott, born June 13, 1852, resides in Barbour county; Sophronia Eveline, August 23, 1853, lives in Randolph county, this State; Cleophas, January 10, 1855, lives in Taylor county, this State; Celia Jane, October 20, 1857, died in October, 1865; Alonzo Howe, January 8, 1859, lives in this county; Nancy Xerxissa, December 21, 1860; Isis, January 22, 1865; Ora Lee, March 31, 1867; Minnie, December 6, 1868 — these four at home; Emma, December 20, 1871; died the next day. Hezekiah and Sarah (Ogden) Thompson are the parents of Mrs. Woodford, and she was born in Barbour county, near Pleasant Creek, July 4, 1833. Her brother, George Thompson, served in the Confederate army, was twice wounded, and unfitted for active duty, came home and was killed. Col. Woodford is a great-grandson of Generals Howe and William Woodford of the Revolutionary war. General Howe was the well-known British general, and General Woodford, who had married his daughter, was one of the Continental army. The latter received for his services from the government 18,000 acres of land in Kentucky, where many of his descendants still live. Willima Woodford, his son, came from Pendleton county with his family, and settled in Randolph county, and both himself and wife died in what is now Barbour county. The father of Col. Woodford was born in Pendleton county, was thirty-six years a magistrate and one term sheriff of Barbour county, and died in this county, March 12, 1881. The mother of Colonel Woodford, who was born in Harrison county, died in Barbour county, April 12, 1880. The ancestors of Col. Woodford’s wife were among the earliest and most prominent settlers of what is now Barbour county, assisting in driving out the Indians, and bringing the country into cultivation and settlement. Col. John H. Woodford was for some years president of the board of education in Barbour county, and a number of years held the rank of colonel in the State militia. He was eighteen years in the mercantile business, but since 1852 has given his attention to cattle, buying and shipping, and is the heaviest shipper in this part of the State.
Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York are his markets. He has a farm of 1041 acres, 850 is sod for grazing, and keeps on hand 225 head of cattle, with other stock. He was postmaster at Pleasant Cree, Barbour county, West Virginia, at one time, and that is his present address.

ELK DISTRICT

JOHN N. HALL—owns and carries on a farm in Elk district, largely devoted to grazing purposes, and is one of the oldest residents in what is now Barbour county, coming here in its pioneer days. He was born September 30, 1815, in what is now Lewis county, West Virginia, and was only one year old when his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Owens) Hall, settled in what is now Barbour county. In 1834, in Harrison county, then part of Virginia, John N. Hall was joined in wedlock with Harriet Rightmire. She was born in Harrison county, January 29, 1815, a daughter of John and Anna (Ashby) Rightmire. Julia A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, was born in August, 1835; Almira J., was born in 1837; Emma in 1840. Edmond, the oldest son, was born in 1842, and was a Confederate soldier, serving in the 31st Virginia Infantry, and laying down his arms at Lee's surrender. He was eighteen months a prisoner during the war. Jasper L. Hall, youngest son of John N., was born July 30, 1845, and was elected to the West Virginia senate in 1872, from the 9th senatorial district, and to the house of delegates in 1881, from 3d delegate district; is an attorney-at-law in Philippi, West Virginia. John N. Hall was twenty years Justice of the peace, elected under the amended constitution in 1850. In 1871 he was elected president of the county court, and he filled the office with credit for four years. His post office address is Elk City, Barbour county, West Virginia.

PARKER PEPPER—farmer, stock-raiser, and cattle-dealer, of Elk district, Barbour county, West Virginia, was born September 4, 1830, in that part of Harrison county, Virginia now embraced in Barbour county, West Virginia. In Barbour county, October 23, 1853, he wedded Mary Jane Ross, who was born in Elk district, January 10, 1829. Their children were (twelve, born: Leonard, July 29, 1854; Charlotte (Nutter), October 1, 1855; Flora, December 24, 1856; Dow, April 3, 1858; Laura ( Hudkins), February 7, 1860; Vy, May 11, 1862; Ada, October 3, 1863; Cora, August 1, 1865; Lavette, September 7, 1867; Dick, October 30, 1868; Bob, March 6, 1870; Rose Altha, October 29, 1872. Lavette died March 5, 1863; Flora died January 17, 1876; Charlotte lives in Doddridge county, this State; Leonard has a home of his own in Elk district; Laura has a home of her own in Elk district, and the other children are with their parents. William and Lucinda (Jett) Pepper were the parents of Parker Pepper, and his wife was a daughter of William P. and Sarah (Vincent) Ross. Her parents are deceased, as is the father of Mr. Pepper. His mother lives in Barbour county. Parker Pepper engaged as a work hand on a farm at the age of seventeen, and cleared ten acres of land, receiving in payment a cow, his first possession of the bovine order. The next year he cleared land for a couple of steers. In 1862, he went into the cattle dealing business, and he is now known as the "King Cattle Merchant of Barbour county." In 1882 he shipped 6,600 head of cattle, 330 car load, between June and November, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York are his markets. He owns a 900-acre farm, and on 600 acres of it is a coal vein of nine feet thickness. His post office address is Pepper, Barbour county, West Virginia.

BAKER DISTRICT

RANDOLPH COBERLY—was born in Randolph county, (then) Virginia on the 6th of August, 1832, a son of Jones and Julia (Vanscoy) Coberly. His parents are no longer living, and he made his home in Barbour county in 1858. His first marriage was consummated in September, 1852, and his wife was Jane M., daughter of Archibald and Jane (Coberly) Wilson. She was born in 1831, and died June 9, 1878. Her father is still living at an extreme old age in Randolph county. The children of Randolph and Jane M. (Wilson) Coberly are recorded: Martha
E., born October 1, 1853; Alfred T., September 16, 1855, died July 26, 1860; John M., March 28, 1858, died August 2, 1860; Archibald, July 17, 1860, lives in Randolph county, West Virginia; James, March 14, 1863; William H., August 23, 1865; Ida J., May 3, 1868—these three at home; Julia E., September 3, 1871, died January 16, 1877. In Barbour county, December 6, 1879, Sarah E. Bartlett, born in this county in March, 1848, became the wife of Randolph Coberly. She is a daughter of Joshua and Leona (Proudfoot) Bartlett, the former born January 22, 1827, and the latter born January 26, 1821. Randolph Coberly combines the labors of farm life with the trade of a blacksmith in Barker district, and has his post office address at Calhoun, Barbour county, West Virginia.

LEWIS W. CORLEY— is one of the prosperous farmers of Barker district, Barbour county, and his land is well adapted to grazing purposes and much of his attention given to stock-raising. He was born in this county, January 30, 1852, and in this county his wedded life began, September 20, 1877, when Sarah E. Moss became his wife. John, their first child, was born July 19, 1878, and died the same day; Maudy C., their daughter, was born August 6, 1879. John M. Corley, father of Lewis W., was born July 13, 1813, and he died June 26, 1877. The mother of Lewis W. was Anna M. (Wilson) Corley; she was born August 20, 1816, and died January 1, 1880. The wife of Mr. Corley is a daughter of John T. and Martha M. (Dunnington) Moss, and she was born March 21, 1854. Lewis W. Corley’s post office address is Calhoun, Barbour county, West Virginia.

REV. LEVI CROSS— son of Barton and Deborah J. Cross, was born August 13, 1836, in that part of Harrison county, Virginia, now included in Barbour county, West Virginia. In Barbour county the words were spoken, April 10, 1856, joining his life with that of Angeline, daughter of William and Nancy J. Price. She was born in Harrison county, the date of her birth June 28, 1839. The first child of Mr. and Mrs. Cross, named John Franklin, was born February 6, 1857, and died May 16, 1858; their living children are eleven: William G. W., born March 18, 1858; James M., February 17, 1860; Nathan H., January 15, 1862; Barton, July 25, 1864; Lucy, August 2, 1866; Nancy J., September 12, 1868; Cordelia, December 14, 1870; Louisa, January 20, 1872; Ella, March 3, 1875; Arthur, December 29, 1877; Octovia, October 1, 1880. Levi Cross served two years as a volunteer in the Federal army, enlisting March 1, 1863, and receiving honorable discharge August 1, 1865. He was wounded in the left hand, September 19, 1864, at the battle of Winchester. He has served in Barker district two years as supervisor, and has also filled the office of president of the board of education. He was licensed to preach by quarterly conference held in Randolph county, West Virginia, August 1, 1869, and by the conference held at Buckhannon, Upshur county, March 12, 1875. He was ordained an elder by the conference at Grafton, Taylor county, March 14, 1878. He preaches the Word in the faith of the United Brethren Church. His post office address is Belington, Barbour county, West Virginia.

MAJOR DAVID THOMPSON—born in what is now Greene county, Virginia, November 15, 1804, was a son of Jacob and Mildred (Raines) Thompson. He is descended from Scotch ancestry, who at an early date settled in Virginia, and took part in the wars that established Independence. David Thompson, his grandfather, was sergeant-major in the French and Indian war, and served through the war for Independence in the Continental army. Two uncles of Major Thompson, Reuben and James Thompson, served with honor in the United States army. Reuben died in the service at New Orleans. The wife of Major Thompson was a daughter of Edmund and Mary (Collet) Wyatt, and she was born in Randolph county, (then) Virginia, March 10, 1809. Her father served under General Morgan in putting down the whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania, and afterward enlisted under General Anthony Wayne, and was with him at his death, and helped to bury him and
level his grave so that the Indians could not find it. David Thompson was a member of the 139th Virginia Militia, and served with honor from private to major, holding all the intervening offices. He was married in that part of Lewis county, Virginia, now included in Upshur county, West Virginia, June 4, 1829, and ten years later made his home in what is now Barbour county. Of this county he was one of the first and most efficient magistrates. The living children of Major and Mrs. Thompson are: James D. C., Almetia, Paulina F., Margaret Ann, Boanerges. They have lost four children: Edmund W., John B., Joseph, Mary E. In his active years, Major Thompson was a blacksmith and farmer. His address is Calhoun, Barbour county, West Virginia.

COVE DISTRICT

JOHN BEAVERS—son of Moses and Hannah (Holbert) Beavers, was born in Preston county, Virginia, March 2, 1808. He has been many years a resident in Barbour county, where he has held several offices of public trust, justice of the peace five years, constable seven years, and president of the board of education for five years. He owns a farm on Sandy creek, between five and six hundred acres, 200 acres well improved, the rest finely timbered, and with a four-foot vein of coal, and an iron ore vein two feet thick. In Cove district, he was joined in wedlock with Susannah, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Coffman) Lesher, born in Barbour county, January 15, 1808. The children of their union are seven, and they have one adopted daughter. These children were born: Mary E., July 26, 1830; Hannah M., December 26, 1831; Melissa N., March 7, 1834; Thomas F., June 9, 1837; Moses B., December 12, 1838, deceased; John W., May 5, 1841 William Henry H., February 20, 1843, deceased. The adopted daughter, Rachel Ingram, was born August 9, 1859. Susannah, wife of John Beavers, departed this life in March, 1843, and March 18, 1844, he was united in marriage with Christena, daughter of William and Rachel (Cross) Bennett. John W. was three years and three months a soldier of the civil war, serving in the 6th West Virginia Infantry, John Beavers' post office address is Kasson, Barbour county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM E. BENNETT—was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1836, and Manerva, his wife, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1844. Their marriage was solemnized in Greene county, January 1, 1863, and their children were born: U. S. G., December 31, 1863; Willie E., November 10, 1865; Loyal, November 12, 1867; Victoria, February 28, 1870; Viola, February 8, 1872; Vester, August 9, 1874; Floyd, June 1, 1878; Loris Ammon, June 20, 1880. William E. Bennett made his home in Barbour county in 1880, and all his children are living with him. He is farming in Cove district, with post office address at Moatsville, Barbour county, West Virginia.

MOSES BOWMAN—a native of Maryland, born April 25, 1840, was thirteen years old when his parents, Daniel and Mary M. (Boger) Bowman, settled in Barbour county. He served three years in the Federal army during the war between the States, enlisting in Company F, 15th West Virginia Infantry, and receiving honorable discharge at Richmond, Virginia, in 1865. In Cove district, January 28, 1869, were recorded the marriage vows of Moses Bowman and Elizabeth I. Hovatter, and the birth of their children was on the dates here recorded: James D. November 4, 1870; Nancy I., March 24, 1874; Mary C., October 13, 1876; John C., May 11, 1879; U. C., August 15, 1882. Henry and Margery (Jenkins) Hovatter are the parents of the wife of Mr. Bowman, and she was born in what is now West Virginia, on the 16th of August, 1848. The farm of Moses Bowman consists of 53 acres of land, situated in Cove district, on Valley river. He has croppings of stone coal and iron ore, and his land is well adapted to the raising of grain and fruit. He receives his mail at Moatsville, Barbour county, West Virginia.

G. G. CAMPBELL—is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, born February 23, 1824, a son of George and Julia (Wysham) Campbell. He settled in
Barbour county in 1845, and on the 7th of February, 1854, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Bryan. She was born in Petersburg, Virginia, April 25, 1834, and was twelve years old when her parents made their home in Barbour county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were born: George, January 12, 1855; Bedford, May 7, 1856; Albert, September 22, 1860; Florence Belle, August 5, 1864; Littlewood, March 10, 1866; Laura May, December 10, 1871; Rose, June 26, 1878. Farming is the occupation of G. G. Campbell, his land lies in Cove district, and Kasson, Barbour county, West Virginia, is his post office address.

G. W. CARL—deceased—son of Daniel and Mary Carl, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1835, and his death occurred August 31, 1875, in Henry county, Missouri. His wife, Catharine, is a daughter of Henry D. and Margaret (Means) Martin, and her birth was in this county, October 9, 1833. The marriage of G. W. Carl and Catharine Martin was solemnized in Cove district, Barbour county, West Virginia, in March, 1864, and their son Daniel M. was born October 5, 1867. Jacob Martin, brother of Mrs. Carl, enlisted in Company F, 15th West Virginia Infantry, and served three years and was killed in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 13, 1865. G. W. Carl accompanied by his parents went to Missouri in 1858. He came back to Barbour county, where he was married and took his wife with him to Missouri. After his death she returned to this county. Mr. Carl's father died in Missouri and his mother still lives there. The parents of Mrs. Carl both died in Barbour county, her father February 9, 1880, aged 75 years 5 months 2 days, and her mother on Christmas Day, 1880, aged 72 years, 5 months and 11 days.

ELIJAH COFFMAN—born in Barbour county, January 2, 1843, is one of the thirteen children of William and Elizabeth (Ekis) Coffman, who came to this county from Pennsylvania. Their children are all living at this time. Elijah Coffman entered the Federal army during the war between the States, and served two years and ten months in Company F, 15th West Virginia Infantry. Mr. Coffman has been twice married. His first wife was Tillie Bennett, whom he wedded in June, 1871. Her parents John M. and Matilda (Everly) Bennett, were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Barbour county. Tillie Coffman departed this life April 12, 1876. In Cove district, Barbour county, April 10, 1881, Elijah Coffman was joined in wedlock with Eva Poling, and their daughter, Cora E., was born April 13, 1882. Israel and Rachel (Limbers) Poling, who were raised in Barbour county, are Mrs. Coffman's parents, and she was born in this county, June 16, 1862. Elijah Coffman follows the trade of blacksmith, at Valley Furnace, Barbour county, West Virginia.

LEWIS C. COFFMAN—was born and wedded in Barbour county, his birth occurring on the 14th of July, 1854, and his marriage consummated on the 18th of March, 1875. Henry and Mahala (Stemple) Coffman, who came to Barbour county in 1838, are his parents, and his wife is Elizabeth C. daughter of Rolley C. and Margaret (Simpson) Colebank. Her parents came to Barbour county and Mrs. Coffman, born: Alonzo, June 27, 1876; George H., July 28, 1877; Ira, November 25, 1879; Sada V., September 3, 1881. Lewis C. Coffman is one of the most active and prosperous business men of Cove district. He has a farm of 16 acres at Fullers, containing a three-foot coal vein, and carries on the blacksmithing establishment at this point. Since 1881 he has been and continues to be postmaster at Fullers, Barbour county, West Virginia.

GEORGE M. COX—one of the oldest farming residents in Cove district, Barbour county, West Virginia, was born in what is now Barbour county, November 22, 1817 the date of his birth. He married in Preston county, (now) West Virginia, in 1843, Sarah C. Stemple, who was born in Preston county, June 20, 1822, a daughter of Adam and Mary (Hebb) Stemple. The children of their marriage were nine: John H. born October 11, 1844, died in 1859; Elizabeth A., born June 16, 1846; Mary M., September 27, 1848; Sarah M., November 9,
1850; William H., March 20, 1853; Melissa C., November 3, 1855; Anzonetta C., May 22, 1858; Adam L., July 16, 1862; Ulysses C., May 20, 1866. Elizabeth A. was married to Allen Shahan; Mary M. married George Pierce, who died and she has since married L. W. Cool; Anzonetta C. wedded Christopher C. Boyard. These three live in Preston county, West Virginia. Sarah M. married William R. Harsh; William H. married for his first wife Mary Armstrong, who lived only eight months after marriage; for his second wife he married Elizabeth Bolyard; Sarah and William H. have homes in Taylor county, West Virginia; Melissa C. married William N. Pierce and lives in Pennsylvania; Adam L. married A. I. Belle Poling. lives on the home farm. The post office address of George M. Cox is Fullers, Barbour county, West Virginia.

J. H. Ekis—born in Barbour county, March 16, 1845, and Sarah Miller born in this county, March 25, 1844, were in Cove district joined in wedlock, November 7, 1872. They have five children: Rosa, born October 14, 1873; Hester Ann, May 19, 1875; Andrew B., January 3, 1878; Mary R., October 27, 1880; Hattie, June 7, 1883. J. H. Ekis was a member of the State guards known as the "Sheep Skin Cavalry," for eleven months of the civil war. He is a son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Harden) Ekis, his father living in what is now Barbour county since 1816. Andrew and Hester Ann (Poling) Miller, of this city, are his wife's parents. L. D. Ekis, brother of J. H., served two years in Company H, 10th Virginia Infantry, was wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and died of his wounds. The farm owned and cultivated by J. H. Ekis lies in Cove district, and contains 209 1/2 acres of land, 110 acres under cultivation in grass, grain, and fruit, and the remainder well timbered. The ore veins that make Cove district so rich in mineral land run through his farm, iron at the depth of a few feet and the vein two feet thick, while a profitable coal vein is four feet thick. Kasson, Barbour county, West Virginia, is the post office address of J. H. Ekis.

THOMAS D. JENINGS—is a son of Eli and Louisa Jenings, who made their home in Barbour county in 1842. He was born in this county, June 9, 1859, and in this county his wedded life began, on the 9th of November, 1879. His wife is Barbara, daughter of J. T. and Sarah Bryan, and her birth was on the 19th of July, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Jenings have one daughter, Cora Virginia, born May 18, 1881; and one son, John William Arthur, born September 7, 1882. The parents of Mrs. Jenings are now residents in Missouri. Thomas D. Jenings, is a farmer of Cove district, with post office address at Moatsville, Barbour county, West Virginia.

THOMAS JOHN LONGSTRETH, M. D.—is a native of the "Keystone State," born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1842. When he was nineteen years of age he entered the Federal army for service in the war between the States, enlisting in September, 1861, and serving in Company F, 7th West Virginia Infantry, until discharged in February, 1863. He was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam, in September, 1862, and was honorably discharged on account of disability incident upon the injuries received in that battle. William Longstreth, brother of Thomas J., volunteered in the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, in 1862, and died a soldier in the following year, on the Potomac. The subject of this sketch was a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Hyman) Longstreth. In 1879 he cast his fortunes in with the people of Barbour county, and he is engaged in the practice of his profession in and around Peters, Barbour county, West Virginia, which is his post office address.

ISAAC MARTIN—has a well located farm of 544 acres, one and one-half miles from the Grafton & Greenbrier railroad where it crosses Cove district, situated on the waters of Big Sandy. He has 200 acres improved, suited to raising of grass, grain, and fruits, and has the rest finely timbered, and all the land has rich mineral deposits, having a coal vein five feet thick, and a vein of iron ore of 2.3 feet thickness. He is a son of Henry D. and Margaret (Means) Martin, and was born in Barbour
county, September 23, 1832. His father came to this section in 1806, and his mother in 1825. Henry D. Martin represented Barbour county in the West Virginia legislature one term, and was eight years a justice of the peace. Jacob Martin, brother of Isaac, was a Federal soldier, enlisting in Company F, 15th West Virginia Infantry, and dying on the battle field of Cedar Creek. Isaac Martin has been a member of the board of education for four years, and is now serving a two-years term as county commissioner. He married in Taylor county, (then) Virginia, September 6, 1859, Susanna, daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Thomas) Knotts. She was born in Taylor county, and the date of her birth was March 7, 1840. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Martin are three sons: A. K., born October 28, 1860; James H., June 29, 1872; Isaac D., February 9, 1878. Isaac Martin may be addressed at Grafton, Taylor county, West Virginia.

ANDREW K. MILLER—is a son of Andrew and Hester Ann (Poling) Miller, of Barbour county, West Virginia, and was born in this county, in Cove district, December 17, 1855. This county is still his home, and he owns and carries on a farm of 338 1/2 acres, on Big Cove run, a little more than a mile from its mouth, and in Cove district. His land is rich with mineral ore, and adapted to the profitable raising of grain, grass and small fruits. January 23, 1879, in Cove district, Andrew K. Miller was joined in wedlock with Sophie Shanabarger, whose birth was in Cove district, February 3, 1851, and whose parents are Christopher and Talitha (Stalnaker) Shanabarger. Theodore K., born October 27, 1881, and Mattie, born March 29, 1883, are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew K. Miller. He receives his mail at the post office at Moatsville, Barbour county, West Virginia.

JACOB J. NESTOR—afarmer and stock-raiser of Cove district, Barbour county, West Virginia, is one of the most enterprising and substantial residents of the county. He has been one of the trustees under the free school system for eight years, was president of the board of education for two years, member of the same board for one year. He is also serving as trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which church he has been a consistent and active member for twenty-seven years. His birth was in Barbour county, March 7, 1828 the date, and John and Sarah (Auvil) Nestor his parents. In Cove district, Barbour county, September 7, 1847, were recorded the marriage vows of Jacob J. Nestor and Rachel Poling, and the record of their children is: Sarah M., born December 4, 1849; M. L. and John S., March 26, 1851; infant born in April 1853, lives only four days; H. L. March 16, 1855; Serena J., May 1, 1857; Daniel W. and Eli B., March 5, 1860—Daniel W. died in December, 1864; James M. and N. W., March 8, 1863: J. G., February 18, 1870. The oldest daughter lives in Tucker county, West Virginia, and the other children in Barbour county. Martin E. and Jane (Demoss) Poling were the parents of Mrs. Nestor, and she was born in Cove district, January 12, 1828. Jacob J. Nestor's post office address is Valley Furnace, Barbour county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM U. SHOWALTER—born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1822, was married in Clarksburg, Harrison county, (now) West Virginia, October 3, 1850, and made his home in Barbour county six years after his marriage. Sarah E., his wife, was born in Clarksburg, December 11, 1823, and their children were born: Susan, July 13, 1851; Charles L., November 5, 1853; Mary C., April 12, 1855; Henry, May 4, 1857; Ulysses W. April 27, 1858; Jerry D., May 4, 1860; George B., March 16, 1862; Ella, February 24, 1864; Maggie, November 8, 1866. Susan married Alexander Watts and lives in Preston county; Mary C. married Samuel Rhoades and lives in Illinois; Charles L. married Mary Deahl and lives in Barbour county; Henry died March 15, 1858; George B. died March 15, 1864, and the other children are living in Cove district. Henry and Mary (Billhimer) Showalter were the parents of William U. Showalter, and his wife is a daughter of John M. and Susan (Gillis) Woodward. The parents of William U. Showalter were born in Rockingham county, Virginia, his
father in 1787, and his mother in 1796. They settled in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and came to Barbour county, West Virginia, in 1864. His father died in 1873, and his mother in 1876. His post office address is Kasson, Barbour county, West Virginia.

HARRISON H. STALNAKER—is a native of what is now Barbour county, West Virginia, born October 15, 1827. He was married to Catharine Parsons, November 9, 1850, and their children are four: James William, born October 11, 1851; died April 11, 1855; George W., April 29, 1853, married Melinda Shaffer in 1882 and lives in Barbour county; Imboden, born October 4, 1862; David Lloyd, February 11, 1867. William R. and Catharine (Ward) Parsons were the parents of Mr. Stalnaker, and she was born in Tucker county, (now) West Virginia, March 2, 1833. Harrison H. Stalnaker is a son of James and Elizabeth (Neptune) Stalnaker. He was captain of Company E, 62d Virginia Infantry, Confederate army, under General Imboden, during the war of the States. The great-grandfather of Mr. Stalnaker was one of the first settlers in Tygart's Valley, and his son William, grandfather of H. H., served in the Indian war as a scout. H. H. Stalnaker has been six years commissioner of revenue, owns the farm he cultivates and upon which he resides in Cove district, Valley Furnace, Barbour county, West Virginia, is his post office address.

ADAM C. STEMPLE—was born June 5, 1846, in Barbour county, and is a farmer of Cove district. His wife is Sarah E., daughter of James M. and Elizabeth N. (Martin) Miller, and their children are two living, one deceased, born: James A., July 20, 1877; died September 4, 1881; Lora Ethel, October 11, 1879; John E., December 19, 1881. John W. and Julia Ann (Hovatter) Stemple, the parents of Adam C., have made their home in Barbour county since 1840. C. C. Stemple, his brother, was a Federal soldier, war of 1861, serving in Company F, 15th West Virginia Infantry. The marriage of Adam C. Stemple and Sarah E. Miller was solemnized in Monongalia county, West Virginia, September 26, 1876, and her birth was in that county July 9, 1847. The father of Mr. Stemple was born in what is now Preston county, West Virginia, March 8, 1818, and his mother, a native of what is now Barbour county, was born May 7, 1814. They are both living in this county. Mrs. Stemple's father was born in Pennsylvania in 1818, and died in Monongalia county, West Virginia, March 4, 1869, and her mother, born in Monongalia county, 1829, still lives there. Mr. Stemple's brothers and sisters are three living and four dead: Randolph, deceased; Mary C., deceased; Christopher C.; Martha W. (Jones); Sarah, deceased; Sonora; Similda, deceased. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Stemple, eight in number, are all living. They are: William F., Mary A. (Wolfe), Eliza J., Alice A. (Jaco), Elizabeth O., Samuel L., Laura M., Lolo B. Adam C. Stemple's occupation is farming, his residence is in Cove district, and his post office address is Fullers, Barbour county, West Virginia.

THOMAS WILSON — was born in Barbour county, January 3, 1840, a son of Henry and Hester (Ekis) Wilson, who settled on Raccon creek, in 1831, before the organization of the county. Henry Wilson then had 400 unimproved acres of land, now all under cultivation in grass and grain, and rich in mineral deposit of coal and iron. Henry, Johnson William, and D. B. F. Wilson, brothers of the subject of this sketch, entered Virginia's service in 1861, on the 21st of May. Henry was killed by Federal soldiers about 150 yards from his own home January 5, 1863; Johnson W. was killed in battle near McDowd, May 9, 1862, and D. B. F. was killed in Bedford county, Virginia, in August, 1863. Thomas Wilson was united in marriage with Mary Helsley, in Marion county, West Virginia, near Nuzums Mills, on the 14th of April, 1883. He was county surveyor, 1873-83, in Barbour county, Virginia, in August, 1863. Thomas Wilson was united in marriage with Mary Helsley, in Marion county, West Virginia, near Nuzums Mills, on the 14th of April, 1883. He was county surveyor, 1873-83, in Barbour county, and is a farmer and stock-raiser of Cove district. He has been for fifteen years also in the work of the ministry, preaching in the faith of the Dunkard denomination. His post office address is Kasson, Barbour county, West Virginia.
AMERICUS J. WOLFE—son of Philip and Christina (Miller) Wolfe, and Mary A. Bolyard, daughter of Peter and Susan (Hershman) Bolyard, were united in marriage in Preston county, West Virginia, March 6, 1864. Preston county was the place of nativity of both Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe, his birth occurring in that county March 3, 1843, and hers on the 2d of August, 1843. Their first child, Martha E., was born December 5, 1864, and died April 24, 1883. In their home are five younger children, born: Florence C., July 25, 1866; Sylvanus L., December 4, 1867; Susan E., May 17, 1869; Columbus C., April 19, 1871; Oliver F., May 11, 1874. In 1882, with this family, Mr. Wolfe took up his residence in Barbour county, and he is prosperously engaged in the milling business in Cove district. His post office address is Fullers, Barbour county, West Virginia.

HENRY H. WOLFE—who is a skilled workman at the trade of a carpenter, is also a farmer of Cove district, owning 96 acres of land on Upper Sandy well adapted to the raising of grain and grass, and rich in mineral ore, iron and coal. He made his home in Barbour county in 1859, but his birth and marriage were in Preston county, (now) West Virginia. He was born January 9, 1826, a son of Philip and Christena (Miller) Wolfe, and he was married in 1849, Sarah Ann Harsh becoming his wife. She was born in Barbour county, October 27, 1861, and her parents, Marshall and Mary A. (Hershman) Boyles, are still residents in this county. John N. Baughman, father of Isaac A., is living in Hardy county, West Virginia. The mother of Isaac A., whose maiden name was Catharine Hershman, is now deceased. Isaac A. Baughman is one of the enterprising and successful business men of Barbour county. He commenced farming for himself in 1878, and follows that and stock-raising at the present time. He has a store in which is always to be found a full line of the goods generally found in a retail store, and in connection with which he fills the office of postmaster, at Tacy, Barbour county, West Virginia.

J. B. ELLIOTT—born in Barbour county, August 27, 1837, was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Scrange) Elliott, now deceased. His father was engaged in a mercantile business, and J. B. is one of four brothers who have followed their father's business. They have a store of general merchandise and farmers' supplies that cannot be counted second to any such establishment in Barbour county, and all are energetic business men, well abreast of the times. October 30, 1871, in Barbour county, J. B. Elliott and A. R. Johnson were united in marriage. She was born in Barbour county, October 25, 1849, a daughter of John G. and Catharine (Parsons) Johnson, still honored residents in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott were the parents of: F. Marvin, born March 3, 1875,
died June 7, 1876; and A. R., born May 20, 1882, died June 8th following. Their living children, all at home, are four: Ottioe, born April 1, 1877; C. Murrill, June 6, 1878; Marcine J., August 16, 1880; John S., twin of A. R., May 20, 1882. J. B. Elliott's store and post office address are at Meadowsville, Barbour county, West Virginia.

EUPHRATUS HOLSBERRY—son of Nicholas and Matilda (Ganer) Holsberry, of Barbour county, was born in this county December 20, 1856. In Gilmer county, West Virginia, September 2, 1880, he wedded Ruhala Stump, who was born in Gilmer county, June 20, 1860. Their son Otis was born August 1, 1881. Lemuel and Melinda (Huffman) Stump, of Gilmer county, are the parents of Ruhala, wife of Mr. Holsberry. Nicholas Holsberry was in the Confederate army during the civil war, a member of the 62d Virginia Infantry, taking part in the battle of Gettysburg, and, in fact, in all the many engagements of the 62d from the beginning to the close of the war. Euphratus Holsberry began life as a farmer's boy, and continued following the avocations of farm life until 1880, when he entered upon his present business at Vannoys Mills. He has a well-stocked store of general merchandise, keeping everything that the trade of a country store demands, and buying all kinds of produce. Location and post office address, Vannoys Mills, Barbour county, West Virginia.

JAMES KNOTTS—is a farmer and merchant of Meadowsville, Barbour county, and has made his home in this county since 1859. He served acceptably in the office of sheriff of Barbour county four years, 1871-5, and has always been identified with the best interests of the county since settling here. His marriage was solemnized at Belington, Barbour county, October 29, 1858, and his wife is Malvina, daughter of William and Rebecca A. (Parsons) Elliott, of this county. Her birth was in Meadowsville, Barbour county, on the 9th of November, 1833. The post office address of James Knotts is Meadowsville, Barbour county, West Virginia.

JAMES W. MOORE—born August 27, 1859, in Barbour county, is a son of Morgan and Elizabeth (Ludwick) Moore, who settled in this county in 1830. September 6, 1883, he was united in wedlock with Mary S. Hoffman, who was born in Barbour county in July, 1859. Her parents, Sanford and Elizabeth (Fry) Hoffman, are residents of this county. After attaining an education, James W. Moore taught school for seven years, and in 1880 embarked upon a mercantile career, which he has ever since followed with success.

RICHARD PHILLIPS — is a son of two among the earliest settlers in what is now Barbour county, West Virginia. His parents were John I. and Bethian (Wells) Phillips, who came to this section of the Virginias in 1795, and resided here until death. John I. Phillips was born June 12, 1772, and his wife was born September 18, 1775. Their son, the subject of this sketch, was born July 5, 1811, Barbour county at that date was part of Randolph county, Virginia. In Barbour county while it was part of Randolph, May 28, 1839, Richard Philips married Mary Ryan, who was born April 14, 1817, in this, then Randolph county. William and Rebecca (Bennett) Ryan were her parents, now many years dead. Farming and stock-raising has been the occupation of the life of Richard Phillips, and the many useful, honorable years of his life have all been spent in the place of his birth. He was elected magistrate in 1857, served four years, was re-elected in 1861 and served for two years. In 1872 he was called upon to assume again the office, and served two years. Again in 1877 he entered upon the same duties, discharging them for four years more.

L. WILSON TALBOTT, M. D.—son of W. W. and Sarah (Simons) Talbott, was born in Barbour county, November 25, 1855. His father was born in 1826, and his mother in 1836, both natives of what is now Barbour county, West Virginia. For four years before studying for his profession, L. W. Talbott was a teacher in Barbour county. He is a graduate in medicine from the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, and can be addressed at Meadowsville.