GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The general surface of Wood county is hilly, with some quite high hills and rough land. There are extensive flats on the Ohio and Little Kanawha, and the hills near these streams are comparatively low and smooth. A little over one-third of the county is cleared. It has fine timber in the southern part, where the soil is calcareous. The soil is loam, sandy, clayey and calcareous in different portions of the county. The best upland soil is in the south, where limestone is displayed among the strata. The crops are corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and grass. On the ordinary uplands, corn produces twenty to twenty-five bushels; wheat, six to eight bushels; oats, fifteen to twenty bushels. On the bottoms, corn produces forty to eighty bushels; wheat, twelve to eighteen bushels; oats, twenty to thirty bushels. The soil on the hills is often thin, varying from one to four inches; on the bottoms, one foot to many. South of the Little Kanawha river is a large tract of land in the county, lying some distance back from the Ohio, which is unexcelled for wheat by any in the State, or any part of the country. Above the Little Kanawha, the Ohio river lands are the best, being well adapted to the raising of crops of all kinds. An annual fair is held at Parkersburg, where over $6,000 are distributed in premiums. The value of Ohio bottoms is from $60 to $100 per acre; other bottoms, $20 to $50; hill land is valued at from $1 to $15, according to the character of the soil; timber land, from $2 to $15. The principal industries are farming, stock raising, manufacturing, oil raising and lumbering. The principal exports are oils of various kinds, manufactured articles, lumber, stock and grain. The market for stock and farm produce is found in eastern cities; for oils, both east and west; for timber, at Parkersburg and other points on the Ohio river.

Small coal seams exist, which are mined to a considerable extent. Petroleum is the principal product of the county, and is being pumped from many different wells. A number of large refineries are in operation at Parkersburg, and good pipe and potter's clay is found in abundance, which is being extensively manufactured in that city. Good sandstone and limestone for building are quarried in the southern part of the county.

The principal streams are the Ohio and Little Kanawha rivers. The former extends along the entire western and about one-half of the northern border of the county - nineteen miles above the mouth of the Little Kanawha, and twenty miles below; total, thirty-nine miles. Daily, weekly and tri-weekly steamers running regularly between Parkersburg and other Ohio river cities and towns, and mail boats from Parkersburg to Charleston, on the Great Kanawha, keep up constant communication with all the river landings in West Virginia, and the great markets in the adjoining States. These rivers are open to navigation, with but rare exceptions from ice and low water, all the year round.

The Little Kanawha river, heading in the slopes of the Allegheny mountains, takes a northwesterly course through the center of the county, and empties into the Ohio. It is locked and dammed to Elizabeth, in Wirt county, and, on good water, steamboats pass up daily to Burning Springs, in Wirt county, thirty-eight miles from Parkersburg, and often to Grantsville, Calhoun county, and additional locks are being built for extending navigation. The work was done by the Little Kanawha Navigation Company, and an immense amount of the products of the up-river country comes down that stream annually, and is handled at Parkersburg. About the year 1820, Dr. David Creel, who at that time represented Wood county in the Legislature of Virginia, endeavored to interest the State in the improvement of this river by building
locks for slack-water navigation, but owing to opposition from the eastern members, he failed to accomplish it.

Jan. 28, 1866, an act for the incorporation of this improvement was finally passed by the Legislature of West Virginia, and an amendatory act, March 4, 1868. The work was not commenced until 1870, and soon completed, with most satisfactory results. Senator J. N. Camden and the late General J. J. Jackson have been the earnest advocates of this great enterprise. The borders of this river, with its numerous tributaries, are lined with choice agricultural lands. Its hills are covered with valuable timber, which is being rapidly conveyed to market, down the river in rafts and by flat-boats. Its hills abound in rich minerals, of untold wealth, and an abundance of water-power is to be had along the river and its tributaries.

Owing to the especial danger to settlers from Indian attacks, at an early day, very few of them ventured to locate in this valley. And in later years, the delay in making the proper improvements has retarded the development of its rich resources, but at present the active enterprise exhibited along the river gives rare promise for the future. The length of the river in Wood county is about eighteen miles.

A branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad from Grafton enters this county from Ritchie and runs through Walker, Clay and Parkersburg districts, to Parkersburg, following down the Little Kanawha for some distance. The length of its road-bed in the county is about twenty miles. A branch road connects with it called the Laurel Fork & Sand Hill railroad, running to the village of Volcano, in Walker district. It was constructed principally at the cost of the Volcanic Oil and Coal Co. A new railroad has been surveyed, and will probably soon be built, extending from Wheeling, via St. Marys and Parkersburg, to Point Pleasant, connecting with the Ohio Central railroad, which is being extended up the Great Kanawha river, to Charleston.

THE FORMATION OF THE COUNTY

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

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

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

In 1799, the county of Wood was set off by a division of the county of Harrison, and was named in honor of Governor Wood, of Virginia, but owing
to troubles which arose, it was not properly organized until March 10, 1800. Its northeastern boundary line was Ohio county; southeastern, Harrison county; southwestern, Kanawha county, and northwestern, the Ohio river. Its area, at that time, was 1,223 square miles; its population 1,217, and the amount of taxes collected was $1,257. The boundaries thus remained until 1832, when it contained a population of 6,429, and its taxation was $4,257.

By act of the Virginia Legislature in 1832, the county of Jackson was formed from Wood and Mason. This took from Wood all the lands lying southwest of a line running from the mouth of Pond creek, on the Ohio river, in a southerly direction, to the northern boundary of Lewis county. In 1843, the county of Ritchie was formed from the eastern portion of Wood. In 1848, Wirt county was formed from the southern part of Wood, lying on both sides of the Little Kanawha river. In 1851, the county of Pleasants was formed from Wood, Tyler and Ritchie, taking from this county all the territory between Bull creek and Middle Island. In the formation of four counties named above, since the year 1832, the county of Wood has lost about three-fourths of its original territory, being reduced from an area of 1,223, to a little over 300 square miles, about one-half of which is woodland.

STATISTICAL.

The population of the county was 1,217, in 1800; 3,036, in 1810; 5,860, in 1820; 6,429, in 1830; 7,923, in 1840; 9,450, in 1850; 11,046 in 1860; 19,000, in 1870; 25,006, in 1880. The number of colored people, slave and free, included in above figures, is as follows: 1800, free 1, slave 61; 1810, free 1, slave 450; 1820, free 10, slave 852; 1830, free 51, slave 877; 1840, free 56, slave 624; 1850, free 69, slave 373; 1860, free 79, slave 176; 1870, free 713. The following table shows the increase during the last decade, and the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POPULATION OF WOOD COUNTY BY DISTRICTS.</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>INCREASE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>1,108</td>
<td>1,713</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris</td>
<td>1,699</td>
<td>2,544</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubeck</td>
<td>2,009</td>
<td>2,123</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkersburg (City)</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>1,277</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slate</td>
<td>5,546</td>
<td>6,582</td>
<td>1,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steele</td>
<td>5,546</td>
<td>6,582</td>
<td>1,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tygart</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>1,553</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>1,362</td>
<td>1,615</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>2,307</td>
<td>1,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams</td>
<td>1,486</td>
<td>1,658</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>25,006</td>
<td>6,006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average increase, during ten years, thirty-one and three-fifths per cent.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

After Wood county was set off, by action of the Virginia Legislature, an early attempt was made to organize it, but troubles immediately arose that retarded the perfection of the organization for some time. Two justice's boards claimed to do the business of the county; for a time much confusion and animosity prevailed, and troubles arose in locating a site for the court house and other public buildings. By an appeal to the Virginia Legislature, a settlement of the matter was accomplished March 10, 1800, as can be seen by the following.

GLEANINGS FROM THE FIRST COUNTY RECORDS.

August 12, 1799 – The justices of Wood county, to-wit: Hugh Phelps, Jacob Bennett, Thomas Pribble (else Tribble), John Henderson, Caleb
Hitchcock, Abner Lord, Joseph Spencer, Thomas Lord, Ichabod C. Griffin, met at the house of Hugh Phelps.

A motion was made to call on counsel that might direct the justices in their proceedings, while about so important a work as the organization of court. McDelacey was nominated as a gentleman learned in law, etc. The opinion of the justices being taken, McDelacey was called on by the court. McDelacey motioned that a clerk pro. tem. should be appointed. Stephen R. Wilson was named by some of the justices, but not being generally approved of, John Stokely was appointed clerk pro. tem. Mrs. McDelacey observed that there appeared an additional commission, and that it was his opinion that the governor, neither in equity or law, had a right to add to the commission; produces the Constitution of Virginia, as well as several other law authorities, to support his opinion. The opinions of the justices were taken whether those named in the original commission had a right to sit. The opinion of the majority was that they should withdraw. This they refused to do, and Abner Lord and Joseph Spencer dared any person to attempt to remove them. But when William Lowther came forward and offered to swear in as sheriff, two of them abandoned the court house.

August, 1799.—Wood county, to-wit: Whereas, Hugh Phelps, Thomas Pribble (Commonly called Thomas Tribble), John G. Henderson (commonly called John Henderson), and Jacob Bennett, gentlemen justices in and for said county of Wood, in the State of Virginia, agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of said State, passed the 21st day of December, 1798, did meet at the house of Hugh Phelps, on the second Monday in August, 1799, and then and there did swear in William Lowther as sheriff, in and for said county, and took bond of him, agreeably to law.

The court, having been legally organized, appointed John Stokely clerk in and for said county, swore him into office, and took bond, agreeably to law. The court further proceeded and appointed, as a seat for the court house and other necessary public buildings, to be fixed at a place well known by the appellation of Neals Station, on the Little Kanawha, on lands of Hugh Phelps.

The court recommended Robert Triplett as a fit person for the office of principal surveyor of this county. John Neal and Peter Misner, as fit persons for the office of coroner; that one of them may be commissioned as such for this county. Harmon Blennerhassett, Daniel Kincheloe and Hezekiah Bukey, as gentlemen qualified for justices; that they may be commissioned as such. The court appoint John Shultz, William Dearth, constables. Ordered that the court be continued at the house of Hugh Phelps, until the necessary public buildings be erected.

September 3, 1799 — At a session held at this date, "Rev. Robert Manley came into court, took the oath of fidelity, and gave bond agreeably to law. The court recommended Robert Triplett as a fit person for the office of principal surveyor of this county. The sheriff reported that, agreeably to his order, he had notified Joseph Spencer, these being the only justices he could conveniently notify, who refused to appear. "The court conceived it necessary that Harmon Blennerhassett, Daniel Kincheloe, Hezekiah Bukey, Jacob Beeson and John Neal, gentlemen, be recommended as qualified to execute the office of justices of the peace."

Several adjournments were had; there being but one or two magistrates
present, no business could be transacted. At a meeting held November 11, 1799, present, Hugh Phelps, Thomas Pribble, Jacob Bennett and John G. Henderson, justices, it is recorded, “there not being a sufficient number of magistrates convened at October court, no commissioner hath been yet appointed for this court. Wherefore, the court taking the earliest opportunity to appoint, do now appoint John Stephenson as commissioner for this county.”

The same trouble continued until March 10, 1800, when the following is recorded: “Pursuant to an Act entitled ‘An Act concerning the county of Wood,’ passed January 11, 1800, the following justices convened at the house of Hugh Phelps, to-wit: Hugh Phelps, Thomas Pribble, John G. Henderson, Hezekiah Bukey, John Stephenson, Daniel Kincheloe, William Hannaman, Thomas Lord, Caleb Hitchcock, Abner Lord, Ichabod C. Griffin, gentlemen, justices. The said justices having duly qualified, proceeded – took bonds of, and swore in William Lowther as sheriff, according to law. Ordered that said bond be recorded. The said William Lowther then made proclamation, and the court was duly opened.” John Stokely then gave bond and security and was qualified as clerk of the court. Daniel Kincheloe, Thomas Pribble and Abner Lord were appointed a committee to lay off a site for court house and other necessary public buildings at Neals Station. Robert Triplett was recommended as “principal surveyor of this county.” Nathaniel Davison was appointed “Attorney for the commonwealth for the county of Wood, for one year,” at a salary of forty-five dollars. “Whereupon, the said Davison came into court and made a compliment of twenty dollars, to be deducted out of said salary, when collected, to be appropriated toward building a court house.”

At a session, March 11, 1800, it was ordered to be entered that Hugh Phelps came into court and made a present of two acres of land to erect the public buildings upon, to be laid off by the committee, provided that the dwelling house of the said Phelps shall not be comprehended within the said two acres. He also engaged to furnish five thousand feet of sawed boards for the use of the public, to be applied to the erecting of said public buildings. The first letters of administration issued were to Marthan Bennett (widow), for the administration of the estate of her husband, Jacob Bennett, deceased. Isaac Williams, Abner Lord and Hezekiah Bukey were appointed appraisers for the estate. At this meeting, Joel Lowther, Benjamin Bagley and James Gibson were appointed to view a road, agreeably to a petition, that shall lead from Neals Station to Tygart creek.

“The Rev. Robert Manley came into court and produced credentials of his organization, and also of his being in regular communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, took the oath of allegiance to this commonwealth, and gave bond, agreeably to law. Whereupon the court ordered that a license be issued to him to solemnize marriages, according to law.” The court was divided into two districts for overseeing the poor, the division line being the old State road. Joseph Cook was appointed superintendent for electing overseers of the poor in the south district, and Robert Wills, superintendent for the north district. The first election of overseers of the poor was ordered to be held the last Saturday of the present month of March at the house of Hugh Phelps, in the south district, and at the house of Isaac Williams, in the north district. “Peter Misner came into court and acknowledged himself indebted to James Monroe, Esq., governor of Virginia, and his successors in office, in the sum of fifty dollars, and Richard Lee, his security, in the sum of fifty dollars, on the condition that the said Misner do keep the peace towards all the good citizens of this commonwealth, and especially toward John Bonnyer.” John Bonnyer also acknowledged himself similarly indebted, with John Shultz, his security, each party to appear for a hearing on the second Monday of May, next ensuing. A petition was made for a road, extending from the mouth of Little Kanawha to Peter Misner’s mill. “Hugh Phelps came into court and assumes to have a ferry kept across the Little Kanawha at the court house, and that he will ferry any and all persons that may reside on the upper side of
said Kanawha, in Wood county, free of charge, at all courts and elections. The court accepts Mr. Phelps' favour, and returns him their thanks for his several donations heretofore made." It was ordered that the county be laid off into six districts, or precincts, as follows to-wit:

First Precinct, to include the forks of Kanawha and mouth of Hughes river and down to the dividing ridge between Stilwell and Walker creek, and to the mouth of Stilwell, and then to the dividing ridge between Tygart and Slate creek, to the county line. Daniel Rowell, surveyor of highways.

Second Precinct, is on the south side of the Little Kanawha, bounded by the first precinct, Kanawha and Ohio rivers and the county line. John Badgley, surveyor of highways.

Third Precinct, on the northside of the Little Kanawha, bounded by the Kanawha and Ohio rivers and the old State road, to the four mile tree, then to run and strike the road on Worthington creek, five miles from James Gillispies', and up the main right hand branch of Worthingtons creek, and directly over the ridge to Stilwell, thence to the first district, and thence to Kanawha. Joseph Cook, surveyor of highways.

Fourth Precinct is bounded by the Third and the Ohio river, to mouth of Millers Run, and up it to the ridge and on the road to the forks or union of roads that lead from Isaac Williams' and from Kanawha, thence on the dividing ridge between Bull creek and Worthington creek, and on the dividing ridge to the first precinct. Samuel Haley, surveyor.

Fifth Precinct is bounded by the old State road and the fourt precinct, by the Ohio river to the upper bank of Carpenters Run, and up said Run, including the main branch to Williams' road, and to include said road to where it intersects the Kanawha river. Nathaniel Mitchell, surveyor.

Sixth Precinct bounded by fifth precinct and Ohio river to Ohio county, and on Ohio county line three miles from the river, thence to the State road at Bull creek, and on said State road towards Kanawha, to the forks of said road. Robert Wills, surveyor.

April 14, 1800. —"Isaac Williams came into court and made a motion that the court should instruct him in what manner he is to keep his ferry, and that he wished to give bond and security for doing agreeably to law. Ordered that the said Isaac do keep a good boat at least six feet wide and twenty-eight feet long, at his ferry, and that he give bond and security agreeably to law, for attending the same."


April 15th, 1800. —Elizabeth Thornton appointed administratrix of the estate of Robert Thornton, deceased. Road from Uriah Gandy's late residence to Stilwell creek established. Also, one from the mouth of the Little Kanawha to the mouth of Holmes Run, of Worthington creek.

May 12th, 1800. Robert Triplett presented his commission from James Monroe, governor of Virginia, as principal surveyor of Wood county. Peter Misner produced a commission as coroner. Jesse Lowther, Jacob Beeson, Reece Wolf, Joseph Cook, and John Neal as justices of the peace. It was "ordered that a jail be built of square, hewed logs, sixteen by twenty-nine feet between the floors, and that the floors be made of the like hewed timber, and a good shingled roof; the logs to be at least ten inches square, to be all double walls, and to be finished on or before the second Monday in August next, and be sold this evening by the sheriff to the lowest bidder." This contract was sold to Andrew Vanlara, for two hundred and seventy-nine dollars.
May 13th, 1800. — Elias Lowther was appointed to ascertain the bounds of Wood County and mark the lines, where they were not already established by natural or artificial marks, and the court of Harrison county notified of this action. A petition was presented for a road extending from the court-house to the county line, leading towards Belleville.

October 13th, 1800. — It was "ordered by the court that the necessary public buildings of the county be erected on the land of Isaac Williams, on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Muskingum river, near where said Williams' barn now stands. Ordered that the court be held for this county be held at the house of Isaac Williams. The court was unanimous, except John Cook. The court do now adjourn, until court in course, to the house of Isaac Williams, opposite the mouth of Muskingum. [Signed] Thomas Lord." Immediately following the above is this entry: "N. B. — The above and foregoing record of the proceedings of this day is erroneous and not true (though wrote according to the then sitting Court), particularly the part that respects the removing of the court-house and seat of justice, and the minutes were signed without reading, or having been previously read. This I certify. October 13th, 1800. Testator, John Stokely, clerk."

November 10th, 1800 — In relation to the above matter a vote was taken on a motion to adjourn the court to the house of Hugh Phelps, where they had previously continued to hold their session. The motion was carried, ten for and six against it. It was decided that "the adjournment of the last court to the house of Isaac Williams they consider to be a measure very injurious to the body of the people of the county, embarrassing the judicial proceedings, inimicable to the harmony of the people, and adopted with sinister views against the interest of the county at large. Therefore it is ordered that the court do now adjourn to the house of Hugh Phelps, at nine o'clock to-morrow. [Signed] HUGH PHELPS."

November 11th, 1800 — The following named gentlemen were recommended to his excellency the governor, as militia officers, with rank as indicated: Hugh Phelps, colonel; John G. Henderson, major of the first battalion; Stephen R. Wilson, major of the second battalion; Alexander Henderson, captain of the first company of infantry; Elias Lowther, captain of infantry in second battalion; Rezin Barnes, lieutenant in first battalion; Thomas Tavenner, ensign; Jesse Murdough, lieutenant, and Joseph Johnson, ensign of second infantry. Officers of first company, of first battalion: Daniel Rowell, captain; Isaac Enoch, lieutenant, and Samuel Allen, ensign. Officers of the second company of the first battalion: Edward Stephenson, captain; John Neal, lieutenant, and Mathias Chapman, ensign. Officers of the second company of the second battalion: Jacob Beeson, captain; Jonas Beeson, lieutenant, and Levi Johnson, ensign. Officers of the second company of the second battalion: Josiah Halley, captain; Bird Lockhart, lieutenant, and Jesse Hitchcock, ensign.

George Creel was sworn in as deputy surveyor, under Robert Triplett.

At a full court, held at the house of Hugh Phelps, "it is unanimously agreed that the point above the mouth of the Little Kanawha river, at the union of said Kanawha and Ohio rivers, on land owned by John Stokely, is the proper place for the seat of justice of said county, and it is accordingly ordered that the necessary public buildings be erected thereon." John Stokely agrees to donate the necessary amount of land, not to exceed two acres. "It is further unanimously agreed by each member of the court, that they will support the above order, and never will raise any legal objections to the same." It was also agreed that the donations of Hugh Phelps, heretofore made, shall revert back to him. This agreement was signed by each member of the court, fourteen in all.

A report of a road was made from the town of Monroe to Phelps mill, and the surveyor directed to open the same, as marked. They adjourned, to meet at "the point, at the upper side of the mouth of the Little Kanawha," where a block-house had been erected.

February 9th, 1801 — James Neal is appointed to solemnize marriages on the lower side of the Kanawha, within the county, and Thomas Lord on the
upper side. George D. Avery and Peter Anderson were appointed justices of the peace in the settlement of Belleville.

March 9th, 1801 — The officers of "regiment No. 113, composing the militia of Wood," were finally recommended to be as follows: Hugh Phelps, colonel; Elias Lowther, first major; John Stokely, second major; Hezekiah Bukey, captain first battalion; Thomas Craig, lieutenant; Richard Wells, ensign. Jacob Beeson, captain of infantry, first battalion; Jonas Beeson, lieutenant; Jesse Hitchcock, ensign. John Neal, captain of a company; Robert Triplett, lieutenant; Matthias Chapman, ensign. John James, captain of a company; Jesse Murdock, lieutenant; John Dilts, ensign. Robert Kincheloe, captain of a company; James Gillespie, lieutenant; William Prince, ensign. Joel Duer, captain of a company; Peter Anderson, lieutenant; William Hannaman, ensign.

April 6th, 1801 — The court ordered "that the sheriff do levy off this county the sum of $275, and an equal proportion off of each tithable in the county." A committee was also appointed to view the jail, and report whether it had been built agreeable to contract. The "prison bounds" had been laid off the preceding March term, as follows: "To include the public ground, and to extend with the north or northeast line thereof to the Ohio river bank, and to extend with said bank and the course thereof across Little Kanawha river, and eight rods from Kanawha in the same direction; then to extend up Kanawha south forty-five degrees east, until a closing line will include ten acres, to be laid off and marked." A committee was appointed to receive subscriptions for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the mouth of Kanawha, and report their progress at June court.

May 4th, 1801 — John Neal was licensed to keep "ordinary" at the mouth of the Little Kanawha.

The court, "Having maturely considered the tenor of the governor's letter, dated March 23, 1801, ordered that the clerk of this court do certify to the Hon. James Monroe, Esq., governor of this commonwealth, as follows, to wit: That twenty-four persons have been commissioned as justices of the peace in and for this county, one of whom, Elijah Bacchus, is not and has not been, a resident of this county, since the county of Wood existed; one other, Isaac Williams, hath refused to be sworn into office; one other, George D. Avery, hath not yet been sworn into office; one other, Caleb Hitchcock, we seriously think unworthy of that office, on account of his malconduct both in court and out of court. He lately refused to sign the journals when he was acting as senior magistrate of the court, and hath refused to do the duty of a justice at sundry other times, when required thereto, as we are well informed, when out of court. And as to the distribution of the magistrates of this county, we shall observe, that since the late commissions have issued, the justices of our county are distributed tolerably well. This was the unanimous opinion of the court. N. B. — And one magistrate, Jacob Bennett, hath since deceased, in December, 1799. Signed, Hugh Phelps. Test: John Stokely."

July 6th, 1801 — The court ordered that a tax be levied off this county of four shillings and six pence on each tithable, or one complete day's work for each tithable, in lieu for making a wagon road from the mouth of Little Kanawha to intersect the road leading from Marietta to Clarksburg.

August 4, 1801 — Elijah Gates obtained a license for running a ferry and keeping ordinary.

October 5th, 1801 — The court "ordered that the tax for this county for the second year of the county, be $500 dollars, and be levied of the tithable according to the customary way of levies."

Hugh Phelps, Elias Lowther, John Stokely and Hezekiah Bukey came into court and took the oath of office as militia officers, in the 113th regiment of Virginia, according to their respective grades and commissions.

January 4th, 1802 — The court ordered that $590.54 be collected of the tithables of this county, and that the same be on each $2.19. (Indicating 270 voters in the county at this time.)

February 1st, 1802 — "Ordered that a jail, stocks and pillory be built at the point of the Kanawha on the ground laid off for that purpose, and that Joseph Cook, John Stephenson, and Thomas Lord, Esq.s., be appointed commissioners to superintend the
business and carry the same into effect, and that the same be finished by June court next. That the jail, not exceeding thirty feet in length and twenty feet in breadth, and not less than twenty feet in length and eighteen feet in breadth, and to be nine feet from the lower floor to the upper floor, with convenient doors and windows, with a partition through the same."

Hugh Phelps presented a commission from the governor appointing him sheriff of Wood county, and was qualified, and Thomas Tavenner was qualified as his deputy. June 9th, 1802 - Peter Anderson was granted a license to run a ferry from his plantation across the Ohio river.

August 2d, 1802 - Caleb Cartwright was granted a license to keep a ferry at his plantation to ferry persons and horses across the Kanawha and Hughes rivers.

December 7th, 1802 - A committee, appointed for the purpose, reported that the jail was not erected and the work finished according to the contract.

January 5th, 1803 - Leave was granted George D. Avery to construct a dam on Lee creek, near the falls, and erect a mill, and a writ was issued and steps taken to condemn an acre of ground for that purpose.

June 6th, 1803 - James G. Laidley was appointed to contract for and superintend the building of stocks, pillory and whipping post, on or near the east corner of the public ground, to be completed on or before August court. Changes were made in the 113th Virginia militia regiment in many of the company officers.

August 28th, 1803 - "The grand jury returned into court with the following presentments and indictments, to-wit: Samuel Pugh, jr., for swearing seven profane oaths within two months last past; Evan Pugh, for swearing nine profane oaths within two months last past."

VIENNA, THE RIVAL SEAT OF JUSTICE.

One of the most beautiful bottoms of Ohio river land extends from Parkersburg to the mouth of Briscoe Run, a distance of six miles up the river, containing 5,000 acres of land. In the central portion of this bottom Dr. Joseph Spencer settled in 1794 and laid out a town, which he had called Vienna. At the time Wood county was organized, in 1800, Vienna had become quite a village, and Dr. Spencer labored zealously to have the county-seat of justice established there. The result of the controversy relating to the organization of the county was the establishment, during the year 1799, of two county courts, each claiming jurisdiction - one at Neals Station, and the other at Vienna. By an act of the House of Burgesses, passed January 11, 1800, all the justices of both boards met together March 10, 1800, when the difficulties which grew out of conflicting interests were, for the time, settled. The county-seat was, however, finally established at Parkersburg (at "the point above the mouth of the Little Kanawha"), on February 7, 1801, where it has ever since continued. In 1800, Stephen R. Wilson, clerk of the court held at Vienna, applied to the district court held at Morgantown, Virginia, for a writ of mandamus against the justices of the county, to show cause why he should not be declared the clerk of the county court, but he failed in the accomplishment of his object. John Stokely held the office from the beginning until 1806, when he resigned, and James H. Neal was elected and filled the position for twenty-five years, until September, 1831.

A daughter of Dr. Spencer became united in marriage to General Lewis Cass, of Michigan; another to Stephen R. Wilson, above mentioned, and a third to the late General John E. Hunt, of Toledo, Ohio.

WILLIAM LOWTHER, THE FIRST WOOD COUNTY SHERIFF.

William Lowther, mentioned in the preceding records as the first sheriff of Wood county, was a son of Robert Lowther, and came with his father to the Hacker creek settlement in 1772. The population of this settlement increased so rapidly, and to such an extent, that the supply of provisions proved insufficient, and the year 1773 was called, in the early traditions of that section, "the starving year." Such were the exertions of William Lowther to mitigate the sufferings of the
people, and so great was his success, that his name is transmitted to their descendants hallowed by their blessings. He became one of the most distinguished men in that section of the country for his unselfish heroism, private virtues and public enterprise. During the war of 1774, and subsequently, he was the most active and efficient defender of the settlements in that vicinity against the savage foe, and many a successful expedition against them was commanded by him. He was the first justice of the peace in the district of West Augusta, the first sheriff of Harrison and Wood counties, and at one time a delegate to the general assembly of the States. He also attained all the subordinate ranks in military service until promoted to that of colonel, and by his unassuming generosity and courage endeared himself to all with whom he became associated.

ORIGINAL LAND TITLES.

The colony of Virginia, while under allegiance to the British government, granted large tracts of land to many of her nobility, for the purpose of colonizing her poorer classes, and furnishing them with homes in this new world, under the same policy which had obtained under her home regulations. Hence, the actual tillers of the soil were poor, and the policy pursued by the House of Burgesses was shaped by the English government, in the grants and surveys of her public lands. Owing to the danger of attacks from hostile Indians, and the limited resources of the territory, the same general policy was continued for some time after the close of the Revolutionary war.

The titles to lands in western and northwestern Virginia were uncertain and unsatisfactory. The litigations concerning them has been almost endless; courts of justice, within the territory, have had their dockets crowded with suits, and the doubts and insecurity of these titles have had a damaging influence upon the settlements as well as the business enterprise of the country. Many of these suits still continue, but are in a fair way of being permanently settled.

The first land surveys in the Ohio valley, of which we have record, were those made for Colonel George Washington, in the summer of 1771, for service rendered the colony of Virginia during the French and Indian war. They were made under his personal supervision, by Colonel William Crawford, who, in 1793, was captured by the Indians and burned at the stake. The first of these entries and surveys was in June, 1771, of a tract of 2,314 acres situated five miles below the mouth of the Little Kanawha, located in this county. At that time the locality was only known as the district of West Augusta. Several other surveys were made by him during that summer, on the Ohio and Big Kanawha rivers, and were claimed to be the first made in this valley, under the authority of the colony of Virginia. This tract of 2,314 acres, patented to him, has since that time been known as

WASHINGTON BOTTOM.

It is a fine body of land, situated in a bend of the river, immediately below Blennerhasset's island. It was settled in the fall of 1806, by emigrants from Loudoun county, Virginia. No part of Wood county was settled by a better class than these. They brought with them their old Virginia courtesy and hospitality, for which they became noted. During the dark days of the war of the Revolution, which soon followed the date at which these lands were located, when the cause of liberty and independence seemed well-nigh lost, General Washington's thoughts turned with a feeling of relief upon his land possessions in the district of Augusta, and he formed the plan that, in event of failure of the cause for which he was fighting, he would seek them as a place of retreat, and here maintain the struggle and continue the war for national independence. During the French war, he had become acquainted with the inhabitants of the district, and felt that he could rely upon them to aid in sustaining the cause against Great Britain at any sacrifice. General Washington, in early life, formed a very correct idea of the importance of the western country, and of the necessity of establishing inland communication with the eastern portion of the State. Other large
surveys and grants were made about the same time. One was made to Von Strobo and others, opposite Parkersburg, of 28,000 acres, for military service.

SETTLEMENT RIGHTS AND PRE-EMPTION CLAIMS.

For the purpose of increasing emigration, and to cause the colonization and settlement of her trans-Allegheny domain, the House of Burgesses, by colonial enactments and laws, presented to the actual settlers of these lands great inducements. Among the laws thus enacted, was that of a settlement right and pre-emption claim. This secured to the individuals who might occupy, clear and cultivate a few acres of land, and erect a cabin thereon, a patent for four hundred acres around and including the improvement, with the further right of pre-empting by entry or treasury warrant, one thousand acres adjoining the said settlement right of four hundred acres, within a specific time. There were many persons who made efforts to avail themselves of the liberal provisions of these laws, but owing to the trouble caused by predatory bands of Indians then infesting the country, many of these settlers abandoned their claims thus made. However, under the provisions of these laws, a few settlements were successfully made in western and northwestern Virginia, while it was embraced in the district of West Agusta, prior to 1776; also in 1776-84, when it was included in the counties of Monongalia and Ohio; and in 1784-99, when this valley was included in Harrison county; and when Wood county was formed, like settlements continued to be made.

TOMAHAWK TITLES.

Under the provisions of these laws arose what was once generally known in this country as the "Tomahawk" right or title. This right was generally established by selecting some eligible spot, deadening some of the growing timber, and marking the date and name of the claimant on prominent trees. By this mode he gave notice to all parties interested of his settlement right to 400 acres, and pre-emption claim to 1,000 acres of land surrounding the deadening thus made. The first settlers in this country recognized these tomahawk entries and the rights established by them, and they were frequently sold and transferred to persons who afterward settled upon them and perfected a title.

EARLY SPECULATION IN LAND WARRANTS, WHICH RESULTED IN RETARDING SETTLEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

From the year 1769, the date of the treaty of peace with the Indians by Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, until the final treaty of 1795, after the victory of General Anthony Wayne in the northwest territory, there were, in this vast district, but few white inhabitants, and those scattered in small settlements far apart from each other. Notwithstanding this fact, the rich resources of the country were well-known, and parties, largely from the Eastern and Northern States, were tempted into extensive speculations in lands. They procured land warrants from the land office of Virginia at a nominal price, and made their surveys and entries, while numerous bands of Indians, from various tribes, were carrying on a terrible warfare against the settlers along the Ohio river and its tributaries. The colony of Virginia has established no correct system of surveying and locating these unsettled lands, by which persons might locate and enter their land warrants, but the policy pursued was to allow the owners of such warrants to locate and make their own entries and surveys wherever they chose, leaving the rights to the lands thus acquired subject to any prior claim or patent. Only a few actual surveys were made, as few surveying parties would accept the risk of an attack from the Indians, who were liable to be lurking in ambush awaiting them at any time and place. The course most generally pursued by the surveyor, at this time, was to select some very prominent point, marking a beginning corner, run and mark the line for some little distance, and then, in his camp, protract a chain of surveys, many times having no idea where it might end, leaving it entirely dependent upon the first survey and corner of commencement. In after
years, therefore, when these protracted surveys were run out, the lines would, many of them, be found to cross the Ohio river, or intercept and cross the lines of other surveys, so that, in some cases, the land would be covered by two or three different patents, bearing different dates. This insecure and imbecile policy adopted by Virginia when she was a colony under British dominion, has caused immense trouble in adjusting the land titles of western and northwestern Virginia. This explains one of the reasons why, notwithstanding the richness of her soil, timber and mineral productions her mineral waters, pure mountain air and delightful climate, and other natural advantages, West Virginia has been so slowly settled and developed. The uncertainty of land titles has caused many to pass her by and locate further West, with regret. In addition to this, the legislature of Virginia was slow to award her any material aid in developing her rich resources. She was early made to feel her dependence upon the clemency of the eastern members composing that body. Since the time when she was enabled to have a legislature of her own, there has been a wonderful change in the growth and prosperity of this State. In the matter of establishing free schools, and what she has otherwise attained in material advancement from this time, she has been the acknowledged peer of any State in the Union, and there is none other whose prospects are more bright for the future, or offers a fairer field and better returns for the use of capital, intellect and labor. In speaking thus generally of the State, reference is particularly had to Wood county, the city of Parkersburg, and the country tributary to the Little Kanawha river, as illustrating this statement of facts.

EARLY HISTORICAL INCIDENTS AND INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

THE NATIVE INDIAN.

"The untutored savage" — untutored in all that elevates and renders man the "noblest work of God" — has left no written history behind him. Not one among the thousands who occupied this beautiful country when it was first visited by European discoverers, and who claimed possession of the hills, dales and forests for thousands of years before, has been found far enough advanced in civilization and education to leave behind him a written record of their ancient or modern history. It has, therefore, been left to the white man, his natural enemy from the first moment he put his foot upon the soil of America, to record what little can be said of him and do him justice. The Indian could not confide his cause to safer hands, for no one has a keener sense of justice, or is more ready and willing to champion the right, than the American citizen.

It is a well-established fact that when this country was first discovered, the Indians were lords of the soil, and their claim to it could not be successfully contradicted. It was only by their free will or by force of arms, that it could be obtained from them. When they were first discovered by the whites, they were disposed to be friendly, and not until it began to dawn upon their minds that they were eventually to be driven from their possessions, did they show any organized hostility to the whites. Uneducated as they were in the "civilized" modes of warfare, they continued to adopt the best and most effective style known to them, until furnished the rifle by their enemies, and taught its use, when the encroachment of the whites was more effectually resisted. The facts will bear out the statement that their compacts were no oftener broken than those of their enemies. Instances are numerous where men of bad faith were found among them, but they could safely claim that they were educated to this by the example of many of the whites. Men of noble natures were common among them, as among many of the early pioneers, and the most touching and interesting portion of the early history of this country is found in those chapters illustrating the height to which the nobility of man may reach, in the pure devotion and self-sacrificing friendship between some noble-hearted pioneer and his compeer, the dusky son of the forest.

This may appear fanciful, when one reads of the terrible cruelty and treachery of the savage in the early history of this country, but at this late day when the effect of these tragical
events is neutralized by the lapse of time, we can more calmly reflect upon the fact that the Indian was unlearned in all save the art of warfare, and that the white man was his natural enemy; and we can also inquire as to how far he was justified in many of his acts. All that was noble in him was the outgrowth of his nature; there was little instilled into him from any foreign influences.

Injustice is done many of the tribes by speaking of the Indians as a whole, in recounting their atrocities in the early pioneer days. A history of them will exhibit the fact that, although some of the tribes might be considered almost totally depraved, many had qualities that, under less adverse circumstances, would have rendered them honored and respected. It would be a matter of interest to give details on this subject, but space demanded for other matters cannot be trespassed upon.

The simple fact remains that a little over two hundred years ago, these tribes held undisputed possession of this beautiful country. They are now driven to the far west, the few that are left are located in less attractive sections, and they have received no just recompense. Many of the largest and best tribes have become extinct, the remaining few are rapidly diminishing, and the time is evidently not far distant when all of them will have passed away, and they will exist only in the pages of history. Perhaps it is better so, as they never would become civilized, as a class, and live in peace with the educated white people. It may be that Providence, in His inscrutable justice, has thus decreed it, in retaliation for an offense committed thousands of years ago, in driving the people known as the "Mound-Builders" — peaceful and pastoral tribes, unskilled in the arts of war, who occupied this country thousands of years before the advent of the Indian, who drove them from their homes with great slaughter, the remnant of them returning to Mexico and Central America, from whence they came. As one item of evidence that these ancient people originally came to Central America and Mexico from oriental Asia, it is stated that "Montezuma," the title of the emperors of Mexico, is of Japanese extraction, and it is also the old appellation of the Japanese monarch. As relates to what probably occurred many hundreds of years after these people were driven from this section of the country by their savage foe, there is an old tradition among the Indians of the North which is thus translated and published in "Indian Traditions," by Cusick:

"Two thousand two hundred years before Columbus discovered America, the Northern nations appointed a prince, and immediately afterward repaired to the South and visited the Golden City, the capital of a vast empire. After a time, the emperor of the South built many forts throughout his dominions, and extending them northwardly, almost penetrated Lake Erie. This produced much excitement. The people of the North, afraid that they would be deprived of the country on the south side of the Great Lakes, determined to defend it against the infringement of any foreign people. Long and bloody wars ensued, which lasted about one hundred years. The people of the North, being more skillful in the use of bows and arrows, and capable of enduring hardships which proved fatal to those of the South, gained the conquest, and all the towns and forts which had been erected by their enemy were totally destroyed and left a heap of ruins."
THE FIRST ENGLISH TRADERS PRIOR TO 1765.

As early as the year 1740, traders from the colonies of Pennsylvania and eastern Virginia went among the Indians on the Ohio and its tributary streams to deal for skins and pelts. In the second volume of Spark's Writings of Washington is recorded the first attempt toward a permanent settlement on the Ohio river. "In the year 1748, Thomas Lee, one of his majesty's council in Virginia, formed a design of effecting a settlement on the wild lands west of the Allegheny mountains through the associating of a number of gentlemen. Before this date there were no English residents in those regions. A few traders wandered from tribe to tribe and dwelt among the Indians, but they neither cultivated or occupied the land. Mr. Lee associated with himself Mr. Hanbury, a merchant from London, and twelve persons in Virginia and Maryland, composing the Ohio Land Company. A half million of acres of land was granted them, to be taken principally on the south side of the Ohio river, between the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers."

Following the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1749, the French began to take formal possession of their discoveries on the Ohio river and its tributaries. February 10, 1763, peace was established between Great Britain, France and Spain, at which time France surrendered to the English the Canadas and all her possessions east of the Mississippi river, as far south as the thirty-first degree of latitude; while Spain gave up Florida. In 1764, France ceded Louisiana to Spain, thus abandoning the last of her territory in North America. The Indians being now deserted by their old allies, the French, who, for a long series of years, had been their friends, supplying them with clothing and implements of war, it was thought that they would remain at peace with the English settlements. Having faith in their fair promises to this effect, traders, provided with valuable assortments of merchandise to be exchanged for their peltries, circulated with more freedom among them along the rivers. But in the summer of 1763, a formidable alliance was formed, composed of all the western tribes from the Muskingum to the Michillimackinac, for the purpose of exterminating the whites. They were doubtless partly instigated to this by their old allies, the French, who, smarting under their late defeat, looked with a jealous eye upon the advance of the English settlers. Preceding their attacks on the forts, they commenced murdering and plundering the English traders. It is estimated, by early writers, that two hundred of these traders, and their servants, lost their lives. A simultaneous attack was made upon all the western forts, and the terrible events which followed, from this time until the spring of 1765, form one of the most thrilling chapters in our country's history.

GENERAL SITUATION — 1765 TO 1795.

After the treaty of peace with the Indians, by Colonel Boquet, in 1765, this part of the district of West Augusta began to be settled by people from east of the mountains. Between the years 1769-74, the settlements made extended in a circular belt, around a large wilderness of forest; commencing at Wheeling and Grave creek on the Ohio river, passing over the dividing mountains to the Monongahela river, thence to Clarksburg, on the West Fork river, thence over to Tygart valley and Buckhannon rivers in the east, thence southward to Greenbrier and New rivers, thence westward, down New and Big Kanawha rivers, to the Ohio river, at Point Pleasant. This semi-circle embraces about 170 miles on the Ohio river, extending back southward from 50 to 125 miles. The vast territory of forest lands, in the central part of this tract was left unsettled, owing to the fear of attack from passing bands of Indians, and from this time until the beginning of the present century, when Wood county was formed, this tract was slow to receive emigrants.

Owing to these causes, it was not until 1785 that any permanent settlements were made within the territory embraced in the original boundaries of Wood county. In 1783, however, and prior thereto, pre-emption rights (or tomahawk
claims), were made by Samuel and Joseph Tomlinson, the three Briscoe brothers, Robert Thornton and others, in the rich bottom lands of the Ohio river.

From 1785 to 1795, all the tribes of the northwestern territory, excepting the Moravian Indians, were engaged in a united warfare upon the white settlements along this extensive valley. Early in the fall of 1791 General Harmar started with an army made up of militia and 300 regulars, from Fort Washington (now Cincinnati), for the Indian towns in the Miami and Scioto valleys, and was badly defeated in two engagements. In November following, General Arthur St. Clair started with an equal number of troops from the same fort to the same locality, upon a similar errand, and suffered an overwhelming defeat. In December following, General Scott raised a volunteer company at Louisville, Kentucky, proceeded to the Miami valley, and defeated the Indians. Thus the war was continued, the white settlers in every part of the territory suffering terribly at the hands of the Indians, until the signal victory over them by General Anthony Wayne, upon the Maumee rapids, in 1795, and the peace which followed with all the Indian tribes. We record the following incidents which related particularly to the history of the section of West Virginia afterward known as Wood county and its vicinity, and which occurred during these years of bloody Indian warfare.

THE MASSACRE OF INDIANS AT BULLTOWN.

The treaty of peace with the Indians in 1765 was occasionally broken by irresponsible parties upon both sides. Among many of the white settlers existed a rather inhuman thirst for Indian blood, which was, perhaps, the result of individual experiences with the revengeful savages; thus the murder of unoffending and friendly Indians was of frequent occurrence, and acts of retaliation followed.

From Chronicles of Border Warfare, published in 1831, by Alexander S. Withers, we learn that in 1772, there was an Indian town on the Little Kanawha called Bulltown, inhabited by five families, who were in habits of friendly and social intercourse with the whites on Buckhannon, and on Hackers creek, frequently visiting and hunting with them. There was likewise residing on Gauley river the family of a German named Stroud. In the summer of that year, Mr. Stroud being from home, his family were all murdered, his house plundered and his cattle driven off. The trail made by the marauders leading in the direction of Bulltown, induced the supposition that the Indians of the village had been the authors of the outrage, and caused several to resolve to revenge it upon them.

A party of five men, two of whom were William White and William Hacker, who had been concerned in previous murders, expressed a determination to proceed immediately to Bulltown. The remonstrance of the settlement generally could not operate to effect a change in their purpose. They went, and on their return, circumstances justified the belief that the pre-apprehension of those who knew the temper and feelings of White and Hacker, had been well founded, and that there had been some fighting between them and the Indians. And notwithstanding they denied having seen an Indian in their absence, yet it was the prevailing opinion that they had destroyed all the men, women and children and Bulltown, and thrown their bodies into the river. Indeed, one of the party is said to have, inadvertently, used expressions confirmatory of this opinion, and to have then justified the deed by saying that the clothes and other things known to have belonged to Stroud’s family were found in the possession of the Indians. The village was soon after visited, and found to be entirely desolated, and nothing being ever after heard of its former inhabitants, there can remain no doubt that the murder of Stroud’s family was requited on them.

Here, then, was a fit time for the Indians to commence a system of retaliation and war, if they were disposed to engage in hostilities for offenses of this kind alone. Yet no such event was the consequence of the killing of the Bulltown Indians, or of
the other murders which preceded that outrage. When the family of the Indian chief, Logan, was killed opposite Yellow creek, he said: "The Indians are not angry on account of those murders, but only myself." The renewal of hostilities by the Indians in 1774 was caused by the emissaries of Great Britain, whose allies they became, and who urged and instigated an assault upon the colonists, in order to detract their attention from the outrages being perpetrated upon them by England, and also to cropple them and prevent an armed resistance to their authority, which was then threatened. The Indian battle at Point Pleasant, which occurred at this time, an account of which is given in the history of the State, has, therefore, been justly termed the first battle of the Revolutionary war.

CAPTURE OF LEONARD PETRO AND WILLIAM WHITE.

Previous to 1777, the inhabitants of Tygart's valley had escaped the ill-effects of the enmity of the savages, they having made no incursions into that county since its permanent settlement had been effected, previous to the war of 1774. Notwithstanding this, the settlers exercised the utmost vigilance, not knowing at what time they might be called upon to protect themselves. Spies (or rangers) were continually employed to watch the Indian paths beyond the settlements for evidence of their approach, and if found to notify the inhabitants.

In September, 1777, Leonard Petro and William White, being engaged in watching the path leading up the Little Kanawha, killed a deer late in the evening, and taking a part of it with them, withdrew a short distance for the purpose of eating their suppers and spending the night. Awakening about midnight, White discovered, by the light of the moon, that they were surrounded by Indians. Seeing the impossibility of escape, and preferring captivity to death, he whispered to Petro to lie still. The Indians sprang upon them, and White, raising himself as one lay hold of him, aimed a blow with his tomahawk, suddenly concluding that he could escape if he succeeded in disabling his assailant. Missing his aim, he affected to have been ignorant of the fact that he was encountered by Indians, professed great joy at meeting with them, and declared that he was on his way to their towns. They were not deceived by the artifice, for, although he assumed an air of carelessness and gaiety that was calculated to win their confidence, yet the rueful countenance of poor Petro convinced them that White's conduct was feigned. They were therefore 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, they found that every preparation was made for their running the gauntlet, in going through which ceremony both were much bruised. White, however, did not remain long in captivity. ELuding their vigilance, he took one of their guns and began his flight homeward. Before traveling far, he met an Indian on horseback, whom he shot, and mounting the horse from which he fell, he succeeded in returning to the valley without further adventure. Petro was never afterward heard from. In painting his body black, they had indicated their intention of killing him, and such, undoubtedly, was his fate.

The settlements generally enjoyed perfect quiet from the first appearance of winter until the return of spring. In this interval of time, the Indians were generally deterred from continuing their marauding expeditions, not only because of the increased danger of discovery, caused by the absence of foliage on the trees and shrubbery, and the ease with which they could be tracked in the snow, but on account of the suffering produced by their lying in wait and traveling in their partially unclothed condition, during this season of frequent intense cold. In consequence of this fact, the inhabitants greatly relaxed their vigilance at this season, and when, as upon rare occasions, the Indians did make inroads upon them, they would be taken by surprise.
SETTLEMENT AT
NEALS STATION.

The first settler, probably, in Wood county was Captain James Neal, who had been a citizen of Greene county, in that portion of Pennsylvania which had been supposed to have belonged to the colony of Virginia. He had served in the Continental army as captain in the Revolutionary war, and, upon receiving his discharge, had been paid for his services in Continental currency. In the spring of 1783, he came to this county as deputy surveyor for Samuel Hanway, surveyor of the county of Monongalia, which at that time included all the territory of Wood. He surveyed, for Alexander Parker, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, the tomahawk entry and pre-emption right made by Robert Thornton, which Mr. Parker had purchased, of the lands on which the city of Parkersburg now stands. Captain Neal was of Irish descent; his original name was O'Neal, and for some reason, at the commencement of his service in the Continental army, he changed it to that of Neal.

In the fall of 1785, before any permanent settlements were made in the county, Captain James Neal, with a party of men, descended the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, with the intention of proceeding to Kentucky. Arriving at the mouth of the Little Kanawha river, they ascended it for a short distance, and liking the location, encamped on the south side, about a mile from its mouth, where they remained. During the following winter they erected a block-house there, which was afterward known in history as Neals Station. Between that date and 1796, several block-houses were erected in this county, and in Washington county, on the opposite side of the Ohio. These houses became the rendezvous of the few inhabitants who had settled here, while the war with the Indians was in progress. The lands around Neals Station were afterward named "Monroe," in honor to James Monroe, then governor of Virginia, by Hugh Phelps, son-in-law of Captain James Neal.

Early in the winter of 1784-5 had occurred the death of Mr. Neal's first wife, who was a daughter of Colonel John Harden, of Kentucky. By this marriage he was the father of three sons—Henry, John and James Harden—and three daughters—Hannah (who married Colonel Hugh Phelps), Nancy (who married Dr. Rowell), and Catherine (who married Joseph McCoy). After clearing some land, and making other improvements, in the spring of 1786 he returned to Greene county, and in the summer of that year, married his second wife, Mary Phelps, a sister of his son-in-law, Colonel Hugh Phelps. Early in the spring of 1787, with his family and all his children (both single and married), he moved to the station, and they became permanent settlers of the county. He afterward held the office of justice of the peace, was commissioned captain of the Frontier Rangers, and appointed to many positions of honor and trust. He died at his residence at Neals Station, in February, 1822, in his 85th year, and his remains were buried in what is now known as Tavenners grave yard.

January 16, 1791, his daughter Mary was born, who was among the first white children born between Grave creek and Point Pleasant, in this State. March 25, 1811, she married Scarlet G. Foley, and became the mother of a large family of children. She died at her home on the place which her father had given her, two and one-half miles south of Parkersburg, September 1, 1870, in the eightieth year of her age.

FATAL ATTACK ON
CAPTAIN NICHOLAS
CARPENTER AND PARTY.

It was during the year 1791, that the first Indian raids were made upon the settlers of this section. In September of that year, a party of Indians crossed the Ohio, and captured a bright mulatto boy named Frank Wycoff, belonging to Captain Neal, of Neals Station. Proceeding on their way towards West Fork river, they came across the trail made by Captain Nicholas Carpenter, of Harrison county, in driving cattle to Marietta. Supposing it to be the trail of emigrants, they followed it. Captain Carpenter and his son, with five persons accompanying them, had crossed Bull creek and encamped on a
run located half a mile from the Ohio river, six miles above Marietta, which has since been called "Carpenters Run." Being unsuspicious of the vicinity of the enemy, they lay down with their feet to the fire, not deeming it necessary to have one of their number as guard. At day-dawn Mr. Carpenter called up the men and was about commencing the usual morning devotions, when the Indians made the attack, and, taking them wholly by surprise, without having their fire-arms at hand, they were enabled to make little successful resistance. After firing a volley the Indians rushed upon them with the tomahawk. One of the party was killed at the first fire (Ellis, from Greenbrier county), and one (John Paul) was wounded through the hand. One of the party, named Hughes, a skilled hunter and experienced with former encounters with the savages, seized Carpenter's rifle and his own, and sprang through the woods, followed by the Indians. He fired one of the guns at his pursuers and threw it away. He was but partly dressed; his long leggins, fastened only by the belt at the top and loose below, greatly impeded his flight, and he found it necessary to stop for a moment and tear them off. This delay nearly cost him his life, as his pursuer, approaching within a few feet of him, threw his tomahawk with such accuracy as to graze his head. Freed from the incumbrance of his leggins, he soon left the foe far in the rear. John Paul also escaped by running. Burns, being slow of foot, after a brave resistance, with only his jack-knife for a weapon, was killed and scalped. George Legit was pursued for over two miles, when he was overtaken and killed. Mr. Carpenter was a brave man, but being without means of defense, and unable to run, owing to lameness, he concealed himself among the willows in the bed of the run with his little son. They were both soon found and killed. Previous to commencing the attack, the Indians had secured their captive, Frank, by leathern thongs to a stout sapling on an adjacent ridge. By great effort he released himself and hid. From his place of concealment he witnessed the escape of Hughes, and finally stealing away, returned to his master. After the affray was ended, the Indians (who were in command of the celebrated chief, Tecumseh, then a young man), collected the plunder of the camp, and retreated in such haste that they left all the horses, which had probably dispersed into the woods at the first sound of attack. Isaac Williams headed a party and made pursuit after them, but failing to overtake them, the party returned and buried the remains of Captain Carpenter, his son, and the other victims. After this affair the settlers became more cautious while on their expeditions, and made their defense against the Indians more secure.

MR. WOODS' TWO BOYS KILLED.

In August, 1790, a party of Indians crossed the Ohio river a short distance below Parkersburg for the purpose of destroying Neals Station, and capturing its inmates. While they were secreted in ambush a short distance up the run from the station, in the evening, two of Mr. Woods' boys, who lived in a small cabin about forty rods above the block-house, (aged twelve and fifteen years), were returning home from a Saturday afternoon visit to the station. They went into the edge of the woods, on the outside of a cornfield to look for the cows, and coming upon the Indians in their hiding-place, about dusk, they were seized and killed with the use of the tomahawk. The Indians were fearful that the screams the boys uttered before they were dispatched, would lead to their discovery, and they therefore gave up the main object of the expedition. They waited, however, until midnight, and attempted to set fire to the blockhouse by inclosing a brand of fire in dry poplar bark and pushing it through a port-hole. It was discovered, however, and extinguished by Mrs. Neal, who gave the alarm, and pursuit was made as quickly as possible, without avail. The distracted parents of the children, as their boys did not make their appearance, dreaded the revelations which the appearance of daylight would disclose. Their worst apprehensions were realized by the discovery of the two scalped bodies in the morning.

MR. HEWETT TAKEN PRISONER.

In May, 1792, while living at Neals Station, Mr. Hewett rose early in the
morning, and left the garrison, in search of a stray horse, little expecting any Indians to be near, as none had been seen in the vicinity for some time. While traversing an obscure cattle-path, about a mile from the station, three Indians suddenly sprang upon him from behind trees, and being taken unawares, he was obliged to surrender. They crossed the Ohio river below Belleville, and after reaching a locality comparatively safe from pursuit, they halted to hunt and left their prisoner in camp. They had placed him upon his back, confined his wrists with stout thongs of raw-hide, to a sapling, and his legs, raised at a considerable elevation, to another small tree. Using his great strength, he released himself soon after they were gone, and, taking two small pieces of venison, without arms, started for the Big Muskingum settlement. Although pursued by the Indians, he evaded their search, and, after nine days' wandering, came to the garrison at Wolf Creek Mills, on the Big Muskingum, nearly naked and famished. He soon recovered and returned to his family. About the year 1797, he removed, with his family, and settled in the Big Hocking valley, near Athens, Ohio. He was afterwards elected a trustee of Athens College.

KILLING OF HENRY NEAL AND MR. TRIPLETT.

In the fall of 1792, Daniel Rowell, a son-in-law of Captain James Neal, and Mr. Neal's son Henry, accompanied by Mr. Triplett, left Neals Station and ascended the Little Kanawha forty miles in a canoe, to the mouth of Burning Springs Run, now in Wirt county, on a hunting expedition. The evening on which they landed they prepared a camp, and Mr. Rowell took off the lock of his gun to examine the spring, when they heard what they supposed to be the sound of turkeys on the south side of the stream. Springing into their canoe, and thinking to secure some of them for supper, Mr. Neal and Mr. Triplett stood, while Mr. Rowell sat in the stern and paddled them quickly across. As the canoe struck the shore a fire from Indians in ambush (from whom had emanated the cry of the turkeys) instantly killed Neal and Triplett, whose bodies fell into the river. Mr. Rowell sprang over the stern of the canoe with his gun, and swam to the northern shore amidst a storm of bullets, the Indians pursuing him in the canoe. Upon reaching the shore, to facilitate his escape, he hid his gun (as he afterward said) under a white oak log in the Burning Spring Run. From thence he went through a gap for a short distance from the river to elude his pursuers, and, changing his course, recrossed the river by swimming a few miles below where they had been surprised, and found his way to the station. Immediately raising a party, he went in pursuit of the Indians, but without avail, as too long a time had intervened, and they made good their escape. The bodies of Neal and Triplett, which were found in the river unscaled, and probably undiscovered by the Indians, were buried. It is supposed that this was the same party of Indians that was killed at Wheeling, a short time after, as they went in that direction. Daniel Rowell and his family, went from here many years since, and settled in the far West. He died at the residence of his son, Dr. Neal Rowell, in Florence, Alabama, in 1851, aged 93 years. The gun hidden by Mr. Rowell was found, in a state of preservation sufficient for recognition, in 1858 — sixty-seven years afterwards — and the remains of the white oak tree were then to be seen. The muzzle of the gun had become fast in a young dogwood, about six inches above the ground. The stock had decayed, but the barrel, trigger, guard, thimble and brass cover, on which the words “Liberty or Death” were engraved, were forwarded to Dr. Neal Rowell, at Florence, Alabama, in 1859.

THE SETTLEMENT OF BELLEVILLE.

There are few if any bottom lands in the Ohio valley that excel in richness those known as Belleville. They are located in the south part of this county, extending about five miles along the river, commencing about sixteen miles below Parkersburg, opposite the mouth of the Big Hocking river. Lee, the largest creek in the county, and draining its southern portion, divides these lands into nearly equal parts, emptying into the Ohio.
When George Washington located his lands, in 1771, he had patented to him a part of this rich bottom.

When his survey was made in after years, the back lines, as called for in the patent, passed through the central part, below Lee creek. When the firm of William Tilton & Co., of Philadelphia, in 1782, located and made the entries of their large tracts of land in this county, then Monongalia, amounting to over 90,000 acres, this bottom was included in their survey by a prior patent to that of Washington's.

On a survey of James Craick, these lands were patented by George III., signed by Lord Dunmore, governor of the Colony of Virginia, December 15, 1772, "and for the consideration mentioned in a proclamation of Robert Dinwiddie, late lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief of our colony and dominion of Virginia; said proclamation bearing date February 19, 1754, for encouraging men to enlist in the service of our late royal grandfather, for the defense and security of the said colony. The original parchment patent is now in the possession of D. R. Neal, Esq. of Parkersburg, who owns a part of the land. The tract extends from opposite Hockingport to below Belleville. In the summer of 1785, Joseph Wood, of New Jersey, afterward known as Judge Wood, of Marietta, became the agent, surveyor, etc., for the colonization and sale of the lands of Tilton, Gibbs & Co., and the large tract at Belleville was selected as the place to commence their settlement. During the fall of that year a suitable boat was built, and under the direction of Mr. Wood, freighted with cattle, farming utensils, etc., Mr. Tilton and Mr. Wood, with four Scotch families as emigrants, and several men hired by the year, left Pittsburg on this boat, November 28, 1785, and stopping at Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Big Muskingum, on the way, landed at Belleville, December 16.

Captain Tilton and party having landed and secured their boat against dangers from ice and floods, selected a hard, dry bottom, on the bank of the river, for making a permanent settlement. Clearing was immediately commenced, and from the timber thus obtained a block-house was erected, twenty by forty feet, convenient to the river. It was built in the usual style of block-houses, with loop-holes for muskets. Early in January, 1786, the building was completed, and the entire company moved from the boat and took possession of their future home. A town was then laid out by Mr. Wood, and given the name of Belleville, and its lots were donated to actual settlers. Captain Tilton returned to Philadelphia, in the spring of 1786, leaving the settlement in charge of Mr. Wood, as sole manager and agent. During the first year about 100 acres were cleared, ready for cultivation. Log houses for family residences, and out-houses for stock were erected near the block-house, the whole being enclosed by pickets about ten feet high, securely planted in the earth, forming a regular stockade, sufficient to accommodate about 200 persons. It was in the shape of an oblong square, with a river frontage of 300 feet, and running back 100 feet. A wicket gate in front, for access to the river, and a large one at either end for the admission of teams, etc., were built, with secure fastenings.

The following are among the names of the Scotch families who first came with Mr. Wood, and those who came the following spring and settled at Belleville: McDonal, Greathouse, Tabor, James Penthewer, William Ingalls, Jemerson, Andrew McCash, and two single men, F. Andrews and Thomas Gilruth. In 1787 they were joined by the following persons: Joel and Joseph Dewey, from Wyoming, Pennsylvania; Stephen Sherrod and family, from the same place; Malcomb Coleman and family, from Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Peter and Andrew Anderson, from above Wheeling, Virginia. Descendants from these last named families are still living in the south part of this county and in Jackson.

In the spring of 1785, a company of trappers and hunters from the vicinity of Wheeling, took possession of an abandoned Indian improvement of twenty acres above the mouth of Lee creek, erected a station house, and cultivated a tract in corn. It was then known as Flinns Station. The company consisted of old Mr. Flinn, a widower, his two sons, Thomas and James, with their families; Mr. Parchment, with wife and two sons, Jacob and John;
John McCessack, and John Barnett, who married a daughter of Mr. Flinn. These people, in 1787, moved down to Belleville Station, thus adding strength to the protection against the Indians, who had commenced being troublesome, stealing stock and committing other depredations.

Peter Anderson became justice of the peace May 4, 1801, and held that position until old age caused him to resign, when Rev. Benjamin Mitchell, an able local preacher of Belleville, was commissioned, and filled the office until his death, in 1834. John Kincheloe, of Belleville, was his successor, who filled the office in that community until the adoption of the constitution of 1851.

Joseph Wood, the agent of the Tilton lands, married Miss Margaret, a daughter of James Pewthewer, one of the first Belleville emigrants, in 1790. There was no one in the settlement authorized to solemnize the rites of matrimony at that time, and they proceeded to "Farmer's Castle," in Belpre, Ohio, where the ceremony was performed by General Benjamin Tupper, a magistrate of that State. Mr. Wood resided in Marietta and vicinity, holding many positions of honor and trust until 1851, when he died, in the ninety-third year of his age.

David Lee, a hunter and trapper, some years prior to 1785, encamped upon the creek which afterward took his name, for the purpose of pursuing his calling. He continued to reside in that vicinity, and married a sister of Peter Anderson; afterward purchased and settled upon a piece of land on Tyrgart creek, in this county, and raised a family of five sons and three daughters. Mr. Lee was a native of Pennsylvania, and during his life here gained a wide reputation as a hunter and trapper. Many of his descendants are now residents of the county.

About the year 1796 or 1797, the settlement at Belleville received an important addition by emigration from the State of Connecticut. The leading man in this enterprise was George D. Avery. For several years he carried on the business of merchandizing and ship building at this place. He was a professional surveyor and civil engineer, and a man of fine education. Upon the formation of Wood county, he was commissioned justice of the peace, and took a prominent part in viewing and establishing county roads.

December 7, 1810, he completed the survey of the town of Parkersburg, under the direction of William Robinson, junior, and Dr. Joseph Spencer, who were litigating their title to the tract on which the city is located. The fifth street from the Ohio river was named Avery street in honor of him.

Mr. Prentiss, who married a sister of Mr. Avery, was among the number who first came with him to Belleville. He purchased and settled on a farm on the Ohio river immediately above and joining on Lee creek. Among other early settlers, we have the names of John and Michael Simms, who came in 1797, and settled on the South Fork of Lee creek, about one and one-half miles back from Belleville. Peter Derenberger, a German, came from Pennsylvania in 1797 and settled on Lee creek. The same spring came John Boso, with his family, and settled on the South Fork of this creek. Also Jacob Kiems, who married a sister of Joseph Dewey. Phillip Wigal and family came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and settled near the mouth of Lee creek, about three miles from the Ohio river. The names of many of the families who settled in Belleville and vicinity are omitted for want of information. The descendants of those that have been mentioned, as well as those of many others who settled here before Wood county was formed, are living within her boundaries, honored and respected citizens.

JACOB PARCHMENT KILLED BY INDIANS.

In the fall of 1790, Jacob Parchment, a young man, left the garrison at Belleville, to hunt deer on the South branch of Lee creek. He had not proceeded more than a mile from the station before he was shot and scalped by a party of nine Indians. John Coleman was within a short distance of him when it occurred, but owing to the strength of the party he was unable to render any assistance to his comrade. This was the first death caused by the Indians in the settlement, and it cast a gloom over them and rendered them more cautious.
JAMES KELLEY KILLED AND SON CAPTURED.

During the fall of 1791, James Kelley, who, with his family resided at Belleville, while at work in his fields, was shot and scalped by a party of Indians. His oldest son, Joseph, who was with him, was captured and taken off by them to a Shawnee village in Ohio, where he remained until after the treaty of peace in 1795, when he was surrendered to Commander Return J. Meigs, and returned to his widowed mother, then residing at Marietta. He had been adopted by an aged Indian warrior, named Merhalenae (who had lost five sons in battle), and received great kindness at his hands; he had, in fact, become so attached to his foster-father that he parted from him with sorrow. He finally settled in Marietta, raised a large family, and became respected and beloved.

STEPHEN SHERROD TAKEN PRISONER.

Late in the spring of 1792, Stephen Sherrod left the garrison at Belleville, and after feeding his hogs, went into the woods to cut an ox-gad. While thus engaged, he was surprised and captured by a party of ten Indians and taken away a prisoner. His wife, who was a bold and courageous woman, left the garrison a short time after, to proceed a short distance for the purpose of milking the cow, and was seized by two of the Indians who intended to make her a prisoner also. She resisted, however, with so much force, and screamed so loudly, that they struck her senseless with a blow from the tomahawk, and were about to proceed to scalp her, when a shot from the rifle of Peter Anderson, who had been attracted from the garrison by her cries, wounded the Indian in the arm, causing him to hastily retreat. Joshua Dewey immediately proceeded in a light canoe to Marietta, thirty miles away, returning in forty hours with Dr. Jabez True. Mrs. Sherrod, who was gashed in the head in a shocking manner by the blow from the tomahawk, soon recovered under his treatment. The garrison at this time contained but five men, and it was therefore considered unsafe to pursue this party of Indians. Mr. Sherrod's captors crossed the Ohio on a raft, at the narrows above Belleville Bottom, and proceeded up the valley of the Big Hocking. Five Indians marched before the prisoner and five behind, his hands being tied with thongs of bear-skin, and in this manner he was hurried along until night, when they informed him that they had killed a woman at the garrison. With his hands still tied, they required him to lie down at night upon his back, while they laid slender saplings across him, from head to foot, upon the ends of which they laid down to sleep. As soon as their heavy breathing indicated that they were sleeping soundly, he quietly released his hands, worked himself from under the saplings, and hastened down the valley, wading the river for some distance, and finally crossing it by swimming. Arriving at the Ohio river early the next morning, he hailed the garrison who at once went to his rescue in a boat.

MILL CREEK TRAGEDY.

In the month of February, 1793, a party composed of Malcomb Coleman and his son John, Elijah Pixley and James Ryan, left the garrison at Belleville, on a hunting expedition for the purpose of procuring meat. Descending the Ohio in a pirogue, to the mouth of Mill Creek (now in Jackson county), they established a camp upon that stream, about four miles up, where they retreated at night, after spending the day in hunting. Several days were thus passed very pleasantly, and, having good success, the pirogue was soon nearly filled with venison and bear meat. In the meantime, the water in the creek had fallen so low as to prevent them from getting the boat over the falls, above which they were laying, and the weather, which had been fine, suddenly set in cold, with a light fall of snow. John Coleman and Elijah Pixley returned to the garrison for a supply of flour and salt, and upon the third morning after their departure, Malcomb Coleman arose very early and prepared breakfast, anxiously awaiting their return. While invoking a blessing on their meal, the sharp crack of a rifle was heard, and a shot passed through
his shoulder. Before his thoughts could be collected, the shot was quickly followed by another, which passed through his head, and he fell dead by the side of his companion, James Ryan, who made his escape from the Indians and returned to the garrison. On that day, Joshua Dewey made a journey to the camp, and upon his arrival at the spot, to his horror, found his old friend murdered, scalped and stripped of his clothing, and the camp plundered. Hastening back, he was the first to carry the painful intelligence to the garrison. A party of seven men at once proceeded to the camp in a canoe, but the Indians had taken the pirogue, loaded with the camp equipage, and effected a safe retreat, and after interring the remains of Mr. Coleman on the spot where he fell, they returned. The loss of this active and earnest Christian man was for a long time deeply mourned in the community.

In the summer of 1791, a small garrison of Virginia troops was stationed at Belleville and one at Parkersburg, under the direction of Colonel Clendenin, to aid in the protection of the settlers from Indian depredations.

MURDER OF THE FAMILY OF JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Armstrong was a native of Pennsylvania, and moved with his family to Ohio in the autumn of 1793, residing in the block-house of Isaac Barker, a little above the head of Blennerhassett Island. He soon became interested, with Peter Mixner, in the small floating mill which was anchored in the current at the head of the island, near the Virginia shore. For convenience, they concluded to build for each of them a cabin on the Virginia side, a short distance above the mill, and move their families over. This was done, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrance of Mrs. Armstrong, who greatly feared the Indians. The close proximity of the garrison, on the opposite side of the river, and the block-house on the island, a short distance below, was deemed by the men to be a sufficient safeguard. After a time, for some reason, Mixner abandoned his first cabin, leaving it standing, and built another, about one hundred yards above, in the midst of the trees, where he removed his family. There was very little ground yet cleared, but Mr. Armstrong fenced a portion of this, in which he placed a sow and pigs, generally keeping them confined in a pen near the house.

On the night of the 24th of April, 1794, he was awakened by the barking of his faithful watch-dog, and from the fact that a bear had, a few nights before, attempted to carry off a pig, he supposed that the old marauder had returned. Without stopping to clothe himself, he seized his rifle, unbarred the door and rushed to the aid of his dog, which was barking at some object which, owing to the darkness, he failed to recognize. Approaching nearer, he was able to discover three or four Indians, upon whom he instantly fired, rushed back to the house (giving the alarm as he ran), and barred the door. He hastened to the loft where three of the larger children slept (the two smaller ones, with the infant, lodging with himself and wife in the room below). The Indians, with a heavy rail, soon burst open the door and took possession of the house, and Mr. Armstrong, finding that it was impossible to make any successful resistance to protect his family, forced his way through the loose shingles of the roof, and jumping to the ground, unseen by the Indians, hastened to the mill, where his two eldest boys, who aided in tending it, were sleeping. While the savages were breaking open the door, Mrs. Armstrong, with her infant in her arms, attempted to escape by climbing out through the low, unfinished chimney, which was made of logs, but, missing her footing, she fell back, breaking her leg in the fall. The Indians immediately tomahawked and scalped her, with the infant and two younger children, and finding in the loft, Jeremiah (about eight years old), John (aged ten), and Elizabeth (a girl of fourteen), they took them away as prisoners.

Mixner, in the meantime, hearing the report of the gun and the noise at Armstrong's cabin, came out to ascertain the cause, and hearing that they were Indians, called up his wife. Mrs. Mixner having been a prisoner among the Wyandots, understood the language, and listening intently to the
conversation of the savages, as they stood in the darkness, she heard them speculating as to where the family who had occupied the empty house could be. Mr. Mixner then lost no time in hastening them into his canoe and, paddling out into the river, floated silently by the desolate home of his unfortunate neighbor, undiscovered.

Landing his family on the island, he gave the alarm about the same time that Armstrong did, and early in the morning, as soon as light enough to see, a party went to the scene of the past night's adventure and brought the remains across the river and buried them. The noble dog, with his lower jaw nearly severed by a blow from a tomahawk, in his encounter with an Indian, was found faithfully watching over the dead. A party of twenty men from the island and Farmers Castle, went in pursuit of the Wyandots, whom they afterward ascertained were about twenty in number, and had been out on a marauding expedition, in the vicinity of Clarksburg, Virginia. Their trail was followed to where they raised their sunken canoes, whence they crossed the Ohio to the Big Hooking, up which they pushed their boats for several miles, when they left them and traveled by land. The party in pursuit ascertained by the prints of the children's feet in the mud that they were yet alive, and fearing to jeopardize their lives by following them, they returned down the stream in the bark canoes left by the Indians.

The children were adopted into different families, upon their arrival at the Wyandot towns. Jeremiah, the youngest, whose life had been spared at the earnest solicitation of a young warrior of the party, was adopted by the celebrated chief, Crane, who was kind-hearted, and became attached to him. A portion of the time of his captivity was spent where the city of Columbus now stands, which tract was claimed by this tribe. In after years he kept a tavern in that city, and subsequently resided in Havana, Licking county, Ohio. He and John were released at the close of the war, which occurred a little over a year after their capture. Elizabeth, several years afterward, married a man named Dobson, and settled near Malden, Upper Canada.

This terrible tragedy was the last one enacted in the county, yet immediately across the river Indian atrocities continued up to the time of the treaty of peace in 1795. During the frontier war upon the settlements, many acts of cruelty and murder were no doubt committed in this locality, of which no account has been given, and the correct details of which can never be ascertained.

ISAAC WILLIAMS, THE NOTED SPY AND HUNTER.

The pioneers of this section of country were especially noted for their courage, hardihood and generous hospitality. They were ever ready to extend to the traveler a hearty welcome to their rude cabins or their hunter's camps in the forest, and share with them anything which they might contain. Tolls, privations and common dangers became a bond of attachment between them.

For the purpose of aiding in the safety and defense of the early settlers, the House of Burgesses of Virginia commissioned a number of rangers, or spies, whose duty it was to discover and trace the course of the Indians in their raids, give warning to the settlers, and otherwise aid them, to the best of their ability. Among those thus employed was Isaac Williams, who spent his last years as a citizen of this county. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1737, and when quite a youth, his parents moved with him to Winchester, Virginia, where he grew up to young manhood, developing fondness and appetite for trapping and hunting. At the age of eighteen, the Colonial government of Virginia appointed him a ranger, to watch the movements of the Indians on the frontier. In this capacity he served the State in the disastrous campaign of Braddock, in 1754. He was also one of the rangers who assisted in guarding the first convoy of provisions and ammunition to Fort Duquesne, after it had been captured by General Forbes, of Pennsylvania, in 1758, who changed its name to Fort Pitt. At that time the western part of the State of Pennsylvania was supposed to belong to the colony of Virginia, but the final
completion of the survey of the Mason and Dixon line gave it to that State.

The ten years following were spent by him in hunting and trapping on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries. He conducted his parents over the mountains from Winchester, in 1768, and settled them on Buffalo creek, near West Liberty, in what is now Brooke county, West Virginia. He accompanied Ebenezer and Jonathan Zane, in 1769, in their expeditions around Wheeling, Zanesville and other locations west of the mountains, and by other hunting and trapping excursions became thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the Ohio river and its tributaries, and entered several tomahawk rights, which he sold. In 1774, he accompanied Governor Dunmore in his expedition against the Shawnees, then at war with the colonies, under the leadership of the great chieftain Cornstalk, and was with him when he concluded the treaty of peace near Chillicothe, after the battle of Point Pleasant, that year, in which the Colonial forces under General Lewis were engaged.

In 1775, he met and married Mrs. Rebecca Martin, at Grave creek, whose former husband had been killed by the Indians on Big Hocking, in 1770. She was a daughter of Joseph Tomlinson, born at Wills creek, on the Potomac, Maryland, February 14, 1754. In 1771 she accompanied her two brothers, Samuel and Joseph, to Grave creek, on the Ohio river, and for several years continued as their housekeeper. In 1783 her brothers, while engaged in trapping near the mouth of the Big Muskingum, pre-empted for her 400 acres of land on the opposite side of the Ohio, in Virginia, and cleared four acres, on which they raised a crop of corn and built a cabin that year. This land afterward became very valuable, owing to the fertility of the soil. The beautiful village of Williamstown now occupies a part of it, and the balance has been divided into farms, which are in a high state of cultivation.

Fort Harmar having been established at the mouth of the Muskingum river, and garrisoned by United States troops, Isaac Williams arrived with his family and settled on this tract belonging to his wife, March 24, 1787. Soon after their arrival, their only child, a daughter, was born, whom they named Drusilla. This daughter married John G. Henderson, who came to this county in 1797, in company with Robert Triplett.

Mr. Williams, after his arrival here, discontinued his hunting and trapping expeditions, excepting as a recreation, and devoted his attention almost entirely to the cultivation and improvement of his farm. He succeeded in making it one of the most productive and attractive places in the country, and his mansion became far-famed as a place of pleasant resort for his neighbors and friends, and strangers were treated with the most generous hospitality.

His disposition is fairly illustrated by the fact that in 1790, when the inhabitants in the new settlements of the Ohio Company began to suffer from the want of food, and were reduced nearly to the verge of starvation, and corn, from its scarcity, became a great luxury, Mr. Williams, by his industry, had laid by an abundance. Speculators, eager to take advantage of the necessities of the distressed people, and anxious to turn an honest (?) penny, offered him one dollar and a quarter per bushel for all he had to spare, and urged upon him to set a price, intimating that he could demand of them nearly any price he chose. But he turned from them with indignation, and sent them off without a bushel. With the exception of a scant supply for his own use, this corn was divided among needy applicants, whose empty purses were no bar to their obtaining what they needed, and when able to pay only fifty cents per bushel would be accepted. The reader can, perhaps, imagine the amount of relief caused by this generous act, to the scores of hungry settlers, who had been almost starved, trying to subsist on mouldy corn, which had been hard to obtain at as high as two dollars per bushel. The position which Mr. Williams held in the hearts of the people was one to be envied. It is sufficient to say of his wife that she emulated him in his kindly acts. This modern "Isaac and Rebecca" rivaled their scriptural name-sakes in noble deeds. Many years before his death Mr. Williams liberated all his slaves, six or eight in number, and by his will left valuable tokens of love and good
feeling for the oppressed and despised African. He died September 25, 1820, aged 84 years.

For many years during his early manhood Mr. Williams served as a ranger and spy, and by his skill, accompanied by his generous and courageous qualities, gained a national reputation, had few equals and no superiors. An interesting volume might be written of his life and adventures. In his dangerous expeditions against the Indians he was the frequent companion of Lewis Wetzel, Kerr, and other noted rangers. His remains, with those of his family, lie buried in a beautiful spot upon the plantation. Upon the death of Mrs. Williams this place descended by desire to John A. Kinnard, who had married Mary Tomlinson, the sixth child of Joseph and Elizabeth Tomlinson, of Grave creek, a niece of Mrs Williams. Mr. Kinnard, with his young wife, settled upon the farm in 1807. He filled, during his life, many positions of trust, and died at Parkersburg, May 2, 1850, in his 73d year. His wife died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gardner, in Parkersburg, March 16, 1873, aged 87.

ONE OF BIRD LOCKHART'S INDIAN ADVENTURES.

In the autumn of 1793, Mr. Williams had been sick, but recovering and feeling a returning appetite, he determined to procure some venison, of which he was very fond. Living in his garrison with his wife and children, was Bird Lockhart, a courageous man and a celebrated hunter, who was readily induced to try and procure the game, although at that time the venture was especially hazardous, on account of the proximity and savage spirit of the Indians. Taking his old horse, which was so afflicted with the pole-evil, and used up in general, that there was no danger of the Indians coveting the possession of him, he went to the head of Worthington run, six miles from the garrison, where he soon killed two fine deer, and had them dressed and packed upon the old horse. Late in the afternoon, as he was traversing his way towards home, along a winding ridge, in a curve of an old Indian path, he suddenly discovered two of the savage warriors only a few rods ahead of him. The Indians were as much surprised as himself, and both parties sprang behind trees. In his haste one of the savages selected a tree too small to cover his body, a part of which being exposed, Lockhart quickly shot him through the hips, completely disabling him. Knowing Bird's gun to be empty after the shot, the other Indian, who was some distance off, rushed up to shoot him. Lockhart, however, with the rapidity of lightning had reloaded before the Indian could get a fair sight at him, who, observing him withdrawing his ramrod, returned in haste to his tree. Here they remained until dark, watching each other closely, when Lockhart, placing his beaver upon the end of his wiping stick, slowly pushed it around the side of the tree, calling the fire of his enemy, whose rifle ball pierced the hat. Still further to deceive him, he let it fall to the ground, when, with a yell the savage sprang forward to secure his scalp. Letting him approach to within a few yards, he deliberately stepped out and shot him through the body. His horse had in the meantime strayed off, and he took a circuit round in search of him, but not finding him, he returned to the garrison. The next morning Lockhart conducted a party to the scene of the previous night's adventures, where they found the dead body of the last Indian which had been shot, but the first one was missing. After searching they found the old horse on Carpenters Run, about six miles up the river. It was supposed that the wounded Indian had found the animal, and, riding him to this point, had crossed the river, aided by his friends, or hidden himself in the rocks. Isaac Williams got no venison, but he forgot his loss in listening to the story connected with it.

JOSHUA FLEEHART.

Joshua Fleehart was born on the frontiers in Pennsylvania, and from boyhood had been brought up in the woods, knowing as little in the way of "book learning" as the Indian. He had a powerful frame, over six feet in height, with muscular limbs. He was the most noted among all the backwoodsmen of this vicinity for his tact in following the trail of an Indian or wild beast through the forest, and it
is said of him that fear was a sensation which he never experienced. His skill in the art of hunting seemed almost superhuman. He always went dressed similar to an Indian, with moccasins and leather leggings. The rifle which he carried was one of the largest calibre, and, like himself, unusually lengthy, and so heavy that few men could hold it steadily in the position for firing. It did wonderful execution, however, in his powerful grasp, and with it he could hit a small object at 100 yards with certain accuracy.

At the breaking out of the Indian war, he lived with his wife and four children, on what was afterward known as Blennerhassett Island. Having become widely celebrated as an expert hunter, he was induced to go to Farmers Castle, below Belpre, to reside, for the purpose of supplying the settlers with game. The near proximity of the Indians never deterred him from hunting in the forests, and if an alarm was given while he was inside the garrison, of the approach of the savage, he would take his trusty rifle and sally out into the woods, to watch their motions and try and obtain a shot at one of them. He claimed that he could be of more assistance in this way, and felt freer and more at home when behind a tree, fighting Indians, than when confined behind the shelter of a block-house. He soon tired of garrison life, however, and late in the fall of 1793, started all alone upon a hunting expedition, penetrating about twenty miles into the territory occupied by the Indians as their best hunting grounds. He was gone fully three months, returning the latter part of February, with his canoe heavily and richly laden with valuable skins and spoils which he had captured in his successful encounters with the Indians, including various silver ornaments.

BLENNERHASSETT ISLAND AND THE BURR CONSPIRACY.

PURCHASE AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE ISLAND.

About one and a half miles below the city of Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, is an oblong-shaped island, narrow in the middle and broad at both extremities, which, when first surveyed contained 297 acres. This picturesque island is reported to have been entered by George Washington in 1771, at the time he entered his tract now known as Washington Bottom, but not having it surveyed at that time, and the war of the Revolution coming on, he failed to make his entry and to procure his patent. It was first surveyed in May, 1784, on a land warrant issued in 1780; in 1786, a patent was made out by Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia, to Alexander Nelson, of Richmond. Like other real estate in the "District of West Augusta," it was difficult to procure of it a correct title. At one time Colonel P. Devoll, of Virginia, held title to it, and in 1792, James Herron, of Norfolk, Virginia, sold it to Elijah Backus, of Norwich, Connecticut (from whom it was named "Backus Island"), for 250 pounds, Virginia currency, or $883.33. In March, 1798, Harman Blennerhassett purchased the upper portion, containing about 170 acres, for $4,500, and soon after moved, with his wife and one child, upon it, living in a large, old block-house, standing about one-half mile below the upper end of the island, built in the time of the Indian war by Captain James. He continued to reside here while conducting the improvements, near the upper end of the island, and building his mansion, which was completed in 1800. It was called Blennerhassett Island, after the last purchaser, which name it has always retained. It is celebrated in history as being associated with the Burr Conspiracy, a brief account of which will be given.

AARON BURR.

Aaron Burr's father was the president of Princeton College, a learned and devout man, and his mother was the daughter of the eminent divine, Jonathan Edwards. When nearly three years of age he became an orphan. At twelve he entered college, and graduated at
sixteen with the highest honors. In 1775, when a law student, he joined the American army under Washington, and accompanied Arnold as a volunteer, in the expedition against Quebec. He was an aid-de-camp to Montgomery, at whose side he stood when that brave officer fell. In 1776, he was much admired by Washington, who made him one of his military family. He was soon cast off, however, by that stern disciplinarian, on account of his debauchery — an act which Burr never forgot. His remarkable military talents, however, secured for him, in 1777, the high position of lieutenant-colonel, which he retained until 1779, when he was obliged to relinquish it on account of ill-health, and devoted himself to the study and practice of law. He became one of the great lawyers of New York, and in 1789 was made attorney-general. From 1791 to 1797 he was a United States senator, and in 1800 a candidate for the presidency, receiving the same number of votes as Thomas Jefferson; the choice then going to Congress, Jefferson, on the thirty-sixth ballot, was elected president and Burr vice-president.

Aaron Burr is described as a singularly graceful, gentle and fascinating man; small, but well formed and handsome; a witty, learned and polished gentleman, but an unscrupulous lawyer and politician, and a libertine in morals. He and Alexander Hamilton were the acknowledged leaders of the two great political parties, and were bitter antagonists. While vice-president, he forced Hamilton into a duel, which was fought at Weehawken, opposite New York, and proved fatal to the latter, who, it was afterwards shown, had determined not to fire at his antagonist. Burr’s action in this matter was so infamous (and also causing the death of one so distinguished and beloved) that the indignation against him knew no bounds, and caused him to be branded as a willful murderer. An indictment was found against him and he fled, becoming for a time an outlaw.

Burr added one more crime to his corrupt career as a public man. Abandoned by his former political friends, he became an exile to one of the then far-off western States, and his active mind had ample opportunity to scheme for wealth, dominion and power. In the autumn of 1806, President Jefferson learned of mysterious operations along the Ohio river, stores were being collected and boats prepared, by suspicious-appearing characters, who would give no satisfactory explanation. A confidential agent being employed by the government, it was reported that Burr was the probable prime mover, and it was reported to General Wilkinson at New Orleans, that plans of a daring and dangerous import were being concocted. These preparations were represented to be for the purpose of establishing a large agricultural settlement on the banks of the Washita, in Louisiana, but the engagement for six months only, the purchase and building of boats and accumulation of muskets with bayonets, all seemed to point to something different — the formation of the western territory into a separate government, or an expedition against Mexico. In brief, a new empire with Burr at its head.

THE BLENNERHASSETTS AND THEIR ISLAND HOME.

Burr’s chief associate in the plans thus formed, was Harman Blennerhassett, who resided upon the island before mentioned. The appearance of Blennerhassett’s home at this time was beautiful beyond description. Approaching the island from above, it appeared to great advantage from the middle of the river, although from this point little more could be seen than the simple decorations of nature — trees, shrubs, and flowers of every hue. Running to the right, a scene of enchantment opened to the view. A lawn, in the form of a fan inverted, presented itself, the nut forming the centre and summit of the island, and the broad segment the borders of the waters. The lawn contained one hundred acres of bright green sod, interspersed with flowering shrubs and clumps of trees, its appearance indicating the exquisite taste of the proprietor. The house stood on the immediate summit of the island, the lawn having a gradual and easy ascent from the shore. The house was white, three stories high, and
furnished with wings which interlocked the adjoining trees, and intercepted the view of the barns, stables and other outbuildings. A small wharf was built immediately fronting the house, covering an eddy which made the landing of boats easy and secure. A winding path led to the house through the trees; the flower garden was filled with beautiful and sweet-scented plants and the orchard abounded in the choicest of fruits. The mansion, which was very spacious, was tastily and very expensively furnished, and furnished luxuriantly with the most costly furniture. Everywhere, without and within, were striking indications of the refinement, wealth and taste of the occupants. Such a paradise, if encountered in England at that time, would have caused exclamations of delight, and its possession would have been envied by the nobility. Its appearance, therefore, upon the borders of civilization, surrounded, as it was, with nothing more elaborate than the rude log tenement of the early pioneer, was like a dream of fairy land.

The story of the acquaintance, friendship and confederation of Burr and Blennerhassett borders on the romantic. The latter was one of the patriots who was compelled to flee from Ireland after their attempt to free themselves from the thralldom of England. Being possessed of a large amount of property, which he turned into money, and disgusted with the corruption of courts and turmoils of politics, he came to the western wilderness, to this beautiful island in the Ohio, seeking retirement on the borders of civilization. His hospitality here was unbounded; and, dealt out as it was, by his own chivalric courtesy, and the grace of his beautiful wife, his island became the general resort of the refined and cultured from all the country around.

Blennerhassett was a fine sample of a polished Irish gentleman, and his wife was a woman of rare beauty and accomplishments, lightened by a pure and unimpeachable character. She reigned on this enchanted island a queen, deporting herself, when the occasion required it, with an elegance and dignity befitting the occupant of a throne. She was a woman of high spirit, delighted in out-door amusements, had a quick, graceful, elastic step, vaulting over a fence as lightly as a fawn, and thoroughly enjoyed a ten-mile walk. She was also a fine equestrian, and her horse, in its gay trappings, seemed proud of his mistress, as he freely bounded over the forest road, from the island to Marietta and back, in a day, while Ransom, her faithful negro servant, spurred his charger, to keep within sight of her red riding habit and snowy plumes that waved beneath the green foliage of the trees. On the water she could guide or command a boat or handle the oars with skill and ease. She seemed to combine all the characteristics necessary to make her universally admired by all with whom she came in contact. Her maiden name was Adeline Agnew, a granddaughter of General Agnew, who was with Wolf at Quebec. Blennerhassett commenced the improvements upon his island about 1798, bringing his workmen mostly from Philadelphia. His expenditures here amounted to over $40,000. He was a fine scholar, being a graduate of the University of Dublin, and one wing of his large house was especially devoted to his extensive library and his chemical and astronomical instruments.

CONFEDERACY OF BURR AND BLENNERHASSETT.

Aaron Burr, sailing down the Ohio, in 1805, landed, uninvited, upon the island, and was received with the characteristic hospitality of the family. His first visit continued three days, during which time his attractive qualities awakened a feeling of interest, which, after other frequent visits, ripened into a warm friendship between the two men, and Blennerhassett was enticed into his plans. He was aided in this by Mrs. Blennerhassett, whose naturally bold and ambitious spirit was fired into enthusiasm by Burr's graphic picture of Mexico being redeemed from tyranny by their united efforts. Blennerhassett's noble nature soon became inspired and eager to attempt what he was led to regard as an honorable and humane undertaking, and understood to be the settlement of an armed force on the Washita, for the
purpose of colonizing that region, and in case of war between Spain and the United States (at that time threatened), to subjugate Mexico and improve the condition of the people.

PREPARATIONS, PLANS, AND APPARENT OBJECT OF EXPEDITION.

After pledging himself to Burr, the exiled patriot earnestly engaged himself in the enlistment of men, purchasing and preparing boats and obtaining supplies, arms and ammunition. The entertainments on the island were now broken up and the shores only echoed to the sound of the muffled oar of the conspirators, as they crossed from the shore, and the tramp of their footsteps, as they congregated on the beach to discuss their plans. These plans were to make this island the place of rendezvous, and there fit out the boats furnished with armed men, and send them down the river. The arrangements were quite extensive, and confederates, numbering thousands, extending from New York to New Orleans, were expected to join the enterprise. Many young men from the vicinity of Marietta and Belpre and from Wood county and various other points on the river were engaged to join the expedition. They were told that no injury was intended the United States; that the President was aware of the expedition and approved of it; that the plan was to make a settlement on the tract of land purchased by the leaders in the Baron Bastrop grant, and in the event of a war breaking out between this country and Spain, which had for some time been expected, they were to join with the troops under General Wilkinson, and march into the Mexican provinces, whose inhabitants had long been ready for a revolt, and prepare to unite with them. This was no doubt the trust as believed by Mr. Blennerhassett, and those engaged under him, whatever may have been the ulterior views of Burr. Probably a large portion of them had but an indistinct idea of the object of the expedition, and did not stop to consider anything more than the adventurous part of it, which they were ripe for. None of them would have listened to the idea of engaging in any treasonable or dishonest movement, and when the act of the Ohio legislature was passed to suppress all armed assemblages, and take possession of boats, with arms and provisions, followed by the proclamation of the president, they, almost to a man, refused to engage farther in the enterprise. Notwithstanding the fact that many people in this vicinity were indebted to Mr. Blennerhassett for his acts of hospitality, generosity and kindness, when it was represented to them that the scheme of Mr. Burr, in which he was a coadjutor, was one of treason, and they had so nearly been innocently drawn into it, their indignation knew no bounds, and it was heightened by recollections of Burr's previous disreputable course. Many writers have claimed that Burr was really innocent of any wrong intent, and that his plans were all legitimate and calculated eventually, if successful, to place him in a popular and exalted position among the people; that spies were placed upon his track to render false reports, traps were laid and the cry of treason raised by his political enemies, who feared him on account of his wonderfully attractive manner, his shrewdness and power as a leader, and they sought to destroy him. If this be true, they succeeded in an eminent degree.

CONFISCATION OF BOATS AND PLANS CHECKMATED.

A fatal error which Burr committed was in intrusting his plans to General Wilkinson, then stationed at New Orleans, to whom he promised the position of second in command. General Wilkinson, in a spirit of loyalty to the government, and treachery to his friend (perhaps fearing detection), exposed the whole scheme. Spies were set upon Burr's track, who reported a contemplated attempt to separate the Western States from the Federal Union. This must have been an error, for the folly of such a scheme would have been too apparent to such a sagacious and artful man. Upon his death bed, he declared that he never meditated treason against the United States. President Jefferson issued a proclamation, cautioning all citizens against joining the enterprise, and
orders were given to the United States troops along the Ohio and Mississippi to capture the boats and make prisoners of all on board. Ample preparations were made by General Wilkinson for the protection of New Orleans. The governor of Ohio was authorized by the legislature to proceed in such manner as he deemed best to break up the movement.

A company of militia, under command of Captain Timothy Buell, with orders to capture and detain boats on the Muskingum and Ohio, was stationed on the river bank at Marietta, with a six-pound gun, planted in battery. Here they remained for several weeks, until the close of navigation by ice, and regular sentries were stationed to keep watch during that time. Many jokes were played off on the military during this time. A burning tar-barrel would be set afloat from above, on an old empty boat or raft, on some dark or foggy night, and as it went sailing by where the guards were stationed, it would be challenged, and no response being received, it would be fired into; still no notice being taken, a file of soldiers would be sent in a boat after what was supposed to be the escaping conspirators, in hot haste. Their wrath and disgust would find expression in strong language, upon finding it a hoax. By the middle of December, ten boats with stores were arrested on the Muskingum, and four more were seized at Marietta.

Everything was ripe on the island for a movement, when the act of the Ohio Assembly and the President's proclamation became known, and nearly all of Blennerhassett's followers deserted him. He was at Marietta on the 6th of December to receive the boats, which he found not quite ready. On that day, learning of the act of the assembly, he returned to the island half resolved to abandon the enterprise, but having so much money invested, he was led to continue by the remonstrances of his wife and the arguments of Comfort Tyler, of New York, who had arrived on the island with four boats and about thirty men from up the Ohio.

**FLIGHT OF BLENNERHASSETT AND DEVASTATION OF ISLAND.**

December 9, he received notice that the Wood county militia would make an attack upon the island that night, with the intention of arresting him and his associates, taking possession of the boats, and burning the house. They therefore made hasty preparations for departure. Early that night, Buell, in command of the government militia, went over with a small detachment to arrest Burr's great accomplice. On landing, he was met by Mrs. Blennerhassett, with a pair of her husband's pistols, which she had quickly obtained, on seeing their approach. Presenting the cocked weapons full in his face, she exclaimed, "One step farther, and I will send you into eternity!" With her splendid figure drawn to its full height, her brilliant eyes flashing with a determined gaze, and her hands firmly clenching the deadly weapons, it is nothing to the gallant militia-major's discredit that he quailed before the courageous woman, and was obliged to retire without his victim. Desiring to avoid an encounter with the State troops, and thus prevent any accusation of armed resistance to the laws, they finished their preparations, and, as quickly as possible, embarked down the river, and Mrs. Blennerhassett proceeded to Marietta, where a boat had been fitted out for her especial use. This, however, she failed to obtain, as the military had taken possession of it.

Colonel Hugh Phelps, with his Wood county troops, took possession of the island on the morning of the 10th, but finding the objects of his search gone, he left his men in charge of the island, and, determined not to be foiled, proceeded on horseback to Point Pleasant, for the purpose of heading off the conspirators. The distance by water between these two points is nearly double what it is by land, owing to the great bend in the river; he arrived at his destination therefore, much in advance of the boats, and mustering a number of men, posted them on the river bank to watch for them. The night being quite cold, fires were built to keep the guards warm, and just before daylight, becoming drowsy and somewhat affected by the whisky which they had imbibed to keep out the cold, they lay down to rest. The four boats about this time arrived within sight of the fires, and their occupants divining their object, made no noise, and succeeded
in quietly floating by without disturbing the rest of the sleepers, arriving in due time at their rendezvous, the mouth of the Cumberland, without molestation.

In the absence of their commander, Colonel Phelps, the conduct of the militia was brutal and outrageous. They took possession of the stores in the cellar without any authority, tore up and burned the fences for their camp-fires, and forced the black servants to cook for them or be imprisoned. Mrs. Blennerhassett returning to the island from Marietta, found her beautiful home in the possession of what was little better than a mob. The choice wines and liquors which had been stored in the cellar, had been freely appropriated, and fired by this, they were ready for almost any act of lawlessness. The coolness and courage of the woman were then fully demonstrated. In a brave and lady-like manner she reproached them for their misdeeds, but her remonstrances were of no avail, and she retired, with her children, to the seclusion of her chamber. A rifle was discharged through the ceiling of the large hall, the bullet passing up through the chamber. The only proper course left for her seemed to be to abandon the island, and on the 17th, with the aid of some of the well-disposed young men, and that of her staunch friend, A. W. Putnam, of Belpre, she was enabled to depart, taking with her a part of the furniture, and some of her husband's choice books. Her own provisions having all been appropriated, Mr. Putnam furnished her with what she needed, and she left her beautiful island home, which she was never destined again to see, with a heart heavy with grief. The troops kept possession for several days after her departure, and what was not appropriated by them was ruined and destroyed. The bare building alone was all they left, and the once beautiful spot was a scene of desolation. These outrages were mostly perpetrated in the absence of Colonel Phelps. Upon his return he indignantly remonstrated, and did all he could to suppress them, and treated Mrs. Blennerhassett with kindness and respect.

Mr. Blennerhassett, before leaving the island, had rented it to his staunch friend, Colonel Cushing, of Belpre, with the stock, crops, etc., who did all in his power to preserve what was left. He kept possession for about two years, when it was taken by Blennerhassett's creditors, and rented to a man who raised a crop of hemp. The buildings were stored full of this combustible article, and, in 1811, they were accidentally set on fire and burned during the Christmas festivities of the black servants. All that was left of the furniture had been attached and sold at auction a few months after Blennerhassett's departure, to satisfy some of the claims against Burr, which he had endorsed.

**EXPEDITION DOWN OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI AND DISBANDMENT.**

With her two sons, Harman and Dominic, aged six and eight years, Mrs. Blennerhassett continued her way down the Ohio to join her husband. The young men, her companions, exerted themselves to the uttermost to render her situation as comfortable as possible, but the cold weather and the lack of necessary conveniences, rendered the voyage an exceedingly painful one. She passed the mouth of the Cumberland late in December. Here she expected to find her husband, but the flotilla had gone down the Mississippi to the mouth of Bayou Pierre. After many privations, early in January, she joined the boats of Burr, a few miles above Natchez, and to their mutual joy, Blennerhassett and his family were again united.

By this time, the public sentiment had become so aroused against Burr, that he gave up the expedition as hopeless, and assembling his followers, he delivered to them an affecting speech, full of eloquence, thanking them for their adherence and fidelity, against so much opposition, and dismissed them. They were fully fifteen hundred miles from home, and many did not find their way back until the following spring. Some remained in that section of the country and permanently settled there.

**ARREST OF BURR AND BLENNERHASSETT – BURR'S TRIAL.**

In the latter part of January, Burr and Blennerhassett were arrested,
brought before the United States Court at Natchez on a charge of treason, and recognized to appear in February. Blennerhassett appeared, as required, and, upon an examination, was discharged. Burr, however, embarked in a skiff to a point twenty miles above Bayou Pierre, and from thence sped overland, eastward, disguised in a boatman’s dress, with the intention of escaping the country, by way of Florida, accompanied by one companion. Close pursuit was made of him by Lieutenant E. P. Gaines, with a file of mounted soldiers, who overtook and arrested him on the Tombigbee, and he was conducted to Fort Stoddart, thence by horseback, in charge of Captain Perkins, to Richmond, Virginia, where he was tried on a charge of high-treason before Chief Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme Court. The most eminent legal counsel in the country was represented on both sides of the case. It was one of the most memorable state occasions in the history of any government. The evidence would not sustain the charge, and he was declared not guilty; consequently the indictments against the other conspirators were never pursued.

THE SAD FATE OF AARON BURR.

Burr, without friends or fortune, became an exile, and lived in extreme penury in Europe, shunned everywhere as an outlaw and felon. Being looked upon with suspicion in England, he was banished from that country and sought refuge in France, where he was kept under the closest surveillance by the police. Broken and distressed in spirit, he returned to his native land and attempted to resume the practice of law, but, notwithstanding his renowned ability and brilliant education in the profession, he was not only shunned by his former associates, but the ban of society rested upon him and he received no patronage. In all the wide world, but one heart remained faithful to him — his devoted daughter Theodosia, the beautiful and accomplished wife of Governor Allston, of South Carolina. Never was the noblest and best of fathers blessed with more pure, unselfish and idolatrous love. Remarkable as she was in intelligence and culture, she no doubt had full knowledge of his errors, but, rising above the consideration of them only to condole them she poured out to him the full love of her noble heart. In haste to meet her father, on his arrival at New York, on December 30th, 1812, she took passage in the small pilot schooner Patriot, just in from a privateering cruise. Although a fine sailor, and well officered, she was never heard from again. Whether she burned at sea, was foundered in a gale, or captured by pirates then infesting the high seas, was never known. The torture of suspense and subsequent agony of Burr, as he became convinced that his beloved daughter — his only friend on earth — was lost to him, can hardly be imagined. Bowed down with bitter anguish, universally shunned and despised, this brilliant man endured the burden of existence beyond his eightieth year. Truly, his retribution was most terrible!

SORROWFUL SEQUEL TO THE STORY OF BLENNERHASSETTS.

After his discharge, and supposing himself to be freed from any farther annoyance, Mr. Blennerhassett, the following June, started to visit his island, which, from letters received from friends, he had learned was fast going to waste. He was again arrested, while passing through Lexington, Kentucky, on the charge of treason, and confined, for several days, in jail, an indictment having been found against him, as well as Burr, at Richmond. He employed Henry Clay as counsel, who expressed great indignation at the illegality of his client’s arrest. However, with great ceremony and parade, he was taken to Richmond and confined in the penitentiary. As the jury failed to convict Burr, he was finally released. The magnanimity of Mr. Blennerhassett, as well as that of his wife, is shown in the fact, that, notwithstanding the calamity that had come upon them, they attached no shadow of blame to Mr. Burr, claiming that it was their voluntary venture in a legitimate enterprise, and he was in no way responsible for its failure, and that
wrong and injustice had been done him. Burr had given his son-in-law (Governor Allston, of South Carolina), as security for money advance, who failed, and Blennerhassett was financially ruined. From a position of affluence, he found himself in straitened circumstances, but his character remained unimpeached, although subjected to the most bitter attacks.

In 1807, after the trial at Richmond, he returned to Natchez, where he remained a year, collecting the small remnant of his fortune, which he then invested in a plantation of one thousand acres, in Claiborne county, Mississippi, which he cultivated with a small stock of slaves. Here they passed ten comparatively happy years, during which time a son and daughter were added to their number of children. The daughter, however, died when young. While here, their fine social qualities gained them many friends, but continuing to be harassed by the creditors of Burr, and the continual pressing of claims, they accumulated but little, and in 1819 sold the plantation and moved to Montreal, the governor of the province being an old friend, and giving him hopes of a post on the bench, for which he was well qualified. Soon after his arrival his friend was removed from office, destroying his expectations, and he continued to practice law, which was not very remunerative. With his family he went to England, in 1822, under an assurance of a government position, which was never obtained. He also attempted to collect some reversionary claims, but failing to do so, became bankrupt and broken-hearted, and removed to the Island of Guernsey, where he died in 1831, aged sixty-three.

Eleven years afterward, Mrs. Blennerhassett, being reduced to extreme want, came to New York with one of her children (the other two being invalids), and offered a memorial to Congress, petitioning for a reasonable remuneration for the property destroyed by the Wood county militia, in December, 1806. This petition, which was couched in very feeling and appropriate language, was sent to the care of Henry Clay, then in the United States Senate, enveloped in a letter from R. Emmit, in which he says: "She is now in this city, residing in very humble circumstances, bestowing her cares upon a son, who, by long poverty and sickness, is reduced to utter imbecility, both of mind and body. *** Her condition is one of absolute want, and she has but a short time left to enjoy any better fortune in this world." Mr. Clay presented the memorial to the Senate, in an eloquent and feeling manner advocating her claim. It was referred to the committee of claims, who reported favorably upon it, but in August, 1842, while the subject was under consideration, news arrived from New York of the death of the claimant, and nothing further was done in the matter. She died in the most destitute condition, her last days being spent under the kind care of a charitable Irish Ladies' Society, by whom she was buried.

The mansion and offices, as heretofore recounted, were destroyed by fire in 1811; the garden and lawn, which was so beautifully laid out and ornamented, was converted into a cornfield; the handsome gate, at the head of the graveled avenue, near the boat landing, was torn down. The well and the depression in the surface of the ground, where the cellar under the dwelling was located, is the only vestige left, excepting some of the original forest trees, at the head of the island, of the beautiful home of the Blennerhassett. How sad must have been their reflections, on leaving this paradise for the last time, in the hands of its ruthless destroyers, and learning of the ravages that were afterward committed. The story, thus briefly related, is the most sorrowful and romantic in the eventful history of the country. Three-quarters of a century has elapsed since the date of the exciting incidents above recorded—years fraught with wonderful changes and startling events—but, as the thousands of travelers annually pass up and down on the Ohio river boats, they eagerly ask to have pointed out to them this spot, made forever famous by the associations connected with it.
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND "STYLES," 1790 TO 1810.

Manufactured cloth was almost unattainable here in an early day, and it devolved upon the settlers to use their wits and depend upon themselves for material with which they could become comfortably clothed. The favorite and almost universal material of a hunter's or ranger's suit was deer skin, as it was best prepared to stand the rough usage to which it was subjected, and many families, from the oldest to the youngest, were thus clad. A suit made of it would last a long time, and the young ladies were not obliged to change the cut and style of their dresses every fall and spring. Great skill was attained in making the deer skin soft and pliable as the finest cloth.

The settlers who came from New England were nearly all adepts at manufacturing cloth of different materials, bringing with them their spinning wheels and looms. One of the finest accomplishments of a young lady was to become skilled in the use of these. It was a pleasant recreation for them, while in the block-houses, to congregate together in the evening and run them, and frequent bouts in speed and skill were had.

Hemp and flax were raised in small quantities, and for a few years cotton was raised to some extent, and manufactured into stockings, or mixed with hemp and flax, for cloth. The rich soil of the bottom lands was well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, and for a time it was successful, but it was soon found that the season was too short for it, the early frost destroying it before maturity, and the attempt was abandoned. Dr. Spencer, of Vienna, Wood county, about the year 1800, raised cotton in his garden, the stems of which were eight or ten feet high, and produced forty pounds of long, fine cotton, in the seed, on three square rods of ground. A colored woman, who had been familiar with its culture in the South, planted it early in April. Cotton, at this time, was just coming into cultivation, as a staple, in the South, and worth from forty to fifty cents per pound. Silkworms were raised, and the cocoons reeled and spun into strong sewing thread, at Marietta, as early as 1800. Sheep were not introduced until after peace was established with the Indians, about 1797, and they then came from Pennsylvania. Then nearly every farmer had his flock of sheep and his patch of flax. The wool was carded with hand-cards, spun and woven at home, and made up into garments for both sexes. The older people can remember what nice suits were made for men of "fulled cloth," and what fine gowns for women of "pressed flannel." The flax was pulled and spread out in rows on the ground, "rotted," and then "broken and swingled," and was thus prepared for combing and the "little wheel," as the machine was called on which the flax was spun, to distinguish it from the larger machine for spinning wool. It was woven into cloth for table-covers, toweling, sheeting and Shirting. The "tow," which was the coarse portion combed out of the hatchel, was spun into coarse yarn of which a cloth was made for summer suits for men and boys. The tow shirt, so commonly worn, was, when new, an instrument of torture to the wearer, as it was full of prickly spines left from the woody parts of the stalk.

Nearly all the cloth worn in the families of the settlers, for over twenty years, for every day dresses, was made at home by the wives and daughters. Procuring material for clothing, therefore, was the least of their troubles. A neat deer skin or home spun dress, and close fitting moccasins made a rustic and pretty costume, and, enveloping a rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed maiden, they presented a handsome picture. At least, so thought the young huntsman, in his picturesque suit of the same material, whom the young lady no doubt admired more than if he were attired in the richest broadcloth.

PRICES CURRENT IN 1778 – 79.

The following is a partial list of provisions, stock, etc., in Western Virginia in 1778: Cattle, ten pounds, or thirty-three and one-third dollars per head; horses, twenty-five pounds, or eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents; flour, fifty shillings per barrel, equal to sixteen dollars, or six pence per pound; a common woodman's ax thirty shillings, or five dollars; a pack saddle, about the same; salt, six
pounds, or twenty dollars per bushel. The latter article was then brought from the sea coast, and imported, none of any consequence being made in the country. Provisions at this time were exceedingly scarce and dear, and these prices are not estimated in a depreciated currency, but in silver dollars or their equivalent. In these days, when salt works are so numerous in this locality, and the finest quality is so cheap, it is difficult to believe that any such price was paid here, but it is, nevertheless, a fact. In January, 1779, provisions became very scarce and dear, west of the mountains. The employing of many men in the public service required a large supply, and the main portion of it was brought from the eastern side of the mountains on pack-horses. During the winter months, when the roads were at the worst, and this service was attended with great danger from Indian attacks, carriers demanded and received twenty pounds per hundred weight for the transport of flour and other provisions from Cumberland to Pittsburg, and then there was added additional cost of transportation down the river. At Pittsburg, bacon was seven and six pence a pound, or one dollar in Pennsylvania money. The price of salt rose to sixteen pounds per bushel; the same being eight dollars per bushel near the sea coast, in Maryland. Wheat rose to six dollars per bushel, and in a letter of Colonel Morgan’s to Benjamin Kirkendall, a miller on Peters creek, he says he has forwarded three thousand dollars to purchase five hundred bushels at that rate. This is doubtless the actual price in paper money, as it is estimated at from forty to forty-five shillings, "Pennsylvania currency."

But, notwithstanding this fact, the inhabitants of this hilly section were perfectly independent, and generally lived a life of the keenest enjoyment, after the troubles with the Indians had ceased. It is doubtful whether any people in the world had less care or took more solid comfort in life. Many a young man married the girl of his choice, and, with his ax on one shoulder and his rifle on the other, with little of this world’s goods to cause him trouble, and accompanied by his faithful companion, located where he had purchased at small cost, upon some rich bottom land, beside some stream, the high hills in the back ground. Here he cleared away the forest, built a comfortable cabin, cultivated his crops, which he fed mostly to his stock, and raised a family of children. His main recreation was the hunting of wild game, which abounded among them, excepting what was successfully treated by the matron of the household with her preparation of herbs. Their clothing was made of homespun, and their shoes were home-made moccasins. The women were generally rosy-cheeked and pretty, and the men, well-formed specimens of manhood. As an almost universal rule, the Christian religion was observed in these families, and itinerant Methodist and Baptist ministers held frequent services in every neighborhood. It is doubtful whether the young man of Parkersburg, marrying and starting out in life to-day, surrounded though he may be with every luxury that wealth can purchase, can possibly experience so pure and joyful an existence. It can only be counterbalanced by the present superior facilities for education, and that keener sense of all that is beautiful and good that a higher order of intelligence and cultivation gives.

FARM LIFE AFTER THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH THE INDIANS.

Western Virginia was very thinly settled until a comparatively recent date, for reasons heretofore stated, notwithstanding the rich resources of the country, and the mode of life among the people was very primitive. The chief amount of grain that was raised was fed to stock, which was driven to the settlements to be sold. As recent a date as 1840, throughout the vast track then known as Wood county, there was less than $100,000 invested in merchandising, and only about $17,000 in manufacture. Corn, the chief product, if it found any market at all, brought less than 25 cents per bushel; oats, 12½ cents; beef, pork and venison, $2 to $2.50 per cwt., and other articles in proportion; mostly or entirely payable in store goods, at an enormous profit.
FIRST GRIST MILL.

Owing to the danger of Indian attacks in the interior, where excellent water power might have been obtained for the running of the machinery of a grist mill, no one cared to take the risk of constructing one, for a number of years after the first settlements were made, and each family was obliged to pulverize their own grain by the best means at hand. Before the corn had become hardened, it was a common custom to take it while on the cob and scrape it on a grater made of a piece of tin, punched full of holes, using the rough side. After the grain had become too hard to prepare in this way, the wheat or corn was either ground in a hand mill, by those who were fortunate enough to have one, or pounded with the use of mortar and pestle, if one could be obtained, or in the still more primitive style adopted by the Indians. Noting the disadvantage under which they were laboring, in the summer of 1791, Griffin Greene, one of the Ohio Company, residing in Farmers Castle (below Belpre), conceived the idea of constructing a mill similar to those he had seen in Holland, to be operated by the current of the river. Explaining the plan, as he remembered it, to Captain Jonathan Devoll, an ingenious mechanic, a stock company was immediately formed, of which Devoll took one-third, and Mr. Greene one-fourth of the shares, and a mill costing fifty-one pounds eight shillings, of the following description, was soon erected: Two boats were built, one five and the other ten feet wide, and both forty-five feet long. The larger was made of plank, similar to a flat boat, and the other of the trunk of a large sycamore tree. They were placed about twelve feet apart, parallel to each other, and between them was constructed a paddle-wheel, very similar to the stern wheels used on many river boats, which rested in the water to the depth of the paddles. The boats were connected by platforms built of planks on each side of the wheel. On each boat rested an end of the water wheel shaft, and on the larger was erected a frame building sufficiently large to contain the gearing and one run of small stone, and containing storage for a small amount of grain and meal. The establishment was held to its place by a cable chain fastened to a firm anchor. The wheel could thus be run by action of the current, and a place was selected where the position was safe from Indian attack and the current sufficiently strong. By a simple contrivance, the mill could be started and stopped, and would grind from two to four bushels per hour, according to the strength of the current. When any wheat was obtained to be ground, it went through a bolting reel in the garrison, turned by hand. This was indeed a "Novelty Mill," and if the extensive flouring mills at Parkersburg could give their customers equal satisfaction, fame and wealth would await the proprietors. This river mill was visited by all the settlers on both sides of the Ohio and its tributaries, in canoes, for a distance of twenty miles or more, and it was so much of an improvement over the old style, that the quality of the work and size of the toll dish was never an object of criticism. Happy miller!

STATE ROAD FROM ALEXANDRIA TO WILLIAMSTOWN.

In 1789 the House of Burgesses passed an act for surveying and opening a State road, leading from Alexandria, Virginia, westward, over the Allegheny mountains to the Ohio river, opposite the town of Marietta, a distance of three hundred miles. This road was so far completed as to be used in the fall of 1790. It came by way of Clarksburg, Winchester and Romney, and entered Wood county east of the "store house" of James Martins (then in this county), thence westward, across Bear Run, taking the ridge (separating the waters of Goose creek from the waters of the creeks running into the Ohio), to the head waters of Cow creek; thence down the creek to Shultz Run, and over Ginger hill to Rawsons Run, and down the same to Bull creek, and crossing the creek, three miles above its mouth, the road took the ridge between Worthington creek and Big Run, to Williamstown. A road was laid out from the "Point" (now Parkersburg), which intersected this road twelve
miles eastward. This rough, mountainous road was the great thoroughfare between the east and the west until "The Northwestern Virginia Turnpike" was completed in 1837.

THE NORTHWESTERN TURNPIKE.

This road is macadamized almost its entire length, and connects Parkersburg with Winchester, Virginia, a distance of two hundred and thirty miles, through nine counties. The grade nowhere exceeds four degrees, and the road is kept in tolerable repair, notwithstanding the fact that its proximity to the railroad west of the mountains has somewhat diminished its utility. This road crosses the Alleghenies in Maryland, forty miles east of the German settlement in the county of Preston, West Virginia.

THE STAUNTON AND PARKERSBURG TURNPIKE.

This road runs between the two points which designate its name, over a distance of two hundred and nine miles, through the counties of Wood, Ritchie, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, Randolph and Pocahontas, crossing the Allegheny ridge and State line in the northern corner of the latter county. A large portion of the road is macadamized; its steepest grade does not exceed three degrees, and, although the road was severely abused during the late war, it is still in very good repair, especially the western half.

THE MAIL SERVICE — 1794 AND 1882.

The first mail route across the Allegheny mountains was ordered by Congress, in 1786, from Alexandria to Pittsburg, via Leesburg, Winchester, Fort Cumberland and Bedford; also from Philadelphia via Bedford to Pittsburg. In 1788, this mail was regularly carried each fortnight. From Pittsburg it went overland to Wheeling. From this point, for a number of years, the mails were entirely unreliable to points along the Ohio and its tributaries. In April, 1794, a plan was devised and put into operation the following June, of transporting the mails from Wheeling regularly, in light, strong boats, built for the purpose. These were made twenty-four feet long, modeled after a whale boat, and steered with a rudder. They were manned by a coxswain and four oarsmen, who were fully armed, their weapons being kept dry in snug boxes alongside their seats, and each boat carried a tarpaulin, with which the whole could be covered in wet weather. They generally kept the middle of the river, to avoid attacks from Indians, and landed in some sheltered place at the head of an island to do their cooking and eating. The distance made would average sixty miles per day, down stream, and one-half that distance up. Four relays were established between Wheeling and Cincinnati, and the stations where the boats met and exchanged mails were Marietta, Gallipolis and Limestone. From Wheeling to Cincinnati required six days, and twelve returning. A postmaster was appointed by the government at each of the above named towns. This mode of carrying the mails was kept up until 1798, and after the treaty with the Indians in 1795 land routes began to be established.

The beautiful building now occupied by the Parkersburg postoffice is described in another chapter of this work. Nine different mail routes now center at this office, and the mails received and despatched are as follows: Received, daily, east and north, by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, four; west and south, by the Marietta & Cincinnati, four; by boat from Wheeling, one (except Sunday); Pomeroy, one (except Monday); Burning Springs, one (except Sunday); Bull Creek, Tuesdays and Saturdays; Ellenboro, Mondays and Fridays; New England, Wednesdays and Saturdays; Ellenboro, Mondays and Fridays; Bull Creek, Tuesdays and Saturdays; Ellenboro, Mondays and Fridays; New England, Wednesdays and Saturdays; Ellenboro, Tuesdays and Saturdays; New England, Wednesdays and Saturdays; Burning Springs, one daily (except Sunday); exchanged daily with Marietta, by the Marietta & Cincinnati, two. Number of
locked mail pouches received daily, seventeen; despatched, fifteen; number of canvas sacks received daily, sixteen; despatched, nine. F. C. Scott is postmaster.

There are twenty-five postoffices now established in the county, of which the following is a list: Belleville, Boremam, Briscoe Run, Bull Creek, Davissville, Deer Walk, Fountain Springs, Harris Ferry, Jerreys Run, Kanawha Station, Leachtown, Limestone Hill, Lockharts Run, Lone Cedar, Lubeck, Mineral Wells, Murphys Mills, New England, Newport, Parkersburg, Rockport, Valley Mills, Volcano, Walker and Williamstown.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

The first survey of land, after Wood county had been established, was made June 21, 1800, of a tract now in Ritchie county, on Hughes river, granted by the State of Virginia to Francis Ludington. The survey was made by Robert Triplett, the first county surveyor, who remained in that office for thirty-one years, 1800 to 1831; Matthias Chapman, 1831 to 1845; Daniel C. Lovett, 1845 to 1855; G. B. Samuels, 1855 to 1861; J. S. A. Farrow, 1861 to 1869; Sampson Piersol, 1869 to 1877; P. F. Wells, 1877 to 1881; J. S. A. Farrow, 1881, now in office. It is a remarkable fact that from the time the county was established until the present date, over eighty-two years, but seven men have filled the office of county surveyor.

WOOD COUNTY.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

In 1840, within the large territory known as Wood county, there were but 626 pupils attending school. The following table is compiled from statistics obtained from the Hon. Samuel T. Stapleton, county superintendent of schools, and exhibits what has been accomplished in the county in less than eighteen years in educational matters, under the free school system, adopted in 1863, when the state was organized:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICTS, INCLUDING TOWNS</th>
<th>SCHOOL BUILDINGS</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>TEACHERS</th>
<th>PUPILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parkersburg</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steele</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3,150</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slate</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6,235</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6,950</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3,235</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubeck</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4,050</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tygart</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>117</strong></td>
<td><strong>83,920</strong></td>
<td><strong>145</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,303</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Members of congress, fourth district, Benjamin Wilson; (Eustace Gibson, elect); members of State legislature (house of delegates), Dr. E. D. J. Bond, S. T. Stapleton, W. A. Cooper; judge of the circuit court of Wood county, James M. Jackson; clerk of the circuit court, O. M. Clemens; sheriff, Charles B. Smith; clerk of the county court, Thomas S. Smith; commissioners composing county court, William C. Stiles, jr., Edwin S. Butcher, A. A. Kellar; county surveyor, J. S. A. Farrow; prosecuting attorney, J. G. McClure; county superintendent of schools, Samuel T. Stapleton; county assessors, first district, Richard L. Woodward; second district, James N. Robinson; justices of the peace, Parkersburg district, De L. Davis, Thomas P. Butcher; Williams district,
H. B. McKinney, Morgan Henrie; Union district, M. B. Johnson, Joseph Y. Smith; Walker district, T. B. Parker, B. F. Mount; Clay district, William H. Bickel, James L. Bailey; Slate district, J. B. Badger; Tygart district, J. T. Prickett, James M. Leach; Steele district, Jared Florence, S. P. Moore; Lubeck district, J. P. Tracewell, G. W. Coffer; Harris district, John A. Camp, W. C. Keever.

In compiling the above history, the author is indebted to A. S. Wither's work on Border Warfare and Dr. S. P. Hildreth's Pioneer History for much that he has chronicled; also, to S. C. Shaw, Esq., of Parkersburg, who, for years, has been more or less employed in compiling facts obtained in connection with the early history of this historic section. The people are much indebted to him for his untiring efforts in collecting and preserving much of interest that perhaps might otherwise have been lost.

PARKERSBURG DISTRICT.

This district is bounded by the Little Kanawha river on the south, the Ohio on the west, Williams district on the north, and Union and Clay on the east. When laid out, in 1863, it had a white population, including the city of about 4,500; by the census of 1880, it had 7,859. The principal streams, in addition to those mentioned, are Worthington creek, which runs southwest through the southeastern part of the district, and empties into the Little Kanawha; Pond Run enters the north part from Williams, runs south nearly parallel with the Ohio, and empties into that river at Parkersburg.

The justices of the district are De L. Davis and Thomas P. Butcher; constables, John Hogan and F. M. Dulin; school board, W. L. Cole (president), J. H. Fischer and Josiah Gould.

THE CITY OF PARKERSBURG

SETTLEMENT OF TITLES AND EARLY HISTORY.

In the year 1773, Robert Thornton, of Pennsylvania, made his settlement right, in tomahawk entry, to four hundred acres of land on the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Little Kanawha, which includes the present site of Parkersburg. Sometime during the year 1783, a certificate for his settlement right to four hundred acres, and his pre-emption claim to one thousand acres, adjoining the same, was issued to him by the Commissioner appointed by the State, for the purpose of settling these claims to unpatented lands, in the county of Monongalia. In December, 1783, these two tracts of land were surveyed by James Neal, assistant surveyor of Samuel Hamway, surveyor of Monongalia county, for Alexander Parker, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, assignee of Robert Thornton. July 3, 1787, patents for these lands were granted by his excellency, Beverly Randolph, then governor of Virginia, to Alexander Parker. The original price paid by Mr. Parker for this tract, on which the prosperous city now stands, was fifty dollars.

About the year 1800, Alexander Parker died, and these lands became the property of his daughter Mary, who married William Robinson, jr., of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. The conflicting title to these listed lands (growing out of the reckless land policy of Virginia), with other settlement rights and pre-emption claims, gave rise to law suits which continued for several years. In the final settlement and adjustment, the heirs of Mr. Parker secured a good title to about seven hundred acres out of the two surveys. John Stokely, having entered and patented a portion of the tract at the junction of the Ohio, was one who contested this claim.

Dr. Joseph Spencer came with his family from Connecticut in 1794, and settled on the Ohio river, about five miles above the mouth of the Little Kanawha, being a part of the land purchased by William Smith and others, of Baltimore, Maryland. These lands were a part of the settlement rights and pre-emption claims made by the three Briscoe brothers, extending from the Thornton right, up to the Briscoe run, a distance of some five miles. One of these claims interfered with the Thornton claim, hence Dr. Spencer became one of the litigants. He laid out a town on his own farm, four miles above Parkersburg, gave it
the name of Vienna, and made strenuous efforts to have the county seat of justice located at that place, but failed. Vienna now exists only in memoirs of the past.

The justices of the peace who refused to sit on the bench, as recorded in the "Gleanings of the County Records," had proceeded to organize themselves into a county court, and held their sessions at the town of Vienna. In their proceedings they appointed county officers, etc. Stephen R. Wilson was elected county clerk, but as no record of their proceedings is not on file at the county court, no details can be given of them. This state of things continued until March 10, 1800, when, by action of the legislature the matter became properly adjusted, and there were no further stumbling blocks in the way of conducting the business of the county, and Parkersburg became the permanent county-seat of justice, February 7, 1801.

At the time of this proceeding of the two county courts, in 1799, Parkersburg had only a small settlement on the banks of the Little Kanawha, known as "The Point," made on lands patented to John Stokely, which were embraced in a survey extending on both sides of the river to its mouth, and to near the mouth of Pond Run. It ran from near the mouth of Pond Run, in a southeasterly direction, nearly parallel with Neal street, about 180 poles, and then crossed the river, taking in the narrows on the opposite side. A block-house had been erected near the point, where the public landing is now situated, and about half-a-dozen log houses had been erected, scattered along up the banks of the Little Kanawha. Among them were the following families, viz: William Enoch, Caleb Bailey, John Stephenson, Jesse Murdock, Edward Stephenson, and John Stokely.

John Stokely's patent is dated December 8, 1800, and he laid this tract off into lots, streets, etc., on both sides of the river, naming the town "Newport," and by this name it was known on the northeast, or Parkersburg side, until 1809; on the southwest side of the river, the town is still known by that name. About 1809 William Robinson, jr., and wife, heirs of Alexander Parker, recovered from John Stokely all the land on the northeast side of the river, which had been included in the patent of December 8, 1800. At this time, however, a suit was pending between William Robinson, jr., and wife, and Dr. Joseph Spencer, in which their titles were in controversy. By mutual agreement between these last mentioned parties, 170 acres of the land, at the junction of the Ohio and Little Kanawha rivers, was surveyed off into lots, streets and alleys by George D. Avery, civil engineer, and completed December 7, 1810, and named "Parkersburg," in honor of Alexander Parker, its first patentee. This plat and survey of the town was placed on record in the clerk's office of Wood county, at the February term of court, 1816. It includes the present plat of Washington street north, and Green street east.

The grounds for the court house and public buildings, given to the county by John Stokely in his town of "Newport," were on the Little Kanawha river, immediately below the mouth of Rifle Run, where the county erected a hewed log court house, the basement or first story of which was the county jail, and the second story the court room. Here was the first permanent seat of justice in the county, and its courts were held there until the court house was completed on the present public square, about 1815. The architect was Charles Price.

May 1, 1811, William Robinson, jr., and wife made and executed a deed for the public square in Parkersburg, for county purposes, to the justices of the county.

The town was incorporated, by act of the legislature, January 22, 1820. This act gave the freeholders (housekeepers) within its limits the power to elect seven trustees. Within ten days after their election these trustees were obliged to meet, and being sworn into office, proceeded to elect, from their body, a president and recorder. Thus constituted, they formed a corporate board, to be known as "The President, Recorder, and Trustees of the town of Parkersburg," with full power to elect and appoint all minor officers of the town, to levy and collect taxes for
improvements, and pass all necessary ordinances for its internal regulations, and have a common seal.

January 17, 1826, an amendatory act was passed by the legislature, increasing the general powers of this corporate board, and the minor officers under them, and March 26, 1842, an act was passed further increasing them, and adding to their duties. A fourth amendment to the act was passed March 17, 1851, which included within the limits of the corporation the addition made by James M. Stevenson. March 17, 1860, an act was passed to reduce into one the several acts incorporating the town of Parkersburg, and defining the powers and duties of the mayor, recorder, trustees, etc. November 5, 1863, an act was passed extending the corporate limits, and changing it from a town to a city, with enlarged jurisdiction. March 2, 1868, a veto power was granted to the mayor. February 7, 1870, the city charter was amended by enlarging its powers and general jurisdiction. In addition to the foregoing recited acts, other special ones, affecting the city of Parkersburg, have been passed from time to time, by the legislature of West Virginia, which have been embodied in a code of laws and ordinances published by the city authorities in a volume containing 250 pages.

DESCRIPTIVE OF THE MODERN CITY.

Parkersburg is situated in 39 degrees 16 minutes latitude, and 81 degrees 34 minutes 2 seconds west longitude, on the east bank of the Ohio river at its confluence with the Little Kanawha, at an altitude of about 625 feet above the level of the sea. Its elevation above high water mark places it beyond the reach of the disastrous inundations which are experienced by many of the other Ohio river towns. The highest floods on record here were those of 1832 and 1852, and then the only street submerged was the one nearest the river, for a short time only. The site of the city gradually rises to a platform one hundred feet above low water mark, over two intervening, well-drained and graded levels. The length of the corporate limits bordering on the Ohio is about one mile, and about the same upon the Little Kanawha. The city is regularly laid out in squares or blocks, those near the business center being compactly built up, and mostly by substantial brick buildings. The streets are laid out sixty feet wide, and the alleys twenty, running principally northeast and southwest and northwest and southeast, so that every side of a square receives the sunshine at some portion of the day. The general appearance of the city is clean, cheerful and attractive, and is unsurpassed, in this respect, by any in the State. Its population, by the census of 1880, was 6,582, ranking as second in the State. Since that time, it has increased to over 7,000, and, including the suburban settlements, the figures would reach 9,000.

Parkersburg is the great oil center of the State. Here is the market for the crude article, both for West Virginia and Ohio, and the large refineries of the city not only consume the home production, but import largely from Pennsylvania, their refining capacity being over 2,000 barrels per day. In connection with most of the refineries are "reducing" and "treating" houses, for putting the heavy crude oil into shape for lubrication. Being at the conjunction of the Little Kanawha and Ohio rivers, and the center of railroad connections, which give it the advantage of river and rail transportation, it has become a recognized point in the sale and delivery of crude oil and its products. The trade gives employment to several hundred operatives, and is largely conducive to the prosperity recently brought to this active city. Potter's clay, an excellent quality of which is produced in Wood county, is being manufactured in this city, into jars, jugs, vases, tiles, drain pipes, etc.

The means of transportation in the city are excellent. In addition to those of rivers named, is the branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, of which this is the terminus; also the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad; a substantial wire suspension bridge crosses the Ohio river at this point, forming a connection between the two above named roads.

The city has a good fire department, gas works, telephone
exchange, thirteen churches, five public schools (one colored), Baltimore and Ohio express office, Western Union telegraph, the First, Second, Parkersburg and Citizens' National banks, four weekly newspapers—the Journal (Republican), Sentinel (Democratic), West Virginia Freeman, and State Standard. The Index, a monthly paper, is also published. The mail facilities are excellent. The postoffice is located in a fine government building, also occupied by the United States District Court and government offices. The spacious court house occupies a prominent position in the midst of the business portion of the city, in the center of what is termed court square. The jail building (a substantial brick structure) is located on the southeast side of Market street, fronting the square.

The bonded debt of the city nets about $114,000. The total tax duplicate, January 1st, 1882, was $3,074,123; rate of taxation (city tax), one per cent; total tax, $30,741.23.

The present city officials are as follows: Mayor, George Loomis; recorder, Thomas S. Conley; councilmen, Wm. Burk, Thos. S. Conley, Ralph Covert, S. L. Gould, W. Vrooman, R. Wild, A. N. Williams; city sergeant, B. F. Stewart; city clerk, T. B. Toothaker; commissioner of streets, Wm. Adair; health officer, Dr. Charles J. Scott; market master, James Amiss; wharf master, George B. Neal; chief of police, B. F. Steward; captain of police, Jas. R. Mehen; police officers, M. B. Bartlett, Thos. Burns, Calvin Campbell, John Curry; chief of fire department, A. N. Williams; first assistant, L. N. Logan; second assistant, W. J. McKindley; chief engineer of steam fire engine, Charles Bryan.

PARKERSBURG BAPTIST CHURCH.

The following in regard to the early establishment of this society is taken from its old records, which are complete from its organization to the present time, with the exception of a period of three years. "The Church of Christ called Parkersburg, constituted the 11th day of October, 1817, by James McAboy, consisting of Asahel Hollister, John H. Harwood, Charles Noland, Delilah Noland, Sarah Stone, Hannah Neal, Nancy Harwood, Mary Barrett, Betsy Hollister, Hannah Conner, Mary Creel and Betty Patton." At the meeting in December following, these few, together with some others who had already joined them, entered into a covenant, whereby they voluntarily gave themselves to the Lord and to one another.

Not only did they adopt the church covenant, but rules or order were adopted, which, although perhaps adapted to those early times, would now seem rather singular. All members were required to attend church meeting, or give a good excuse; "and if they do continue several times to neglect attendance, they will be cited to the church to render that account, which, if they fail to do, will be dealt with according to gospel order." Every member was required "to take his seat in regular order, and continue so until adjourned, and keep due silence." It was required that the moderator should "cast the light he could on any subject before the church, but not give his opinion without the request of the church." At this December meeting, Thomas Compton was appointed clerk, and Asahel Hollister and John H. Harwood were elected deacons, who, in March following, were ordained.

Only an occasional meeting was held in the village of Parkersburg. At that time there were not more than twenty houses in the town, which was not incorporated. The pastor, James McAboy, lived in one of the best suburban places—a two story log house on Avery street, between Court and Harriet. No other denomination, except the Methodists, was then attempting to keep up stated preaching. The church meetings and preaching services were held at various places; at Snakeville, Washington Bottom, Belpre, and at Parkersburg. The meetings in the village were usually held at Pastor McAboy's house, except that on important occasions they resorted to a more commodious place; usually to the court house. Afterwards, the grand jury room in the old court house was regularly used. Other places were resorted to from time to time until the old church on Ann street was built. Discipline was closely observed, and the church was strictly orthodox in Baptist doctrine. Covenant meetings for self-examination and conference
have been one of the institutions of the church from the beginning, except for a few years since 1860. They were restored again soon after the beginning of Bro. Carter's pastorate. Regular weekly prayer meetings were not held until about the year 1840.

In August, 1818, at the request of Deacon Emerson, made on behalf of himself and others, the church sent its pastor and deacons to assist in organizing a church at Marietta, Ohio. Five years later, the articles of faith adopted by the Marietta Church were adopted also by this church. On the 10th of October, 1818, invitations having been sent out to other churches, "the church met according to adjournment, and delegates from a number of churches met with them to form an association, which was done, and called Parkersburg." The association met here again the following year. Brother Sutherland was appointed to procure plank and other material, and it was resolved that all the male members meet on a day named to prepare a place to accommodate the association.

Elder McAboy continued in the pastorate, residing in the town, until 1825. He removed then to Athens, Ohio, for the purpose of better educating his children. He became a Presbyterian, and in 1832, he returned and engaged, with the Methodist minister here in charge, in a very remarkable revival. One of the results of his preaching was the formation of the First Presbyterian Church. Deacon Harwood continued in his office until he removed his membership to Bethel Church, in 1849. His wife died in 1831. Deacon Hollister and wife having become Universalists, were excluded in 1835. Of the other constituent members, some remained until they died, and others were dismissed. During the first ten years, the church was weak in numbers and finances, but they were a faithful few. Perhaps nearly half were colored. Their expenses were doubtless light, yet the burden was heavier than it is now. In October, 1821, it was ordered "that Brother McAboy be allowed the sum of one dollar for the purpose of furnishing one cord of wood for the use of the church the ensuing winter." Now, it requires at least 500 bushels of coal. Various methods of raising money were resorted to. At one time it was resolved "that each member, of their willingness, cast in," etc.; but very soon afterward a committee was appointed "to apportion the amount which each member ought to pay."

Perhaps little or nothing was done for missions during the first twenty years. But when the subject of foreign missions began to interest the people of America, this church seems to have been interested. In 1836 a committee was appointed to meet with brethren at the Mount Zion Church to consider the subject of the translation and spread of the Bible among the Burmese. And Brother Coffer collected for this purpose some $20. A few years later special meetings were occasionally held in the interests of State missions. There were anti-mission Baptists in the church, however. A prominent member of the church having been cited to give an account for his non-attendance at church, gave as a reason that he was not in fellowship with the church in its missionary operations. At one time, about 1843, the church solicited, and perhaps received, aid from the General Association Board.

In 1823 John Gates was appointed "as clerk to sing in the church and public meetings." The pastor would "line out" the hymn, and it was Brother Gates' duty to "raise the tune." In 1844 a resolution was spread upon the minutes approving of "Sabbath schools, missionary operations and temperance." February 24, 1844, a Sabbath school was organized, with John Barrett for its first superintendent. His successors have been William Leonard, M. P. Amiss, Charles Rhoads and D. D. Johnson.

Not until the year 1843, did the church have preaching every Sabbath, though it has been without a pastor, but a very few years during its existence. During Elder McAboy's pastorate, he also preached for other neighboring churches, and a portion of the time was pastor of the Marietta church. He taught school in Parkersburg for several winters. April 2, 1825, "Elder Jeremiah Dale being present, was invited to a seat." This was probably his first visit, and he soon afterward became pastor, but gave up the regular pastorate about a year later.
The church was then for a short time without a pastor, during which period J. T. Langfit (some of whose children still reside in the community), a licentiate preacher being a member of the church, was "given to exhortations," and was usually elected moderator at the church meetings. Elder Cornelius Hoff, then a young man, having come from his home in Harrison county, visited the church in 1828, and became its pastor for one year. He was a "circuit walker."

Moderator J. T. Langfit, having the care of one or more churches away up Hughes river and another on Reedy creek, as well as the care of the Parkersburg church, he used to walk from one appointment to another, making the circuit each month. He was the only ordained minister in the Parkersburg association, which for a long time was composed of only three churches. After the close of Elder Hoff's first pastorate, Elder Dale again became the pastor, visiting the church each month, his appointments being at Snakeville on Tuesday. How long he continued as pastor this time is not stated; probably, however, until his health failed. During these years he was preaching the gospel through all the country round about. With headquarters, perhaps, at Newport, Ohio, he was traveling and preaching continually from Antioch, in Monroe county, Ohio, by way of Sisterville, Long Reach, Newport, Little Muskingum, Marietta, Parkersburg, Mount Zion and Bethesda, all the way up to Reedy creek. The history of the Baptist cause for over fifty years throughout that whole region testifies to the glorious results of his earnest and faithful labors. His health having failed, he returned to his former home in the East, where he died in 1831.

From the year 1829 to 1832 occurred the dark days of the church, and they had no regular pastor until 1834. In 1832, Hance Stewart, who had been licensed to preach by some church in Harrison county, came here, and this church also gave him a license. He preached occasionally to the church for a year or two, and had a kind of pastoral care over it a portion of the time, though he was not an ordained minister. Robert Tisdale, a missionary of the General Association of Virginia visited and preached for the church occasionally.

Early in the year 1834, the church having awakened to renewed strength, "all the members were affectionately requested to meet at Snakeville" to choose a pastor. Elder Allen Darrow was unanimously chosen, and in April he began his pastorate, which lasted two years. He was a faithful, earnest man, and the church prospered. Since then, though the church has had many pastors, yet it has never been without one, except for a few short intervals. Elder Darrow was succeeded by Elder Hiram Gear. During his pastorate, and largely through his instrumentality a log meeting house was built down near Bethel, and the old church building on Ann street was erected and nearly completed. To the faithful preaching and zealous efforts of Elder Gear the church is greatly indebted for subsequent prosperity. A list of the pastors of the church is hereinafter given. Elder Sedgewick was the first pastor who resided in Parkersburg and gave all his time to the church. Elder Hoff served the church a second time, for a year, twenty-one years after his first pastorate. He did much this last time to lift the church out of a very low state of spiritual life; preached almost without pecuniary reward; restored to health an almost lifeless Sabbath school, and superintended the same personally for some time.

W. F. Coffer first came to Parkersburg in 1827, and served faithfully as clerk and deacon, through prosperity and adversity, for twenty years. At one time he and a few faithful colored brethren included nearly the entire membership. In building that old church on Ann street, he was architect, builder, superintendent, collector of funds and the principal contributor.

In 1844 a branch church was established in the Romine settlement, and three years later this branch became a separate and independent church, called Bethel. In 1866 the colored brethren were organized into a separate church. From time to time the church has dismissed many members to assist in the formation of neighboring churches.

In the beginning of Elder Gear's pastorate, in 1836, the church resolved "to rise up and build." A lot fronting
on Washington street, below Ann, was
given by Isaac Morris. W. F. Coffer,
Elder Gear, Charles Price and Deacon
Harwood were appointed a building
committee, and the old church at the
corner of Ann and Washington streets
was built; not having been completed,
however, until 1838, during the
pastorate of Elder Rector. In 1849 the
corner lot adjoining was purchased,
and two years later the house was
repaired, and turned about so as to
front on Ann street. That house was
occupied by the church until the first
Sunday in January, 1872, when the
first service was held in the new
building on Market street. The new
building was commenced in August,
1871, and the basement was ready for
occupancy the January following. The
audience room was completed and the
house dedicated on the 9th of
September, 1877.

Within fifteen years past, the
growth of the church has been rapid. It
now has membership of over 300, and
its property has increased in value from
$1,800 to $25,000.

Pastors — James McAboy, October,
1817, to March, 1825; Jeremiah Dale,
October, 1825, to June, 1826; Cornelius
Hoff, 1828, to 1829; Jeremiah Dale, June,
1829, to __; Allen Darrow, April, 1834,
to April, 1836; Hiram Gear, April, 1836,
to April, 1838; Enoch Rector, April, 1838,
to August, 1841; John D. Riley, October,
1841, to December, 1843; George C.
Sedwick, December, 1842, to
September, 1848; Enoch Rector, October,
1848, to November, 1849; Cornelius Hoff,
April, 1850, to April, 1851; B. T. F. Cake,
August, 1851, to April, 1854; S. Smith,
July, 1854, to July, 1858; M. Maddox,
January, 1859, to July, 1859; A. Baush,
August, 1859, to May, 1861; S. Smith
(supply), May, 1862, to January, 1864; J. W.
Carter, April, 1864.

Deacons — John H. Harwood,
1817-49; Asahel Hollister, 1817-34; William
K. Wells, 1832-34; John Gates,
1834-36; William F. Coffer, 1834-51;
John D. Timms, 1838-52; David
Hopkins, 1851-66; William Leonard,
1851-52; Lyander Dudley, 1853-74; J.
S. A. Farrow, 1853; Charles Hopkins,
1866-67; Stephen Davidson, 1866; J.
M. Davidson, 1877; S. P. Wells, 1877.

Clerks — Thomas Compton, Charles
Gates, William F. Coffer, John Barrett,
George K. Leonard, D. T. C. Farrow,
M. P. Amiss, J. M. Davidson, W. F.
Attkisson. The last mentioned pastor,
clerk, and the last two deacons still
continue in office.

THE METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in Wood
county, Western Virginia, in the year
1799, and Rev. Robert Manley was
appointed to the circuit by Bishop
Francis Asbury. In 1800, it was
embraced in the Old Western Annual
Conference, where it remained until
1812, when that conference was
divided. The southern division was
called the Tennessee Annual
Conference, and the northern division
(in which Western Virginia was
embraced), was called the Ohio Annual
Conference. In 1816, the last named
conference was divided by the Ohio
river, and the southern division was
called the Kentucky Annual
Conference, in which Western Virginia
was embraced, the northern division
retaining the old name. It thus
remained until 1824, when it was cut
off and added to the Pittsburg Annual
Conference, so continuing until 1832,
when it was detached and added to the
Ohio Annual Conference. In 1845,
under the "Plan of Separation," the
Methodist Episcopal Church (South) was
organized, by a division of the old
Methodist Episcopal Church. In
accordance with this "Plan of
Separation," the territory of Western
Virginia was added to the Kentucky
Annual Conference of the Methodist
Episcopal Church (South), and
remained therein until 1850, at which
time the Western Virginia Annual
Conference of the Methodist Episcopal
Church (South) was organized, and
embrazed the territory to the present
time.

The Methodist Episcopal Church,
after the separation in 1845, according
to the "Plan," still occupied the
territory of Western Virginia, and
supplied preachers from the Ohio
Annual Conference, until they formed
the Western Virginia Annual
Conference, about 1852. The
Methodist Episcopal (South) and
Protestant Methodist denominations have societies and churches in all parts of Wood county, with prosperous memberships.

THE PARKERSBURG METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Under this "Plan of Separation," a vote of the Parkersburg church was taken by Rev. Ezra Brown, and both sides claimed a majority, being about equally divided, but the southern section managed to hold the church property. A suit in court was instituted by the northern wing of the church for the possession of this property, during the pending of which they built and occupied a frame building on Fifth street, between Market and Avery, in 1847, where they continued to worship until 1857, when the suit which they had instituted for the recovery of the church property was decided in their favor, and they took possession of their old church building. The Fifth street church was burned in 1877. In 1862, the old church building was torn down and a new brick edifice erected, under the supervision of Rev. T. H. Monroe (now a member of the Southern Ohio Conference). They continued to worship in this building until March, 1873, when (with the parsonage adjoining) it was burned. The property was insured for $10,000. The society soon commenced the erection of a new church, and in the meantime held their services in the court house. In 1877, the beautiful edifice now occupied by them was completed, with the parsonage adjoining, on the corner of Julia Ann and Fifth streets, and was dedicated by Bishop Thomas Bowman. The cost of the structure was $40,000. The church has a seating capacity of about 1,000, also a large lecture room, connected with a class room by folding doors, on the one side, and on the other a class room in which the infant school is taught. It is the largest church building in the city, and also has the loftiest spire. Their present membership is a little over 200. Rev. F. B. Carroll, D. D., pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (SOUTH).

The Western Virginia Annual Conference of this church has between sixty and seventy itinerant ministers, and about 16,000 members. After the decision of the suit by which the society were obliged to relinquish the old Methodist Episcopal Church building at Parkersburg, they erected a new one on Market street, completing it in 1858, at a cost of about $20,000. This edifice is still occupied by them. Their present membership is a little over 200. Rev. F. B. Carroll, D. D., pastor.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This society was organized in West Virginia by Rev. Asa Shinn, president, in 1831, and it occupies the territory of the State in common with other Methodist denominations.

The Parkersburg church was organized in the sixth ward, August 14, 1872, with a membership of about twenty. The first meetings were held in a school house which stood on the corner of Pike and Latrobe streets, and the building was soon after purchased by the society. In the year 1878, a new church building was completed, upon the same corner, while Rev. James E. Bailey was pastor, at a cost of about $1,500. The list of pastors from its organizations is as follows: Revs. Benjamin Stout, 1872-73; H. P. King,
1873-74; Benjamin Stout, 1874-77; E. O. Ewing, 1877-78; J. E. Bailey, 1878-79; C. M Conway, 1879-81; C. C. Conway, 1881-82; J. P. Lowther, present pastor. The society is out of debt and experiencing a healthy growth, and they now number eighty-five members. There is a flourishing Sabbath school in connection with the church, which has an average attendance of about 130 — John H. Wise, superintendent; Raymond R. Roland, secretary; Mrs. J. Roland, treasurer; Miss Ida M. Hull, librarian.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The Church of United Brethren in Christ was founded by William Otterbein and Martin Boehm, about the middle of the eighteenth century. The latter was a member of the Mennonite Church, and the former a distinguished theologian and minister in the German Reformed Church. Having grown tired of the cold formalism and inactivity of the churches to which they belonged, they began the work of promoting revivals, and of insisting upon a spiritual membership. Their labors were eminently successful. At a great union meeting held in Isaac Long’s barn, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, these two devoted Christian men were, for the first time, brought together. Mr. Boehm preached the first sermon—one of great power—at the close of which Mr. Otterbein arose, embraced the eloquent preacher, and exclaimed: “We are brethren.” This exhibition of Christian fellowship and good will deeply and favorably impressed the multitude that witnessed it. Here originated the name “United Brethren,” and afterwards the words “in Christ,” were added, to distinguish the church from the Moravian United Brethren. The first permanent organization occurred in the City of Baltimore in 1774, with Mr. Otterbein as pastor. The house of worship, built about that time, stands to this day, and is used by a German United Brethren congregation. The first conference was held in 1789, and from that time to the present the church has made a steady and permanent growth. She has forty-eight annual conferences in the United States and Territories; also one in Canada, one in Germany, and one in West Africa. The principal printing office is located in Dayton, Ohio, which is worth nearly $200,000, is out of debt, and turns over to the church thousands of dollars each year.

The Parkersburg Conference, which embraces West Virginia, was organized in 1858, with a few hundred members. At the close of the war it was found that the number had decreased. Now the membership is considerably over 7,000, with three presiding elder districts, and thirty-six fields of labor. An academy is being built at Buckhannon, which will probably be completed by September 1, 1883, when a first-class school will be opened for the benefit of the conference.

The United Brethren Church society was organized in the city of Parkersburg, by Rev. E. Harper, in 1867. The meetings were first held in private houses, but soon the project of building a church was commenced and carried forward as rapidly as the limited means of the members would allow. The lot, which is located on the corner of Avery and Seventh streets, near the railroad depot, was secured by Rev. J. W. Perry, who also planned the model after which the church was built. In the fall of 1872, the building was completed and dedicated by Bishop J. Weaver, assisted by Revs. Z. Warner, J. W. Perry and others. The church edifice is a two story brick, sixty-five feet long, by forty-five in width, and cost about $15,000. The first pastor was Rev. E. Harper, who served one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Z. Warner, D. D., whose pastorate continued eleven years. The third pastor was Rev. S. J. Graham, who served two years, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. H. M. Weekley. The present membership is 190.

EPISCOPAL SOCIETY — TRINITY CHURCH.

This church (the ecclesiastical center of Trinity Parish, Wood county), was commenced by Rev. Thomas Smith in 1846. Occasional services had been held in the town for several years, and a regular monthly appointment filled for some time by Rev. J. T. Wheat, of Marietta, Ohio.
Mr. Smith came to Parkersburg, as the first rector of the parish, accepting the rectory formally tendered him on July 17, 1843. To quote his own language, he found, on commencing his work "but few friends, some interest and four communicants, viz: General John J. Jackson, Mrs. Judge Rathbone, Mr. John Taylor and Mrs. John R. Murdock." In 1847 Mr. Smith died, leaving the church unfinished, but a communion list of thirty-six and a record of abundant labors, not only in Parkersburg, but in all the country round about. Several parishes now existing in neighboring counties owe their organization to him.

His successor was Rev. E. T. Perkins, who took charge of Trinity Parish, October 1, 1847. Under his ministration the church was finished. Service had been held for sometime in the basement, but, on May 12, 1850, the upper part of the building was, for the first time, used for that purpose, and, on October 27 following, the church was consecrated by Bishop Johns, under the name of Trinity Church.

Mr. Perkins terminated his connection with the parish in 1853, and from that time until 1857 there was no rector, except for a short period, during which time Rev. Mr. Kershaw officiated. Rev. Thomas K. Coleman next occupied the pulpit, remaining for eighteen months, in 1857, 1858 and 1859. Rev. William L. Hyland entered upon a pastorate which proved to be of nineteen years duration. He left a list of 112 registered communicants, but of these several held positions towards the church so uncertain that he reported to the last council of the diocese which he attended only eighty.

The present rector, Rev. Robert A. Gibson, took charge of the parish September 14, 1878, found a new church edifice under contract and commenced, on the site of the old one, and has has the pleasure of seeing the same finished, at a cost of about $17,000, paid for and consecrated. The consecration took place May 4, 1879. Since that time repairs have been made on the rectory, which was built under Mr. Hyland's ministry, and a Sabbath school room and parish hall have been erected. The estimated value of the parish property is now $30,000, and the number of enrolled communicants is 150.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The society was organized in Parkersburg February 24, 1833, with a membership of twenty-seven. Their first church edifice was erected in 1839, on Julia Ann street, where the present building is now located, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and it was rebuilt in 1873. The following is a list of pastors, who were installed in the order named: Revs. Festus Hank, John H. Bocock, William S. Beard, Jacob Winters, James H. Leps, John B. Reed, W. C. Falconer, D. D., William H. Giffert, Loyal Young, D. D., William A. Powell, present pastor. The society now has a membership of 150.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This society was formed on the 15th day of February, 1872, with forty-two members. During the erection of its edifice its meetings were held in the court house and in Masonic hall. The church building, a neat brick edifice, on the corner of Avery and Fifth streets, was dedicated on the 29th day of May, 1873, at a cost, including the lot, of $17,000. The present membership is 203. The total contributions, since its organization, are $42,000.

Its regular pastors have been as follows: Rev. W. H. McGiffert, from January 1, 1873, to October 17, 1874; Rev. L. H. Angier, stated supply, from January 1, 1875, to October 15, 1875; Rev. J. G. Hamner, D. D., From October 30, 1875, to present time.

ST. XAVIER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CONVENT.

The first Catholic priest who came to this section was Father Reed. At an early date he held services, and always stayed with the Weizer family, who lived on Lee creek. He did not come to Parkersburg to hold services, for at that time there were no Catholics there. The first priest to come to the town was Father Grogan, who said mass at
the hotel. Father Park was afterward here for a time, and held occasional services. The first priest regularly stationed at Parkersburg was Father Lawrence, who came in 1849, and during his pastorate the first church was built, by Bishop Wheelan. It was a small brick edifice, about 25 by 50 feet in dimensions, and located on Market street, where the present church stands. At that time the number of Catholic families living here was not to exceed four. Afterward a number of priests officiated periodically for a number of years, and the society increased but slowly. The next priest regularly stationed here after Father Lawrence, was Father R. P. O'Neal, who came about 1853, and remained but a short time. Next came Father Stack, then Father Sheehan, followed by Father Park, who was regularly stationed here about 1855. Here he remained for a quarter of a century, laboring faithfully for the upbuilding of the church, and during his pastorate he had the satisfaction of witnessing its growth and prosperity, until failing health compelled him to retire to a less arduous field of labor, and he was stationed at Fairmont, West Virginia. Under his supervision six churches were erected in this section of the country. He was succeeded, in 1880, by Father E. M. Hickey, the present officiating rector. Father O'Conner officiated as curate with Father Park, until about 1860, when he was called to Weston, West Virginia, and is now the officiating priest at Clarksburg. The present curate is Father Walsh.

It was during the pastorate of Father Park that the present magnificent church building was erected. It was completed in 1870, and is one of the finest in the State. It is built of brick, with slate roof, stained glass windows, a tower 100 feet in height, to which another 100 feet is to be added, and its dimensions are about 75 by 150 feet, and beautifully proportioned. The inside finish and appointments are in full keeping with its handsome appearance. Its lofty arched ceiling is richly embellished with finely-executed paintings, over the beautiful altar. One of these represents the angel's announcement to the Virgin Mary that she is to become the mother of Christ; next comes the birth, crucifixion, resurrection and ascension of Christ. To the left of the altar is a fine painting representing the coronation of the Virgin Mary; to right the death of Saint Xavier. In the spacious gallery, over the entrance to the church, is placed a fine large organ. The cost of this handsome edifice was over $40,000. The present church congregation numbers about 1,400.

A convent was erected, in connection with the church, in 1863, and in 1881 a commodious and handsome addition was built, for an academy. The number of pupils in attendance is about 100. The convent is in charge of the Sisters of Visitation, numbering about fifteen. The total value of the church, church property, including the church building, convent, academy and rectory, will exceed $75,000.

THE JEWISH POPULATION OF PARKERSBURG consists of thirteen men with families, and some few single men, the majority of whom are men of means, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Two of them are also occupied in the manufacture and sale of tobacco and cigars, and two are keeping restaurants.

They have at present no organization as a religious body, but, upon such holidays as New Year's Day, the Day of Atonement, etc., they meet at some private residence for the purpose of prayer. There is a strong probability of a religious organization being formed among them during the coming winter.

WESLEYAN CHURCH AND SABBATH SCHOOL — (COLORED).

This society was organized in 1868, and the first pastor was Rev. S. E. Colborn. It now has a membership of about seventy, and they worship in their substantial frame church building, erected at a cost of about $500, located on Green street, Rev. W. S. Smith, pastor. Connected with the church is a flourishing Sabbath school, now attended by about 100 scholars. As this was the first colored Sabbath school organized in the State, a short sketch of its history will be of interest. Late in the fall of 1862, a petition was presented by a number of colored women, to the men composing the
board of the colored school, asking permission to organize a Sabbath school. No objection was made to the petition, and with the assistance of the women who had inaugurated the movement, the school was established, the board appointing the following officers and teachers: Robert W. Simmons, superintendent; Robert Thomas, assistant; and Misses Sallie Trotter, Pocahontas Simmons, and Almire Wilson, teachers. The first Sabbath school was opened in January, 1863, and Messrs. Simmons and Thomas held their positions one year, when William Sargent was appointed superintendent, and Lafayette Wilson, assistant. After serving some time Mr. Sargent's health failed him, and L. Wilson was appointed in his place, and Charles Hicks, assistant. The school has continued in a flourishing condition until the present time. It was, on one occasion, visited by the late Chief Justice Chase, who was much interested in it.

ZION BAPTIST

Was organized in 1869, and its first pastor was Rev. J. W. Smith. The society occupies a frame church building, erected at the corner of Clay and Eighth streets, at a cost of about $2,500. They at present have a membership of about fifty, and their pastor is Rev. Thomas. An interesting Sabbath school, numbering about fifty scholars, is connected with the church.

METHODOIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH – (COLORED).

The society was organized in 1865, when Rev. Brown was called as pastor. It now has membership of about 170. An excellent church building has been erected at the corner of Ann and Sixth streets, at a cost of about $2,000. Rev. J. W. Daily is the present pastor. Connected with the church is a Sabbath school numbering seventy-five scholars.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH

Was organized in 1878, in the court house at Parkersburg. Rev. Charles Bundy was the first pastor. They have a present membership of forty, and occupy a temporary church building, which was erected by them, at a cost of about $150, at the northeast end of Clay street. It is soon to be replaced by a new frame building, which they are about to erect, at a cost of about $2,000. Rev. David Johnson is the present pastor. The Sabbath school connected with the church has an attendance of about twenty-five.

CALVARY COMMANDERY

NO. 3, K. T.

May 18th, 1876, a number of Sir Knights met in Parkersburg, when it was resolved to petition to the Grand Commander of West Virginia, praying for a dispensation for the organizing of a commandery in this city, which was granted September 1st, of that year, Frank Rex, E. Commander; C. F. Scott, Generalissimo; J. R. Purnell, Captain General. At a meeting September 7th, 1876, Dennis O'Brien was appointed Prelate; G. Hill, S. W.; C. D. Furbee, J. W.; L. D. Carnden, Sword Bearer; I. Scott, Standard Bearer, and F. C. Washburn, Warder.

The time of regular meeting is the third Monday evening of each month, at the Masonic Hall. They have a present membership of thirty, and the following is a list of the officers: Alex. Laird, E. Commander; E. F. Reifsnyder, Generalissimo; J. A. Lafoy, C. General; C. F. Scott, Prelate; I. Scott, Treasurer; J. A. Wetherell, Recorder; J. A. Bryan, S. W.; W. H. Bachtell, J. W.; J. W. Kight, Standard Bearer; T. W. Hawks, Sword Bearer; A. B. Graham, Warder; Abram Smith, Sentinel.

JERUSALEM CHAPTER

NO. 3 R. A. M.

By virtue of a dispensation issued by the Grand Chapter of Virginia, at Richmond, under date of March 5th, 1866, Jerusalem Chapter No. 55 held its first convocation in Parkersburg, West Virginia, on June 16th, 1866; Jacob A. Clement acting as High Priest, Isaac Scott as King, and Manuel J. Leese as Scribe. The Grand Chapter of Virginia, of which George W. Dame was Grand High Priest; Edward H. Lane, Grand King; John P. Little,
Grand Scribe, and John Dove, Grand Secretary, did, under date of December 14th, 1866, issue a charter to Jerusalem Chapter No. 55, naming the same officers as in the dispensation.

Upon the organization of the Grand Chapter of West Virginia, Thomas H. Logan being Grand High Priest; Frank Rex, Grand King; Henry R. Howard, Grand Scribe; and O. S. Long, Grand Secretary, a charter under date of November 14th, 1872, was issued by that body to Jerusalem Chapter No. 3, naming Frank Rex, High Priest; Alexander Laird, King; and Lyman B. Dellicker, Scribe.

The time of stated convocation is the first Monday in each month, and the present membership is forty-five. The present officers are as follows: Alfred N. Williams, High Priest; Evans F. Reifsnyder, King; Columbus B. Kirkpatrick, Scribe; Frank Rex, Treasurer; James A. Wetherell, Secretary; James M. Jackson, Jr., Captain of Host; James A. Bryan, Pr. Soj.; Archibald B. Graham, Royal Arch Captain; Walling W. Van Winkle, M. of Third Vail; Thomas H. Hanks, M. of Second Vail; Abram Smith, M. of First Vail: Manuel J. Leese, Tyler.

MOUNT OLIVET LODGE,
NO. 3 A. F. & A. M.

This lodge, located at Parkersburg, was first chartered by the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Virginia, to be known under the name of Mount Olivet Lodge No. 113, in the winter of 1817, and was regularly instituted in the month of May of the next year, by Hon. Lewis Summers, of Kanawha county, Virginia (then judge of the Circuit Superior Court of this judicial district), by a dispensation creating him Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, for that purpose.

By notice, he convened the Master Masons within hailing distance at the court house in Parkersburg, among whom were the following: Elias Gates (who at that time was installed worshipful master), Robert Edelen, David Stephenson, Turner Boulwan, Mathias Chapman, David Ralston, Oliver Phelps, David Creel, Jeptha Kincheloe, Alexander H. Creel, Sardius Cole, Robert Triplett, Thomas Creel, Andrew Cunningham and John Cunningham, who have all since departed to that undiscovered country from whence there is no return. The last of the number to survive was Dr. David Creel, of Chillicothe, Ohio.

From the time of instituting the lodge, up to the year 1827, its career was most prosperous, numbering in its brotherhood many of the most distinguished citizens of the county. In 1827, what was known as the "anti-Masonry movement" was inaugurated, and under its influence a political party was organized which made great efforts to overthrow and extinguish the order in the State. From this cause Mount Olivet Lodge No. 113, for the time being, was obliged to suspend its work, and return its charter.

In 1842, a few belonging to the order met in Parkersburg and petitioned for a new charter under the old name of the order here, which was granted December 13, of that year. John Cunningham, W. M.; Henderson H. Phelps, S. W., and Beverly Smith, J. W. For several years after this date, the fortunes of the lodge were various, as it was obliged to encounter and overcome the prejudices that had grown up and existed against them at that time.

In 1861, civil war commenced between the Northern and Southern States, and in the summer of 1863, a portion of the old State of Virginia, which included Wood county, was set apart from the mother State, and formed into a new one under the name of West Virginia. After the close of the war, May 10th, 1865, the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of West Virginia was instituted at Wheeling, by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, W. B. Thrall, of the State of Ohio, and Mount Olivet Lodge No. 113 (among other subordinate lodges in the new state) was recognized under its jurisdiction, and a dispensation endorsed upon its charter.

At the annual communication held at Wheeling, January 24, 1867, the subordinate lodges of the State were renumbered. This lodge thereafter was known as Mount Olivet Lodge, No. 3, and a new charter was granted, dated November 30, 1868, to Frank Rex, W. M.; J. A. Sinsel, S. W., and Isaac Montgomery, J. W.
The following is a list of the present officers: Charles H. Turner, W. M.; James A. Bryan, S. W.; L. C. Hunt, J. W.; W. W. Van Winkle, Treasurer; R. E. Horner, Secretary; A. N. Williams, S. D.; George R. Safford, J. D.; M. I. Leese, Tyler.

They occupy a fine hall, fitted up in excellent style, at considerable cost, located on Ann street. Their regular nights of meeting are the second and fourth Mondays of each month. The present membership is one hundred and ten.

PARAN ENCAMPMENT
NO. 3, I. O. O. F.

This encampment was instituted on the 14th day of December, 1848, as Paran Encampment No. 19, and re-chartered December 5th, 1865, by the Grand Encampment of West Virginia, as No. 3. They have a present membership of fifty-four, and meet in the lodge room occupied by Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., on Market street, the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month. The following is a list of present officers: M. Weiler, C. P.; C. Young, S. W.; R. W. Phelps, H. P.; H. G. Ogden, Scribe; G. M. Fought, Treasurer; Chas. Porter, J. W.; John Ogden, I. G.; I. W. Haddox, O. S. C. Shaw, Esq., of Parkersburg, is the oldest member of the encampment in the State, having been admitted as a member in New York City in October, 1848.

PARKERSBURG LODGE
No. 7, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized by Dept. G. M. Wheat, of Wheeling, Virginia, under a dispensation granted by J. Harrison Kelley, M. W. G. M., of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, November 19th, 1846, to be known and hailed as Parkersburg Lodge No. 37, I. O. O. F., of the State of Virginia. A charter was granted by the Grand Lodge in April, 1847, when the following officers were installed: James Dagg, N. G.; Josiah S. Dickinson, V. G.; Fleet W. Smith, Secretary; H. A. Stuart, Treasurer. Its regular sessions were held on Thursday evenings of each week, and continued work until December 5th, 1865, when the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was formed. In re-numbering the lodges within its territory, No. 7 was given to this, by which it has since been known, and continued in active operation.

Its present officers are as follows: M. Wineberg, Sitting Post Grand; John Pahl, N. G.; Charles Raugh, V. G.; William T. Sinseny, R. Secretary; W. T. Heaton, P. Secretary; J. W. Mather, Treasurer. They meet on Thursday evening of each week in their fine hall on Market street, between court square and Fourth street. The lodge now has a membership of 112, and is worth over $8,000. They also own the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, a tract of five acres, located about one mile northeast of Parkersburg.

SHARON LODGE
NO. 28, I. O. O. F.


The present officers of the lodge (second term of 1882), are, Henry Nern, N. G.; Chris. Young, V. G.; J. H. Francis, Secy.; A. F. Lang, Treas.; J. E. Remley, Chaplain.

A. F. Lang is also the Deputy Grand Master of the State.
They have a present membership of seventy-six, and the lodge meets every Friday evening, at their hall in Berry's block, on the north side of court square.

HOPE LODGE
NO. 10, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

This lodge was established by the authority of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of the grand jurisdiction of West Virginia, and working under a charter duly and regularly issued by said Grand Lodge, under date of January 24, 1871, P. P. IX; was instituted in knightly and chivalric form by Brother J. Hope Sutor, P. G. C., on June 8, 1871, P. P. VIII. The following named persons constituted the officers of the lodge, as then instituted: I. W. Haddox, P. C.; C. A. Lester, W. C.; J. M. Bowyer, V. C.; J. C. Stealey, V. P.; W. R. Kelley, R. S.; W. J. McKinley, F. S.; W. H. Collett, B.; J. G. Abraham, M. at A.; J. S. C. McHenry, I. S.; R. McDiffit, O. S.

This lodge now works altogether in the amplified third rank. It has a membership of sixty, is flourishing financially, and has a healthy growth. The following names comprise a list of Dictators (the presiding officers) since its organization: W. H. Hunter, J. E. Remley, S. L. Addison, G. B. Gibbens, C. B. Smith, S. Reitzenberger, F. Stahlmann, I. S. Weinberg, the present Dictator. It has a handsomely furnished suite of rooms in the Berry block, on court square, and meets the first and third Monday nights of each month.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR — CRESCENT COUNCIL NO. 406.

This association was instituted in the city, February 3rd, 1881, with the following officers: G. B. Gibbens, Commander; J. H. Francis, Vice-Commander; T. P. Butcher, Sec.; J. B. Woodard, Col.; Scott, Treas. The object of the order is the mutual insurance of its members in sums of $500 to $5,000. They have a present membership of about thirty-five, and continue to grow in numbers. Their regular stated meetings are on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month, at Sharon Lodge, on court square.

The following is a list of their present officers: J. H. Francis, Commander; H. Nem, V. Commander; T. P. Butcher, Sec.; J. B. Woodard, Col.; I. Scott, Treas.
COOPER ASSEMBLY NO. 1939
KNIGHTS OF LABOR
OF NORTH AMERICA

The order of the Knights of Labor of North America was first formed in 1869, by Uriah S. Stephens, and six other tailors. Cooper Assembly No. 1939, of Parkersburg, was chartered May 4, 1882, when W. C. Raleigh was made Master Workman and L. Campbell, Recording Secretary. They now have over one hundred members, and the order meets every Tuesday evening, in the rooms occupied by Sharon Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., on the north side of court square. The object of the order is to protect the rights and interests of the laboring classes, and to uphold, sustain and advocate all that is proper and just in their behalf by co-operative effort.

ANDREW MATHER
POST NO. 14, G. A. R.

This post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized by the Department Commander, September 1, 1882, with the following officers: G. W. Taggart, Commander; F. G. Dodge, Senior V. C.; S. C. Hazen, Junior V. C.; Isaac Scott, Surgeon; Barna Powell, Adjutant; O. S. Jones, Chaplain; Thomas P. Butcher, Quartermaster; Van H. Bukey, Officer of the Day; James L. Simpson, Officer of the Guard; M. B. Bartlett, S. M.; Lemuel Griffin, Q. M. S.

The post meets at present in the rooms of Sharon Lodge, 1. O. O. F., in the Berry block, on the north side of court square, on every Saturday night. The number of charter members is sixteen.

The post was named in honor of Andrew Mather, captain of Company D., 14th West Virginia Infantry, who was killed while in the line of duty at the head of his company, near Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, July 20, 1864. The honor is a fitting tribute to one eminently worthy, for a purer-minded or braver-hearted young man was not to be found in the Army of West Virginia.

YOUNG MEN'S
CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

This society was first organized in 1872, and re-organized in 1876. During the present year (1882), it has received an additional impetus, which has placed it upon firm and substantial basis. It now has a membership of about fifty, and is flourishing and progressive. The following is a list of its present officers: John McCabe, President; John T. Kelly, Vice-President; Patrick V. Dolan, Recording Secretary; Thomas V. Oliver, Corresponding Secretary; Norman G. Keenan, Treasurer; John McCabe, Patrick V. Dolan, Norman G. Keenan, M. E. Clark, Thomas Dorsey, John Connolly, George Kaiser, Board of Managers. The society meets in St. Patrick's hall the first Monday evening of each month. The annual meeting for the election of officers is held the second Monday in April.

In connection with the above association is a literary society, whose object is the advancement of its members in intellectual pursuits. They also meet at St. Patrick's hall, and their exercises consist of readings, declamations, essays, debates and music. A fine gymnastic department is also connected with it.

ST. PATRICK'S
MUTUAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This society was organized with a membership of ninety, November 24, 1868, with the following officers: Rev. H. F. Park, Chaplain; Thomas Murphy, Pres.; Tim. Lomassney, V. P.; Ed. Peard, R. Sec.; William Mulloy, Cor. Sec.; Patrick Hopkins, Treas.; Ed. Conlon, Treas., and Librarian. It pays three dollars weekly benefit to sick members, and forty dollars to the representatives of a deceased brother. Only three members have, as yet, died since its organization. Its number in the Irish Catholic Union is now 253. They meet the first Sunday in each month, and the following is a list of present officers: Rev. E. M. Hickey, Chaplain; Anthony Clark, Pres.; M. Horn, V. P.; Thomas Hughes, Sec.; M. Kevlahan, Treas.; M. Tigh, Lib.

O'CONNELL DIVISION NO. 1,
ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

State Delegate, John Healy, of Benwood, Marshall county, West Virginia, organized this society July 2,
1876, with the following officers: Patrick Whitstead, C. D.; Thomas Murphy, Pres.; James McNulty, V. P.; Thomas Dolan, Treas.; John T. Kenney, F. S.; William Coughlin, R. S. It started with a membership of thirty, and they now number fifty-two. The following is a list of present officers: Patrick Oliver, C. D. and Treas.; Thomas Murphy, Pres.; John B. Dorsey, V. P.; John T. Kenney, F. S.; M. J. Hughes, R. S. They meet on the second Sunday evening of each month in their hall in Hughes & Co's. building, on Market street.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA, BRANCH NO. 19.

This society was organized August 29, 1876, with the following officers: Thomas Pimm, President; P. Flaherty, Vice President; M. J. Norton, Treasurer; M. Maloney, Secretary. They commenced with a membership of nine, which has increased to twenty-six. They meet on the first and third Sunday evenings of each month, and the following is a list of the present officers: John Fallon, President; James G. Floecker, Vice President; Thomas Pimm, Treasurer; John T. Kenney, Recording Secretary; Michael Tully, Financial Secretary.

NAOMI LODGE, NO. 1551, OF THE GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS (COLORED).

This lodge was organized by Samuel W. Dansbury, September 1, 1873, and the following were its first officers: Thomas Owens, N. G.; Joseph Beans, V. G.; John L. Howard, E. S.; J. S. Giles, P. S.; L. Laisfield, W. T.; John Andrious, W. Chap.; Luke Johnson, C.; Mathew Walker, W.; James W. Dansbury, P. N. F.

Starting with a small membership, after an organization of nine years, they now number about thirty-five, and are in a sound financial condition. Their regular meetings are held every Tuesday evening, at their hall in the McMillan building, on Market street. The present officers are: John Burney, P. N. F.; Ed. Lee, N. F.; Miles P. Brown, N. G.; Isaac Carr, V. G.; William Watkins, E. S.; J. S. Giles, P. S.; J. F. Smith, W. T.; Mathew Gatewood, W. Chap.; P. Dickson, C.; William Watkins, D. D. L.; Calvin Taylor, D. L.; Robert Gordon, P. N. G.; Jacob Smith, I. G.

SUNNY SIDE LODGE, NO. 38, A. F. and A. M. — (COLORED).

This lodge was organized in 1870, with Simeon Harris, W. M.; Will Furgeson, S. W.; Tansey Brown, J. W.; James Madison, Treas.; Tansey Brown, Sec. They meet in the rooms occupied by the Parkersburg lodge, on Market street, the first and third Monday evenings of each month. They now have a membership of sixteen, and the following is a list of their officers: John Burney, W. M.; Nelson Reems, S. W.; Tansey Brown, J. W.; John Carter, Treas.; Thomas Gordon, Sec.; Thronton Walker, S. D.; James A. Madison, J. D.; Robert Grant, S. S.; Henry Johns, J. S.; Joseph Petis, Tyler.

PARKERSBURG NEWSPAPERS.

The Parkersburg Republican was the first paper published in the county. It was established in the summer of 1833, as a Whig paper, by John Brough, late ex-governor of Ohio, who continued it a little over two years, when he sold it to Josias M. Stead, who changed its name to the Parkersburg Gazette and Courier. About 1838, it was purchased by a company, headed by General John J. Jackson, S. C. Shaw becoming managing editor in 1840. About 1843, it was bought by David McCrary, when his brother-in-law, A. M. Sterrett, assumed the editorship, continuing until his death, which occurred in 1853, at which time it was purchased and edited by J. E. Wharton, of Wheeling, Virginia. About 1860, the paper came into the possession of E. T. Drahosh, who changed its name to the Parkersburg Gazette and Times, and continued the publication until about 1874, when it was suspended.

Charles H. Rhodes edited the Parkersburg Republican, a Democratic paper, for several years previous to the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion.
The State Journal was established in September, 1869, by a joint stock company, with O. G. Schofield as editor and manager. In June, 1871, ex-Governor W. E. Stevenson became its editor-in-chief, and the proprietorship became vested in Messrs. Stevenson & Schofield, by purchase. It continued under this management until January, 1882, when A. B. White, formerly of the Lafayette (Indiana) Journal, and C. F. Scott, postmaster of Parkersburg, purchased it, and are owners and proprietors at the present time. The Journal is Republican in politics, and devoted to the dissemination of the principles of that party, local and general news and literature. It was started as a small quarto, has been enlarged three times since its establishment, and is now one of the largest papers in the State. Its rooms are on Market street, between Third and Fourth.

The Parkersburg Sentinel was established in 1875, the first issue being published July 17, of that year, by John W. Homer, editor and proprietor, whose death occurred September 13, 1877, and he was succeeded by his son, R. E. Homer, who still retains the position. Its circulation numbers 1,000. It has always been and still continues, an earnest and effective advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. The paper is published every Saturday, and the office is located upon Market street.

The West Virginia Freeman. — In the spring of 1881, a few earnest temperance men subscribed about one thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing an independent State temperance newspaper, which resulted in the incorporation of the Freeman Publishing Company of which Professor A. L. Purinton was made president. They inaugurated the Freeman, with I. H. Johnson as editor, and W. F. Attkisson, business manager. From the commencement the paper continued to flourish and accomplish great good in the cause of temperance, to which it is devoted, and it still remains under the original management. The paper started with a circulation of 1,000, which has been increased to a present list of 3,000 subscribers.

The State Standard was established in 1878, by S. H. Piersol, who still continues editor and proprietor. It is published in the interests of the National Greenback Labor party, of whose principles it is an earnest advocate. It is issued on Wednesday, of each week, from the office on Market street, and has a circulation of 2,000.

Smith's Index. — This paper was established in 1878, by Channing M. Smith, who still continues as sole editor and proprietor. It is issued monthly, from the office in Parkersburg, and devoted almost exclusively to society and local matters, being independent on all subjects.

THE OHIO VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Parkersburg, Ravenswood, and Belleville Telephone Company received its charter April 15, 1881, and was organized May 17, following. The charter members were as follows: Robert F. Wetzel, Ravenswood; W. A. Cooper and J. E. Mayhew, Belleville; C. C. Martin, O. G. Schofield, W. N. Chancellor, W. H. Smith, jr., Ralph Covert, J. L. Buckley, and James M. Murdock, Parkersburg. W. A. Cooper, president; W. M. Miller, secretary and treasurer; R. T. Wetzel, J. E. Mayhew, W. N. Chancellor and H. H. Moss, directors. The company was organized for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a telephone line from Parkersburg, along or near the Ohio river, passing through the towns of Belleville and Murrayville, to Ravenswood, Jackson county, the principal office to be kept at Parkersburg. The capital stock was $2,000, divided into two hundred shares of $10 each. The lines were constructed and placed in operation by the 1st of July following.

August 25, 1882, a charter was granted to the Ohio Valley Telephone Company, into which the former company is to be merged. They are organized upon the same condition as the former company, the capital stock being placed at $5,000, with the privilege of increasing to $20,000. The new company also has the privilege of
extending its lines, as desired, along both sides of the Ohio river or any of its tributaries. The lines now run from Parkersburg, via Belleville, Murrayville and Ravenswood, to Ripley, Jackson county. They are to be extended to Racine, Ohio, there to connect with the lines of the Midland Telephone company for Pomeroy, and other points in Ohio; also, up the Little Kanawha, to Elizabeth and Burning Springs, in Wirt county.

THE PARKERSBURG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

Was established, by authority of the City Council, October 29, 1881, and was in successful operation on January 1, 1882. The organization is known as "The Central District and Printing Telegraph Company," of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; M. R. Wolf, superintendent, Wheeling, West Virginia. There are now seventy-five of their telephones in use in the city, and the number is regularly increasing and new lines being placed.

They have direct connection with Belpre and Marietta, Ohio, affording their subscribers the privilege of communicating with each other at these different points, without extra charge. It has been connected by a line of the American Bell Telephone Company with the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and subscribers can send telegrams to any point reached by this telegraph company and its connecting companies, by telephoning their messages to the operator at the telegraph office, and no charge made other than the regular telegraph tolls.

THE PARKERSBURG FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The city has two well-organized fire companies, and one hook and ladder company, thoroughly equipped. One company has an Ahrens steam fire engine, and the other a hand engine, and each has one thousand feet of gum hose. There are fifteen large fire cisterns, distributed conveniently about the city, which are kept filled by the steam engine from the river.

The Sixth Ward Engine Company, No. 2, was organized in the fall of 1877. Its present officers are as follows: Raymond Roland, president; R. Johnson, vice-president; Charles Fleming, secretary; John Pahl, treasurer; W. C. Leonard, captain; John Tristler, and Patrick Denison, foremen.

THE PARKERSBURG GAS COMPANY

Was incorporated in 1865, by J. M. Camden, G. E. Smith, W. N. Chancellor, J. J. Jackson, J. C. Rathbone and B. Despard, with a capital stock of $150,000, divided into shares of $100 each. Gas was first introduced into the city in July, 1865. F. B. Toothaker is the present secretary.

PARKERSBURG PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

West Virginia became a State in 1863, and her system of public schools was established the same year. During the following eight years she built over 3,000 school houses, and her newly made institutions of popular learning and education enjoyed a phenomenal prosperity, probably never surpassed in the history of the world. In this brief period, the system intrenched itself with impregnable strength in the hearts of the people.

The city of Parkersburg opened her first public school in 1864, in the frame church building on Ann street, now occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church (colored). The building was then owned and occupied by the Parkersburg Baptist Church, and by them rented to the school authorities, during the week days, for school purposes. The school had one or two teachers and about fifty pupils, and next to nothing in the way of furniture and appliances. A large and quite influential party of the citizens were utterly and actively opposed to the public school idea, and did what they could to stamp failure upon every effort to incarnate that idea, and make it tangible and pleasing in the eyes of the people. For years there was a fierce, and nearly equal struggle, between the friends and enemies of the public school buildings, built of brick, and their very existence was often threatened. Under such circumstances, the progress of the system was necessarily painful, although it cannot be said to have been slow.
Since that time, only eighteen years have passed, but they have wrought a change almost like magic, in the condition of the schools themselves, and the attitude of the public toward them. There are now five comfortable and capacious public school buildings, built of brick, and conveniently distributed about the city. A sixth is in process of erection, and will be, when completed, probably the best arranged and constructed building of its kind in the State. Twenty-seven teachers are employed in these schools, and a city superintendent, Prof. A. L. Purinton, who has charge of the whole, and devotes his entire time and energy to the work of supervision. The enrollment of scholars is something over 1,500. It has been thought that the city is too small to afford its schools especial teachers in drawing, penmanship and music, and in these branches, accordingly, the results thus far attained have been only ordinary. But in all the other features of public school work, properly so called, it is safe to say that the Parkersburg schools are not surpassed in the United States. The high school crowns the system, and its graduates are prepared for any American college, except in Greek, and much more advanced than required in mathematics, natural sciences and English.

The opposition to the schools has well nigh perished from the earth, and the people have come to be proud of them and to love them with unmistakable fidelity. They willingly tax themselves to any reasonable extent for their support, and patronize them almost exclusively. The schools are by no means perfect, and improvements are being constantly introduced, but they are justly the city's pride, and it takes no prophetic eye to see that they are destined to still greater excellence and wider influence than they have hitherto reached.

**PARKERSBURG FREE COLORED SCHOOL.**

The history of the establishment of what was the first colored school in the State, and undoubtedly the first organization of the kind south of Mason and Dixon's line, is as follows: On the first Monday in January, 1862, a number of colored men of this city met together to devise ways and means for opening a day school for the colored youth. An election was held, and the following were selected as a board to carry out the object: Robert W. Simmons, Robert Thomas, Lafayette Wilson, William Sargent, Charles Hicks, William Smith and Mathew Thomas. This board met and a constitution and by-laws were adopted for the government of the schools. They provided that all colored children, of a suitable age, could attend the school; the tuition was fixed at $1 per month, and parents who were unable to pay this fee, were allowed and requested to send their children to school free of charge.

The school started with about forty scholars, and continued to be held in a large dilapidated frame building on the south corner of Avery and Fifth streets. The board selected Miss Sallie Trotter as the first teacher, who continued in charge for over two years, when she was superseded by Miss Pocahontas Simmons, who continued as teacher for some time, and until the school had grown to such proportions that it was found necessary to employ a male teacher. Rev. Mr. Coleman, a white man, was then employed by the board, who remained in charge, with Miss Pocahontas Simmons as assistant (the school continuing to grow and flourish under their instruction), until the free school system went into operation in the State, when this board and the teachers resigned the positions which they had so honorably filled, and the scholars became connected with the school then regularly established. The ones who carried on and sustained this worthy enterprise are entitled to great credit for its success, in battling with the violent opposition that it had to contend with.

**THE UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE AND POST OFFICE BUILDING.**

Some time during the summer of 1873, E. L. Gale received his appointment as superintendent of this magnificent structure. Work was commenced upon the excavation about November 1, of that year. In November, 1874, Mr. Gale was succeeded by John Best, of Utica, New York, who remained until May, 1877,
and was followed by R. F. Taggart, of New York, who, in November of that year, was superseded by W. A. McCosh, of this city, who completed the building, including its approaches, pavement, the iron fence which surrounds it, etc., by December 1, 1878. Mr. McCosh was the master mason from the beginning, until he was appointed superintendent, and Captain A. F. Lang was clerk of construction during the same period. The cost of the property, including the lots and furniture, was $378,000.

The basement of the building is devoted to the engine and boiler and steam pump, and the furnace by which the building is heated. On the first floor is the postoffice, money order office and the private office of C. F. Scott, postmaster; on the second floor is the engineer's room, Colonel G. W. Taggart; United States District Attorney, William H. H. Flick; deputy United States Assessor and Collector, O. G. Schofield; United States Marshal, (G. W. Atkinson), G. B. Gibbons, deputy; United States Inspector of Customs, A. D. Crossland; two United States Commissioner rooms, occupied when in session; one large room unoccupied. Third floor, United States District Court room; one grand jury room; two petit jury rooms; two United States circuit judges rooms, one occupied by Hon. J. J. Jackson, district judge; two rooms by the clerk of the United States Circuit Court, L. B. Dellicker. The fourth floor is occupied by two large tanks, in which water is pumped to supply the building.

SOME OF THE DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS OF PARKERSBURG.

Parkersburg is noted for being the native or adopted city of many of the most distinguished men of the State, a history of whose lives, with those of many of the early settlers, in full detail, would furnish a volume of exceeding interest. Among others, are the following: Peter G. Van Winkle (deceased), member of the Virginia State constitutional convention of 1850; member of the Wheeling convention of 1862, and the West Virginia constitutional convention of 1863; member of the Legislature in 1863, and United States Senator 1864-69. A. I. Boreman, president of the June convention of 1862; first governor of West Virginia, and United States Senator. W. E. Stevenson, member of the constitutional convention of 1863; president of the State Senate and governor of West Virginia. General J. J. Jackson (deceased), member of the Virginia house of delegates, and for many years one of the oldest and most prominent men in that State; member of the Richmond convention, where he opposed the ordinance of secession. J. B. Jackson, member of the West Virginia house of delegates; present governor of that State. John J. Jackson, jr., member of Virginia house of delegates; present judge of United States District Court. J. M. Jackson, member of the State Constitutional convention of 1871; present circuit judge. J. P. Blair, member of Congress, minister to Costa Rica, and present United States Judge of Wyoming Territory. J. N. Camden, present United States Senator; president of First National bank; the largest oil operator in West Virginia. James M. Stephenson (deceased), member of the Virginia Legislature before the war. George Loomis, circuit judge; member of the West Virginia State Senate. W. L. Jackson, circuit judge in 1861; general in the Confederate army; present circuit judge in Louisville, Kentucky. Oakey Johnson, member of the State Senate, 1870; member of the State constitutional convention, 1871; present judge of the Supreme court.

Of the five governors which West Virginia has had, since its organization, three have been selected from among the citizens of Parkersburg.

WOOD COUNTY DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The citizens of Western Virginia occupied an exceedingly trying position at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. The people had been educated to regard the institution of slavery as eminently right and proper, and to look upon the settlers from the north generally with an eye of suspicion, and when the time came for them to choose between loyalty to the
general government and fealty to their State, it was to voluntarily ally themselves with the people against whom they had this prejudice, or to stand by those with whom their relations had heretofore been of the friendliest character. Too much praise, therefore, cannot be bestowed upon those who, cutting asunder the ties of kinship and life-long friendship, and sacrificing personal and property interests, remained loyal to their country. Equal credit must also be given to those who, after a careful consideration of the subject, conceived it to be their duty to follow the fortunes of their State in its allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and, from principle, battled bravely for "the lost cause." For the reason of these honest differences of opinion, and the earnest manner in which they were being advocated, the spring of 1861 was "a time which tried men's souls" in this section of the country. By the earnest and unceasing efforts of a few noble men, however, the great majority of the people remained loyal to the government. The prejudice between the people of the North and South has fast worn away since they have mingled together, and know each other better, and the cause of the trouble has been removed.

The presidential vote, in the fall of 1860, would, perhaps, correctly give an idea of the union sentiment that prevailed in the county on the eve of the agitation. At that election Lincoln received 85 votes, 40 of them being polled in Parkersburg; Douglas received 56, and the balance was about equally divided between Bell and Breckenridge, thus indicating an excess of over 140 in favor of the union, at this time, before the future results of the accumulating troubles had been much discussed, or thoroughly understood.

Parkersburg, before the war, although a strong pro-slavery city, had, at the commencement of the agitation on the subject of secession, a strong union sentiment. Wood county elected a union delegate to the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, Hon. John J. Jackson, who firmly and fearlessly opposed the act, amid threats of personal violence, while at the convention in Richmond. The anti-union sentiment was exceedingly active and aggressive before the vote upon this ordinance of secession, but the act was defeated in the county by a large majority, after which the union element became dominant, and many took strong sides with the government who had previously been neutral.

As soon as the convention at Richmond, Virginia, passed the ordinance of secession, steps were immediately taken by the Union men in Western Virginia, to reorganize the State on a basis of loyalty to the Union, and Wood county was among the first (if not, indeed, the very first) to move in this direction, being largely represented by leading citizens in what are known as the "May" and "June" "conventions," at the city of Wheeling, which finally consummated this purpose, and thus saved the Western portion of Virginia to the Union. The result of these conventions was the reorganizing of the loyal State of Virginia, with F. H. Pierpont as governor, a new set of State officers and Union Representatives and United States Senators in Congress. This organization remained in Western Virginia until June 20, 1863, when, by action of Congress and the consent of the reorganized State of Virginia, the State of West Virginia was formed, and Hon. A. I. Boreman was elected its first governor.

The Union people of Wood county, at the outbreak of the war, were in constant fear of the approach of Confederate troops from Grafton, who were daily expected to appear and take possession of the city. Hon. A. I. Boreman (afterward governor and United States Senator) and others, at this time, went to Cincinnati, and, after learning the condition of affairs, General McClellan sent the 14th O. V. M., in command of Colonel J. B. Steedman (afterward General, and familiarly known as "Old Chickamauga") to Parkersburg. Each man of the regiment got off the boat with his gun loaded, and capped, but they were met by a large concourse of people, with every demonstration of joy and satisfaction, much to the surprise of the troops (who expected to meet with opposition), and the disgust of many who protested against the invasion of government troops upon the sacred soil of Virginia. The 14th Regiment went into camp on Prospect Hill.
An organization of a Confederate company, composed of young men, had been partially effected, and, upon the approach of the 14th Regiment, a part of them left the city by way of Baltimore & Ohio railroad, toward Grafton, for the purpose of burning railroad bridges. Colonel Steedman, being informed of it, sent a squad of men, who overtook and arrested them. Judge William L. Jackson (afterward General Jackson, of the Confederate army) issued a writ of habeas corpus, and the case being tried before him, they were released. The prosecuting attorney entered his protest at the proceeding, and being sustained by the crowd present in his opposition to the court, the judge left, without regular adjournment, and soon after entered the Confederate service. Notwithstanding the arrests that were made by Colonel Steedman, many of the bridges were burned and much of the track destroyed on the railroad leading to Grafton, by secessionists. The 14th Regiment, after remaining here a short time, went eastward with other troops which had arrived in the city, and the railroad was repaired and the bridges rebuilt.

Troops continued to occupy Parkersburg until the close of the war, and it was made a depot of supplies for the army operating between here and the Shenandoah valley. The city and surrounding country remained quiet and peaceful during the entire war, and Wood proved to be one of the most loyal counties in Western Virginia. She filled her quota with volunteers in every call for troops made by the government, and no draft was found necessary; a number of her citizens also enlisted in Ohio and other regiments, and were credited elsewhere. During the progress of the war several panics occurred, caused by reported raids of Confederate troops in the vicinity, when many of the citizens of Parkersburg collected their valuables and crossed the river into Ohio. The nearest approach, however, of any marauding band, was in 1862, when a small Confederate force, under Colonel Jones, came down the Little Kanawha to the village of Burning Springs, and destroyed the refinery and other buildings, and large quantities of petroleum, and captured a number of horses. At the time General Morgan was making his raid through Ohio, and found himself in close quarters, a portion of his troops crossed the river to Belleville, Wood county, where they scattered and went eastward across the country. General Morgan, finding that the whole of his command were unable, by the approach of gunboats, to effect their escape in like manner, immediately turned northward with the balance of his troops and was soon after captured in Columbiana county, Ohio, and sent to the penitentiary at Columbus, from which he tunneled out and escaped into Kentucky. He was afterwards killed there during an attempt to re-arrest him.

Many incidents occurred in the city and surrounding country during the war that would be read with interest if recorded, but a detailed account of them would require a separate volume. Fort Boreman was built on the heights on the south side of the Little Kanawha, opposite the city, early in the war, and was occupied by artillery and troops during its continuance. It was used as a point of observation, and from its elevated position a fine view was obtained of the Ohio and Little Kanawha river valleys for many miles, and due notice could be given of the approach of the enemy. For much of the time the city was surrounded by picket guards, regularly stationed.

Wood county furnished 2,180 soldiers for the Union army, who were duly credited, and a large number crossed the Ohio river and enlisted there during the early part of the war. No record was kept of these, but it is no exaggeration to put the total number who enlisted in Wood county for the United States service at 3,000. The following companies were recruited here, and composed almost exclusively of men from this county: Company K, 2d Infantry, afterwards mounted and called the 6th Cavalry; Company G, 6th Infantry, Captain W. J. Mattingly; Company H, 7th Infantry, Captain Francis M. Roberts; Company A, 11th Infantry, Captain John P. Baggs; Company D, 11th Infantry, Captain Van H. Bukey; Company F, 11th Infantry, Captain William F. Pell; Company D, 14th Infantry, Captain G. W. Taggart; Company A, 15th Infantry, Captain James Humes; Company G, 15th Infantry, Captain S. F. Shaw;
Company D, 17th Infantry, Captain Ed. S. Rider; Company E, 1st Cavalry, Captain William N. Harris; Company G, 2d Cavalry, Captain John McMahon. The county was represented in nearly all the West Virginia regiments. Captain William Logsdon had a company of State Guards organized in 1863, which did good service. The county also furnished about 500 soldiers for the Confederate army. Wood county was assessed and paid, in local bounties, $187,791.40. West Virginia's quota, under all calls for troops during the war, was 31,846, and the whole number furnished, as shown by the official records, was 29,163.

HARRIS DISTRICT.

This is the southwestern district of the county, and the Ohio river extends along its western boundary, whose bottom lands are excellent for the growth of grain. The population of the district in 1863, at the time it was laid out, was about 800; by the census of 1880 it was 2,544, which shows a remarkable increase. The principal streams are the north fork of Lee creek, which takes a crooked course, running along the northern half of the eastern boundary and the east half of the northern boundary, thence west of south, and then west, emptying into the Ohio at or about the center of the west boundary. South fork enters from Steele district, and running northwest, joins the north fork. Pond creek enters from Steele district, and, running west, through the south part of the district, empties into the Ohio. Numerous small runs empty into these creeks.

The first settlement in this district was made at Belleville, a thriving village located upon the Ohio river, containing about 300 inhabitants. It is a lively little river town, and has telephone connection with Parkersburg. A detailed account of the early settlement of Belleville and this section of the county will be found in the preceding pages. District officers: John A. Camp, H. M. Crook, justices of the peace; W. O. Ceever (president), William McGee and Samuel Faughty, school board; H. H. Pennybecker, John M. Buckly, constables.

The first grist and saw mill was a log one, built in 1838, by Michael Sheets. There are now four grist mills in the district, and a carding machine. The first school house was a log building erected by Captain Crook, about one-quarter of a mile down the river from Belleville. There are now eighteen substantial school buildings, erected at a cost of over three thousand dollars. The schools are taught by nineteen teachers, and attended by 898 scholars. There are four postoffices in the district, viz: Belleville (the first one established), Lone Cedar, New England and Harris Ferry. The first church society organized at Belleville was the Methodist Episcopal. Their present minister is Rev. Preble. There is also a Methodist Church, South, whose minister is Rev. J. W. Lambert. A flourishing Sabbath school is connected with the first mentioned church.

In the village of Belleville are four general stores, and two drug stores. At Harris Ferry there are two stores, and at New England, one.

STEELE DISTRICT.

This district, when first laid out in 1863, had a population of about 500; the census of 1880 shows an increase to 2,567. It is the most southern district in the county, and the surface is hilly. An abundance of sandstone and limestone are to be found, and the principal timber is oak, poplar and pine. The principal streams are the North Fork of Lee creek (formerly Broad Run), which forms the northern part of the boundary between Steele district and Harris, on the west; Pond creek, which runs west, through the south part of the district into Harris, and empties into the Ohio; Tygart creek penetrates the district from the north, and Slate creek runs through the north-eastern part. Numerous small runs rise and empty into these streams in every part of the district.

Among the first settlers were Henry Lloyd, Michael Anderson, George Wigal and Henry Sheats. The first settlement was made on the North Fork of Lee creek, where George Wigal now lives. John Wigal erected the first cabin, about 1820, and Henry Sheats
the second. The first white child born in the district was Philip Wigal, and the first marriage was that of John and Magdalene Wigal. John and Polly (Sheats) Flack were also married about the same time. The first election was held on the farm now owned by John Fleming, north of Rockport.

The first school house was built and a school commenced at Rockport, and that number has now been increased to sixteen—all good substantial frame buildings, with the exception of the one on Limestone Hill—and the schools are attended by 970 scholars.

At a small village called Wadeville, located on the North Fork of Lee creek, in the northwestern part of the district, the first postoffice was located. There are now four in the district, viz: Rockport, Jerrys Run, Limestone Hill and Lockharts Run.

The village of Rockport is located on the Parkersburg and Charleston pike. It contains a steam saw mill and grist mill and stores, which are doing a good business. J. W. Barnett has held the position of postmaster for fifteen years. There are thirteen stores in the district.

The first religious society organized was the Christian church, which is located on the South Fork of Lee creek, and known as the Lee Creek Church. It has a present membership of sixty, and the pastor is Daniel Vanpelt, of Meigs county, Ohio, who preaches about once a month. They also have two local preachers. There are also a United Brethren and a Methodist society organized in the district. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Rockport has a membership of about one hundred; T. W. Lambert, pastor.

The first settlement was made on a large tract of land in the northwest part of the district bordering upon the Ohio river. This tract was patented to Colonel George Washington, by the King of Virginia, for services rendered to the English government during the French and Indian war. He made this selection, among other tracts in the district of West Augusta, as being a most desirable location and a fruitful soil. It was laid out under his personal supervision, by Colonel Crawford, who became a famous Indian hunter and met his death by being burned at the stake. The good judgment of Washington in the selection of his lands was demonstrated by their productiveness which was afterward developed. Further details in regard to Washington bottoms will be found in the preceding pages.

The first grist mill was built in 1852, and owned by Mr. Woodyard. It contained two runs of stone, and is not now in operation. In 1870, J. W. Miller built a mill of two runs of stone, run by a thirty horse-power engine. There are now three grist mills in the district.

Since the district has been laid out, great attention has been paid to the subject of education. There are now fifteen commodious school houses, furnished with convenient modern appliances, and the schools are attended by 697 scholars.

The only postoffice is Lubeck, located near the center of the district.

TYGART DISTRICT.

This district has the Little Kanawha river for its northeastern boundary, and lies between Lubeck on the east, Slate on the west, and Steele and Harris on the south. When laid out in 1863, it had a population of about 500; the census of 1880 gives it 1,553. Tygart creek runs east of north, from Steele district, forming the boundary line with Slate, and empties into the Little Kanawha. There are a number of small runs scattered throughout the district, which empty into this creek and the Little Kanawha. The postoffices in this district are Fountain Springs and Newport.

The settlement called Neals Station was made on the south banks of the
Little Kanawha, and a block-house erected about one and one-quarter miles from its mouth, during the winter of 1785 and 1786, by Captain James Neal, and the party who came with him at that time. It was the first block-house and station in the county, and a number of interesting details of incidents connected with this early settlement are given in the preceding pages.

Dr. Prickett, a resident of this district, has in his possession a fine collection of interesting relics that are well worth the trouble of a short journey for the pleasure of examining. Among them is a copy of a paper issued in Boston, in 1782; also a copy of the first medical book published in the United States. In his collection is also found a large number of curious and interesting relics obtained from some of the mounds erected thousands of years ago by the ancient race known as Mound-Builders, who then inhabited this country.

Since the organization of the State of West Virginia, new life has been infused into the people, the country is becoming more populated, new enterprises are being inaugurated, comfortable school houses have been erected to accommodate every scholar in the district, farms are being better cultivated, stock improved, near farm buildings erected and a general aspect of thrift and prosperity is noticeable all over the land. Probably no State in the Union can show as marked a degree of improvement as West Virginia, during the past twenty years, and Tygart district has kept pace with the others. There are ten school houses in the district, built at a cost of $3,600; ten teachers are employed in these schools, which are attended by 453 scholars.

**SLATE DISTRICT**

This district, by the census of 1880, had a population of 1,067, and when laid out in 1863 had about 450. The land is very rolling and cut up by numerous runs; the soil is red and yellow clay, and the principal timber is white and black oak, poplar, walnut, pine and gum-tree. The principal streams are the Little Kanawha river, which bounds it on the north; Big Tygart creek, which forms the west boundary line between this district and Tygart, runs north, and empties into the Big Kanawha; Little Tygart creek, which rises in the southern part, runs northwest and empties into Big Tygart, and Slate creek, which runs northeast, through the eastern part, and empties into the Little Kanawha. Small runs are very numerous throughout the district, and they all empty into the above mentioned streams.

Among the first settlers of the district were James Gilespie (1800), Robert Page, Jacob Deem, John Kite, John Dawkins, John Barnett, Oliver Hutchinson, Henry Cooper (1800), Stephen Ratchiff, William Pool, James Melrose, E. Lloyd, Benjamin Berry (1811), George Barnett (1805), Thomas Butcher (1809), Jefferson Guyan, John Harris (1809), John Coe (1800), John Thom, Elijah P. Dye, William Hill, Jonathan Sams, David Lee, George Johnson and Willis Leach. James Gilespie first settled about 1790, at the mouth of Walkers creek, and located on Little Tygart creek about 1800. The first election, after the district was laid out, was held at the residence of Edward Butcher, May 3, 1863, when E. L. Butcher was elected supervisor; H. Deem, justice of the peace; John Roberts, treasurer; Henry Dye, clerk; Thomas P. Berry, constable.

A select school was taught in 1813 on Kanawha bend, by David Harris, in a small one-story log cabin which had been built in 1805. This was the only select school, and it was not until the establishment of the free school system, that the subject of educating the masses took fast hold of the minds of the people. This matter has developed rapidly in the district, until there are now nine comfortable school houses erected, all one-story frame buildings, 20 by 30 feet. Value of property in the district, listed for taxation, $230,769; teachers fund, 30 cents on each $100; building fund 10 cents on each $100; teacher's average wages, $30 per month. Enrollment of scholars, as follows: School district No. 1, male, 19, female 13, total 32; No. 2, male 19, female 18, total 37; No. 3, male 21, female 13, total 34; No. 4, male 12, female 24, total 36; No. 5, male 27, female 14, total 41; No. 6, male 29, female 28, total 57; No. 7, male 8, female 16, total 24; No. 8,
male 38, female 24, total 62; No. 9.

The postoffices in the district are
Locaharts Run, of which E. S. Butcher
was the first postmaster, and Mineral
Wells.

The first religious society
established in the district was the
Mount Zion Baptist Church. The
following facts in regard to its history
are obtained from the old records: The
church was organized at the house of
Elizabeth Kettle, May 13, 1815; James
McAboy, ordained pastor. The first
church was a log building erected on
the farm of A. J. Price, in 1819, and on
May 25, 1833, they moved into a more
commodious building at the bend, on
the farm of O. Hutchinson, now owned
by Nathaniel Hutchinson. Here they
remained until 1855, when they went
into their present place of worship,
located on Locaharts Run, near the
turnpike, which is a frame building,
thirty by forty feet. They are now
about to erect a new church of larger
dimensions, at the same place. The
following is a list of its first members:
Lawrence King, Phineas Wells, John
Drake (afterward ordained), James
McAboy, Henry Wilfong, Jesse
Woodyard, George Leonard, Jane King,
Elizabeth Kettle, Christiana Wilfong,
Katharine Leach, Susannah Leonard.
These were baptized in the Kanawha
river, Tygart creek and Locaharts Run.
Rev. J. McAboy, 1815 to 1820; John
Drake, to 1822; Phineas Wells, to
1825; Jeremiah Dale, to 1832; Eli Try,
to 1833; Reuben Berkley, to 1838;
Enoch Rector, to 1867; M. B.
Mondson, to 1871; W. McGraw, to
1876; C. L. Moss, to 1878; B. M.
Stout, the present pastor. The present
officers are: Deacons, George Owens,
Lewis Page, A. J. Price; clerk, William
E. Butcher; treasurer, Vincent A. Dye.
The present membership numbers
ninety-seven. There is a flourishing
Sabbath school connected with this
church, of which W. E. Butcher is
superintendent.

The Slate Methodist Episcopal
Chapel was organized in 1854. Thomas
P. Berry deeded one acre of ground to
the church, in that year, where the
graveyard and new church are now
located. The trustees were T. P. Berry,
Washington Berry, J. Evans, W. P.
Deem and H. B. Deem. The new
church was erected in 1878; Rev. J. O.
Chenowith, pastor. In 1879, Rev D. J.
L. Clark, presiding elder, became
pastor. The present membership is
ninety-three. The church building
which they now occupy is thirty-two
by forty-eight feet in dimensions, and
sixteen feet to the ceiling — the largest
in the county, outside of Parkersburg.
It cost $1,200, and the society is out
of debt.

The Deems Church was organized
about 1823, at which time there were
about one-half dozen members, among
whom were D. Lee, M. Kite and J.
Melrose and their wives. Among its
first pastors was Rev. Akers. In 1854,
Rev. J. W. Powell was pastor, and from
that time, the following reverend
gentlemen have officiated: A. Lyda (P.
E.), C. Conner, J. L. Irwin (P. E.), S. E.
Steel, L. Guthrie, D. S. Benedum, T. H.
Monroe (P. E.), J. A. Williams, R. S.
Woodyard (1871-2), E. L. Nicholson
(1873), A. Hall (P. E.), W. H. Shaw
(1875), J. S. Clark (P. E.), J. F.
Clenewith (1877), J. W. Lambert
(1880). The last mentioned pastor still
continues, and Rev. J. E. Wild is
presiding elder. They have a present
membership of sixty.

There are now six Methodist and
three Baptist churches in the district.
The Protestant Methodist Church, on
the ridge, has been organized about
five years, and has a membership of
thirty-six; Rev. Warren, pastor.

The Slate Creek Baptist Church was
organized August 26, 1878, Rev. M. B.
Edmonson, pastor. The first members
were James and Elizabeth Golden,
James and Roena Anderson, Sarah E.
Anderson, Samuel B. and Fannie E.
Golden and C. L. Moss. The second
pastor was Rev. M. F. Kigar, who served
from October, 1880, to April, 1882.
Present number of members,
twenty-seven. The society is out of
debt and occupy a church building
which cost them $1,000.

The first Sabbath school was
organized by Thomas Dawkins, in
1840, under the auspices of the
Methodist Church. The first stove used
in the room was an old salt kettle,
brought from Charleston, Virginia, in a
conce, by Amos Barnett. It was used
by knocking off one of the legs and
inverting it over a large flat stone.
Until within about five years, this district was about one-half woodland, and at that date it began to be cleared and improved by a class of energetic men, and now the prospects for its future and continued prosperity are bright. The surface is quite hilly, but well adapted to grazing and stock-raising, to which considerable attention is paid.

Slate Center (formerly known as Dogtown) is a flourishing village situated upon Tygart creek. It contains a grist and saw mill, one store and a blacksmith and wagon shop. There is also a well-conducted literary society in the place. Steps are taken, and they expect soon to secure a postoffice.

CLAY DISTRICT.

This district had a white population of about 600 when established in 1863; the census of 1880 gives a total of 1,713. The principal streams are the Little Kanawha, which runs northwesterly along the entire southern border of the district; Stillwell creek, which runs southwesterly through the center of the district, and empties into the Little Kanawha; Left Fork, which runs south and empties into Stillwell; Canada run and Negro run, in the southern part, small tributaries of the Little Kanawha, and Fall run, also one of its tributaries, which forms part of the dividing line between Clay and Walker.

The first election was held in Claysville, now Davisville. The soil is clay, and the timber mostly white oak, pine and poplar. A good quality of building stone abounds in the hills. Among the first settlers were William Prince, Daniel Kincheloe, Edward McPherson, John James, Willis Leach, John Harmon, Thomas Tucker and Edward D. Stagg.

John James pre-empted a piece of land in 1782, at the mouth of Stillwell creek, in 1796 erected thereon a log cabin, and a settlement was established. Betsey, a daughter of Seth and Mary (James) Bailey, was the first white child born in the district, and the first marriage was that of David Paine and Abigail (James) Paine. Mr. Paine afterward moved to Ohio, where he became an associate judge.

The first school was taught at Claysville, in a hewed log building, in which there were openings, covered with oil paper for windows, and everything connected with it was in the most primitive style. This was the introduction of education into the district. Since the date of the organization of the State, and more especially since the close of the war of the Rebellion, the subject of education has taken fast hold of the minds of the people of the county, and in Clay district it has received its full share of attention, and interest in the matter is increasing, year by year. There are now nine neat and commodious one and one-half story frame school buildings in the district, and the schools have an enrollment of 577 pupils.

There are four postoffices in the district, viz: Murphy Mills, Kanawha, Davisville and Leeches Dam. The village of Murphy Mills was laid out in 1860, by F. Murphy & Son. It is situated at the intersection of the western turnpike and the northeast fork of Stillwell creek, eight miles from Parkersburg. It contains two stores, kept by P. C. Barrett and T. T. Holland; one cooper shop, by J. D. Nowery, one blacksmith and wagon shop, by Hart & Barrett; three churches, viz: one Baptist, one Methodist Episcopal, and one Methodist Episcopal (South), one fine school house, and a postoffice, kept by P. C. Barrett, postmaster.

The village of Davisville was laid out by Bushrod W. Creel, and is located at the intersection of the Little Kanawha river and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, seven miles from Parkersburg. It contains two stores — one kept by Daniel Fortner, dealer in dry goods, boots and shoes, notions, general merchandise, and railroad ties; the other by James W. Dawkins, dealer in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise; one blacksmith shop, by A. J. DeVaughn; one South Methodist Church, which has no pastor, but services are held by a circuit minister. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad agent is D. H. Fortner.

The village of Leachtown was located on the Little Kanawha, at lock number two, fourteen miles from Parkersburg, by Willis Leach. It contains one store, kept by George W. Lewin, agent; a postoffice, George A.
Buckner, postmaster; one Baptist and one South Methodist Church, both having Sabbath schools. The superintendent of the former is James Michols, and of the latter Isaiah Stagg.

WILLIAMS DISTRICT.

When this district was first laid out (in 1863) it had a population of about 800, which, by the census of 1880, has been increased to 1,658. This is the most northern district in the county, its entire northern and eastern boundary fronting on the Ohio river. Its principal streams are Island run, which forms part of its eastern division line with Union district, and running east of north, empties into the Ohio; Big run, which rises in the eastern part, runs northwest and empties into the Ohio; Briscoe run, which runs nearly west, through the southern part, and empties into the Ohio. Williams, Millers, and Pond runs are also small streams in the district.

The first settler was Isaac Williams, who came with his family, March 24, 1787 (the year before the Ohio company). Fort Harmar had been erected at the mouth of the Muskingum, and garrisoned by United States troops, nearly opposite some land which had been located for his wife, and they determined to move upon it, where they could live in less fear of the Indians than at Grave creek, where they owned a plantation, and had previously lived. Mr. Williams had visited the spot and put up a cabin the previous winter, which was ready for them when they came in March. This first cabin was located where the Marietta and Williamstown ferry boat lands in the latter town. The next house was built about a mile down the river, by Joseph Tomlinson, which is still standing, and owned by his daughter, Mrs. Henderson. Soon after the arrival of Mr. Williams and wife, a daughter was born, the only child they had. They named her Drusilla, and she married John Henderson, but died at twenty, leaving no children. An interesting sketch of Mr. Williams will be found in the general history of the county, and his name will be found frequently mentioned in the selections from the first county records, published herein.

Joseph Tomlinson, Hezekiah Bukey, Samuel Pugh, Goerge Uhl, David Jemison, Samuel Davis, George Compton, Joseph Spencer, M. Ogden, James Hiett, Frank Keller, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Lake, Joseph Fleehart, Joseph Holley, Robert Waugh, and many others, whose names are forgotten, came soon after Isaac Williams, with their families, and moved into the cabins which they had erected. The names of many of these will be found connected with the history of Wood county.

A daughter of Parkenson Reed was the first child born in the village of Williamstown. She now lives in California, the wife of Dr. William Dennis. A large amount of good sandstone for building purposes is found in the hills. There are two grades of this stone, one being of a very fine quality, and used for grindstones. The principal timber in the district is oak, pine, poplar, chestnut, hickory, wild cherry, locust and walnut.

The first grist mill in the district was built by Isaac Williams and Joseph Tomlinson, which was run by water from Williams creek. The water power was a poor one, the creek frequently running dry, and in consequence, the mill was often idle. A horse power mill for grinding was also erected by David Uhl. A saw mill was erected at an early date, by Joseph Tomlinson, on Williams run. An upright saw was used, and the mill was kept in operation during the spring and winter, but when the dry summer season commenced they were forced to discontinue for lack of water.

The first school was taught by John Maxwell in a log-cabin, each end of which was taken up by the fire-place. They had slab seats, and a hole in the wall covered with oiled paper, constituted the windows. It was located on the land now owned by George Putnam. There are now nine good, substantial frame school buildings in the district, the one in Williamstown having two commodious rooms. The enrollment of scholars in the district is 526.

The first postoffice was called Duncan (now Williamstown), and Parkenson Reed was postmaster; the present one is John K. Palmer. The other office in the district is called
Briscoe, and located at Briscoe run; Sardis Call, first postmaster.

A Methodist Church society was formed at an early day, at the house of Mr. Ogden, near Williamstown. This was the first attempt made at holding religious services. There are now five churches in the district, viz: Two Methodist (North), one Methodist (South), and two Baptist. One of the Methodist churches is a neat frame building, located in Williamstown; one of the Baptist churches is a substantial brick building (with spire and bell), also located in that village. The first Sabbath school was organized in Williamstown in 1813.

The village of Williamsport (now Williamstown), was laid out in the year 1835, by John A. Kennard. It is named in honor of Isaac Williams; located on the south side of the Ohio river, opposite Marietta, on a rich, level tract of bottom land. It contains two dry goods stores, one stream flouring mill with a capacity of 150 barrels per day, and doing a good custom trade; two blacksmith shops, two cooper shops, one hotel, P. Reed, proprietor, and one butcher shop. Several steamboat men make this town their home, and the place has a good resident physician, Dr. Elias E. Slone. The village is noted for the fact that it contains no saloon, or place where intoxicating liquors can be had, and the citizens have formed a decision that it shall so continue. It is distant about twelve miles from Parkersburg, and has a population of over 300. Much of interest connected with the early settlement of the village will be found in the general county history in this work.

UNION DISTRICT.

When first laid out, this district had a white population of about 1,000; by the last census, it had 1,615. Its principal streams are: Bull creek, which forms the division line between Wood and Pleasants counties, and empties into the Ohio; Bull run, Dearth run, Right fork and Isaacs run, small branches of Bull creek; Carpenters run, a small stream which runs north and empties into the Ohio; Island run, the extreme northern boundary of the district; Washington creek, which rises in the eastern part of the district, and running west, thence southwest, into Parkersburg district, empties into Little Kanawha; Laurel fork, Little Bull run, Long run, Pike run, Chancellor, Six Mile and Five Mile runs, all empty into Worthington creek; Stillwell creek forms a part of the border line between Union and Walker, and running southeasterly into Clay, empties into Little Kanawha.

The first election was held at Mr. Ogden's, April 28, 1864. The board of education, then elected, was as follows: Hon. W. E. Stevenson, president; George Compton, J. Y. Smith and W. H. Hunter, secretaries. H. M. Prince was elected justice of the peace, and Benjamin Inghram, constable. The present board of education is as follows; A. J. Pettit, president; John Richards, J. W. Paine, and O. P. Dunham, secretaries. The soil of the upland is light, and on the bottoms a good gravel and clay. An abundance of sandstone, good for building purposes, and some coal is found. The timber is principally white oak, poplar, walnut, chestnut, locust and pine.

Among the first settlers were Caleb Hitchcock, William Rollston (1804), T. Miner, Robert Wells and George and James Compton (1803). Caleb Hitchcock built the first cabin at a very early day, and became the first settler. The first grist mill was run by water, and built in 1842, on Worthington creek, by Lawrence Kincheloe. It was rebuilt by W. A. M. Reed, in 1852, when a saw mill was attached. The first saw mill was owned by the Luty family, erected on Laurel fork and run by water. A steam grist mill was built by J. V. Dunbar & Sons, in 1855, at Valley Mills, and the Valley Farm Association built a saw mill at the same place in 1851. In 1859, William McKinney established a steam saw mill one-half mile below Bull run. Henry W. Jones also erected one on Worthington creek, in 1853, which is now doing a good business.

The first school in the district was taught by a man named Conckell, in an old cooper shop located at Barronsville. On Worthington creek, six miles from Parkersburg, was erected a frame building for school purposes, the first in the district. There are now ten well-appointed and commodious
one-story school houses, and an enrollment of 531 scholars.

Bull creek postoffice was the first one established in the district, located on the Ohio river, at Bull Creek Landing. There are now three: Bull creek, Valley Mills, and Boreman.

The first religious services held in the district were conducted by Rev. Francis Braddock, a Baptist minister who preached on River Hill, near James Landing, in 1850. The second was a Presbyterian society, established near the bridge at the mouth of Bull creek. Among its first members were William McTygert, William Newland, Stephen Outward, William McKinney, Robert Pollock, and James Davis, and the wives of each; also R. S. Corbitt, Mrs. Trout, and Martha Hunter. There are now in the district one Presbyterian, one Methodist, one United Brethren, and two Baptist churches. The Union Valley Church, Rev. P. A. Woods, Pastor, has a membership of seventy. Laurel Church has thirty-seven members. The first Sabbath school was organized in 1850, by Robert Pollock, William McKinney, and R. S. Corbitt. There are now nine in the district: one Presbyterian, Robert Barclay, superintendent; one Baptist, H. E. Hultry, superintendent; one United Brethren, Thomas Clark, superintendent; one Methodist, Levi Newbanks, superintendent; and five union schools, Mrs. L. Sugden, J. Y. Smith, Daniel Hoy, J. P. Sharp and George Stephens, superintendents.

Many interesting incidents occurred in the early settlement of the tract composing this district, especially along Carpenters run, and reference is made to the general history of the county, herein published, for details of some of them.

WALKER DISTRICT.

This is the eastern district of the county, Pleasants county borders it on the north, and Ritchie on the east. When laid out, in 1863, it had a population of about 450; by the census of 1880, it had 2,307. The principal streams are Stillwell creek, which forms a part of the boundary line between this district and Pleasants county on the north; Walkers creek, which takes a southwesterly course into Clay district, and empties into the Little Kanawha; and Isaacs run is a small stream which forms the northwest boundary between Walker and Union districts, and running north, empties into Bull creek. The small streams, which rise in the hills and empty into these streams that have been mentioned, are numerous.

The principal point of interest in Walker district is its oil wells. A few years ago the reputation of this region for the oil it produced became world-wide. Great excitement for a time prevailed, and a great many fortunes were lost and won here. The branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, from Grafton to Parkersburg, runs through the district from east to west, and a connecting branch called Laurel Fork & Sand Hill railroad, was built principally by the Volcanic Oil & Coal Company, to the village of Volcano, situated in the midst of the oil centre. There are two substantial school buildings in the village of Volcano, erected at a cost of $3,000, in which five teachers are employed, and the schools are attended by 289 scholars. Besides these there are nine school houses in the district, which cost $3,300; nine teachers are employed in these schools, and they are attended by 575 scholars. The postoffices of the district are: Volcano, Walker and Deer Walk.

PETROLEUM.

After the memorable excitement of 1864 and 1865 had subsided, the oil range in Walker district, of which the village of Volcano was the centre, remained as a part of the oil belt in which profitable developments continued to be made, while in many other sections the territory was abandoned, and 1865 oil developments assumed a more legitimate character and extensive proportions, in the hands of skillful and enterprising parties.

The section embraced between the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the Northwestern turnpike, in Wool and
Ritchie counties, contained six or seven square miles, and drained by the Laurel and Gales forks, and Oil Spring run of Goose creek, the White Oak and Mud Lick fork of Walkers creek, is known as the “Heavy Oil, or White Oak Region,” and up to the summer of 1869, yielded exclusively a heavy article, from 32 degrees to 28 degrees, and on Gales fork even 26 degrees to 25½ degrees gravity, from wells varying from 300 to 500 feet in depth. Several large flowing wells at one time attracted large investments to this section. Since then a number of them which were measurably exhausted were bored several hundred feet deeper and yielded a light oil, similar to that obtained in the residue of the oil belt. The heavy oil of this section is exclusively used in its crude state as a lubricator on railroad and other machinery, and simply purified from water and other extraneous matter by settling in a tank; and freed from grit by a process of heating or steaming, not injurious to the lubricating quality of the oil. The recent low price of petroleum has caused a partial suspension of its production in this vicinity. Oil still continues to be pumped, however, from numerous wells in this section, and a pipe line extends from Volcano to the city of Parkersburg, where a cash market is found for the crude oil sent there to be refined, the extensive refinery erected in the village having suspended operations.

PERSONAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT
OF WOOD COUNTY.

STEELE DISTRICT.

BENJAMIN AMOS — son of Robert and Elizabeth (Amos) Amos, was born in Harford county, Maryland, February 6, 1795, and died in Rockport, Steele district, February 12, 1880. His wife, Susanna, daughter of David and Hannah (Mantle) Eaton, was born in Harford county, Maryland, November 6, 1823. They were married in Wood county, West Virginia, November 6, 1840, and have fourteen children, namely: Elizabeth, born August 26, 1841, lives in Harris district; Robert, June 9, 1843, lives in Steele district; Hannah, June 24, 1845, resides in Steele district; Corbin D., November 8, 1846, lives in Steele district; Frederick P., October 20, 1848, resides in Wirt county; Benjamin F., July 3, 1850, lives in Steele district; Susanna J., December 10, 1851, at home; Amanda, January 15, 1854, at home; William B., July 30, 1855, at home; Mary Ann, March 7, 1856, lives in Steele district; Nancy E. August 8, 1859, died January 2, 1859; John J. L., January 30, 1861, at home; Sarah M. E., May 16, 1863, lives in Steele district; Martha A., July 1, 1867, at home. Mr. Amos volunteered in the defense of Baltimore in 1812. Three of his sons were in the late war. He settled on his farm April 18, 1850, when only about four acres of the land were cleared; the farm now consists of 272 acres. Mr. Amos' father served about twenty years as sheriff of Harford county, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Amos have always been good, honest, hard-working people. The postoffice address of Mrs. Amos is Rockport, Wood county, West Virginia.

C. DAVID AMOS — is a farmer, and a resident of Steele district, Wood county, West Virginia. He settled in this county in 1850, with his parents, Benjamin and Susanna (Eaton) Amos. His father died in Wood county in 1880; his mother still lives here. Mr. Amos and Mary S. Logston were married in Moundsville, Marshall county, West Virginia, November 26, 1865. Their children are: C. E. Amos, born December 4, 1866; Willie J., October 20, 1867, Caroline D., December 12, 1868. Mr. Amos was born in Monroe county, Ohio, November 8, 1846. His wife, a daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Pierson) Logston, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, November 8, 1846. Her father died in 1866. Mr. Amos was in the late war, enlisting February 8, 1862, in D Company, 9th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. He reenlisted in 1863, and was discharged at the close of the war at Wheeling,
West Virginia, July 26, 1865. He participated in the battles of Lynchburg, Berryville, Carter's farm, Winchester, July 24; Halltown, Winchester, September 19,1864; Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. Mr. Amos has a farm of 125 acres, with 80 acres cleared. His postoffice address is Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

ROBERT H. AMOS — was married in Wood county, West Virginia, October 15, 1865, by Rev. Ozias Stephens, of the Methodist Episcopal church. His children are: Mary Lizzie, born April 6, 1867; Anna T., October 1, 1869; Joseph Robert, May 20, 1872; Carrie May, October 18,1874; William B., February 26, 1877; George Samuel, August 19, 1879; Frank C., April 4, 1882. Robert H. is a son of Benjamin and Susanna (Eaton) Amos, who settled in this county in 1850. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, June 9, 1843; his wife, Delila, was born in Wood county, West Virginia, September 5, 1845, and is a daughter of Samuel and Tabitha Smith. Her father died in Steele district, where her mother still lives. Robert H.'s father was born in Maryland in 1795, and died in 1880. Robert Amos enlisted October 19, 1861, in A Company, 9th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, in the late civic strife, and participated in the following battles: Floyd Mountain, New River Bridge, and the Lynchburg raid. He accompanied General Sheridan through the Shenandoah valley, and took part in all the engagements of the regiment, and was discharged at Wheeling, July 21,1865. Mr. Amos had two brothers in the war. One, David, belonged to D Company, 9th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. The other, Frederick, was in the 17th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. They are both living, Frederick in Wirt county, West Virginia. Mr. Amos served through the entire war. His eyes are weak, having become affected while he was in the army. He will probably become blind in time. He is not getting a pension, but should have one of at least $20 a month. His occupation is farming. Address, Jerry's Run, Steele district, Wood county, West Virginia.

ANDREW J. BUCKLEY — a farmer of Steele district, was born in Wood county, October 11, 1852, and is the son of John and Charity (Flinn) Buckley. His wife, Mary Ann, was born in Steele district, March 7, 1857, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Susanna (Eaton) Amos. She was married to him in Steele district, May 25, 1876, and they have three children: Solomon F., born October 6, 1877; Samuel B., June 14, 1879; Mary Virginia, November 6, 1880. His wife had three brothers in the late war. Mr. Buckley is a gentleman highly esteemed by the people among whom he has made his
residence. His address is Jerry's Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. COX—son of Isaac and Eleanor (Coen) Cox, was united in marriage with Eliza J., daughter of William and Ann (Webb) Flowers, in Monroe county, Ohio, May 28, 1845. They have nine children: L., born April 19, 1849, lives in Steele district; P., February 5, 1852, lives in Jackson county; Susan V., April 18, 1855, lives in Lubeck district, this county; Lilly A., April 5, 1858, resides in Steele district; William H., September 3, 1861, lives in Jefferson county, Ohio; Alvedore, April 23, 1864; John, May 27, 1867; Merchant R., November 21, 1870; Charley W., May 22, 1873— the youngest are at home. Mrs. Cox was born in Monroe county, Ohio, May 31, 1831. Her father, William Flowers, was born September 3, 1782, and is still living at the advanced age of 100 years. He is in good health for his age. He served in the war of 1808, as a British soldier, fighting against Napoleon, and also in the war of 1812. He lives with Mr. and Mrs. Cox. Mrs. Cox had one brother who was in the late war. He was wounded, and died a prisoner. Mr. Cox was born in Monroe county, Ohio, May 16, 1824. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist Protestant church for seven years. He is a carpenter by trade, and is also engaged in farming. Address, Rockport, Wood county, West Virginia.

JAMES DAILEY—was born at sea while his parents were en route from Ireland to America, and his father was born near Dublin. He located in Belmont county, Ohio, where his son Charles, subject of this sketch, was born, February 19, 1808. Charles Dailey married Eliza Morris, who was born and died in Monroe county, Ohio. Mrs. Dailey's father was William Morris, and her mother was Anna (Wells) Morris, both of whom died in Monroe county. The children of Charles and Eliza Dailey are as follows: Melissa, born November 2, 1827; Mary A., March 18, 1829; William, December 25, 1830; Eliza, in July, 1833; James, infant, Alfred, John H., Zachariah, Eliza, and an infant. Charles Dailey afterward married a widow lady named Rebecca (Sullivan) Forshey, in Monroe county, Ohio, who was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, March 13, 1817. The following were the children by this second marriage: Eliza, deceased; A. Charles, born July 27, 1848, now living in Steele district; Jesse W., April 13, 1851, Jackson county, West Virginia; Sarah C., March 13, 1854, Wirt county, West Virginia; Delilah, October 15, 1857, resides at home; Stephen A. D., July 27, 1860, now living in Wood county. Charles' mother was Delilah (Smith) Dailey, who died in Noble county, Ohio. His second wife's parents were George Sullivan, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, and died in Washington county, and Sarah (McCray) Sullivan, who was born in Virginia, and is now living in Guernsey county, Ohio. Mr. Dailey settled on his farm in Wood county, January 5, 1877. Three of his sons and one of his step-sons participated in the late war, viz: William, John H., and Zachariah Dailey, and Levi Forshey, the latter being killed in battle at Mission Ridge. His son, A. C. Dailey, is a farmer, and a resident of Steele district, and his address is Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM DAILEY—a resident of Steele district, settled in Wood county November 20, 1870. He is by trade a house-carpenter, and his occupation now is farming. His wife, Mary E. Coe, was married to him in Monroe county, Ohio, December 25, 1852. They have had twelve children: Elza, born September 5, 1853, died March 16, 1854; Charles W., August 1, 1855, died March 6, 1870; Harriet A., June 9, 1857, lives in Steele district; Eliza E., May 24, 1859, lives in Steele district; Zachariah S., April 12, 1861, resides at home; infant, born and died same day; Ida F., April 21, 1864, lives at home; William D., March 5, 1865, lives at home; James F., January 14, 1868, died December 12, 1870; Charles, July 29, 1871, lives at home; Ora M., December 25, 1872, died January 6, 1873; Daisy A., born in March, 1878. Mrs. Dailey was born in Monroe county, Ohio, March 24, 1832, and is the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Johnson) Coe. Mr. Dailey, son of Charles and Eliza (Morris) Dailey was born in Monroe county, Ohio,
December 25, 1830. He and his brother John were in the 161st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the late war; his brother Zachariah was in the 25th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served five years lacking five days. Mr. Dailey's father has been married twice, and had eleven children by his first wife and six by his second. Mr. Dailey is a master mechanic and has worked at his trade for twenty years. He built some of the finest buildings in Noble county, Ohio. He has a farm of 100 acres, and has cleared about 57 acres. He has on his farm some thoroughbred Victor horses, which he takes great pride in. They are the best horses in the county, and are well worth seeing. Mr. Dailey has been a member of the Christian church for seven years, is a firm believer in the Scriptures, and is a good and honest neighbor. His postoffice address is Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

J. L. DEEM — and Sarah J. Frizzell were married in Harris district, this county and State, August 2, 1866, by Rev. Ozias Stephens. They have three children: Thomas J., born May 6, 1867; Horatio N., March 17, 1872; Hamline N., June 20,1876. All live in this district, in which they were born. Mr. Deem was born in Slate district, August 18, 1844, and is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Fought) Deem. His wife, daughter of Joshua and Ellen Frizzell, was born in Frederick county, Maryland. Mr. Deem has a farm of 92 acres. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1866; his wife is a member of the same church. She was a school-teacher for nine years before her marriage. J. L. Deem is a prosperous farmer of Steele district, and his postoffice address is Rockport, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM H. DYÉ and Lucy M. Deem were married in Slate district, Wood county, West Virginia, April 25, 1872. He was born in this State and county September 9, 1852, and is the son of James and Sarah Ann (Leach) Dye. His wife was born in Slate district, December 27, 1855. Her parents are John and Margaret S. (Black) Deem. Mr. and Mrs. Dye have had three children, and have adopted one child: Oma D., born May 29, 1873; William C., January 2, 1875; John J., April 29, 1877, died May 6, 1882; adopted, Ruth, born October 2, 1879. Mr. Dye has held the office of constable of Steele district for three years, and has also been secretary of the board of education of the same district. He had a brother in the late war in the 15th West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry. His parents had twelve children; and his father is well versed in law, although never admitted to the bar. Mr. Dye and wife have been members of the Baptist Church for nine years. He is a carpenter and blacksmith by trade. His postoffice address is Rockport, Wood county, West Virginia.

ELIHU T. EATON — son of David and Hannah (Mantle) Eaton, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, April 15, 1843. He was united in marriage with Mary E. Melrose in Wood county, West Virginia, March 18, 1866. She is a native of this county, born September 27, 1844. They have had seven children: George W., born January 10, 1867, died December 5, 1867; Cora D., March 18, 1868; Leannah B., August 10, 1870; Isaac F., May 5, 1873; James J., June 5, 1875; John T., March 23, 1877; David M., February 9, 1880. Mr. Eaton was in the late civil conflict, enlisting in D Company, 17th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, September 10, 1864, at Wheeling. He served till the close of the war, and was discharged June 30, 1865. He had one brother, who enlisted in D Company, 11th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, and was discharged in 1865. Mr. Eaton and his wife have been members of the Baptist Church for seventeen years. He has a farm of 200 acres. He is a firm believer in the Scriptures, a good neighbor and excellent citizen. His occupation is that of a blacksmith and farmer. Address, Tyner, Steele district, Wood county, West Virginia.

ELISHA FLINN — and T. N. Mayhew were married in Wood county, West Virginia, December 25, 1861, and have had eight children: Edward Flinn, born November 28, 1862, died August 19, 1864; Sadie H., November 24,
1864; Louisa V., September 13, 1868; Charley, January 2, 1871; Pet, April 5, 1873, died October 4, 1874; Harry M., October 4, 1875; Benjamin F., October 5, 1877; Clay N., March 4, 1880. His wife was born on Neals Run, July 21, 1844, and is the daughter of Walker and Alcinda Mayhew. Mr. Flinn was born in Pond Creek, West Virginia, August 19, 1838, and is the son of John and Phebe (Cross) Flinn. He has a farm of 313½ acres, of which 80 acres are cleared. Forty acres of this cleared land Mr. Flinn put under cultivation after buying the farm. His father was one of the first settlers of Harris district, and owned at one time 1,400 acres of land. He has 700 acres in his possession at present. Mr. Flinn and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for about seventeen years. Their two oldest daughters are also members of the same church. Mr. Flinn's occupation is farming. His address, Rockport, Wood county, West Virginia.

JARED FLORENCE — and Mary C. Winland were married in Wood county, West Virginia, April 3, 1863. They have four children, beginning with Hattie May, born October 15, 1865; Annie Eliza, April 1, 1870; Chalmers M., July 1, 1873; Claudia, July 7, 1882 — all reside at home. Mr. Florence was born in Wood county, West Virginia, July 19, 1833, and lives in Steele district. His parents, Abednego and Elizabeth (Ruble) Florence, settled in this county about the year 1815. Mrs. Florence was born in Washington county, Ohio, April 17, 1843. Her parents, Henry and Annie (Hutchinson) Winland, are residents of Ohio. Mr. Florence was justice of the peace of Steele district from 1872 to 1880, serving eight years. John N. Florence, brother of Jared Florence, enlisted in his country's service in 1863, and on account of disability was discharged in 1865, and died in 1867, from disease contracted while in service. Mr. Florence's father and his grandfather, Polser Ruble, served in the war of 1812. His father was one of the early pioneers of this county, settling among the wild beasts of the primitive forests. Mr. Florence and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church about ten years. Mr. F. is an excellent citizen and a merchant carrying on a good business in Rockport. His postoffice address is Rockport, Wood county, West Virginia.

THOMAS ARMIENIUS GUINN — son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lockridge) Guinn, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, settled in this county in 1846, and is a resident of Steele district. He was united in marriage with Nancy, daughter of Andrew and Julia Guinn, July 5, 1844. She was born in Highland county, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1832, and is the mother of four children: Thomas A., born June 7, 1851; Elizabeth Ann, March 1, 1853, lives in Tygart district; Martha C., July 23, 1864, died October 8, 1865; John William, June 18, 1869, lives at home. Mrs. Guinn's brother was a soldier in the late war, in the 1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was wounded three times. Her grandfather, on her mother's side, was in the war of 1776, also Mr. Guinn's grandfather on his mother's side was in the same war. Mr. Guinn and his wife have been members of the Christian or Disciple Church for twenty-two years. He has about 45 acres of his farm cleared, which consists of 70 acres. His postoffice address is Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN Houser — was born in Frederick county, Virginia, and is the son of Frederick and Mary (Miers) Houser. His wife, daughter of Jacob and Jane (Nafkin) Sauntmire, was born in Frederick county, Virginia. They have eight children, namely: Frederick H., born August 22, 1832, lives in Washington county, Ohio; Mary J., September 8, 1834, resides in Lubeck district; Jacob, April 28, 1836, lives in Harris district; Leana, April 8, 1838, resides in Steele district; Isaac L., April 8, 1841, lives at home; Sarah E., May 7, 1844, resides in Switzerland county, Indiana; Nancy E., April 3, 1843, lives in Steele district. Mr. Houser's son George enlisted in the late war in the 14th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded in the right thigh in the battle of Carter's Farm, and is so disabled as to do but little work. Mr. Houser's parents are of German
descent, and were among the first settlers in Old Virginia. His wife's parents are also of German descent, and settled in Virginia near Port Royal. Mr. Houser's son Isaac, who has subscribed for this Historical Atlas, has a farm of 77 acres located near Wadewill. His postoffice address is Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

DANIEL HENTHORN— a farmer and resident of Steele district, Wood county, West Virginia, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, February 13, 1827, and settled in this county in 1851. His wife, Charity, daughter of John and Mary (Terry) Buskirk, was also born in Monroe county, Ohio, May 29, 1823. She was married to him in that county February 21, 1851. They have one adopted daughter, Nancy Amos, born February 12, 1870. Mrs. Henthorn has been a member of the Christian Church for thirty years. Mr. Henthorn's father was in the war of 1812. Mr. Henthorn has a farm of 144 acres, 100 of which are cleared. He is a kind husband and father and an honorable citizen. Address, Rockport, Steele district, Wood county, West Virginia.

JACOB HILFINGER— son of Mathias and Frederica Hilfinger, was born in Butler, Butler county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1838. He settled in this county May 10, 1869, and lives in Steele district. His parents died in Butler county, Pennsylvania. His wife, Nancy M. (McKune) Hilfinger, was born in Osceola, Polk county, Wisconsin, August 22, 1858, and was married to him in Wood county, West Virginia, May 11, 1876, by Rev. C. Anderson, of the Methodist Protestant Church. Her parents, Daniel W. and Mary Ann McKune, live in Steele district. Jacob Hilfinger is father of two children: Mathias D., born March 26, 1877; Jacob C., November 7, 1879. Mr. Hilfinger was in the last war, and served in the 134th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He enlisted August 7, 1862, and was discharged May 26, 1863, the time of service having expired. He reenlisted September 2, 1864, in B Company, 6th Regiment of Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, then operating at Fort Ethan Allen, Virginia. He was discharged at the same fort June 13, 1865. Mr. Hilfinger was in the battle of Chancellorsville under "fighting Joe Hooker." Mrs. Hilfinger has two brothers living in Pennsylvania, William W. McKune and Charley D. McKune, who were in the war, and belonged to the Pennsylvania service. Mr. Hilfinger has a farm of 50 acres, about 25 of which are cleared. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. His wife has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since sixteen years of age. Mr. Hilfinger is regarded by all his friends as a good, honest and industrious citizen. Address, Jerrys Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN C. KIMES— son of George Washington and Emily (Williamson) Kimes, was born in Jackson county, West Virginia, December 5, 1843. He was united in marriage with Mary Ann McKinley, in Jackson county, West Virginia, March 16, 1864. She was born in that county, July 18, 1845, and is a daughter of Sarah McKinley. Eight children are the result of this union: Fanny M., born December 11, 1864; Ella V., October 23, 1866; William W., March 28, 1869; Sarah V., March 23, 1871; Emily C., June 25, 1873; Charles D., September 1, 1875; Oria M., April 19, 1877, died November 10, 1881; Mary J., April 5, 1879; all live at home. Mr. Kimes participated in the late civil conflict, enlisting August 15, 1862, in D Company, 13th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and receiving discharge at Wheeling, West Virginia, June 24, 1865. He was wounded at the battle of Kernstown in the right leg, for which he receives a pension of $4 a month. He had three brothers in the war also. Two, Samuel and Winfield, were in the same company with him; the other, William, was in the 9th West Virginia Regiment. Mr. Kimes is working at two patents, and has produced a number of inventions. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist Protestant church for ten years. He is a resident of Steele district, a wagon-maker and blacksmith. His address is Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

MARTIN LUTHER LEMON— a farmer of Steele district, was born in
Tygart district, Wood county, West Virginia, December 28, 1844. His parents are Orange and Margaret (Ryan) Lemon. He was united in marriage with E. A. Reeder, daughter of Alfred D. and Eleanor C. (Melrose) Reeder, in Tygart district, April 23, 1863. She was born in that district December 28, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Lemon's six children, all of whom live at home, are: Mary E., born June 6, 1866; Sarah H. M., December 22, 1867; George W., June 27, 1872; Virginia A., July 24, 1875; Elizabeth H., September 28, 1877; Louis M., November 17, 1879. Mr. Lemon had one brother in the late war, in the 11th Virginia Volunteer Infantry. His wife's grandfather was in the war of 1812. He has a farm of 100 acres, and has 90 acres cleared. He and his wife are now members of the Christian Church, and fourteen years ago were Baptists. Mr. Lemon is an honest and industrious man, and his address is Rockport, Wood county, West Virginia.

JESSE LUCKY — son of Joseph and Tabitha (Phillips) Lucky, was born in Washington county, Ohio, April 8, 1810. His wife, Mary, is a daughter of Richard and Perulia (Davis) Conner, and was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, August 29, 1812. She was married to Mr. Lucky in Monroe county, Ohio, February 27, 1834. They have had twelve children, namely: William, Isaac, deceased, Richard, deceased, Serepta, Lucinda, Joseph, Cornelius, Lewis (residence Iowa), Mary, Jesse, deceased, John F., Albert W., deceased. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Lucky died in Monroe county, Ohio. Mr. Lucky took part in the late war, enlisting November 19, 1861, and receiving discharge January 21, 1863, at Columbus, Ohio. While in the war he received an accidental shot from a revolver, which caused him to lose his left eye, and has so injured his sight as to make it almost impossible for him to do anything. He gets the small pittance of $4 a month. His wife's husband Lucinda died in 1880. His daughter Serepta lost her husband in the war. Mr. Lucky and wife have been members of the Baptist Church for nearly forty years. He is building a grist mill on Jerrys Run, and expects to do a good business. He is very enterprising, and his occupation is farming. Postoffice address is Jerrys Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

DAVID MARTIN — son of Absalom and Hester (Brickell) Martin, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, July 1, 1853. He has been a minister of the gospel for ten years, and settled in Wood county in June, 1871. He is also a school teacher and a farmer, and was united in marriage with Nancy Shepard in Wood county, West Virginia, April 17, 1873. She is a daughter of Hartley and Susanna (Smith) Shepard, and was born in Monroe county, Ohio, July 18, 1850. She is the mother of four children: Emler E., born July 4, 1874; Frank D., May 4, 1876; Freddie J., March 23, 1878; Oscar K., March 15, 1880. Mr. Martin had two brothers, John and William, in the late war. John was in the 77th Ohio Volunteer Infantry for twenty-two months, and William served through the entire war. Mr. Martin and wife are members of the Christian Church, which faith he preaches to the people. His address is Rockport, Wood county, West Virginia.

ELI MORRIS — son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hartley) Morris, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1845, and settled in this county in 1880. He has been twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Hannah McDonald, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1846, and died in Wirt county, West Virginia, October 30, 1879. He has one child by this marriage, Samuel, born July 26, 1868. He was united in marriage with his second wife, Eliza, daughter of Henry Windland, in Steele district, Wood county, June 22, 1880. She was born in Monroe county, Ohio. They have one child, Dan H., born May 22, 1881. Mr. Morris was in the late war, enlisting in the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry March 12, 1864, and receiving discharge October 6, 1865, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on account of disability. Mr. Morris is occupied in the construction of a steam grist mill, on Turkey Creek, Wirt county, West Virginia, which is about to be put in operation. Address, Morristown, Wirt county, West Virginia.
GEORGE MILLS — was born in Belmont county, Ohio, July 28, 1819, and settled in this county in 1848. He has been married four times. His third wife, Elizabeth Crews, was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, and died September 10, 1880. She was married to him in Jefferson county. His fourth wife was Catharine Williams. He is the father of seven children, namely: James, George, Elizabeth, Samuel, Deborah, Jackson, O. E. Mr. Mills had two brothers, John and William, in the late war in the Confederate army. He has a farm of 141 acres. His mother is living with him, and is 89 years old. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Address, Jerrys Run or Rockport, Steele district, Wood county, West Virginia.

ISAIAH T. PRICKETT — a physician of Tyner, Steele district, Wood county, is a graduate of the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He first practiced at Tuppers Plains, Meigs county, Ohio, and removing to this county in March, 1882, has secured a large practice here. He is a son of John Taylor and Susanna M. (Morgan) Prickett, and was born in Marion county, West Virginia, February 6, 1847. He was married in marriage with Georgiana, daughter of Jeremiah F. and Jane (Haselton) Brown, in Meigs county, Ohio, January 13, 1878. She was born in that county, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Prickett had one brother in the late war. Address Dr. Prickett at Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

EDWARD M. RAMSEY — settled in this county in 1865, and his parents, James and Mary Ramsey, in 1869. Lucipp Cox, daughter of Hiram and Emeline (Steel) Cox, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, October 29, 1847. She was married to Mr. Ramsey in Wood county, West Virginia, November 15, 1868, by Rev. M. Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the mother of his seven children, namely: Friend, born October 18, 1869; George W., May 10, 1872; Arminda, June 2, 1874, died October 30, 1874; Lawrence, September 23, 1875; Clary D., January 27, 1878, died May 12, 1878; Mary B., June 17, 1879; Edna E., April 24, 1880. Mrs. Ramsey’s mother died in Wood county; her father lives in Gilmer county, West Virginia. Mr. Ramsey is fond of good literature, and has a farm of 145 acres, on the ridge road between Belleville and Rockport. Address, Rockport, Wood county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN SCOTT — son of William and Charity Scott, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, August 13, 1839. William Scott was born August 7, 1811, and is deceased; his wife, Charity, was born February 28, 1815, and is now living in Monroe county, Ohio. They were married in Green county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1833. The following are their children: Henry, born May 1, 1834; James, October 17, 1835; Jackson, July 8, 1837; Benjamin, August 13, 1839; Thomas, July 3, 1841; Eliza, December 11, 1843; William, March 15, 1847. Benjamin was united in marriage with Harriet Hashman, in Monroe county, Ohio, May 10, 1869, and settled in this county in 1876. Four children are the result of this union, namely: May J., born May 12, 1871; Adeline, December 9, 1874; Charity M., January 2, 1878; Sarah E., December 19, 1880. Mrs. Scott was born in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1851. Mr. Scott was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in the 42d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 16, 1861, for three years, and discharged September 16, 1864. He participated in the following battles: Vicksburg, Champion Hill, Thompsons Hill, Black River Bridge, Chickasaw Swamp, and others. He is a farmer by occupation, and owns a farm of 101 acres. Address, Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

PETER SELLERS — was united in marriage with Nancy Barton in Monroe county, Ohio, May 24, 1853. He was born in that State and county November 4, 1831, and settled in Wood county, West Virginia, June 5, 1856. His parents are George and Phoebe (Crouse) Sellers. His wife, daughter of Enos and Nancy A. (Francis) Barton, was born in Tyler county, West Virginia. They have eight children the two oldest of whom live in Steele district, the others at home.
They are: William, born May 6, 1854; George, May 4, 1856; Harriet E., January 15, 1859; Enos F., December 5, 1860; John L., November 29, 1862; Phoebe A., May 31, 1864; Mary J., December 1, 1866; America 1., June 6, 1870. Mr. Sellers has held several district offices. He has a farm of 260 acres, 150 of which are cleared. His father was in the war of 1812; his wife's brother was in the late war. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a firm believer in the Scriptures, and a minister of the gospel. Address, Tyner, Steele district, Wood county, West Virginia.

DAVID C. SMITH — son of William and Susan (Cain) Smith, was born in Wood county, December 28, 1823. He was united in marriage with Mary Ann, daughter of William and Keziah Guard, in this county, June 7, 1842. She was born in the same county, May 3, 1825, and is the mother of nine children, namely: Susannah, born May 16, 1843, lives in Jackson county, West Virginia; William C., June 9, 1848, at home; Serena, March 10, 1850; David, May 13, 1852, died June 13, 1861; Henderson, April 6, 1854, died December 9, 1860; George W., April 6, 1856, died October 30, 1858; Melissa L., January 4, 1858, lives in Steele district; Harriet E., September 13, 1860, lives at home; Loretta A., September 23, 1867, lives at home. Rowena J., their grand-child, lives with them, and was born May 16, 1868. Mr. Smith's grandfather, Cain, was in the war of 1812. Mrs. Smith has been a member of the Baptist Church for fourteen years. He has 108 acres of land, of which he has cleared 90 acres. He has lived on his farm since April 15, 1849. Address, Tyner, Steele district, Wood county, West Virginia.

THOMAS MILTON WIGAL — was united in marriage with Nancy E., daughter of John and Leah (Sauntmire) Houser, in Steele district, Wood county, June 2, 1867. She was born April 3, 1849, and he, son of Abraham and Mary (Small) Wigal, was born in Steele district, February 12, 1846. He is the father of five children, all of whom live at home: Charley Floyd, born March 24, 1868; John A., October 6, 1870; Frederick H., April 18, 1873; Derrick M., August 24, 1876; Mary L., November 25, 1880. His wife had a brother in the late war, in the 14th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Wigal has a farm of 221 acres, 130 of which are cleared. He is devoted to reading and his business is farming. Address, Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM M. WIGAL — a farmer and resident of Steele district, is the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres. He was born in Wood county, West Virginia, February 14, 1858, and is a son of Abraham and Mary (Small) Wigal. His wife, Mary A., daughter of Addison and Sarah E. (Houser) Guinn, was born in Wood county, May 2, 1863. They were married in this county December 6, 1880, and have one child: Leah Ellen, born June 28, 1881. Mrs. Wigal's father was killed in the late war. Address William M. Wigal at Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN V. WEBBER — married Elizabeth Linn, daughter of John and Mary (Flowers) Linn, in Washington county, Ohio. They have seven...
children: William M., Mary J., Rosanna M., John R., Seraph P., Elizabeth E., Sedocia C. Mrs. Webber was born in Washington county, Ohio, February 17, 1823. Mr. Webber was born in Champaign county, Ohio, October 15, 1824. His parents are John V. and Mary (Gilson) Webber. His grandfather on his father's side was in the war of 1776. Mr. and Mrs. Webber have been members of the Methodist church for twelve years. Mr. Webber is very fond of reading, and has a nice collection of books. Occupation, farming; address, Rockport, Steele district, Wood county, West Virginia.

UNION DISTRICT.

JOSIAH ASHBY — a son of John W. and Eleanor (Wilson) Ashby, was born in Wetzel county, West Virginia, December 20, 1831. He came to this county in 1852, and is a farmer, fruit-grower and blacksmith. February 1, 1855, he was united in marriage with Katherine, daughter of Henry and Katherine (Enochs) Johnson. They were wedded in Union township, Wood county, West Virginia. She was born in Morgantown, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1828. They have had six children, namely: William, born October 8, 1856; John Henry, January 9, 1858; Thomas Jefferson, October 27, 1859 — all these live in Union district; Huldah, born February 11, 1861, died June 26, 1862; Emma, born March 30, 1863, and Mary K., born November 8, 1867 — also reside in the district. After the death of Mr. Ashby's father his mother came to this county and district, in 1862. At the death of his wife's father her mother came to this district in 1845. Mr. Ashby has been school trustee and road supervisor for several years. His father and grandfather both served in the war of 1812. They were with General Harrison in the march through the Black Swamp to Fort Meigs. His wife's father, Henry Johnson, was also in the same march under the same commander. They all returned home in safety. Address Mr. Ashby at Parkersburg, West Virginia.

THOMAS ASHBY, — son of John W. and Eleanor (Wilson) Ashby, was born in Preston county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1829, and settled in this county March 29, 1856. His business is that of a farmer and fruit-grower, and his residence in Union district. November 4, 1852, in Wetzel county, West Virginia, he married Catherine, daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Johnson) Kirkpatrick, both deceased. She was born in Wetzel County April 11, 1834. They have had nine children: Eleanor, married to Alexander Morrow, was born August 29, 1853; Riley, born November 5, 1856, died November 5, 1879; Alice Virginia, born April 6, 1859, died August 18, 1862; Emma, born October 17, 1861; Addie, May 23, 1864; Amanda, October 28, 1866; Lizzie, January 5, 1869, died May 27, 1869; Bertha, born January 26, 1870; Thomas Finley, February 3, 1873. Of the children living all reside in Union district except Eleanor, whose residence is in the county. Mr. Ashby's postoffice address is Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM WILSON ASHBY — son of John W. and Eleanor (Wilson) Ashby, was born in Preston county, West Virginia, October 14, 1824. He settled in this county in May, 1859, and lives in Union district. His occupation is that of a farmer and fruit-grower. He was united in marriage August 17, 1848, in Wetzel county, West Virginia, with Rachel Ann, daughter of Bethuel and Sarah (Reed) Rush. Both died in Wetzel county, West Virginia. His wife was born in Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, March 1, 1827. They have had six children, namely: Levi Foster, born July 24, 1849, died April 30, 1852; Sarah E., March 27, 1851, died September 20, 1855; John B., April 6, 1853; Alpheus M., May 28, 1855; Hannah J., May 20, 1857; Margaret, January 25, 1860. All four reside in Union district, Wood county, West Virginia. Mr. Ashby's mother came to live in this place in 1862, and has now reached the sound old age of 78. Mr. Ashby should be addressed at Boreman, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM N. BURK — son of Robert Henry and Eliza Jane (Davis) Burk, was born in Union district, Wood county, West Virginia, November 19, 1853, and on November 6, 1878, in
the same district, he was united in marriage with Caroline L., daughter of Lewis and Eliza Jane (Hunter) Ogden. She was born in this county and district March 14, 1858. Two children blessed her union with Mr. Burk, born as follows: Edith Mabel, November 5, 1879; Everett Loring, November 18, 1881. Both live at home. His father came to this county in 1839 and his mother in 1842. His wife’s parents came in 1827. Mr. Burk removed to Ravenswood, Jackson county, in 1882, and is in the mercantile business. His post-office address is Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia.

NATHANIEL HOWE COLSON — was married twice, his first wife being Mary F., daughter of Ebanger and Mary (Thayer) Hunt. They had one child, Orlando, born April 11, 1838, died in October, 1857. His second wife, Hannah, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Stone) Kingsley, both deceased, was born in Athens, Somerset county, Maine, April 23, 1821. They were married in Hanson, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, July 2, 1843, and have had six children born to them, as follows: Elmer Hewett, born August 31, 1844, residence, Ionia, Kansas; Angelo, July 18, 1846, lives in Ionia, Kansas; Herman, March 5, 1849, also lives in Ionia, Kansas; Wenona, March 4, 1854, died March 3, 1863; Medora (A. B. Kincheloe) January 29, 1859, lives in Saltillo, Nebraska; Victor, June 24, 1866, lives in this district. Angelo was in the 3d Virginia Cavalry, Federal army, and served to the end of the war. Mr. Colson was a son of Samuel and Muriel (Whitney) Colson, both deceased, and was born in Abington, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, July 17, 1815. His occupation is that of a farmer and shoemaker, and he came to this county in 1856. His address is Valley Mills, Wood county, West Virginia.

STEPHEN D. COMPTON — son of George and Mary Parkman (Dana) Compton, was born in Union district, near the mouth of Carpenters Run, February 27, 1833, and still lives in the district of his birth, engaged in farming and fruit-growing. In Union district, Wood county, January 22, 1874, he was united in marriage with Mary Eliza, daughter of John and Zidna Bertha (Price) Sharp, who was born in Union district, Wood county, March 13, 1846. Four children blessed this union: George, born September 29, 1874, died January 3, 1875; Bessie Dana, born January 15, 1877; John Sharp, March 2, 1879; Edward, June 15, 1881. The three youngest live in Union district. The address of Mr. Compton is Bull Creek, Wood county, West Virginia.

ADAM DARLING — son of Thomas and Jeannette (Wallace) Darling, came to this county from Scotland in 1819, and settled here the same year. His parents are both deceased. His business is that of farming and stock-raising in Union district. He was born in Scotland January 3, 1803, and was united in marriage with Charlotte C., daughter of William and Ann Rhodes, in Wood county, West Virginia. His wife was born in Devonshire, England. They have had six children, as follows: William Thomas, born December 16, 1853, died May 24, 1860; Adam Wallace, May 17, 1856, died May 22, 1860; Katie May, May 22, 1858, died April 12, 1880; William F., April 8, 1861, died September 2, 1861; Adam, November 5, 1863, died November 14, 1863; Herman Saroni, born November 5, 1869. Mr. Darling’s address is Bull Creek, Wood county, West Virginia.

CHARLES DRAKE — deceased, was a son of Thomas and Ellen (Shamblin) Drake, and was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, August 8, 1808, and died January 20, 1872. He came when but an infant with his parents to this county in 1812. In Jackson county, West Virginia, December 22, 1840, he was united in marriage with Martha Ann, daughter of John and Tasa (Butcher) Pedro, who settled in Wood county in 1800. He was constable for Clay district seven years. At that time the constable had all the business of the county. He was also postmaster at Claysville six years. His wife was born in Randolph county, West Virginia, March 19, 1816. They had one son, Alonzo Drake, born January 5, 1842; resides in Wood county, West Virginia. Alonzo enlisted
in 1862 in A Company, 15th West Virginia Regiment. He was in the battle of Fishers Hill, where he was wounded in the arm; was discharged May 29, 1865. Samuel Butcher, grandfather of Mrs. Drake, was a soldier of the Revolution, and her great-grandfather Peadro was killed by the Indians and his two sons taken prisoners. Paul and Philip were captured twice, escaped once, and the second time Philip escaped, but Paul never returned. When they came to this district it was a wild, dreary wilderness. The postoffice address of Alonzo Drake is Valley Mills, Wood county, West Virginia.

OLIVER PHELPS DUNHAM — son of William and Jane G. (Simpson) Dunham, was born in Lewis county, West Virginia, April 18, 1832, and in Greenville, Wirt county, West Virginia, September 23, 1863, he was united in marriage with Hannah M., daughter of John A. and Annie W. (Butcher) Vaughan; the former born in Kentucky, and the latter in Virginia; both deceased. Mrs. Dunham was born in Wood county, West Virginia, November 22, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham have had four children to bless their union: Anna Jane was born May 27, 1865, died November 25, 1866; Grace H., February 8, 1868; Rosalie, June 28, 1871; Francis Marion, July 22, 1874, the living children residing in Union township. Mr. Dunham settled in Valley Mills, West Virginia, in 1833, and follows farming and stock-raising. He was justice of the peace in 1877-78; was deputy assessor for the first district of Wood county from 1874 to 1876, and is now notary public and secretary of the school board, to which he was elected in 1869. His father was born in this county in 1811; his grandparents settled in Washington Bottom, nine miles below Parkersburg, in 1808. When they came there were no boats on the river, and the country was a vast wilderness. The postoffice address of Mr. Dunham is Valley Mills, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM FRAZIER — son of Wells and Elizabeth (Weitzell) Frazier, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, August 10, 1826. He is a farmer, and came to this county in 1872. In Wellsville, Ohio, August 27, 1846, he was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of James Burk, deceased, and Margaret (Marshall) Burk, also deceased. Mrs. Frazier was born June 11, 1830. Mr. Frazier served in Company I, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Richard Roberts, and was shot at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, through the left leg. He was also wounded at North Ann river at the time of Lee's retreat, when he lost his right leg six inches below the knee, April 6, 1865. He was discharged after three years' service, June 29, 1865, having enlisted in August, 1862. His son served in a Pennsylvania regiment during the war. Mr. and Mrs. Frazier have the following children: John T., born September 9, 1847; infant son, born December 20, 1849, deceased; Sarah E., February 23, 1851; Elizabeth A., May 28, 1853; William H., March 28, 1855; Eli, April 13, 1857; Mary A., March 24, 1861; Benjamin H., October 31, 1864; George S., June 10, 1867; Jacob M., December 22, 1873. Four of the children live in Pennsylvania. Address Mr. Frazier at Murphys Mills, Union district, Wood county, West Virginia.

JAMES HUNTER — is senior member of the firm of Hunter & Ogden at Valley Mills, West Virginia, doing a mercantile business, and also dealing in staves and all kinds of timber. They are manufacturers of oil barrels. He is assistant postmaster Valley Mills, commissioned September 1, 1877. Mr. Hunter is a strict temperance man, never having tasted a drop of any kind of liquor in his life. He was first lieutenant of the State militia in 1860; afterwards captain of the same in 1861; was in camp at Parkersburg during the war of 1861. He was born in Union district, Wood county, October 18, 1840, and has always lived in the district. His parents were William and Martha Ann (Henry) Hunter, both deceased. They moved to this place in 1839, living at the head of Carpenter's Run. He was united in marriage with Mollie A., daughter of James and Eliza (Mills) Hunter, both deceased, in Steubenville, Ohio, April 6, 1874. His wife was born at Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, October 18, 1842. Mr. Hunter's
postoffice address is Valley Mills, Wood county, West Virginia.

RUFUS PUTNAM INGRAHAM — is a son of Abraham F. and Nancy A. (McAtee) Ingraham. The former settled in this county in 1813, and the latter in 1811, making them among the pioneers of the county. Abraham Ingraham is deceased and his wife is still living in this district. Rufus P. was born on Carpenters Run, West Virginia, September 26, 1826, and on October 11, 1854, he married Eliza Alcinda, daughter Nathan and Sarah, (Harness) Ralston, and the same year settled on his place in Union district, with only 50 acres of land. By industry and good management he now owns 1,000 acres, a good house and barns, with plenty of fruit of all kinds. His occupation is that of farming and stockraising. His wife was born in Union district, West Virginia, December 11, 1830. They had eight children, as follows: Lorena Armada (Wingrove), born August 28, 1855; Alonzo Fred., born October 5, 1857; Sarah Tabitha, July 14, 1861; James Franklin, April 22, 1863; Granville Harness, February 2, 1865; Friend Erastus, May 1, 1867; Kate May Darling, April 26, 1869; Honora Janetta, July 6, 1872. All reside in Union district. Mr. Ingraham’s wife’s parents moved to this county in 1804. Her mother is deceased and her father is still living in Union district. Address Mr. Ingraham at Valley Mills, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM — was born in Union district, Wood county, West Virginia, June 11, 1833. His parents were Abraham F. and Nancy A. (McAtee) Ingraham. The former was born June 27, 1803, the latter in Eastern Virginia, May 31, 1802. Martha E. Sharp, daughter of John and Zidana Bertha (Prince) Sharp, who settled in this county in 1806, was married to Mr. Ingraham in this county and district, January 1, 1857. She was born in Union district, February 27, 1837, and is the mother of six children: Arthur B., born May 4, 1860; Frank P., March 5, 1862; John F., March 2, 1864; Gertrude A., May 25, 1866; Zidana M., July 3, 1868; Anna M., July 29, 1870. They all live in Union district. Mr. Ingraham’s father’s family is as follows: Rowena C., born May 29, 1822, resides in Union district; Permelia M., September 12, 1824, resides in Union district; Elizabeth A., September 12, 1824, died in 1848; Rufus P., born September 26, 1826, resides in Union district; Lewis M., June 25, 1828, resides in Wauseon, Ohio; Eliza E., November 28, 1831, lives in Williams district; Ben E., March 4, 1838, lives in Nebraska; Mary L., March 15, 1848, died in 1851. His grandfather, William McAtee, was in the war of 1812. Mr. Ingraham was at one time a surveyor of roads for four years. His business now is farming; he also runs a saw-mill on Carpenters run, near the place where Carpenter was killed. Address, Bull Creek, Wood county, West Virginia.

DANIEL JAMES, M. D. — commenced to practice medicine in 1854 with Dr. A. K. Axton, in Harrison county, West Virginia, then attended the Winchester Medical College, afterwards continued practice till the war commenced, and in 1864-65 attended one course at Richmond Medical College, prior to going to Greenville where he practiced for fourteen years. He then came to Wood county, and settled in Valley Mills, Union district, in 1881, where he is now a practicing physician. He was in the 17th Virginia Cavalry under Colonel French, of the Confederate army, as assistant surgeon, and two of his brothers, Ashel Fairchild and Hughes Oliphant, also served in the Confederate army. He was the son of Hugh and Lydia (Johnston) James, both deceased, and was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1829. January 5, 1868, in Wirt county, West Virginia, he was united in marriage with Mary Jane, daughter of Charles S. and Cornelia (Pemberton) Manning. She was born in Wirt county, West Virginia, February 24, 1849. They have two children: Helen Mar, born November 23, 1868, and Charles Earl, born August 29, 1870. Both live in Union district. Dr. James should be addressed at Valley Mills, Wood county, West Virginia.

HENRY WILKINSON JONES — son of Robert and Viennia
(Harris) Jones, was born in Shropshire, England, July 26, 1826. His wife, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Keifer) Croco, was born in Snowden township, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1831, and was married to him November 16, 1852. They have had eight children, namely: Vienna E. (McKinley), born September 4, 1853, died May 15, 1879; Keifer, June 18, 1856, lives in Mansfield, Pennsylvania; Frank C., born October 25, 1858, resides in Elizabeth, Pennsylvania; Charles H., December 19, 1860; John Wesley, March 22, 1863; Mary A., October 17, 1865; Elmer A., February 9, 1869; Sidney George, December 2, 1872. The five youngest live in Union district, Wood county. Mr. Jones has three orphan grandchildren living with him. Their mother, who is deceased, was Vienna E. McKinley. The children are: Andrew S., born December 22, 1873; Henry W., November 7, 1875; Frank E., November 23, 1877. Mr. Jones formerly held the office of surveyor of roads for two years, and school trustee three years. He is a machinist and engineer and ran on the first railroad built in England in 1848. He is also the undertaker at Valley Mills, in which place he settled in 1865. Address, Valley Mills, Wood county, West Virginia.

FESTUS HANKS McKINNEY — and Jane Minerva, daughter of John and Zidana Bertha (Prince) Sharp, were united in marriage in Union district, Wood county, December 11, 1872. He settled in this county in 1838, and is a manufacturer and dealer in lumber. His parents, William and Mary Wilson (Miller) McKinney, moved to this county in 1818. Both are now deceased. Mr. McKinney was born in Harrisonville, Virginia, May 26, 1834. His wife was born in this county and district February 6, 1844. Her parents moved to this county as early as 1806. F. H. McKinney was surveyor of roads for three years from 1876 to 1879. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McKinney: India Hattie, born September 27, 1873; William Allen, November 28, 1874; John Sharp, May 1, 1877; James Pratt, December 15, 1879; Paul Brice, April 2, 1881. Mr. McKinney's postoffice address is Bull Creek, Wood county, West Virginia.

NEWTON OGDIN — a son of Lewis and Eliza Jane (Hunter) Ogdin, was born in Union district, Wood county, West Virginia, May 4, 1851. He is junior partner of the firm of Hunter & Ogdin at Valley Mills, West Virginia, doing a general mercantile business. They are also dealers in railroad ties, staves, and all kinds of timber, and manufacturers of oil barrels. He has held the office of postmaster ever since July 1, 1877, and was census enumerator for the year 1880. He was united in marriage with Lizzie, daughter of Henry and Margaret (McCalister) Hultz, on November 15, 1877. She was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1857. They have one child, Edna May, born April 19, 1882. His grandfather, William Hunter, was born in Red Stone, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1802, and his grandmother, Martha Ann (Henry) Hunter, was born in Hancock county, West Virginia, January 22, 1808. His parents settled in this district in 1827. His wife's parents settled here in 1859. Her father was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1825, and her mother in New York City in August, 1827. They are now living in Williams district, Wood county, West Virginia. Mr. Ogdin should be addressed at Valley Mills, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLISON A. M. REED — with his father, Samuel B. Reed, came to this county in 1846. His father died in 1848, and his mother, Sarah (Buck) Reed, died in 1818. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1815; and in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1836, was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of John and Nancy (Clark) McKeogh, both deceased. His wife was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1815. They have had four children, whose record follows: James M., born November 29, 1838; Sarah A. (married to Joseph Grim), born July 2, 1840, resides in this district; Susan Catherine (married to Henry Turner), born June 28, 1843, lives in Lared, Pawnee county, Kansas; Matilda A. (married to L. H. Turner), born February 15, 1845, died July 6, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Reed adopted Matilda’s son, William Henry,
born April 24, 1868. He now lives in Union district. Mr. Reed’s wife was the first postmistress in Boreman, in 1866. He was justice of the peace under the old Virginia law from 1855 to 1861, and again elected in 1871. In 1874 and 1875 he was overseer of the poor, and has been notary public since 1868. He enlisted in E Company, 1st Virginia (Federal) Cavalry, September 1, 1861, and was wounded the same day in a fight. He was in the hospital at Parkersburg three years and twenty-six days; was shot through the hips and disabled for life. His son James enlisted in the 5th Ohio Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Dunham, toward the close of the war. The family failed to hear from him, and he has never been heard from since. He was unmarried. W. A. M. Reed is a farmer and fruit-grower in Union district, near Boreman. Postoffice address, Boreman, Wood county, West Virginia.

GRANVILLE HARNESS ROLSTON — son of Nathan and Sarah (Harness) Rolston, was born in Union district, West Virginia, May 17, 1825. He was united in marriage with Mary Adaline Sarber, daughter of Abraham and Margaret (Barackman) Sarber, in Racine, Ohio, June 10, 1855. She was born in Warren, Ohio, July 14, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Rolston have had eight children: Ida Maria, born May 11, 1856; Nathan Devoe, August 3, 1858, died July 23, 1869; John William, September 7, 1862; Charles Granville, March 12, 1865; George Everett, January 28, 1868, died July 27, 1869; Della May, April 3, 1870; Lewis Alberto, April 3, 1870; Fannie Myrtle, February 26, 1873 — all live in Union district. Mrs. Rolston’s father died in January, 1841; her mother in November, 1847. Her brother, D. Sarber, enlisted in an Ohio regiment during our late war, and served until its close. He died soon after from exposure during the war. Mr. Rolston is a farmer; also runs a saw mill. Address, Bull Creek, Wood county, West Virginia.

NATHAN ROLSTON — a farmer and stock raiser, has lived on his place in Union district for seventy-eight years, having settled there with his parents, William and Mary (Hopkins) Rolston, in 1804. When they came to the place the country around them was a vast wilderness, full of bears and wolves. Mr. Rolston has killed three bears on his place. There were no steamboats when he came to the county, and the first one that run after he came was in 1816, named Washington. Her boiler bursted at Marietta, killing one man. Mr. Rolston was in the war of 1812, under Colonel Booth. His father was in the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. Nathan Rolston’s wife was Sarah, daughter of Solomon and Katie (Stump) Harness, born in Hardy county, now in West Virginia, March 13, 1797. Mr. Rolston was born in Rockingham county, West Virginia, March 10, 1794, and they were married in Pennsylvania. Their children are eight in number: Archibald Rufus, born August 26, 1818, residence in Wood county, West Virginia; Mary Catherine (Thorley), born January 6, 1820, lives in Washington county, Ohio; George Wilson, born January 26, 1823, resides in Pleasants county, West Virginia; Granville Harness, born May 17, 1825, lives in this county; David Compton, born December 17, 1827, died in California; Eliza Alcinda (Ingraham), born December 11, 1830, resides in this county; Solomon William, born September 27, 1833, resides in California; John Tyler, born April 7, 1836. Mr. Rolston held the office of sheriff one year, served nine years as constable, and was elected justice of the peace several times, but would not serve. His parents are both deceased, his father having died July 13, 1807; his mother, August 28, 1822. Address Nathan Rolston at Bull Creek, Wood County, West Virginia.

JOHN BEAVER ROSENBERGER — appeared at Murphys Mills, Clay district, in 1876 (his business blacksmith and wagonmaker), and in 1882 removed to Pleasant Valley, where he still follows his trade. He served in the war of 1861 in the 62d Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Sweet, in the Army of the Potomac, and was in the battles of the Wilderness and Laurel Hill; also at the siege of Petersburg and Five Forks. He received two wounds during the war, one at Five Forks, and another at Hatches Run. He was born in Franklin
county, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1842, a son of Peter and Leah (Rosenberger) Rosenberger, both now deceased. He was married in New Brighton, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1869, to Rachel Maria, daughter of Isaac and Mary Jane (Kelley) Hazen, deceased. She was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1846. They have one child, James Hazen, born April 4, 1871, who lives in Clay district, this county. J. B. Rosenberger's postoffice address is Murphys Mills, Wood county, West Virginia.

JAMES P. SHARP—son of John and Zidana Bertha (Prince) Sharp, was born July 23, 1831, in Wood county, West Virginia. He is a resident of Bull Creek, Union district, and is a farmer and fruit-grower. He married Hannah M. McKinney at Bull Creek, this county, December 18, 1867. Their children were born as follows: John Willie, born June 27, 1869, died January 13, 1877; Mary Dana, October 23, 1871, died January 4, 1877; James Brady, November 23, 1873, died January 7, 1877; they have adopted one boy, Leonadus H., born May 18, 1876. Mrs. Sharp was born in Ritchie county, this state, March 28, 1832, and is a daughter of William and Mary W. (Miller) McKinney, both born in Pennsylvania. They settled in this county in 1838. Mr. Sharp was school commissioner from 1879 to 1881, surveyor of the roads for a number of years, and is now overseer of the poor and State Representative, having been elected in 1880. His term will expire November, 1882. Mr. Sharp's postoffice address is Bull Creek, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN SHARP—and wife were the parents of eight children, born as follows: James P., July 23, 1831; Martha E. (Ingraham), February 27, 1837; John T., August 18, 1839, died November 10, 1842; Margaret A. (Studley), February 23, 1842; Jane M. (McKenney), February 6, 1844; Mary E. (Compton), March 13, 1846; William E., March 19, 1848; Alice Bertha, March 23, 1853—all live in this county except Margaret, who resides in Kansas. Mr. Sharp was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, September 3, 1795, and settled in this county with his parents in 1806. His mother, Ann (Arnold) Sharp, was born September 22, 1772. His father, Spencer Sharp, was born February 13, 1762, and was in the Revolutionary war at the time of the surrender of Cornwallis. Mrs. John Sharp was Zidana Bertha, daughter of Hubbard and Margaretta (Legg) Prince, and was born in Wood county, West Virginia, November 25, 1810. Her marriage with Mr. Sharp took place in Wood county, April 29, 1830, and she died March 18, 1876. Mr. Sharp held the office of major in the State militia during the 1861 war. He was also in the war of 1812, under Colonel Booth. His occupation is farming, stock and fruit-raising. Address, Bull Creek, Wood county, West Virginia.

JAMES STEPHENS—served in the late war, enlisting August 13, 1862, and receiving discharge May 10, 1865 for disability. He was a member of G Company, 15th West Virginia Volunteers, under Colonel McCaslin. He marched with the soldiers as guard over Lincoln's remains while they lay in state at the capitol in Washington. Under General George B. Crooks he was engaged in the following battles: Cloyd Mountain, New River Bridge, Lexington and Lynchburg. He was surveyor of roads for two years. His business is that of fruit-grower and farmer; he settled in Union district in 1851. He was united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Wier) Headlee, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1848. She was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1828. He was born in the same State and county, October 3, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have eleven children, born as follows: George Washington, February 21, 1849; John Henry, December 22, 1850; Samuel Wilkinson, January 8, 1853; James Noah, June 2, 1855; Thomas Jefferson, September 5, 1857; Linza Gaskin, February 8, 1860; Nancy Elizabeth, November 11, 1861; Martha Ellen, March 8, 1866; Rebecca Jane, December 8, 1867; Sarah Ann, March 13, 1869; David Ellsworth, March 1, 1871. All reside in Union district except John Henry, who is a resident of Pleasants county. Address Mr. Stephens at Bull Creek, Wood county, West Virginia.
WILLIAM FREDRICK SUGDEN — son of James and Elizabeth (Woholstenholm) Sugden, was born in Sheffield, England, December 1, 1834, and came to this country at an early age. In Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1879, he was united in marriage with his present wife, Lillie, daughter of Henry and Catherine (Peppard) Montgomery. His first wife, Olive, daughter of Middleton and Nancy (Cross) Davis, had six children, born as follows: Sarah Louisa (Wilcox), November 9, 1858; John Edmunds, October 7, 1861; William Ellsworth, September 11, 1865; Mary Elizabeth, May 2, 1869; Eva Independence, July 4, 1871; Bertha Cornelia, May 4, 1873. All reside in Union district, except John Edmonds, who resides in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His second wife was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1840. He settled in Valley Mills, this county, in 1853. His occupation is that of tile-cutter and farmer. His brother Edmond J. Sugden was born June 4th, 1842, and served in the 67th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Grosbeck, in the late war. His brother Thomas Henry Sugden was born May 9, 1845, and was drummer boy in the 63d Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Sugden's address is Valley Mills, Wood county, West Virginia.

WALKER DISTRICT.

WILLIAM HENRY BACHTELL — was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1846. He came to Volcano, West Virginia, in 1865. Engaged in the oil business, and is one of the producers of the heavy lubricating oils of West Virginia. He is also engaged in the mercantile business, of the firm of Bachtell, Bowen & Co., of Volcano. He has been married twice. First to Virginia, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Devore, in Ritchie county, West Virginia, January 25, 1877. She was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1846, and died January 22, 1880. She had two children: Bertha Virginia, born June 23, 1878, and Clara Devore, born January 22, 1880. He married his second wife in Morgantown, Monongalia county, West Virginia, June 1, 1881. Her name was Emma W. Fife, and she was a daughter of Kensy and Elizabeth Fife. She was born in Morgantown, June 30, 1851. Mr. Bachtell was in the Confederate army, 14th Virginia Cavalry, from February 3, 1864, to June 17, 1864. He was in Lexington, Virginia, at the time of the war, and had no choice but to go into the army, and thought he would get out as soon as he could reach the Union lines. He escaped at Liberty, Virginia, and made his way back to Pennsylvania. Two of his brothers served in the Union army during the war. His address is Volcano, Wood county, West Virginia.

MICHAEL BEANE — is a son of John and Bridget (Grahamly) Beane, the former of whom came to Maryland and died in 1871, and the latter died in Wales. Michael Beane was born January 11, 1845, in Wales. He came to Maryland in 1859, and in 1868 removed to and settled in Wood county, West Virginia. He married Bridget Murray, in West Virginia, October 6, 1873. She was born in this State February 14, 1854. Their children are: Elizabeth, born August 20, 1874; Charles Benedict, August 21, 1876; Annie, October 29, 1878; John, October 13, 1880. Mrs. Beane's parents, John and Ann (Madden) Murray, came to Wood county in 1856. Mr. Beane is a merchant and coal operator. He has a general stock of merchandise, such as dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc. He also runs two mines of coal, and handles from 15,000 to 16,000 bushels per month. Address, Volcano, West Virginia.

WILLIAM GANS CONN — settled in Wood County, West Virginia, in August, 1866, when the oil boom was at its height. Since then he has been a book-keeper and clerk, being now with Bachtell, Bowen & Co. He has a farm in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he expects to make his future home, located as it is between the Cheat and Monongahela rivers with beautiful natural surroundings, rich in coal and iron deposits, and a healthy climate. He was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, October 1, 1842; was married at Parkersburg, Wood county,
at the United States Hotel, September 26, 1868, to Emily Margaret McGough, who was born September 30, 1850, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Lillian Grace, born in Wood county, July 26, 1870; Arthur, born at Gales Fork, West Virginia, May 10, 1873; Helen Ernestine, born at Cairo, Ritchie county, West Virginia, May 26, 1877, and Edith Kate, born in Spring Hill township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1879. All reside at Spring Hill, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Conn's parents are John and Hannah (Gans) Conn, whose home has been in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. His mother died July 5, 1874. His father was born in 1813. Mrs. Conn's parents are James and Sarah Jane (Hood) McGough, born respectively in Cambria and Westmoreland counties, Pennsylvania, in 1815 and 1823. They settled in Wood county, West Virginia, in 1865. Mr. Conn, as a member of Company B, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 2d brigade, 3d division, 6th army corps, fought in the battles of Rappahannock, the Wilderness, Petersburg, Appomattox, and others. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness on May 5, 1864. His address is Volcano, Wood county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL DEVORE — deceased — was a son of Moses Devore, and was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1793, died February 17, 1861. He married Mary Sampson, February 17, 1818. She was born June 15, 1796. By this union he had six children: Sarah (Stephenson) is dead; William lives in Pennsylvania; Moses, deceased; Nan (Hubbard), lives in Chicago, Illinois; John and Wesley, both dead. Samuel Devore married for his second wife Margaret Warne, February 18, 1834, near Monongahela City, Pennsylvania. She was born in Washington county, in that State, December 28, 1807, and is still living in Volcano, West Virginia. Their children were: James, died February 12, 1867; Joseph, lives in Parkersburg; Mary, lives in Volcano; Margaret, now Mrs. C. B. Smith, lives in Parkersburg; Virginia and Francis, deceased; Virginia Brooks (Bachtell) died January 22, 1880; Z. T., lives in Volcano. Mrs. Devore is a daughter of James Warne, who was a major of a Virginia regiment during the war of 1812, and afterwards manager of the Williamsport (now Monongahela City) Glass Works. Mr. Devore was justice of the peace in 1840, served a number of years as flour inspector of Washington county, Pennsylvania; also as treasurer of the Monongahela Bridge Company, while they were building the bridge over the river at Monongahela City. Mr. Devore moved to Lubeck district, Wood county, in 1854, and lived there till 1858, giving farming in the back hills of Wood county a thorough test. He then exchanged his farm for a house and lot in Parkersburg, situated on Ann street near the famous Ann Street Pump, that never fails to put forth an abundance of the pure sparkling beverage (water). He was engaged in the pottery business at the head of Market street, but being in its infancy at that time (1859) it proved to be a failure. In later years it became, and now is, a success. He was an ardent supporter of Bell and Everett as candidates for the presidency of the United States in 1860. His son, Z. T. Devore, located in Volcano February 1, 1872, with the intention of remaining but a little while, like all others who came here at that time. At present (1882) he has concluded to improve his residence and store until oil goes up, which is looked for every day by the oil producers. He is a member of the firm of Bachtell, Bowen & Co., and is engaged in the oil business and general merchandising. William, another son, is engaged in the mercantile business at Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania. Mr. Z. T. Devore should be addressed at Volcano, Wood county, West Virginia.

FREDERICK DOE — is an engineer; was born in Rochester, New York, February 22, 1841; was married at Burning Springs, West Virginia, August 6, 1868, to Louisa Jackson, who was born in Gilmore county, August 6, 1850. They had one child, Freddie, born January 1, 1870. Mr. Doe's parents are John Clark and Elizabeth (St. Clair) Doe. They died in New York State, both dying in 1842. Mrs. Doe's parents, Samuel and Atheda (Collins) Jackson, lived in Wirt county, West Virginia, but are now both
deceased. Mrs. Frederick Doe died August 8, 1870. Mr. Doe served in the war of 1861, a member of Company G, 13th New York Volunteers, three months, then enlisted in New York Flower City Zouaves, September 25, 1861, and served till June, 1865, when he was given an honorable discharge. He was taken prisoner June 2, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Virginia, and kept prisoner till June 12, 1865. He was in Libby prison for twenty days, then taken to Andersonville prison, Georgia, then to Florence, South Carolina; then to Charleston, South Carolina; was exchanged; returned to his regiment at City Point, and was present at General Lee’s surrender at Appomattox.

Address, Volcano, Wood county, West Virginia.

Evan C. Jenkins — lives in Volcano, Walker district, Wood county, West Virginia; is the son of Jonathan and Mary A. (Cramer) Jenkins, and was born in Preston county, West Virginia, August 7, 1844, and he came to this county in 1866. His wife, Rhoda Liston, was also born in Preston county, West Virginia, December 8, 1848. Her parents were Abraham and Elizabeth (Smith) Liston. Evan C. Jenkins and Rhoda Liston were united in marriage in Preston county, West Virginia, March 26, 1870. Two children have been born to them, namely: Lillian Iola, born August 18, 1871, and Gilbert Fullerton, born January 22, 1880, died February 8, 1881. Jonathan Jenkins was born in Preston county, West Virginia, November 3, 1820, died March 24, 1864. Mary A. (Cramer) Jenkins was born in the same State and county, August 27, 1822, and now lives in Wood county. Mr. Jenkins' grandfather, Evan Jenkins, was in the war of 1812; was in the raid through the Black Swamp, Ohio, and at Fort Meigs. The subject of this sketch enlisted during the late war in the 4th West Virginia Cavalry, July 1, 1863; was with the regiment till mustered out; was enlisted for six months, but was kept nine months. David Liston, a brother of Mrs. Jenkins, was in Company C, 3d Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and served three years; was captured June 26, 1864. After suffering nearly four months in prison at Andersonville, he died October 9, 1864. He participated in all the battles of his regiment up to the time of his capture. Elisha Liston, another brother of Mrs. Jenkins, was in Company A, 7th Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry; is now living in Cedar county, Missouri. Evan C. Jenkins is an oil producer, one of the firm of Shafer & Jenkins. They also keep a large supply of general merchandise, and have a heavy trade. Address Mr. Jenkins, Volcano, Wood county, West Virginia.

T. B. Parker — a prosperous citizen of Walker district, residing in Volcano, and there largely engaged as an oil producer, is also a justice of the peace for Walker district. He held the office from January, 1877, to January, 1881, and in 1880 was reelected to serve from 1881 to the year 1885, January 1. In 1872 he represented Walker district in the board of supervisors of Wood county. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1840, and in 1850 came to West Virginia, to Marshall county, with his parents. In 1859 they came to Wood county, which has ever since been his home. His father's name was Christian Jordan Parker, and his mother's maiden name was Lucy McCaslin. In Parkersburg, Wood county, July 6, 1870, T. B. Parker was united in marriage with Columbia, daughter of George and Margaret (Grow) Mason. She was born in Tyler county, West Virginia. The children of this marriage are three: William Porter, born July 13, 1871; Charles Edward, January 2, 1875; Carrie D., May 31, 1877. Mr. Parker's brother, Maxwell, served three years in the Union army during the 1861 war, a member of the 14th West Virginia Volunteers. He was wounded and drew a pension till his death, and his widow now receives the pension. T. B. Parker receives his mail at Volcano, Wood county, West Virginia.

John Sawyer — son of Jacob and Sarah (Perry) Sawyer, was born in 1822, May 9. In his thirtieth year, May 11, 1852, he was joined in marriage with Hannah, daughter of John and Catherine Fulwider, and the record of the children of this marriage is as follows: Jennie, born March 11, 1853, lives at home; Mary A. (True), born
April 5, 1854, resides in this district; Elsanora, born May 5, 1855, died May 25, 1856; Casa, born October 1, 1856, died September 17, 1857; George M., born November 18, 1857, lives at home; William H., born March 17, 1859, died October 4, 1859; Luella, born October 28, 1860, died March 14, 1861; Charles E., born February 8, 1862, died June 10, 1882; Isaac S., born October 19, 1864, and Katie, born June 16, 1866, living at home. Charlie was accidentally killed by being caught in a rope and whirled about a bullwheel, striking his head upon a beam. He lingered nine days after the accident, dying on the date recorded above. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer took place in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and that State and county was also the scene of her nativity, the time of her birth being December, 1830. Her father was killed by the Indians in California, and her mother died in Rockbridge county, Virginia. Mr. Sawyer is by trade a blacksmith, and successfully follows that occupation in Volcano, Wood county, West Virginia, where he may be addressed.

GEORGE W. SILCOTT—son of Lee and Nancy (Athey) Silcott, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, January 19, 1833, and came to Wood county, West Virginia, in 1866. His wife was born in Henry county, Indiana, October 21, 1837. They were married in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1853. He is by trade a carpenter, to the business of which he adds that of keeping a hotel. His wife, Rebecca, was a daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Griffith) Bunner. Four children have been given to Mr. and Mrs. Silcott, born as follows: Madison Theodore, April 23, 1854; Jesse M. L., March 4, 1856; George Z., November 23, 1857; Laura Belle, September 30, 1859—all reside in Wood county. Lee Silcott died in West Virginia. His wife, Nancy Athey, is living in Harrison county, this State. Isaac Bunner and wife, Catherine (Griffith) Bunner, were formerly residents of Indiana; both died in West Virginia. Three brothers of Mr. Silcott were in the Union army, members of Company E, 6th West Virginia Volunteers. James served through the war; was taken prisoner at Bridgeport, West Virginia, and kept two months in Libby Prison; then sent to Annapolis, Maryland; from there he escaped, and came back to his regiment; was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Emanuel was about two years in service, and then discharged. They all served faithfully in all the engagements of the regiment while they were members of it. Several cousins of Mr. and Mrs. Silcott were also in the Union army. Address George W. Silcott at Volcano, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM COOPER STILES—a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Gaul) Stiles, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1839, and settled in Wood county in 1868. He married, September 3, 1861, Ella M. Magill, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1839. She died May 6, 1875. They had the following children: Edward M., born September 6, 1862, died December 12, 1865; Robert Gratz, born August 20, 1863; Charlotte McKaraber, born December 30, 1864, died July 27, 1879; Ella Virginia, born May 2, 1867; Albert Magill, born November 28, 1870; Samuel Brown, born April 7, 1873. Mrs. Stiles' parents were William H. and Elizabeth (McKaraber) Magill, who reside in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Stiles commenced January 1, 1881, to fill the office of county commissioner, to which position he was elected for four years. In 1864 he engaged in the development of oil at what is now known as Volcano, where he is still producing oil. He was one of the prime movers in organizing and completing a railroad known as the Laurel Fork & Sand Hill Railroad, of which he is president. He is directly and indirectly interested in producing about 60,000 barrels of oil per year; business in aggregate, 100,000 to 500,000. In politics he is an out—and—out Republican; is liberal in his religious views. He has a farm of 400 acres under cultivation. His address is Volcano, Wood county, West Virginia.

REV. SAMUEL DAVIES THOMP KINS—a son of James and Mary (Hurst) Thompsons, was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia,
December 7, 1804. He married Jane Frances Emmet, a daughter of Lewis and Jane Barton (Gibbs) Emmet, at Madison Court House, in October, 1835. She was born in Frederick county, Virginia, March 5, 1817. They have had eight children, as follows: James L., born September 16, 1838, died September 7, 1860, in West Virginia; Alva C., born August 16, 1841; Mary Juliet (Howe) June 24, 1844; T. West, June 10, 1847—these three residing in this district; R. Emmet, born December, 1850, and J. Samuel, born May, 1853, who reside in Cincinnati, Ohio; William Mead, born September 10, 1856, died July 11, 1867; Charles B., born August 18, 1859, resides in Lebanon, Ohio. Alva C. served three years in the 33d Ohio Regiment. Edward E. Howe, husband of Mary Juliet, was an officer during the war of 1861 in the 21st Massachusetts Volunteers. Mr. Thompkins is a minister of the gospel in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his address is Volcano, Wood county, West Virginia.

HANSON W. TRUE —son of William B. and Jane (Dutton) True, lives in the district of Walker, Wood county, West Virginia. He was born in Washington county, Ohio, December 17, 1840. His wife, Mary A., daughter of John and Hannah (Fulwider) Sawyer, was born in Mason county, West Virginia, April 5, 1854. They were married February 17, 1875, and have one son, Charles, born December 26, 1875. William B. True was born in 1812; died March 12, 1875. Jane (Dutton) True was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1804 and now lives in Washington county, Ohio. John Sawyer was born in West Virginia, May 9, 1822; lives in West Virginia. Hannah (Fulwider) Dutton was born in December, 1832. Hanson W. True enlisted in Company I, 25th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was mustered in at Camp Chase, June 28, 1861, and was in all the battles of the regiment up to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; was wounded there and sent to Philadelphia, where he remained until the time of his enlistment expired; was shot in the right arm, and lost the use of it. He is now a pensioner, but is very useful as an oil producer, running seven wells with one engine. Joseph True, his brother, was also in the service of his country, in the 36th Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served three years, and was honorably discharged. Address of Hanson B. True is Volcano, Wood county, West Virginia.

SLATE DISTRICT.

JAMES ANDERSON, Sr. — has held several offices in Slate district, where he settled in 1855. He came from Tyler county, West Virginia, where he was born July 18, 1831. He married December 17, 1854, in Wood county, Roena Golden, born in this county, November 20, 1831. Their children, six in number, are: Nancy Jane, born February 18, 1856, married M. W. Kelley; Sarah Elizabeth, born August 5, 1858; Judy Amanda, May 28, 1861, married J. W. Deem; James, born February 29, 1864; Mary, March 30, 1867; William Jackson, August 24, 1871. Mr. Anderson is a son of James and Elizabeth (Munger) Anderson. Both died in Wetzel county, West Virginia. Mrs. Anderson's parents, James and Judy (Berry) Golden, were natives of this State and county. Her brother, James E. Golden, was in the civil war, serving from 1862 till 1865. Mr. Anderson's grandfather, S. Munger, served in the Revolutionary war, and was killed in battle in 1793. His grandmother, Cristanie Sickes, when nine years old, was captured by the Indians; was released by General Wayne's treaty of peace. Mr. Anderson's occupation is farming and stock-raising. Address, Lockharts Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

J. B. BADGER — has a grist and saw-mill in Slate district, Wood county, West Virginia. He settled in this district in 1877. He is justice of the peace, having been elected October 12, 1880. His parents are Adam and Elizabeth (Bates) Badger, and he was born in Morgan county, Ohio, March 29, 1845. He married Mary M. Kim, at Parkersburg, this county, October 11, 1866. They have had three sons and three daughters: Joseph A., born 1869, died August 11, 1871; Augusta, January 3, 1871; Stella, November, 1873; Charlie R., July 28, 1875: Frank
A., March 30, 1878; Nora B., October 14, 1881. Mrs. Badger was born January 23, 1846, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Her parents are Ambrose and Susan (Schell) Kim. Her father served in the Mexican war of 1848. Mr. Badger was in the Ohio Militia, on special duty, during the war of 1861. His parents, who are natives of Shropshire, England, moved to the United States in 1831, settling in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Ambrose Kim and his two sons, Joseph and Robert, fought in the war of 1861-1865. Joseph was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg; Robert served five years in the regular army. Address J. B. Badger at Lockharts Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

ELIZA J. BERRY—was born in Wood county, West Virginia, May 30, 1836, and is a daughter of T. P. and Mary (Barnes) Berry. Her father was born January 12, 1812, and is still healthy and spry. Mrs. Barnes was married in Slate district, August 30, 1862. Her sister, M. V. Berry, who resides with her, was born November 14, 1867. Her address is Lodrhart, Wood county, West Virginia.

MADISON H. BERRY— is a farmer, and in 1866 was justice of the peace. He enlisted as a private, August 8, 1862, in Company E, 11th West Virginia Volunteers; fought at Cumberland, New Creek, Hatches Run and other places; was wounded in the right thigh, April 2, 1865, and was honorably discharged, having risen to the rank of first lieutenant. He had two brothers in the same company, Benjamin F. and Sylvester Berry. The latter was killed at New Creek, August 4, 1864, and a brother-in-law, Henderson Barnes, of the same company, died at the same place September 25, 1864. Three brothers of Mrs. Berry, William N., Robert H. and Israel A. Barnes, were in the war. Robert was wounded. An uncle of Mr. Berry was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Berry was born in Slate district, Wood county, West Virginia, March 20, 1842, and was married December 25, 1866, in Tucker district, Wirt county, West Virginia, to Mary E. J. Barnes, who was born in that county December 24, 1845. Their children were born: Cora Bell, March 21, 1868, died November 5, 1868; Jennie Blanche, September 11, 1869, died November 19, 1872; an infant born and died in August, 1874; Bessie L., December 2, 1875; Birdie F., May 25, 1878; Milton H., May 24, 1881. His parents, Thomas P. and Mary (Barnes) Berry, were born in Wood county in 1812 and 1817, respectively. The latter died November 10, 1864. His wife's parents, Israel and Jennie A. (Ball) Barnes, were born in Wirt county. Address Mr. Berry at Lockharts Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

GEORGE S. BRADFORD—was born in Preston county, West Virginia, January 20, 1844. His parents are James and Eliza (Rudolph) Brafford. He was elected constable of Slate district in 1876, and reelected in 1880, and still holds that office. He settled in Wood county in 1866. He was in our civil war, enlisting August 22, 1862, in Preston county, West Virginia, in Company E, 15th West Virginia Infantry; was in thirty-one battles; among them were: Floyd Mountain, Stanton, Lynchburg, Winchester, Fishers Hill, Cedar Creek, Hatches Run; was at Lee's surrender at Appomattox; under General Crook, Philip Sheridan and General Ord; was honorably discharged in June, 1865, with rank of corporal. His father-in-law, Bazel Wilson, served in the war of 1812. He died February 21, 1881, aged 86 years. Mr. Brafford's first marriage with Alvira P., daughter of Mason and Adaline Dunlap, took place January 9, 1866. Her children are: Charles A., born May 5, 1867; Lorenzo J., July 7, 1869; George Edgar, April 5, 1871; James M., April 7, 1873; Walter, June 5, 1875; Adaline, May 7, 1878; Lewis Oscar, August 22, 1880. Their mother was born August 25, 1843. The second wife of Mr. Brafford is Sarah Wilson, born in Wood county, West Virginia, August 15, 1856, daughter of Bazel and Sarah (Masters) Wilson. Mrs. Wilson is living in Wood county. The second marriage took place in Wood county, April 4, 1881. George S. Brafford's occupation is farming; his address, Lockharts Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

EDWIN S. BUTCHER— is a resident of Slate district, Wood county,
JOSHUA E. BUTCHER—whose parents, John H. and Nancy (Overfield) Butcher, died in Virginia in 1862 and 1824 respectively, settled in Wood county in 1845. He was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, July 26, 1824. January 4, 1849, he married Mary F. Vaughan, who died June 14, 1851, in Virginia. She had two children who died in infancy. November 20, 1853, in Wood county, West Virginia, Joshua E. Butcher was married to Eliza Harris, daughter of John and Nancy (Sinclair) Harris. They were both born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1781 and 1787 respectively, and were married in 1807, and came to this county in 1809. He died in January, 1860, and she died March 1, 1850. Mrs. Butcher was born in Wood county, January 13, 1825. She has had five children: Martin O., born August 17, 1854; John F., November 3, 1856, married a daughter of Henry Cooper; William E., born June 23, 1859; Alvah C., July 13, 1861; Nancy M., April 29, 1865, died August 23, 1865. Mrs. Butcher's father, John Harris, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. Butcher's brother John served under General Hunton in our civil war, in the Confederate army; engaged in the battles of Balls Bluff, Seven Pines, Manassas Junction, and others. He died March 25, 1879, at home, after years of suffering. The occupation of Mr. Butcher is that of a farmer and carpenter and joiner. Address, Lockharts Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

RANDOLPH C. BUTCHER—is a son of Morden H. and Anne F. (Thurman) Butcher, the former of whom was born in 1811 and died in 1881, and the latter was born in 1813 and died September 29, 1871. The subject of this history was born in Kanawha county, West Virginia, on September 26, 1840; was married in Wood county, February 16, 1865, to Matilda E. Stagg, who was born in this county January 24, 1845. Their children are: Rudolph M., born October 19, 1865; Osro S., October 17, 1866; Annie M., April 22, 1868, died November 22, 1868; Lillie P., October 16, 1871, died February 28, 1875. They have adopted one child, Carrie M., daughter of William and Sophia (Stagg) Hanman. She was born June 9, 1877. Mrs. Butcher's parents are Edmond D. and Mary S. (Robinson) Stagg, the latter born in Wood county, died February 14, 1862. Mr. Butcher settled in Wood county in 1845. He had a brother, Thurman S. Butcher, who served in the war of 1861 in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry. Mrs. Butcher's three uncles, J. J. and J. P. Stagg, and Samuel Ruckman, were also in the last war, and served under General William Jackson. R. C. Butcher's business is farming and stock-raising. His address, Leachtown, Wood county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL BUTCHER—a farmer of Slate district, was a son of Peyton and Elizabeth (Renax) Butcher, of Randolph county, West Virginia, who
are now deceased. He was born in that county September 11, 1811, and married in Slate district, Wood county, April 14, 1835, to Jane Melrose, daughter of James and Eleanor (Dawkins) Melrose, now both deceased. Mrs. Butcher was born in this county and district November 26, 1814. The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Butcher is: Mehetteble, born January 6, 1836, died January, 1872, of a cancer; Eleanor, born March 26, 1837, died June 25, 1879, of bronchitis; Mary E., born January 23, 1845, lives near home. Mr. Butcher has held various offices in his district. His brother Harrison was mustered into the late war from Texas, where he now lives. Mrs. Butcher had five nephews in the war. Her father, James Melrose, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Samuel Butcher settled in Wood county in 1869. His address is Fountain Spring, Wood county, West Virginia.

HENRY COOPER — is a resident of Slate district, where he is engaged in farming. He was born in Slate district, Wood county, West Virginia, April 28, 1816, a son of Henry and Lydia (Posey) Cooper, both now deceased. His father bought the first land sold in Slate district. The subject of this sketch was married in Slate district in 1838. His wife, Dorcas, was born in the same district, September 23, 1821; is a daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Barnett) Dawkins, the former of whom is dead, but the latter is living at the age of 84 years. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have had fourteen children: John Wesley, born October 10, 1839, died September 6, 1841; Thomas H., March 25, 1842, died October 20, 1880; Susan F., July 17, 1843, died May 13, 1869; James W. M., May 13, 1845, died December 6, 1873; George L., July 22, 1847, resides at Davisville; Andrew B., June 7, 1849, died July 5, 1850; Benjamin F., July 21, 1851, died August 3, 1852; Lucy E., May 24, 1853, died August 19, 1853; Lydia M., August 25, 1854, resided in Slate district; Ezra T., September 13, 1857, resides at home; Albert J., April 28, 1860, resides in Slate district; Gilba K., February 17, 1862, resides at home; Roma E., January 8, 1864, died September 1, 1864; Emma J., November 27, 1865, resides at home. Address Henry Cooper at Lockharts Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

ORRIS COOPER — was born November 24, 1847, in Slate district, Wood county. His parents were Benjamin and Virginia (Langfitt) Cooper, the former born in Wood county, April 18, 1806, and the latter born in Virginia, December 14, 1816. Mr. B. J. Cooper belonged to the standing army and served seven years. He started out with his wife quite poor, but by economy and industry accumulated a comfortable home and 200 acres of land. In 1866, their house was burned to the ground. Mr. Orris Cooper’s grandmother, Canzada Langfitt, is still living at the age of 89 years, and is quite active. Orris Cooper was married at Mineral Wells, West Virginia, November 28, 1872. His wife, Amanda M. Taylor, who is a daughter of William H. and Kathrine (Selectman) Taylor, who came to Wood county in 1832, was born in Tygart’s district, Wood county, June 1, 1850. Her children are: Emma, born August 16, 1873; Annie Virginia, December 20, 1874; Elizabeth, July 21, 1876; William C., November 3, 1879; Charles C., August 12, 1882. Her brother, J. W. Taylor, was killed in the Southern army during the late war. Mr. Cooper’s brothers and sisters were: Orville, born January 2, 1842; Ottis, November 25, 1845, died February 8, 1873, of measles; Granville, born January 1, 1849; J. R., March 4, 1851; Elizabeth, March 6, 1850, died September 3, 1841; Mary F., February 3, 1854, died May, 1855. Mr. Cooper is a school director, as well as farmer and stock-dealer. Address, Mineral Wells, Wood county, West Virginia.

H. B. DEEM — a farmer and stock-raiser in Slate district, was born on Little Tygart’s creek, December 25, 1823, a son of Peter and Nancy (Rawlings) Deem, the latter born in 1793, February 8, and still living. They came to Wood county in 1805. He has been married twice; first, to Mary E. Melrose, October 12, 1848, who died March 6, 1865, aged 33 years. Their children were: America E., born September 24, 1849; James E., March 14, 1851, lives at Andover, Kansas;
Mary E., March 7, 1853; Samuel H., March 7, 1858; Nancy J., November 20, 1861; Martha E. M., May 6, 1861; Enoch E., September 17, 1863. Mr. Deem married the second time Charlotte Anne Roberts, in Wood county, October 17, 1865. She was a daughter of John B. and Julia Ann (Evans) Roberts, born in Marshall county, West Virginia. Her mother is dead; her father lives in Rockport. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Deem are the parents of: Waitman T. W., born November 12, 1866; John A., July 23, 1868; Brittie M., March 12, 1970, died August 9, 1870; Jacob K., October 22, 1871; Charles, January 13, 1874, died February 24, 1875; Frances M., born September 2, 1875; Edward L., October 9, 1878; Viola Gertrude, July 15, 1880; Lillie Myrtle, November 30, 1881. Mr. Deem was elected justice of the peace in 1861, and served four years; was afterwards elected district supervisor; has also held some school offices. Mr. Deem had a brother who served through the last war, a member of the 1st Virginia Cavalry; was present at Lee's surrender. Abraham Deem was taken from his own house and shot down for his Union sympathy, by Crogan, Gibney and Boyce, who were arrested, tried, found guilty and hanged for the deed. Mrs. Deem's father, J. B. Roberts, was a soldier in the last war, with his four sons: Major F. M., John E., Lanson and Isaac Roberts. The first three sons were killed. H. B. Deem's address is Fountain Spring, Wood county, West Virginia.

JAMES DEEM — was born in Slate district, February 7, 1830, and was married March 5, 1865, to Harriet P. Dye, who died in January, 1869. Their children were: Mary A., born December 9, 1865, lives in Wirt county; Isabel and Josefine (twins), born April 15, 1867, both live at home; Cora E., born February 7, 1868, died September 7, 1868. Mr. Deem's business is that of farming and stock-raising. He was married to his second wife, Malissa Hicks, in Wood county, October 26, 1875. They have one child, Birdie May, who was born October 9, 1880. Mr. Deem's parents, William and Nancy (Golden) Deem, are both living in Slate district, Wood county, West Virginia; and his second wife's parents, William and Margaret (Crawford) Hicks, live in Parkersburg, having settled there in 1876. Mr. Deem's address is Fountain Spring, Wood county, West Virginia.

MYRANDA DEEM — has held town and school offices for many years. He has accumulated a comfortable property and home, although his health is poor, resulting from rheumatic difficulty. His grandfather was one of the first settlers in Slate district. There are four generations now living here, and the name is quite common throughout the district. Mr. Deem was married November 19, 1857, to Martha Goff, in Wood county, West Virginia, where they were both born; he June 18, 1827, and she July 16, 1837. His parents, William and Nancy (Golden) Deem, were born in the same district. The names of her parents are William and Mary (Williams) Goff. Both are now deceased. Mr. Deem had two brothers, Michael and Washington, who participated in many battles in the war of 1861. His uncle, Jacob Deem, was a commissioned officer in the war of 1812; is now living and smart at the advanced age of 90 years. Mr. and Mrs. Deem have had four children: James W., born October 31, 1858, married Judith A. Anderson, and has one child — Rosa L., born January 12, 1882; Victoria A., born March 9, 1860, married Thomas A. Hoover, June 7, 1877; William F., born November 11, 1866, died August 21, 1875. Mr. Deem's business is farming. Address, Lockharts Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN WESLEY DYE — was born in Slate district, September 25, 1837. He was married in the same place, November 25, 1860, to Lydia E. Golden, who was also born in Slate district, March 1, 1838. They have five children: James W., born September 29, 1861, resides in Cincinnati, Ohio; Benjamin F., born June 16, 1863, resides in Ravenswood, West Virginia; Emma, born February 26, 1866; Cora Bell, born September 28, 1868; Edna Anna, born June 24, 1875. John W. Dye's parents, James and Sarah Anna (Leach) Dye, were born in Wood county. His wife's parents, James and Judy (Berry) Golden, who are dead,
came here in 1825. Mr. Dye had a brother who served in the war of 1861. He enlisted in 1862: was in twenty-one battles, and served till the war closed. At Cedar Creek battle seven bullets passed through his blouse. James E. Golden enlisted in 1862 and served three years in the war, and was killed by the cars at Parkersburg, March 1, 1880. Mr. Dye is a farmer and mechanic. Address, Lockharts Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. FISHER — was born in Monroe county, Ohio, July 3, 1839; is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sheppard) Fisher. The name of his first wife was Lucretia J. Eddy, and the names of their children were: Isaac T., born August 10, 1865; Elizabeth E., March 7, 1867, died February 17, 1874, being drowned while at school at Laurel Run, Ohio; Jacob Fisher, born November 5, 1869; McCurdy S. Fisher, January 4, 1871; George O., February 5, 1873, died February 15, 1873, of brain fever; Oliver O., born October 5, 1875. Mr. Fisher was married again April 20, 1876, in Wood county, West Virginia, to Maranda E., widow of John Myers, and they have three children: James O., born May 21, 1877; Effie E., December 21, 1879; Marietta, August 17, 1880. Mrs. M. E. Fisher, by her former marriage, had two children: Mary J., born January 25, 1862, married, and lives in Slate district; Elizabeth A., born April 7, 1863. Her parents, David and Hannah (Mantle) Eaton, came to Wood county in 1856. Mr. Fisher settled in the county November 8, 1876, as a farmer and stock-raiser. He enlisted, April 29, 1861, in Company C, 25th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged December 5, 1862, after being engaged in the battles of Cheat Mountain, Fort Washington, the second battle of Bull Run, and many others. He was wounded in both hips, left thigh and right hand fore-finger with nine shots. He has been president of the school board several times. Three of Mr. Fisher's brothers, George W., Samuel S. and Michael L., were in the late war. Michael was nine months a prisoner; Samuel was wounded in the left thigh, and George served four years. All received honorable discharges. Address, John W. Fisher at Rockport, Wood county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL B. GOLDEN — a resident of Slate district, is a farmer, stock-raiser and speculator. He was born in Slate district, Wood county, West Virginia, in May, 1832, and was married in the same district, in July, 1872, to Fannie Hinkley, who was born in Elizabeth, Wirt county, West Virginia, in 1840. Their children are: Annie, born March 16, 1874; Lucy, March 4, 1876; Bessie, March 16, 1878; and Daisy, June 10, 1881 — all of whom reside at home. He is a son of James and Judy (Berry) Golden; and his wife's parents are Samuel and Artemesia (Pedro) Coe, who are residents of Wood county. J. E. Golden, a brother of the subscriber, served over three years in the late war, and was honorably discharged after being engaged in many battles. Samuel B. Golden's address is Rockport, Wood county, West Virginia.

JAMES A. GRAHAM — a farmer and stock-raiser, was born August 9, 1848, in Jackson county, West Virginia; was married at Marietta, Ohio, October 11, 1867, to Nancy E. Melrose, who was born May 10, 1849, in Slate district, Wood county, West Virginia, where he settled in 1850. They have had four sons and three daughters: Thomas H., born August 25, 1868; William, April 19, 1870, died April 29, 1870; Frances Ellen, born July 26, 1871; John R., November 27, 1873; Margaret Elizabeth, April 4, 1876; Barbara Jane, June 5, 1879; Daniel S., December 8, 1881, died March 9, 1882. Mr. Graham's parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Reeder) Graham, came to Wood county in 1830. His wife's parents, John and Betsy (Pool) Melrose, are dead. They were born in Wood county. Mrs. Graham's grandfather, William Pool, settled in Wood county in 1792, was in the war of 1812 and died at the age of 93 years. She had three brothers in the war of 1861, Henry, Samuel, and Mark A. Melrose, who served to the close of the war. Henry was shot seven times, but yet lived. Mrs. Graham died of consumption, April 12, 1882, after a long sickness. Mr. Graham enlisted June 8, 1863, in the late war and fought in many battles, of which the
more notable are: Cumberland, July, 28, 1864; New Creek, August 4, 1864; Cedar Creek, October 13, 1864, and October 19, 1864. In this last engagement he was injured in the right hip; also at Hatches Run; at Petersburg, April 2, 1865, received a slight wound; was present at Lee’s surrender at Appomattox. He had a brother in Company C, 1st West Virginia Cavalry, under McClellan; was in 31 hard battles and while on a sick furlough at home, killed by a bushwhacker, in February, 1865. His father, Thomas Graham, served in the war of 1812, at Fort Meigs, under Colonel Stone, lived to be 91 years old, and died July 30, 1878. He came from Meigs county, Ireland, where he was born, to Pennsylvania, when he was seven years old, and when twelve moved to Virginia. Address James A. Graham at Lockharts Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM M. JAMES — a blacksmith and wagonmaker, was born at Fountain Spring, Wood county, West Virginia, April 27, 1851. His father and mother are George C. and Rebecca Ann (Licklider) James, who live in Wirt county, West Virginia. William M. James’ father, George C. James, and three sons of the latter, John T., Henry C., and George L. James, served in the late war. George L. was accidentally shot and killed by the discharge of his own gun, while on picket duty. In 1865 the rest was given honorable discharges. Address William M. James at Lockharts Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

GEORGE PAGE — who is a resident of Slate district, is a son of Robert H. and Frances (Leach) Page, who came to Wood county in 1805 from Prince William county, Virginia. They had sixteen children, twelve of whom lived to grow up. George Page married April 5, 1832, to Mary Bibbee, who died July 8, 1874. They had ten children: Robert Perry, John A., Charles Monroe, Susan Permelia, Matthew H., died January 14, 1869, of consumption; George S., resides in Guitandott, West Virginia; Mary E., died October 30, 1872, of consumption; an infant, born April 12, 1847, died same day; James Harvey, born July 10, 1849, resides at Guitandott; Lewis Cass, born July 11, 1854, died November 29, 1878, of consumption. Lewis C. was assessor of Slate township when he died. On March 16, 1880, Mr. Page was married to his second wife, Malinda A. (the widow of Mr. Mynor), at Buckners Bend. She was born in Hanover county, Virginia, June 1, 1833; was a daughter of William H. and Sarah J. (West) Earnest, and was the mother of nine children by her former marriage, all of whom died in infancy except W. H. Mynor, born May 13, 1860, who lives at home. Her father, William H. Earnest, served in the war of 1812, was 55 years old when he died, and her former husband, J. W. Mynor, served in the Indian war and lost a hand. George Page is a farmer. He was constable from 1852 to 1856, and served as magistrate from 1856 to 1860. Address, Lockharts Run, Wood county, West Virginia.
JOHN A. PAGE — is a resident in Slate district; was district supervisor in 1871. He is a son of George and Mary E. (Bibbee) Page, the former born in Wood county. John A. Page was married to Bettie Dawkins, and they had two children, born as follows: Cora, August 6, 1858; Thomas Page, December 18, 1864. Both live at home. Mr. Page married a second wife, Sarah L. Kithcart, in Pleasants county, West Virginia. November 28, 1878. She was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, April 13, 1841; is a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Bennett) Kithcart, and is of Scotch descent and a relative of James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald. Mr. Page was born in Slate district, September 20, 1834, and settled in Wood county in 1857. His business is farming, stock-dealing and grazing. Address, Lockharts Run, Wood County, West Virginia.

GEORGE M. RIDDLE — is a farmer of Slate district, Wood county, West Virginia. Settled there in 1857. He was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1842. His parents, Peter and Mary (Mogle) Riddle, came to Wood county with him. He was married in Slate district, September 21, 1865, to Elizabeth Deem, who was born in same district September 19, 1845. Her father and mother, Henderson and Mary (Pool) Deem, were also born in this district. Her grandfather, William Pool, served in the war of 1812. Mr. Riddle and wife have been blessed with eight children: Edwin C., born July 8, 1866; Elmer H., April 10, 1868; Mary A., March 2, 1870; Josephine D., February 29, 1872; George A., September 1, 1874; Martha E., October 17, 1876; Adda Viola, September 28, 1878; Rufus Baline, November 19, 1880 — all live at home. Mr. Riddle was school commissioner in 1867-8, township clerk in 1869, superintendent of county infirmary in 1869, supervisor of Slate district in 1872, constable in 1874-75, justice of the peace in 1876-80, president of the board of education in 1881, of which board he has been secretary for some years. May 30, 1863, he enlisted in the Union army in Company H, 3d West Virginia Cavalry, and was engaged in the battles of Gettysburg, at Hedgesville, White Sulphur Springs, Lewisburg, Lynchburg, Winchester, Bunker Hill, Fishers Hill, and many others. Mr. Riddle received a gun-shot wound in the left shoulder on September 22, 1864; fought under General Averill, and was honorably discharged May 30, 1865. He had a brother, Cornelius B., who was in the army, and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg in the autumn of 1862. Address George M. Riddle at Lockharts Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

LEWIS DO LIVER STEPHENS — was born in Tygart district, Wood county, August 6, 1854. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Herdman) Stephens, who were born in Wood county, West Virginia. Mr. Stephens had relatives in the war of 1812, and was given an honorable discharge at its close. L. D. Stephens' business is laborer and speculator. His address, Lockharts Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

GRANVILLE STOUT — the son of Elias L. and Martha Stout, deceased, was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, in 1827. He was married in Pennsylvania, in 1847, to Sarah Ann, daughter of John and Perlina Curtis, both deceased. She was born in Marshall county, West Virginia, in 1830. They have had five children: Annas, born in 1848, deceased; Ira H., born in 1850; Sarah Ellen, born in 1853; M. E., born in 1854, and H. J., born in 1856. The living children reside in Wood county, West Virginia. Mr. Stout settled in this county in 1865. His occupation is farming. He was a colonel in the State militia of Virginia in 1858, 1859 and 1860; for home duty. His postoffice address is Kanawha Station, Wood county, West Virginia.

LEVI WEEKLY — served in the late war from August 16, 1862, till June 6, 1865, as a member of Company D, 3d West Virginia Cavalry; was in every engagement in which his company took part, except while he was a prisoner; was never in a hospital, although ordered there by his captain several times. He has had poor health since before the close of the war. He had three brothers also in the war, Solomon, James and George, and an
uncle in the war of 1812. Mr. Weekly was born in Preston county, West Virginia. While a babe was moved to Monongalia county, May 27, 1833. He is a son of Thomas Weekly, born November 27, 1807, and died in 1879, and Vilinda (Walls) Weekly, born May 20, 1803, still lives in Preston county. He was married in Greene county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1859, to Melissa Brand, who was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, October 12, 1842. She is a daughter of Francis M. and Catherine (Rice) Brand, who came to Wood county in 1863. Mr. Weekly settled in Wood county in 1865, where his occupation is farming. His children are: William F., born January 1, 1861, lives on a farm in Slate district; Melissa A., born February 16, 1863, married and lives in Wood county; John T., born June 12, 1866; George W., October 3, 1868; Charles W., April 20, 1873; James E., April 27, 1875; Charlotte M., March 22, 1878 — the last five all reside at home. Address, Lockharts Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

CLAY DISTRICT

GEORGE BEORN — son of John George and Eva (Fry) Beorn, was born in Belleville, Ill., Dec. 25, 1840. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Affolter, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1869. She is the daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Sharrer) Affolter, who settled here in 1874. She was born in Lautitzkan, Canton Bearn, Switzerland, April 19, 1849, and is the mother of six children: Elizabeth, born November 28, 1869; Mary Louisa, September 10, 1871; Stephen Frederick, June 27, 1873; Charles, April 3, 1875; George, February 21, 1878; John William, December 26, 1880 — all live at home. Mr. Beorn enlisted in the 1861 war, July 21, 1861, and was discharged July 22, 1865. He served in the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company L, and the 147th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company A. He was wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, receiving a shot in the nose, the bullet lodging in the roof of the mouth. He is a farmer of Clay district, and in that district held the office of road surveyor from 1876 to 1878. Address, Boreman, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN BIBBEE — deceased — was a son of John and Elizabeth (Spacht) Bibbee. He was born in Clay district, October 21, 1814, and died in the same district, May 21, 1882. His parents came to this county in 1802. He married Permelia Ann Barnett, daughter of George and Sabra (Rockhold) Barnett. She was born in Slate district, West Virginia, August 16, 1829, and married Mr. Bibbee in the same district, April 23, 1850. She is the mother of three children: Theodore, born February 3, 1851, lives in Volcano, West Virginia; Mary Josephine (Bailes), born November 24, 1854, resides in Greenville, Wirt county, West Virginia; Paul H., January 20, 1858, lives in Clay district. Mrs. Bibbee's parents settled in this county in 1806. Paul H. is now running their farm in Clay district, and his address is Leachtown, Wood county, West Virginia.

JAMES G. CAINE — son of John and Mary (Swick) Cane, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1838. His wife, Mary Ann, daughter of James and Anna (Racer) Posey, was born in Washington county, Ohio, April 3, 1830. She was married to him in that county, May 11, 1859, and they are the parents of five children: Horatio B., born May 15, 1860; Leslie, February 16, 1863; Julius H. and William C. (twins), born June 26, 1868; Lucy A., June 26, 1872. Mr. Caine enlisted in the civil war, at Marietta, Ohio, in 1864, 148th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served 100 days. He is engaged in the nursery and gardening business. He was never addicted to strong drink or tobacco, and therefore has an excellent memory. He is enterprising in all that goes to advance his interests and that of the community in which he lives. In politics he is Republican, and in religion liberal. He settled in this county in 1870. Address, Davisville, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN E. COOK — and Lucy V. Creel were married in Palestine, Wirt
county, West Virginia, December 28, 1878, and have two children: Harry E., born June 9, 1880; James, March 7, 1882. Mrs. Cook is a daughter of Mathew and Lucinda (Allen) Creel, and was born in Prundy, Taylor county, West Virginia, October 26, 1857. Mr. Cook was born in Franklin county, Arkansas, May 5, 1856, and settled in this county in 1864. Mr. Cook is a farmer of Clay district. His address is Davisville, Wood county, West Virginia.

GEORGE L. COOPER — son of Henry and Dorcas (Dawkins) Cooper, and Mary, daughter of Augustus and Anna (Cauglan) Boteler, were married in Davis county, Kentucky, January 26, 1870, and have three children: Henry Augustus, born July 21, 1872; Anna D., March 17, 1874; Thomas Edward, October 25, 1877. His wife was born in Frederick county, Maryland, June 15, 1851. He was born in Slate district, Wood county, West Virginia, July 22, 1847. His parents settled in this county in 1818. Mr. Cooper is a farmer of Clay district. His address is Davisville, Wood county, West Virginia.

GEORGE A. CREEL — has been twice married. He was first united in marriage with Prudence Cook, and their children were six: Josephine (Oaks) lives in Wellsburg, West Virginia; Pauline, died in infancy; Delphine (Scott), lives in Barbourville, West Virginia; John Cook, resides in Parkersburg, this county; Anna Elizabeth (Furgason), resides in Charleston, West Virginia; George A., resides at Moundsville, West Virginia. Mr. Creel was united in marriage with his second wife, Sallie M., daughter of Henry and Sarah (Wilcox) Bamford, in Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, December 22, 1867. Five children are the result of this union: Jefferson Davis, born November 29, 1868, lives in Clay district, West Virginia; Thomas Jackson, May 1, 1870 died August 15, 1874; Harry Lee, February 14, 1872, died January 12, 1873; A. Alexander Bamford, May 13, 1875; Olivia Pearl, March 17, 1877. Mrs. Creel was born at Antietam Iron Works, Maryland, March 20, 1835. Mr. Creel was born near Parkersburg, West Virginia, January 18, 1811. His parents, Thomas and Priscilla (Phelps) Creel, settled in this county in 1778. Mr. Creel is proprietor of a hotel in Davisville. He was deputy sheriff of the county from 1852 to 1856. His address is Davisville, Wood county, West Virginia.

ANDREW J. DE VAUGHN — son of William and Nancy (Wilt) De Vaughn, was born at Walker Station, Wood county, January 29, 1852. His father was born in this county, and his mother came here in 1840. His wife, Rosa J., daughter of Samuel Warren and Mary Elizabeth (Bailey) Harris, was born May 22, 1858, in Clay district, West Virginia. She was married to him in this district, June 9, 1875, and is the mother of three children: Maud Eleanor, born March 30, 1876; Guy Shannon, May 9, 1878; Gardner Jackson, February 29, 1880. Mrs. De Vaughn's parents settled in this county in 1833. Andrew J. De Vaughn is a mechanic; his address, Kanawha, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM DE VAUGHN — a farmer of Walker district, Wood county, West Virginia, was born at Big Ripple, Wood county, March 13, 1827. He is the son of William and Mary (Grimley) De Vaughn, who settled in this county in 1816. He was united in marriage with Nancy Wilt, in this county, April 27, 1848, and is the father of twelve children: Virginia (Leach), born March 14, 1849, lives in Walker district, Wood county; Alberton, May 19, 1850, died November 25, 1852; Andrew Jackson, January 29, 1852, lives in Kanawha, Wood county, Laurinda (Bailey), December 5, 1853, lives in Kanawha, Wood county; Ozias, April 6, 1855, lives at Walkers Station, this county; Corinth, October 6, 1856, died October 24, 1858; Leonora (Miller), May 6, 1858, lives in Parkersburg; Minor T., December 4, 1859; James Humes, June 12, 1862; Ida, March 25, 1864; Clara Bell, February 19, 1869; Okey Hill, October 9, 1870 — the four last named living at home. Mrs. De Vaughn is a daughter of John and Barbara (McVicker) Wilt, who settled here in 1840. She was born at Pleasant creek, Barbour county, West Virginia, December 23, 1827. Mr. De Vaughn has served two terms as justice of the peace; the first term in 1871, the second in 1877. His address is Walker Station, Wood county, West Virginia.
JAMES JONES — was in the State militia during the war of 1861, under Colonel John Davis and General Cove. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Severns) Jones, both deceased, and was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1825. He and Ruth, daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Pettit) Severns, were married in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1849. She was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1830. Their children were: Samuel S., born April 27, 1850, died September, 1853; John, April 11, 1852, died September, 1853; Eleanor D., April 10, 1854, residence Parkersburg, West Virginia; James B., February 22, 1856, resides in Lee county, Iowa; Mary H., February 16, 1858, died March 15, 1876; Susanna S. (married to Samuel Freshwater), born August 5, 1860, lives in Hamilton, Ohio; Martha Jane, born September 15, 1862, lives in Union district; Joseph S., April 24, 1864, died July 1866; Abigail Ann, born December 15, 1867, resides in Union district. They have a grand child, Amelia, daughter of Eleanor, born March 25, 1872. James Jones is a farmer in Clay district, and settled in this county in 1859. His address is Murphys Mills, Wood county, West Virginia.

AUGUST C. KULTAN — is by trade an engineer, and settled in Wood county in 1881. He is a son of Ernst and Elizabeth (Post) Kultan, and was born December 4, 1859, at Altenhasslan, province of Hesse-Cassel, Kurhessen. His address is Davisville, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN LYONS — and Clara Logan were married in Marietta, Ohio, August 28, 1865. They have had seven children: Arthur, born June 17, 1867; Ernest, July 11, 1869, died August 30, 1870; John Randolph, June 2, 1871; Gardner R., September 14, 1873; Lavenia H., October 14, 1875; Carroll, June 14, 1877; Henry, March 14, 1880. Mrs. Lyons was born in Parkersburg, West Virginia, May 5, 1847, and is the daughter of Randolph and Huldah (Kinchlow) Logan. Mr. Lyons was also born in Parkersburg, July 4, 1842, and is a son of James and Nancy (Gance) Lyons. He enlisted in the war of 1861 in the 1st Ohio Light Artillery, September, 1861, and was discharged in February, 1865. His occupation is that of farming. Address, Davi'sville, Wood county, West Virginia.

HUMPHREY MOUNT — a resident and farmer of Clay district, Wood county, was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, January 12, 1814. His parents, Ezekiel and Catherine Mount, settled in this county in 1832. Mr. Mount was united in marriage with Catherine Rader in Jackson county, West Virginia, January, 1846, and settled in this county in 1875. She is the daughter of Joseph and Martha (Rayburn) Rader, and was born in Jackson county, West Virginia, December 16, 1823. They have had ten children: Jackson Taylor, born June 28, 1847, resides in Volcano, Wood county; Martha J. (Lee), December 25, 1848, lives in Clay district; Lucy A. (Smith), September 14, 1850, lives in Ritchie county, West Virginia; Allen W., June 29, 1852, lives in Clay district; Sarah J. (Holman), March 17, 1854, resides at Murphy Mills, this county; Harrison L., January 4, 1856, resides in Clay district; Mary M. (DeVaughn), October 6, 1858, resides at Walker Station, this county; William H., April 30, 1860, died September 15, 1862; George M., November 1, 1863, lives in Clay district; Charles H., April 27, 1866, died May 4, 1866. Mr. Mount's address is Kanawha Station, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM P. PICKERING — was born April 22, 1821, at Standing Stone creek, in what was then Wood county, but is now in Wirt county, West Virginia. He was a son of Thomas and Nancy (Prible) Pickering. His wife, Almira K., daughter of Atwell D. and Susan (Butcher) Vaughn, was born at Kites Run, Wood county, West Virginia, September 8, 1826. They were married at Stillwell creek, Wood county, West Virginia, April 24, 1844, and have had seven children: Laurinda (Wagman), born April 9, 1845, lives at Walkers Station, this county; Thomas A., January 8, 1848, lives in Clay district; Hosier B., March 8, 1850, resides in Wirt county, this State; James Wilber, March 20, 1853, lives in Kanawha, West Virginia; Charles A., April 9, 1855, resides in Kanawha; Ida M., October 12, 1857, deceased; Mary S., February 5, 1860, deceased. Mr.
Pickering's father moved to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, when William P. was only four years old. While there Mr. Pickering went to sea for four years. He returned to Virginia in 1838, and then went into a lumber mill at Newark, and from there to Walters creek, on a farm, in 1858. From there he moved to the mouth of Walters creek, above Kanawha Station, and sold goods four years, and run a daily line of hacks from Kanawha to Burning Springs. He then moved to Kanawha Station, where he ran a hotel, and is now living near Kanawha Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. His postoffice is Kanawha, Wood county, West Virginia.

ZACHARIAH W. TURNER—served as a soldier in our civil war, enlisting in the 11th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, August 31, 1862, and receiving discharge June 20, 1865. He was a strong Union man when the war broke out, and for his out-spoken opinion was constantly in danger of his life. He was shot at nine different times while at work in his fields, sometimes barely escaping. He was wounded at Cedar creek, October 19, 1864, by the bursting of a shell, which disabled him for life. He participated in the following battles: Cloyd Mountain, New River Bridge, Lewisburg, Piedmont, Lexington, Winchester, Lynchburg, Cedar Creek, Snickers Gap, Snickers Ferry, Berryville and Middletown. He was born in Preston county, West Virginia, August 5, 1825, a son of John D. and Rachel (Smith) Turner. His wife, Hannah, daughter of Edward and Susan (Kincheloe) McPherson, was born in Wood county, West Virginia, December 27, 1826, and was married to him at her father’s residence near Parkersburg, West Virginia, March 27, 1847. They have no children of their own, but have raised four adopted children: Erissa McPherson; Hannah Wells, born May 31, 1856; Mary A. Wells, May 29, 1864; Franklin B. Turner, born July 3, 1868. Mr. Turner’s business is that of farming and fruit-raising. He settled in this county in 1837, and his address is Parkersburg, Wood county West Virginia.

W. O. B. WELLS—Orphelma Buffington were married in Mason county, West Virginia, April 13, 1869. He was born in Jackson county, West Virginia, February 10, 1848, and is the son of Ephraim and Margaret (McIntire) Wells. His wife, daughter of Addison J. and Edna E. (Morris) Buffington, was born in Carroll county, Missouri, January 12, 1848. They have five children, namely: Lewie A., born February 26, 1871; Emma B., November 16, 1873; Charles Paul, September 29, 1875; Edna Eugenia, November 5, 1877; Evalina, February 2, 1850. Mr. Wells settled in this county in 1877, and is a farmer of Clay district. His father was in the Confederate army; his brother, E. H. Wells, was in the 36th Virginia regiment, Confederate army. Address W. O. B. Wells at box 186, Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAMS DISTRICT.

LEMUEL ANDERSON—son of John and Margaret (Six) Anderson, was born in Washington county, Ohio, April 21, 1840, and came to this county with his parents in 1842. The district then in which they lived was all woods, now the land is almost all cleared. Deer were plenty, and Mr. Anderson killed the last one that was killed in the county. His grandmother, Mrs. Six, when she was driving the cows home, was captured by the Indians, and held a prisoner by them for fifteen years, undergoing all the hardships in Indian life. She was set free at the end of the fifteen years in Detroit, when she returned home. She was married to a man while a prisoner, but retained her own name, as he knew nothing about his folks or their name. Mr. Anderson was united in marriage with Catherine Ann, daughter of George Adam and Catherine (Preighter) Seitz, in this county, June 14, 1861. She was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, December 4, 1838, and is the mother of seven children: George Edward, born March 27, 1862; Mary Catherine, January 17, 1864; Penelope Jane, January 23, 1866; Charles William, February 21, 1868; John Franklin, April 13, 1870; Wirt Neal, August 20, 1872; Margaret Ida, September 4, 1874; all reside at home. Mr. Anderson’s brother and several of
his nephews served in the 1861 war. His business is farming and stock-raising. Address, Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. ATHEY — and Mary Trout were married in Wood county, West Virginia, March 8, 1855. They have six children: Emma (Hodges), born January 12, 1856, lives in Wood county; George W., October 3, 1858; Ada, November 28, 1862; Clarence Wilber, August 21, 1868; Bertha May, January 12, 1873; Delta Dove, August 8, 1880. Mrs. Athey, daughter of George W. and Catherine M. (Osier) Trout, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1834. Mr. Athey was born in Wood county, West Virginia, January 1, 1829, and is the son of Walter and Hannah (Douglas) Athey. His paternal grandfather was in the revolutionary war, as was Mrs. Athey's paternal grandfather. Two of his cousins, Austin and Ludlow Athey, died in the war from exposure. They belonged to E Company, 11th Regiment West Virginia Infantry. According to Mr. Athey's first recollection of Wood county, this was a wild country, abounding in deer and turkeys. The school house which he attended was a log-cabin, with slabs for seats and desks. He has held the office of road commissioner and school commissioner for several years. He is a farmer and stock-raiser. Address, Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

LEMUEL ATHEY — born in Wood county, West Virginia, May 4, 1829, was a son of William and Zillah (Douglas) Athey, who were born in Virginia, and settled in this section of the country at a very early date. At the breaking out of hostilities between the North and South, Lemuel Athey held a lieutenant's commission in the militia, under Henry A. Wise, then governor over Virginia. The people of the western part of the State having concluded, in a convention assembled at Wheeling, to remain in the Union, the State of West Virginia was formed, and under Pierpont, governor, Mr. Athey was again commissioned lieutenant. Owing to poor health he was obliged to resign, but not before he had been called out with his company several times to the defense of Parkersburg. Two of his brothers died of camp fever while in service, Austin and Dudley Athey. In April, 1867, in this State and county, Lemuel Athey and Mary Jane, daughter of James and Nancy Cooper, were united in marriage. The wife was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and died on the 11th of June, 1872. Mr. Athey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Mount Pleasant, and is a licensed exhorter. His business is farming and general merchandising, and his postoffice address is Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

WASHINGTON ATHEY — son of Walter and Hannah (Dougllass) Athey, entered into the matrimonial state in Wood county, West Virginia, on the last day of the year 1850. On that date Lois Patience Ely became his wife, and she is the mother of his children, born as follows: Alice Ann (now Mrs. C. W. Athey), born October 21, 1851; Sophronia Bell, September 21, 1853; Walter Simpson, November 30, 1854; Asbery and Alfred, born March 24, 1856; Asbery died November 19, 1856; John Edward, born August 23, 1857; Charles Thornton, July 27, 1859, died July 3, 1863; Hannah M., February 15, 1861; Camsadella, September 30, 1862; Luella C., July 3, 1864; Josina L., August 10, 1866; Catherine E., March 27, 1868. Mrs. Athey was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1825, a daughter of Seth and Patience (McCline) Ely. Her father was born November 6, 1800, and died in September, 1860. Her mother's birth was in 1804, October 3d, and she died in 1836. Washington Athey was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1825, and came to Wood county, West Virginia, in 1834. He served as one of the home guards of West Virginia, during the troubled days of 1861, and was several times called to Parkersburg when it was feared that Morgan, in his raid through Ohio, would attempt to cross the river at that point. Mr. Athey has served in his district as school director and supervisor of roads. He is a prominent resident in Williams district, where he is largely engaged as a farmer and stock-raiser, to which occupations he adds that of lumbering.
He may be addressed at Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

ALONZO P. BAILEY — a soldier of the late war, enlisted in July, 1862, in E Company, 11th Regiment West Virginia Infantry. He participated in a number of battles, among them New Creek, Cumberland, Cedar Creek and Fishers Hill. He was also in the siege, under Grant, before Richmond, fighting every day for eleven days. He was at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, and in a large number of skirmishes. The hardest fought battles during his service were on Sunday. A cold settled in his eyes, which became chronic, and ended in the loss of one eye, although every possible relief was tried. His father, Frederick Bailey, was also in the late war in G Company, 6th Regiment West Virginia Infantry. He served nearly two years, and was discharged on account of rheumatism. A. P. Bailey is a farmer in William's district, settling here in 1866. His parents were Frederick and Ann M. (Hitchcock) Bailey. He was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, June 27, 1842, and was united in marriage in Wood county, West Virginia, July 27, 1865, with Laura E., daughter of James and Nancy (Locker) Dawson, who came to this county in 1818. His wife was born in Wood county, West Virginia, May 22, 1840. They have three children, born as follows: Charles Ellsworth, November 12, 1866; Willie Garfield, February 28, 1868; James Frederick, August 1, 1870. Mrs. Bailey's grandfather moved to Big Run when the place was but a wilderness. His farm is now owned by his children. Mrs. Bailey's father, James Dawson, was living on his farm, had it pretty well cleared and every prospect of a good living, when he was assassinated while in the field at work. He lived two days after being shot through the body. No cause was assigned for the deed, and it has always been a mystery, the guilty party having never been found. Alonzo P. Bailey receives his mail at the postoffice in Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM HARRISON BAKER — is a son of Joshua and Nancy Baker, who are deceased. He was born in 1820, in Hampshire county, West Virginia; was married in 1838 to Elizabeth Ellen Metcalfe, who was born in Hampshire county in 1819, and died in 1877. He settled in Wood county in 1844, and the seven children of his marriage were as follows: William H., jr., born in 1840, resides at Williamstown; James A., deceased; Robert Lee, deceased; Mary E., resides at Williamstown; John Oliver, resides at Williamstown; Alfred, deceased; Caroline, resides at Williamstown. Mrs. Baker's parents were Asa and Elizabeth Metcalf. Mr. Baker was Postmaster at Williamstown in 1855. He is now engaged in farming. He is a democrat, a self-made man, and is liberal in religion. Address, Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

CAPTAIN GEORGE M. BERRY — is a steamboat captain. His father being captain of several boats the son engaged in the same business, following it all his life. He has owned and built several boats. The first was the Eagle. Then followed the Osceola, Kittie Nye, George Strecker, M. G. Knox, C. J. Lucas and the West Virginia. He is now building another. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, July 22, 1844. In Wheeling, West Virginia, March 6, 1867, he was united in marriage with Sarah Owen, daughter of Charles and Margaret (Roberts) Matthews. She was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, September 17, 1846. There were four children born to them: George Edwin, March 7, 1868; Anna May, January 14, 1870; Katie Rector, February 12, 1872; Brady Morgan, February 11, 1874. Captain Berry's brother, Robert, enlisted in the 15th Ohio Volunteer Infantry as private in 1861. After the battle of Shiloh, he was transferred to the 77th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and commissioned lieutenant, and later, for gallantry in action, was promoted to captain. Mrs. Berry's brothers, Bane and Norris Matthews, were soldiers of the 1st Virginia Cavalry, serving through the 1861 war in all the battles of their regiment. Mr. Berry came to this county in 1856. His parents were James Hughes Berry and Catherine (Rector) Berry. They came to this county in 1846. Address Captain G. M. Berry at Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.
OLIVER BRADLEY — son of Oliver and Mattie (Spencer) Bradley, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in July, 1829. He was united in marriage with Ellen Conroy, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September, 1852. She was born in County Derry, Ireland, February 2, 1835, and is the daughter of James and Nancy (Doyle) Conroy. He and his wife settled in this county in 1856, and have had eleven children: Catherine (Maloney) born January 24, 1854, lives in Parkersburg; Matilda (Smith), February 24, 1856, lives in Union district; James, March 8, 1858, lives in Williams district; Charles Oliver, July 13, 1860, lives in this district; Mary Agnes, October 13, 1862, lives in Parkersburg; John, born in 1864, died March 12, 1865; Eliza, February 14, 1866; Sally F., May 11, 1868; Ella, August 13, 1869; Thomas Francis, August 13, 1871; John William, March, 1875. Mr. Bradley was in the late war in the 14th West Virginia Infantry, enlisting in 1862, and was discharged in 1865. His business is farming, and his address is Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

ROBERT CAMPBELL — deceased — was born in Wood county, West Virginia, on the 25th of April, 1838. In Williamstown, this State and county, August 25, 1864, the Rev. Cornelius Battelle performed the marriage rite which united his life with that of Cornelia V. Kinnaird. Five children were born in the home this union founded, as follows: Harry N., born January 25, 1867; Florence B., July 23, 1869; Howard, October 17, 1872, died April 2, 1873; Robert and Cornelia, April 30, 1878 — Robert died August 5, 1878. Robert Campbell was engaged in Williamstown district as a farmer and merchant until his death, which occurred November 22, 1877. His parents were Robert Campbell, who was born in Ireland and died in this county, and Letitia (Wright) Campbell, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Williamstown, this county. Mrs. Campbell's father, Rufus Kinnaird, was born in Williamstown, Wood county, September 15, 1819, and died in the same place March 24, 1871. Her mother, whose maiden name was Sophia Cook, was born in Parkersburg, West Virginia, and is now the wife of John A. Henderson. Mrs. Cornelia V. Campbell receives her mail at Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. CASTEEL — son of Archibald and Susan Anna Casteel, was born in Preston county, West Virginia, September 17, 1844, and was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth E., daughter of Robert and Ellen (Wiggins) Pugh. She was born in Wood county, October 5, 1846, and died April 25, 1874. Their children were: Ella May, born August 28, 1869; Elizabeth Ellen, September 10, 1871; Eva Nina, April 12, 1874, died September 6, 1874. His second wife was Rachel E., daughter of John H. and Clarinda (Conaway) McDougal. They were married in Parkersburg, this county, September 6, 1877. She was born in Marion county, West Virginia, February 9, 1849. Their children are George W., jr., born September 13, 1878; Harrie, February 16, 1880; Braddy, June 26, 1882. John Gilbert, son of Mrs. Casteel, was born September 9, 1874. Mr. Casteel moved to this county in 1850, with his parents. His wife's parents came in 1859. He served as road surveyor eight years, and at the present time is constable of Williams district. He enlisted September 15, 1863, in G Company, 15th Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry for three years, and took part in the battles of Cloyd Mountain, New River, Lynchburg, Cedar Creek, and in all of the engagements before Richmond for ten days. He was taken prisoner at Lynchburg, and was in Andersonville five months, when he was removed to Mellon; thence he was sent to Savannah for exchange, and then to the Annapolis, Maryland, hospital for three months. At the close of the war he was sent to his regiment, and at Baltimore, Maryland, received his discharge, May 24, 1865. He is a farmer and constable. Address, Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

CUMBERLAND GEORGE CHICHESTER — a soldier in the late war, enlisted in G Company, 6th Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and served three years and two months. He was taken once by bushwackers, but got away in a short
Gabriel Manuel Chichester — was a soldier in the war of 1861, enlisting June 20, 1861, in the 2d West Virginia Infantry. He was in all the battles of the regiment, among which may be mentioned: Waterloo, Huntersville, Sulphur Springs, second battle of Bull Run, Rocky Gap, Droop Mountain, Gainesville, Dry Fork, and others. He reenlisted in February, 1863, in the 6th West Virginia Cavalry, and served till the close of the war, participating in all the battles of the regiment. Mr. Chichester's parents, Daniel M. and Louisa (Kidwell) Chichester, came to this county in 1850. G. M. Chichester was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, June 15, 1841, and was united in marriage with Martha R. Mayo, in Wood county, December 26, 1864. She was born December 15, 1843, and her parents, John H. and Elizabeth (Baines) Mayo, settled in this county in 1851. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Chichester are: George M., born July 27, 1867; Neanor, December 30, 1868; Louisa Rebecca, February 15, 1870; Willie W., August 7, 1872; James Melroy, March 11, 1874, deceased; Hannah Arnold, May 24, 1876, deceased; Sarah Edith, January 17, 1878; Fanny Jane, October 17, 1879. Mr. Chichester's business is farming. His address, Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

Arius Nye Cole — son of Sardes and Mary (Uhl) Cole, was born in Wood county, West Virginia, September 12, 1828. He was united in marriage with Zidana Kellar, in this county, April 7, 1852. She was born in this county, August 12, 1832, and her parents, Elias and Rachel (Arnold) Kellar, came to this county in 1796. She is the mother of seven children: Jesse, born December 1, 1855; Arius Nye, November 1, 1858; Eunice R. (Tefft), March 14, 1860; Mary Jane, July 22, 1864; Ida Dora, January 2, 1866; Luke A., March 24, 1873; Blanche, September 7, 1875. Two of Mr. Cole's nephews were in the late war, serving in the 15th West Virginia Infantry. John Cole was killed at Richmond, and James A. Webb was confined in Libby prison three months, enduring many hardships. Mr. Cole's son Jesse has traveled through a number of States. He lived in Nebraska two years, and bought railroad land, which he afterwards sold and engaged in government work along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in which work he has been employed the past five years. Mr. Cole's occupation is farming and stock-raising. Address, Briscoe Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

Samuel William Dennis — dental surgeon, emigrated to California when but a boy, served as office boy in a dental office, learned the profession, is a graduate of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Medical College, and now occupies the position of dean of the Faculty of the dental department in San Francisco, California. His wife was a hospital nurse in the late war, and the first white child born in Williamsown, the date being June 25, 1838. Her parents were Parkinson and Eliza (Crane) Reed. Mr. Dennis was born in Litchfield, Maine, October 16, 1836, a son of Nathaniel Dennis. In San Francisco, November 8, 1865, he was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth
Reed. They have three children, born as follows: Nathan Park, September 21, 1867; Irita, May 11, 1869; Cecil Chalmers, June 12, 1870. All reside in San Francisco. Address S. W. Dennis, at San Francisco, California.

EZEBIEL DYE— and Sophronia Lowers were married at Stillwell Creek, Wood county, November 19, 1835, and have had five children: Kitty Ann (Johnson), born July 10, 1837; Mary Elizabeth (Johnson), August 27, 1839; John William, September 23, 1841, died December 7, 1862; Ellen Matilda (Clark), July 13, 1844; Lucy Evaline, November 7, 1858. His wife’s parents were Henry and Mary (Barrett) Lowers, and she was born in Wood county, December 14, 1817. Mr. Dye was also born in Wood county, January 11, 1812, and was the son of Henry and Catherine Dye. His son was in the late civil conflict, enlisting in D Company, 14th West Virginia Regiment, in August, 1862, and died at Cumberland, Maryland, in Kelly hospital, of typhoid pneumonia. Both of Mr. Dye’s grandfathers were in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Dye’s grandfather, Samuel Barrett, was also in the Revolutionary war, and her father was in the war of 1812. Mr. Dye has held the offices of school director, road surveyor (five or six years) and overseer of the poor. His occupation is farming and stock-raising. Address, Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

BARNARD GORMLEY— son of Francis and Catherine (Gorman) Gormley, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, near Rossmore Park, March 7, 1826. He came to New York in April, 1851, and worked for his uncle, John Gorman, for ten years. He then came to this county in 1861, bought 100 acres of wooded land. He cleared all of this and bought 121 more acres of different persons, making in all a farm of 221 acres. Mr. Gormley was united in marriage with Mary Fox, in Parkersburg, August 10, 1854, and they have had nine children: Francis, born September 13, 1856, died the same day; Catherine, February 13, 1858, died December 10, 1860; John H., July 19, 1860, lives in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mary Elizabeth, July 23, 1862, resides in Parkersburg; Ann Catherine, February 11, 1865; Barnard Francis, May 23, 1867; Charles Patrick, November 15, 1869; Michael J., November 3, 1871; James Thomas, July 13, 1874. Mr. Gormley’s wife was born in Leitrim, Ireland, April 7, 1839, and her parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Swainey) Fox came to this county in 1846. Mrs. Gormley had one brother, James Fox, in the late war. Mr. Gormley’s occupation is farming. Address, Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

ABRAHAM HEADLEE — and Elizabeth Whitlatch were united in marriage in Greene county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1835, and settled in this county in 1852. They have had twelve children: Thomas, born March 23, 1836, lives in Wood county; Minerva, July 1, 1838, deceased; Dolly, February 18, 1840, deceased; Isaac, December 18, 1841, deceased; Henry, April 25, 1842, lives in this county; James, April 26, 1844; Melissa, June 4, 1847; Louisa, April 30, 1848; Samuel, November 15, 1852; Hester V., October 15, 1854; J. L., January 17, 1857; William Jefferson, April 22, 1859. Mrs. Headlee was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1815, and is the daughter of Thomas and Dolly (Pestel) Whitlatch, who came to this county in 1852. Mr. Headlee, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Wiers) Headlee, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1812. He had three sons in the late war. Isaac was in the 2nd Ohio Artillery, and died at Fairfax Court House, Fairfax county, Virginia. Henry was in the 15th West Virginia Infantry, and served four years. He was in all the battles of the regiment, and honorably discharged in 1865. James was in the 11th West Virginia Infantry, served nearly five years, and participated in all the battles of his regiment. Mr. Headlee is a farmer of Williams district. His address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. HENDERSON — deceased — was born February 21, 1802, in that part of Virginia which was then in Wood county, but is now within the boundary limits of Wirt county, West Virginia. His parents, Alexander and Jane Hutchinson
(Lithgow) Henderson, were born in Dumfries, Virginia, and are now deceased, the father dying January 3, 1833, and the mother on the 15th of February, 1847. Alexander Henderson, with one of his brothers, made the first settlement of Little Kanawha river about 1798. Elizabeth Ann Tomlinson, born June 18, 1810, in Wood county, West Virginia, at a point nearly opposite Marietta, Ohio, became the wife of George W. Henderson, in this State and county, August 10, 1826. Their children were: Joseph T., born April 24, 1827, died December 6, 1837; Mary P. (Beeson), July 19, 1828; Alexander, October 27, 1829, died February 22, 1830; Georgiana, February 3, 1831, died November 19, 1837; Alexander, July 23, 1832, died April 28, 1833; Anna M., June 13, 1834, died December 3, 1837; Lucy L., April 8, 1837, died February 3, 1838; Margaret W. (now wife of Dr. Bartlett), July 27, 1839; George W., June 28, 1842, died January 5, 1863; Henry C., September 24, 1845; Jock B., February 9, 1848; Arthur T., September 10, 1850. Mrs. Henderson’s father, Joseph Tomlinson, was born in this State, April 11, 1771, and died October 3, 1864. Her mother, whose maiden name was Susannah McMahon, was born June 28, 1778, and died April 29, 1857. Her father settled below Williamstown in 1810. George W. Henderson was a member of the Wheeling convention which, in 1861, met and determined that Western Virginia should remain loyal to the Federal Union. He was a member of the legislature in 1862-63, and served in this county as a magistrate for several years. His residence was in Williams district, where he was largely engaged in farming, stock-raising and dealing in fine horses. At his death, which occurred October 19, 1866, he was loved and mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. The members of his family who are now living at home receive their mail at Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

GOIN HENRY—was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, November 1, 1826, and is the son of Thomas and Hannah (Swinehart) Henry. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of William and Eva (Ault) Shaw, in Jefferson county, Ohio, November 23, 1854. Their children are: Lewis Hamilton, born April 29, 1857; Emma R., March 18, 1861; Elizabeth Luella, August 13, 1864, died September 2, 1865; Iva Amanda, January 17, 1867; William Thomas, April 12, 1869; Andrew Goin, February 14, 1872. Mr. Henry’s present wife was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, February 26, 1829. He has been twice married, uniting with his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Martha Weston, in Jefferson county, Ohio, October 3, 1851. Mr. Henry came to this county in 1860, and bought land in Williams district and erected a good building on his farm. One evening, while he was at church, some one set fire to his barn and burned it to the ground. Two horses, two wagons, a buggy, three cows, all the feed and the farming implements were burned. The excitement of the fire caused his wife such a shock of the nerves that she was never well afterwards, and did not long survive. His uncle, Goin, was in the war of 1812. Mr. Henry’s business is farming and stock-raising. His postoffice address is Valley Mills, Wood county, West Virginia.

JAMES WILLIAM JOHNSON—a farmer of Williams district, was born in Wood county, West Virginia, April 13, 1847. His parents, Joshua and Jane P. (Moorhead) Johnson, came to Wood county in 1837. His wife, Martha Eleanor, was married to him in this county, December 31, 1872, and is the mother of his two children: Bessie, born April 27, 1874; Charles, September 21, 1875. She was born in Wood county, October 3, 1848, and is the daughter of James and Elizabeth Anne (Davis) Uhl. Mr. Johnson’s uncle, Daniel D. Johnson, was colonel of the 14th West Virginia Infantry in our civil war, and was wounded in the wrist. Another uncle, Isaac Johnson, also served in the war; and a cousin, Captain Moore, died in the army. Mrs. Johnson’s grandfather, George Uhl, was in the war of 1812, accompanying General Harrison in his march through the Black Swamp. James William Johnson is engaged in farming; his address, Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.
JOSHUA JOHNSON—son of William and Elizabeth (Taylor) Johnson, was born in Tyler county, West Virginia, March 30, 1821, and settled in this county in 1837. His wife, Jane P., daughter of James and Jane (Paxton) Moorhead, was born in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, March 24, 1828. She was married to him February 12, 1846, and is the mother of seven children: James William, born April 13, 1847, lives in Wood county; John Thomas, April 19, 1850, lives in Wood county; Samuel Shipman, July 15, 1851, died July 23, 1852; Mary Jane (Gatts), July 26, 1854, lives in Washington county, Ohio; Joshua Enoch, November 9, 1856, lives in Kansas; infant daughter, March 30, 1861, died same day; Jesse Benjamin Franklin, March 1, 1863, lives in Wood county. Mr. Johnson's father, William Johnson, was one of the earliest settlers of Tyler county, and his business was farming and driving stock over the mountains. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but hired a substitute. Mr. Johnson's son-in-law, S. Gatts, served in the late war, as sergeant of his company. Mrs. Johnson's brother, James N. Moorhead, was killed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in the late war, July 3, 1863. Her grandfather, Thomas Paxton, was in the war of the Revolution, and served through the entire war—was once slightly wounded. Joshua Johnson is engaged in farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing. Address, Briscoe Run, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Jr.—a farmer and stock-raiser of Williams district, Wood county, West Virginia, was born in Tyler county, this State, August 5, 1818, and settled in this county in 1837. His parents are William and Elizabeth (Taylor) Johnson. His wife, Martha E., daughter of James and Elizabeth L. (Woodyard) Hiett, was born in Wood county, October 12, 1834. She was married to him in this county, March 20, 1855, and is the mother of four children: Rebecca P. (Gallaher), born March 28, 1857, resides at St. Marys, West Virginia; Bettie L., July 24, 1859, died August 10, 1860; Okey, October 26, 1861, lives at home; Addie L., November 10, 1863, lives at home. Mr. Johnson had two brothers in the late war, Daniel and Isaac. Daniel was colonel of the 14th West Virginia Infantry, and was wounded in the wrist. When Mr. Johnson came to the county it was a very wild place where he settled, and the farms did not receive the attention and care that they now do. The farms would become so overgrown with weeds and vines that they would have to be abandoned and a new place cleared. He was elected magistrate in 1853, and served four years. He was, in his younger days, captain of the militia in Tyler county West Virginia. Address, Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

A. A. KELLAR—and Josephine C. Dunbar were united in marriage April 2, 1867, and have six children: George D., born December 25, 1867; James A., February 22, 1869; Tabitha B., April 8, 1871; Anna R., January 8, 1873; Wirt N., May 23, 1874; Josephine E., December 14, 1876. Mrs. Kellar was born in North Wayne, Maine, December 14, 1838, and is the daughter of John V. and Anna (Pobdole) Dunbar, who settled in this county in November, 1850. Mr. Kellar is the son of Elias and Rachel (Arnold) Kellar, and was born in this county July 12, 1842. Elias Kellar, father of Francis Kellar, who was born in North Holland, came to this country about 1778, and settled in Virginia, in what is now known as Wood county, and helped to build block-houses at Williamstown, to protect the settlers from the Indians. Rachel Kellar was born in 1802, and is the daughter of Richard Arnold, who was born and raised in Winchester, Virginia, and settled in this county about 1790. Rachel Kellar is still living on the farm in Williams district. Mr. A. A. Kellar's wife's forefathers came to America from Scotland on the noted ship Mayflower, and settled in Maine. There is on Mr. Kellar's farm a mound about twelve or fourteen feet in height, and about 300 feet in circumference, with a large oak tree in or near the centre. He does not want it to be opened, but says it has been opened, and bones of a large size, supposed to be human, were found. He does not think it right to disturb it, as he thinks it to be a burial place of the Mound-Builders. Mr.
Kellar's business is farming and stock-raising. Address, Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

CHARLES J. LOCKER - is a farmer who was born in Wood county, West Virginia, April 5, 1847, and married in the same State and county, March 3, 1872. His wife was Martha J., daughter of Thomas J. and Eliza (Groves) Parks. She was born in Noble county, Ohio, July 31, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Locker have two children: Ann M., born October 11, 1873, and Thomas H., born November 26, 1875. Mr. Locker's parents were Thomas W. and Margaret (Cadwell) Locker, who came to Wood county in 1818. Address, Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

THOMAS WESLEY LOCKER — came to this county with his parents in 1818, when he was but eight years old. He remembers the hardships his parents had to endure, the country being all woods and the nearest neighbors living three, four and five miles away. They had no free schools then, and the children's chances for schooling were limited. They had no roads or conveniences as at present. He was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, February 9, 1810, and was married in Wood county, December 14, 1843, to Margaret, daughter of Peter and Mary (Harmer) Cadwell. She was born in Morgan county, Ohio, April 29, 1823. They have five children: Mary Ellen, born September 21, 1844; Charles Jefferson, April 5, 1847; John David, February 18, 1859; Margaret Emma, May 3, 1862; Ida May, January 29, 1865. Mr. Locker is a carpenter and farmer. His parents were William and Eleanor (Jenkins) Locker. His address is Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

MATTHEW MAYHUGH — and Mary Ann Jerman were united in marriage in Jermantown, Fairfax county, Virginia, September 5, 1837, by the Rev. Mr. Herrington. She was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, November 18, 1820, and is the daughter of Hezekiah and Mary (Roby) Jerman. She has been the mother of twelve children: William Hezekiah, born December 17, 1838, died May 3, 1847; Henry C., September 20, 1840; Adalade V., September 30, 1842; Amanda Minerva, April 11, 1844, died May 3, 1847; John Washington, April 5, 1846, died June 21, 1865; Caroline, August 17, 1848; Catherine Ann, November 28, 1850, died September 17, 1851; Lucinda Jane, February 15, 1852; Mary Elizabeth, May 22, 1854; Martha Jerman, June 23, 1856; Eliza Ellen, May 8, 1858; Charles Matthew, April 7, 1862. Mr. Mayhugh was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, October 13, 1815. His parents are William and Rebecca (Doris) Mayhugh. He moved to West Virginia in 1847, and then to this county in 1849. It took three weeks to come across the mountains to this county, and when he arrived here it was a wild-looking place. His land was all woods, and he had to clear it and make his own roads. There being no roads, the people would have to follow the cattle path to take their grain to the mill. Mr. Mayhugh's father, also his wife's father, served some time in the war of 1812, and both slept in the old capitol at Washington the night before it was burned. His son, John W., enlisted in D Company, 11th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, in the late war, and served until the close, dying at Richmond, June 21, 1865, a few weeks after Lee's surrender. Matthew Mayhugh's occupation is that of a cooper; he is also a farmer and stock-raiser. Address, Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

H. B. McKinney — a farmer and justice of the peace of Williams district, was born in Wood county, West Virginia, August 18, 1841. He was married in Parkersburg, West Virginia, August 22, 1877, to Sadie H., daughter of Warner and Mary (Mason) Green. They have one child, Harry B., born August 21, 1878. His wife was born in Lowell, Washington county, Ohio, January 25, 1851. His parents were James and Susanna (Buckey) McKinney. During the war between the States, H. B. McKinney enlisted in Battery C, 11th West Virginia Light Artillery, serving three years. He was in the battles of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and a number of small engagements. He was elected justice of the peace in 1880. Mrs. McKinney's father, Warner Green, served as
justice of the peace in Williams district, and is by profession a book-keeper. He is now in the postoffice department in Washington, District of Columbia. Her mother is now living in Harmar, Ohio.

ARCHIBALD H. McTAGGET — a son of Edward and Mary (McGeachy) McTagget, both are now deceased, was born in Pleasants county, West Virginia, March 27, 1843. He came to this county in the spring of 1866, and was united in marriage with Carrie C., daughter of Rufus P. and Sophia (Cook) Kinnaird, in Williamstown, September 15, 1868. His wife was born in Williamstown, Wood county, May 15, 1849. They have had four children: Edward E., born November 2, 1871; Asher K., November 2, 1871, died October 29, 1872; Sophia, June 20, 1874; Bernard, June 19, 1880. A. H. McTagget enlisted in the 11th Regiment, H Company, West Virginia Infantry, in 1862, and was transferred to the 17th West Virginia Infantry and commissioned a lieutenant. He was in several battles, and has partially lost the use of one eye from exposure. He was mustered out at the close of the war with an honorable discharge. He is engaged in farming and lumbering, and his address is Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia. (Editor: date confusion is Hardesty’s.)

JOHN K. PALMER — son of William and Martha (Kingsley) Palmer, was born in Essex county, New York, October 16, 1817, and settled in Wood county, West Virginia, in 1872. He was united in marriage with Sarah A., daughter of Jacob R. and Hulda (Tie) White. They have two children to bless their union: May, born May 24, 1866, and John T., April 22, 1882. Mr. Palmer was a justice of the peace for nine years in Ohio, and postmaster in the same State six years. He served as provost marshal two years, being appointed by Governor Todd, and is now the postmaster of Williamstown, and has been for the past ten years. He had one brother in an Ohio regiment, who served nearly through the 1861 war, going in as sergeant and coming out as captain. Mr. Palmer is engaged in the mercantile business in Williamstown, and keeps a general stock of merchandise, such as dry goods, groceries, queensware, glassware, hardware, boots and shoes, with notions of all kinds.

JESSE PUGH — is a son of John and Nancy Pugh, who came to Wood county as early as 1798. Mr. John Pugh settled then on the farm where the subject of this sketch was born, and where he now lives. As there were no markets near at hand, they had to provide all their necessities and luxuries themselves. Mr. Jesse Pugh’s grandfather came from Holland, his grandmother from Virginia. He was born in 1808, and married in 1838 Hannah A. Arnold, a daughter of Richard and Hannah Arnold, who were early pioneers, coming to Wood county in 1798. Mrs. H. A. Pugh was born in Williams district, and her children are: Willis, born in 1839, now resides at Lexington, Missouri; Selden, born in 1841; two children born and died; Rufus, born in 1847; Arius, born in 1851; Jesse A., born in 1856. The last son lives at home and superintends the farm. The family address is Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

PARKINSON REED — was a son of Philip and Mary (Richards) Reed, who came to this county in 1819. They are now both deceased. He was born in Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, January 15, 1805, and was united in marriage with Eliza, daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth (Lane) Crane, deceased, in Marietta, Ohio, October 25, 1832. She was born in Killingworth, Connecticut, June 14, 1811. Their children were: Ira Hill, born September 8, 1833, lives in San Andreas, California; Miles Crane, May 8, 1836, died August 19, 1837; Mary Reed (Dennis), June 25, 1838, resides in San Francisco, California; Francis Lane, November 22, 1840, lives in Williamstown, West Virginia; Cecil Crane, May 9, 1843, lives in West Point, California; Russell Parkinson, June 1, 1847, lives in San Francisco, California; Lydia (Murphy), June 16, 1851, lives in San Andreas, California. Parkinson Reed was elected justice of the peace in 1858, serving eight years, or two terms. He has always held some public office. He established the first postoffice at Williamstown, then called Duncan postoffice, and has been
councilman and road supervisor. At an early date he became an anti-slavery man, in consequence of a runaway slave who was dragged from his home in 1844, and falsely imprisoned. He was a member of the first convention of West Virginia, held in Wheeling, July 2, 1861. Cecil C. Reed enlisted in Battery D, 1st Ohio Light Artillery; Russell P. Reed in Battery K, 1st Ohio Light Artillery. Mary C. Reed (Dennis), a hospital nurse at York, Pennsylvania, was the first white child born in Williamstown. She was born in a log-cabin, on the banks of the Ohio river opposite Marietta, Ohio. Ira emigrated to California during the gold fever in 1853, and is now an attorney-at-law in San Andreas, California. Cecil C. was lieutenant, and afterwards appointed captain by Governor John Brough. He served from 1861 to 1865, and participated in forty-nine engagements. He was in General Sherman’s march to the sea, and was wounded in the head by a piece of a shell at Freeman’s Ford. He is now a miner in California. Russell P. Reed enlisted at the age of seventeen, in the year 1863, and served till the close of the war. He now is a machinist in San Francisco. Parkinson Reed is passionately fond of the study of law, and has been a member of the Baptist church for the last forty years. He is a hotel proprietor in Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

Richard Thomas Sutton — was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1856, and settled in this county in 1881. His wife Nancy Jane, daughter of William James and Nancy Ann (Moore) Lowry, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1860. She was married to him in Washington county, Ohio, April 18, 1878, and is the mother of 3 children: John Lowry, born June 14, 1879; Myrtle, July 2, 1880; Rose, November 12, 1881, died March 3, 1882. Mr. Sutton had two brothers in the late war. Reuben enlisted in 1861, and served 100 days, and in 1863 enlisted again and served to the close, Eugene served about two years. Mrs. Sutton’s grandfather, George W. and Lucy Smith. In Marietta, Ohio, October 3, 1878, he was joined in wedlock with Rebecca Jane Hodges, who was born in the “Buckeye State” in Warren county, on the 3d of December, 1860. Her father

Elias Sloan, M. D. — son of Mathias and Margaret (Coen) Sloan, both now deceased, was born in Washington county, Ohio, August 18, 1847. His occupation is that of a physician and surgeon. He came to this county from Newport, Ohio, in 1877. He is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has been very successful in his practice, having all he could do; is greatly respected by his neighbors, and has gained a wide-spread reputation as a skillful physician. In Washington county, Ohio, March 21, 1872, he was united in marriage with Sarah E., daughter of Reuben and Diana (Cody) Cline. Her great-grandfather, Thomas Mills, was shot while fishing near Wheeling, West Virginia, and was brought to Mr. Williams’ house, where Williamstown now stands, to be cared for. He was a pioneer of Ohio, and lived to a good old age. Dr. and Mrs. Sloan have four children: Myra E., born April 11, 1874; Herbert E., January 17, 1876; Arthur D., February 5, 1877; Clarence R., July 2, 1878. His wife was born in Washington county, Ohio, March 17, 1847. He is a member of the school board of Williams district, Wood county. Address, Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

John W. Smith — is a prosperous farmer residing in Williams district, Wood county, West Virginia. He has been reared in this section of the country, having been brought to Wood county when his parents established themselves here in 1859, at which date he was four years of age. He was born in Old Virginia, October 6, 1855, a son of George W. and Lucy Smith. In Marietta, Ohio, October 3, 1878, he was joined in wedlock with Rebecca Jane Hodges, who was born in the “Buckeye State” in Warren county, on the 3d of December, 1860. Her father
and mother were Thomas and Martha Hodges, long well-known and highly-esteemed residents of Warren county, Ohio. The postoffice address of John W. Smith is Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOSHUA STAPLETON — son of Samuel and Mary (Lewis) Stapleton, both deceased, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1808. He is a farmer and stock-raiser and came to this county in 1853. He was united in marriage with Eliza, daughter of William and Sarah (Clark) Johnson, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1830. His wife was born in that State and county, September 16, 1809. They had five children, namely: Sarah Jane (married G. W. Bayley), born July 20, 1831, lives in Washington county, Ohio; Mary Elizabeth, May 25, 1833, lives at home; Samuel T., December 6, 1836, lives in Parkersburg; J. C. J., May 3, 1842, lives in this county; Maggie A., June 21, 1845, lives at home. Mr. Stapleton's father was a soldier during the war of 1812. His son, Samuel, is the superintendent of common schools at this time (1882) in Wood county, serving his fourth term of two years. Address Joshua Stapleton at Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

CHARLES D. UHL — son of David and Wilhelmina (De Stiger) Uhl, and Margaret J. Casteel, daughter of Archibald and Susan (Sisler) Casteel, were united in marriage in Wood county, West Virginia, May 1, 1852. They have had twelve children: Monroe W., born August 7, 1853, lives in Williamstown; Willie, February 5, 1855, died March 12, 1855; Infant, June 30, 1856, died July 2, 1856; Susan M. (Johnson), July 9, 1857, lives in Wood county; Emma M. (Tims), January 7, 1860, lives in Parkersburg, West Virginia; Charles M., January 5, 1862; George Washington, February 28, 1864; David A., September 17, 1866; Addie May, April 29, 1868; Laura Effie, September 18, 1870; Freddie F., May 28, 1873; Harry Henderson, June 19, 1875. Mr. Uhl's wife was born in Preston county, West Virginia, March 12, 1835, and came to this county with her parents in 1851. He was born in this county, May 22, 1829. His oldest brother, George, was in the war of 1812, and another brother served in the civil war in G Company, 15th West Virginia Infantry, three years, when he was honorably discharged. Mrs. Uhl had two brothers in the late war, John Wesley and George W. Casteel. The latter was a prisoner at Andersonville six months, when he was paroled and returned home. He was so near starvation he could not stand alone. The stable of J. R. Uhl is the house in which Charles Uhl was born. It was standing on the bank of the river at that time, and was used as a block-house, and the port-holes are visible yet. His occupation is farming and stock-raising. Address, Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

JAMES F. UHL — son of George and Eleanor (Hiett) Uhl, was born December 28, 1819, in Wood county, West Virginia. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Anna Davis, in this county, January 18, 1848. She was born in this county, January 5, 1825, and is the daughter of Samuel and Martha (Cree) Davis. Ten children are the result of this marriage, namely: Martha Eleanor (Johnson), born October 3, 1848, lives in Wood county; Samuel Wallace, February 16, 1850, lives in Wood county; William Vernon, August 8, 1851, resides in Missouri; James Franklin, March 23, 1853, lives in California; Theordore, June 20, 1854, lives in Kansas; Loring Brown, September 19, 1856; Mary Louisa, August 20, 1859; Ida May, July 10, 1863; Bettie, July 1, 1865; Caroline Lucretia, May 1, 1867 -- the five youngest live in this county. Mr. Uhl's father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was with General Harrison in his campaign in the Black Swamp, Ohio. Mrs. Uhl had two nephews who died in the late war. They were James and Nathan W. Jaynes. Mr. Uhl's father came to this county with his father, David Uhl, from Pennsylvania, when there were but four or five families here. His mother's father, James Hiett, came to the county in 1798, it being then inhabited by Indians and wild animals. Mr. Uhl has held the office of school director for some time; also that of supervisor for two or three years. His occupation is that of farming and
stock-raising. Address, Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN R. UHL — has been twice married. His second wife, Mary M., daughter of Henry and Rebecca Dill, was born November 6, 1844. She was married to him in Wood county, March 24, 1867, and died May 9, 1881. The children of this marriage are: Leroy, born January 27, 1869; Clida, August 24, 1879 — all at home. His first wife, Mary A., daughter of James and April 29, 1871; Wilhelmine, November 30, 1874; Casie, April 29, 1871; Wilhelmine, November 30, 1874; Clida, August 24, 1879 — all at home. His first wife, Mary A., daughter of James and (Huff) Padget, who came to this county in 1820, was married to him in Wood county, in 1848. She was born February 14, 1829, and died July 18, 1864. Six children were born of this union: Arrilla (Anderson) and Clara A. (Griffin), twins, born August 24, 1849; Jennie M. Lind (Metcalf), September 9, 1851; Oscar, January 29, 1856, died in 1864; Edgar, July 5, 1857; Mary A. V. (Baker), July 18, 1860. Mr. Uhl was born February 26, 1827. His parents, David and Wilhelmina (De Stiger) Uhl, settled in this county in 1796. His father was in the war of 1812, and during his early settlement he was obliged to carry his salt, powder, lead, and all such articles, across the mountains on horseback. The house, which Mr. Uhl now uses for a stable, then stood on the bank of the river, and was among the first houses built. Some of the land that is now owned by him his father bought for one gallon of whisky per acre. Mr. Uhl is a farmer and fruit-grower. His address is Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

MONROE UHL — son of Chris. D. and Margaret (Casteel) Uhl, was born in Wood county, West Virginia, August 7, 1853. He is a resident of Williamstown, this county, and is a ferryman, running a boat from Williamstown to Marietta, Ohio. In Wood county, West Virginia, December 24, 1876, he was united in marriage with Tabitha, daughter of Timothy and Rowena (Keller) Stanley. His wife was born in Washington county, Ohio, July 3, 1854. They have three children, namely: Nellie Rosalie, born February 2, 1878; Maggie May, September 29, 1879; Georgiana, March 19, 1881. His uncle, George Uhl, was a soldier of 1812, and is the only survivor of that war now in the district. His uncle, H. Uhl, was a soldier of 1861, having enlisted in G Company, 15th Regiment West Virginia Volunteers. He served three years and obtained an honorable discharge. Another uncle, John Wesley Casteel, was a member of G Company, 15th Regiment West Virginia Infantry, serving three years, and he also received an honorable discharge. Another uncle was also a member of the same regiment and company, and was in several hard-fought battles. At the battle of Lynchburg he was taken prisoner, and after being taken to Andersonville, and kept there five months, and then to Mellen for several months, he was taken to Savannah and exchanged, but was so nearly starved to death that he was taken to the hospital at Annapolis, and remained there a long time before he was able to go to his command, which he reached just in time for the ten days' fight at Richmond, and at Lee's surrender. Address Monroe Uhl at the postoffice of Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia.

DANIEL W. WELSH — a farmer and resident of Williams district, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, July 26, 1840, and is the son of George and Sarah (Carey) Welsh. His first wife, Laura Jane, daughter of Thomas and Mary Glover, was born in Marshall county, West Virginia, September 17, 1840. He was united in marriage with her in M Connellsville, Ohio, March 6, 1864, and is the father of three children, namely: Mary B., born September 11, 1867; Nellie F., January 16, 1870; Georgia M., May 13, 1872. His wife died November 25, 1878. He has kept his little family together, and they are getting along nicely. On March 6, 1882, he married his second wife, Mary E. Wise, who was born in Marietta, Ohio. Mr. Welsh enlisted in the late war, in May, 1861, three months' service. He again enlisted October 4, 1861, in the 62d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, as a private. He was promoted to sergeant in October, then to second lieutenant, February 19, 1863, and in May to first lieutenant. He was promoted to captain November 26, 1864, and was discharged August 23, 1865. He
participated in eighteen battles. His brother, George S. Welsh, enlisted in the three months' service with him, also in the three years' service. He was corporal of B Company, 62d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed on the cars near Philadelphia while in charge of some army supplies. Mr. Welsh has held the following offices: township clerk, in Missouri; trustee in Ohio, Missouri and West Virginia, and member of the board of education in Ohio. He settled in this county in 1877. His wife's parents settled here in 1874. His postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

HARRIS DISTRICT.

REV. CYRENIUS ANDERSON — son of James and Margaret (Willis) Anderson, who died in this county, was born June 14, 1832. He was married in 1872, April 24, in this State and county, to Temperance Mossholder, the Rev. A. J. Lions, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, uniting them. At the present time they have two little daughters: Lulu Bell, born 6, 1874, and Laura B., born January 29, 1881. The parents of Mrs. Anderson were Jacob and Julia Ann (Allen) Mossholder. The father died in 1852, and the mother is still living in Washington county, Ohio. Their daughter, Temperance, was born in Knox county, Ohio, June 28, 1845. Cyrenius Anderson is a brother of Grovener Anderson, whose history is written on another page of this volume. The subject of this sketch was twice married. His first wife, Henrietta, daughter of James and Agnes (Bailey) Smith, was the mother of: Calm M., born November 15, 1851; Charles M., August 13, 1854; James C., July 10, 1857; Albert A., October 24, 1861; Ann Eliza, September 20, 1865; Waitman T. W., May 10, 1869. Charles is deceased. He was a member of the Methodist Church at the time of his death. In this church Cyrenius Anderson has labored as a local preacher for four years. His wife is in the same membership, and three of his children. The following enumeration shows the high standing of Mr. Anderson in his district: He has been sixteen years a trustee, and overseer of roads twenty years; served as enrolling officer during the draft in war time; has been deputy sheriff, constable and assessor. He is now engaged in the ministry and in farming, and dealing in staves and hoop poles. His postoffice address is Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

REV. GROVENER C. ANDERSON — is a minister of the gospel of salvation, believing and teaching according to the tenets of the Methodist Protestant Church, of which he has been a member, as has his wife, who shares his labors, for four years. Prior to this, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for eleven years. He was born in Washington county, Ohio, June 9, 1837, and at an early age removed to a farm in Harris district, Wood county, West Virginia. His parents, James and Margaret L. (Willis) Anderson, died here on the home farm they had established, and their son is carrying it on for the benefit of his children. He was married in this State and county, September 6, 1858, the Rev. Elisha Mitchell, of the Christian Church, joining his life to that of Sarah F. Williamson, daughter of William and Louisa (Smith) Williamson, the former of whom died in this county, and the latter in Indiana. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were: Charles J., born September 22, 1858, resides in this district; Henrietta, September 18, 1860, resides in this district; Thomas McClellan, February 14, 1862; married Anna B. Buckley, September, 1882; William S., July 14, 1866; Emeline, April 17, 1868, lives at home; Grovener, February 2, 1870, died October 11, 1873; Temperance, January 2, 1872; Eliza J., November 11, 1874; Forest Belle, December 24, 1881. Mr. Anderson was a good soldier in the Union army during the war of 1861, serving until the close of the war, and doing his duty in eighteen general engagements and many sharp skirmishes. His postoffice address is Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN BIBBEE — son of Elijah and Mary (Wright) Bibbee, deceased, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, and in that county he married Amanda Parr, September 16, 1856. He was then in
his thirty-first year, having been born September 17, 1825, and his wife was ten years his junior, her birth having occurred April 6, 1835. Six children were born of this marriage, as follows: Missouri Belle, born September 27, 1857, lives at Harris Ferry; Sophia Virginia, September 6, 1858, lives in Meigs county, Ohio; Margaret A., May 3, 1860, died August 18, 1861; Florida R., March 4, 1864; Georgia E., July 16, 1865, lives at home; Elijah H., February 7, 1873, lives at home. Hamilton and Margaret (Rinard) Parr, Mrs. Bibbee's parents, died in Meigs county, Ohio. Her paternal grandfather, Nathan Parr, was a soldier of 1812, and was wounded in the service. Benjamin Wright, maternal grandfather of Mr. Bibbee, was an Indian scout, and one of the pioneer settlers of Virginia. Mr. Bibbee is a prosperous farmer of Harris district, a man whose kindliness, honesty and intelligence, make him a valuable citizen. His postoffice address is Harris Ferry, Wood county, West Virginia.

MATTHEW BONAR — is a son of David and Eliza (Wilson) Bonar, who died in Marshall county, West Virginia. In this county he was born, September 8, 1825, and his marriage took place in Belmont county, Ohio, December 8, 1853. He married Phebe Trisler, born in Wheeling, West Virginia, June 10, 1830, a daughter of Jacob and Lucy (Austin) Trisler. Her parents are both now dead, her father dying in Wheeling, and the mother here at her daughter's home. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar have been born and are settled as follows: John Wesley, born October 3, 1854, died September 17, 1873; Martha J., January 18, 1856, lives in this district; A. F., September 12, 1857, lives at home; Ira H., April 5, 1859, lives at home; Elishu R., December 1, 1860, lives at home; Remembrance Swan, April 8, 1862, died July 1, 1863; Lawrence S., December 3, 1863, lives at home; Emma C., July 24, 1866, lives at home; Arthur, July 4, 1869, died April 9, 1880; Randall A., April 12, 1871, lives at home. Matthew Bonar served in the Union army in the war of 1861, a member of the 194th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and one of his brothers, James, a member of a regiment of Virginia cavalry, was disabled by sickness and died in service. Mr. Bonar, his wife, and six of his children, are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church here. He settled in Wood county in 1875, on the 18th of March, and has a good farm in Harris district. His postoffice address is Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

ALFRED BOWMAN — presents the following record of an honorable and busy life of eighty years. He was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, in August, 1802, and when but ten years of age lost his father by death. After that time, notwithstanding his tender years, he had to give his young energies to the task of helping his mother in caring for her family of nine ones. Years passed by and he took a partner in life's labors, Rebecca Woodford, three years his junior, born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in May, 1805. They were married in Pennsylvania, in 1828, and in the time new duties and responsibilities devolved upon the subject of this sketch, as the following children were born: Mary Elizabeth, February 18, 1831, lives in Wood county; Susan A., December 29, 1833, lives at home; Sarah J., December 1, 1835, lives at home; Rebecca E., November 16, 1836, deceased; Alfred, September 18, 1838, lives in Wood county; Mahala, August 6, 1840, deceased; Savilla, December 30, 1842, lives in Wood county; Fluma Ann, May 10, 1845; Emily, March 15, 1847; Theresa, May 17, 1848; Thaddeus, November 8, 1851. Mr. Bowman's wife's parents were Joseph and Betsy (Meeks) Woodford. Her father died in Marietta county, and her mother in Belmont county, Ohio. Having buried both his parents, John and Mary (Perry) Bowman, in Maryland, Alfred Bowman at length took up his residence in Wood county, West Virginia, where, in Harris district, he owns two farms, one of 237 acres and the other of 307 acres. Possessed of an iron constitution, and living a strictly temperate and industrious life, Mr. Bowman passes the evening of his life with her who shared the heat and burden, in the possession of this comfortable competence, illustrating the "commandment with promise" that he who honors father and mother.
GEORGE WASHINGTON BUCKLEY — is now settled in Harris district, Wood county, West Virginia, where he is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, having an excellent farm of 150 acres. He was born in this county, March 31, 1821, and here, December 2, 1825, Elizabeth Ellen Wigal became his wife. She is also a native of this county, born September 2, 1825, a daughter of George and Rebecca (Sams) Wigal. Her father is still living here, but her mother is deceased. The family record of Mr. and Mrs. Buckley is as follows:

George William, born November 25, 1846, lives in Harris district; John B., June 19, 1848, lives at home; Francis C., September 21, 1849, lives in Meigs county, Ohio; Anna R., May 7, 1851, resides in Harris district; James H., July 15, 1852, lives at home, and is by profession a school teacher; Joseph L., October 21, 1853, resides in Meigs county, Ohio; Isaac M., March 27, 1855, lives in this district; Amanda E., February 23, 1857, died August 12, 1858; Mary C., January 31, 1859, lives at home; Sarah J., November 26, 1860, lives at home; Arthur J., January 1, 1863, lives in this district; Charles W., October 5, 1864, lives at home; Caroline M., April 12, 1867, lives at home; Lorenzo C., September 14, 1869, lives at home. John F. Buckley, father of George W., was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and was by descent an Irishman, and fought in the war of 1812. He died in this county, as did his wife, Jane (Chapel) Buckley, mother of the subject of this sketch. George W. Buckley was one of the National Guards of Wood county in the war of 1861. He has served his district as one of the trustees. His postoffice address is Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

HORATIO N. CROOKS — son of Captain Horatio and Martha (Nesmith) Crooks, was born in East Liberty, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1842, and is now a resident in Harris district, Wood county, West Virginia, where he is prosperousl engaged in farming. He married at Parkersburg, June 10, 1872, Marian Muir, who was born in Rochester, New York, July 7, 1849, and four children have more closely cemented their marriage ties. They are: George Nelson, born October 29, 1872; Edwin W., September 15, 1874; Anna M., October 20, 1876; Carrie J., May 7, 1880. Mrs. Crooks was the daughter of William and Jessie (Robbins) Muir. The former died in Ritchie county, West Virginia, the latter lives in Wheeling. The family history of Mr. Crooks will call to the minds of all old settlers here the
memory of his father, as that of one familiar to them all. Captain Horatio Crooks, born in Maine, September 16, 1801, early in life cast in his fortunes with the Virginians, and was one of the most popular captains on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi, in the days when much travel by water made the position of master of the boat one of great responsibility and dignity. He was master of ten different boats, owning stock in some of them. He was three times married and the father of seven children. Horatio N. Crooks was twice married. His first wife was Amanda, daughter of John and Jane Pennybacker. He was elected justice of the peace in 1880, and now holds the office; has served as president of the board of education. Postoffice address, Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL EATON — and Mary Ann Harmon were united in marriage in Monroe county, Ohio, June 28, 1837. Both are natives of Pennsylvania, where he was born July 15, 1819, and she June 30, 1826. The children of this marriage are: Margaret Jane, born June 26, 1846, resides in Jackson county, this State; William, April 23, 1848, died March 7, 1877; Elizabeth A., September 3, 1850, lives in this district; Mary Catherine, December 24, 1852, died October 11, 1855; John, May 15, 1855, lives in this district; George W., January 18, 1857, lives in this district; Peter, December 4, 1859, died June 22, 1861; Matilda, December 18, 1861, lives in this district; Sarah R., May 25, 1864, died January 7, 1869. The hearts of the parents of these children ever saddened at the memory of the death of their fourth child, Mary Catherine. The little one had accompanied her father to his work in the wheat field, and was playing beside a burning stump, when her clothing caught fire, and, fanned by the breeze, instantly enveloped her in flames, which were not extinguished until the little body was burned beyond hope of help, and the child, not quite four years old, after lingering in terrible agony, but with unclouded mind, through the long, sad day, at evening fell into the sleep whose awakening was in that better land where the stricken parents look forward to meeting their darling again. Joseph and Mary (Paterson) Eaton, parents of Samuel, died in Monroe county, Ohio. His wife’s parents, Peter and Elizabeth (Little) Harmon, also died in that State and county. Samuel Eaton was township assessor two terms in Monroe county, Ohio. For twenty years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife is a professor of the same faith. He owns and carries on a good farm of 100 acres in Harris district, receiving his mail at Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

PARKER FLEAK — and Gincta J. Hall, both born in Wood county, on September 30, 1838, and February 21, 1841, respectively, were united in marriage in Harris district, this county, July 12, 1860, the Rev. Mr. Mills, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating clergyman. The children of this marriage are as follows: William, born June 14, 1861; Parker, October 11, 1862; Amanda, December 31, 1865; Charles, January 14, 1867; Catherine, May 26, 1868; Sammy, November 3, 1869, died January 25, 1875; George W., January 24, 1871, died in 1874; Mary J., December 30, 1872; Hattie E., January 21, 1875, deceased; Julia Ann, April 27, 1876; Doci E., January 7, 1878. Amanda has established herself in a home of her own in this district. The remaining living children are at home with their parents. Mrs. Fleak was the daughter of Silas and Julia Ann (Boso) Hall, well known in this county, where her mother is still living, her father deceased. John and Mary (Sheets) Fleak, parents of Parker, were residents of this county. His mother died here, and his father is living with him. Parker Fleak was a Union soldier in the war of 1861, a member of the 11th West Virginia Volunteers, and bore himself bravely through all the engagements of his regiment. He is now serving as one of the school board, having been for a number of terms one of the school trustees. Mr. Fleak owns and carries on a good farm of over 100 acres in Harris district, receiving his postoffice mail at Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN FLICK — born in Hampshire county, West Virginia, September 30, 1813, settled in Wood county in 1836. In this county he married his present wife, Sarah Ann McClure, who was
born in Jefferson county, Ohio, February 6, 1833. They were married February 1, 1866, the Rev. James Buckley, of the South Methodist Church, the officiating clergyman. They have adopted as their son, James Cruse, born September 23, 1868. The father of John Flick, also named John, died in Hampshire county. His mother, Elizabeth (Brookhart) Flick, died in Athens county, Ohio, in April, 1865. Mrs. Flick's parents were Isaiah and Nancy (Collins) McClure. Her father died June 22, 1861. Mr. Flick's first marriage was with Mary, daughter of Henry and Mary Sheets, and the children of their marriage were born as follows: Martha C., born July 4, 1834; Parker, September 30, 1838; John, May 17, 1841; William, June 27, 1844; David, May 8, 1847; Mary, April 29, 1849; Elizabeth, April 6, 1853; Emily, August 20, 1855; Cynthia, November 17, 1858, died in 1861; David, September 5, 1863, deceased. Mrs. Mary Flick died November 16, 1864, and lies buried with her two children who had gone before. She was a member of the Disciples Church, as are Mr. Flick and his present wife. He was an old-time Whig, casting his first vote for Harrison, is now a staunch Republican, and not afraid or ashamed to speak his opinions. He is a hard-working farmer, owning 150 acres in Harris district. Postoffice, Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN COLMAN FLINN — born in this county, September 15, 1837, was a son of George W. and Harriet (White) Flinn, both of whom died in this county. In Wood county, March 23, 1865, the Rev. James Buckley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, performed the marriage service joining John Colman Flinn and Nancy J. Williamson, and the children of the marriage are: Missouri, born January 25, 1866; Mary J., September 18, 1867; Sidney C., April 20, 1869; Alexander N., June 15, 1870; John W., August 1, 1872; William Henry, January 9, 1874; George W., December 21, 1876; Maggie May, August 12, 1879 — all live at home. Mrs. Flinn was a daughter of William and Eliza (Smith) Williamson, her father dying in this county, and her mother in Indiana. John C. Flinn was one of the defenders of his country in her struggle of 1861. He served in the 11th West Virginia Regiment, and participated in eleven battles, doing his duty in all, and receiving, at the battle of Fishers Hill, a wound in the right leg, September 22, 1864. He is now prominently connected with his district's interests, having served as district trustee, constable, justice of the peace and treasurer. He is Sunday School superintendent at Buckley Chapel, a Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, and in that church himself and wife had found a home since 1868. He is a farmer in Harris district, with his postoffice address at Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

ROBERT FLINN — is a prosperous farmer in Harris district, where he owns and cultivates a farm of 100 acres. He is a native of West Virginia, born in Wood county, February 25, 1821. His parents, Jacob and Sarah (Buckley) Flinn, passed their lives in Wood county, and went hence to the land of rest. Sarah Ann Hopkins, born in Prince William county, Virginia, became the wife of Robert Flinn, and the children of their marriage are as follows: Sarah Catherine, born April 9, 1844, deceased; Caroline, November 9, 1847; Ellen, January 22, 1850, deceased; John W., October 29, 1854, deceased; George M., September 27, 1856; Elizabeth, January 19, 1860; Dora B., April 17, 1864. The living children reside at home. The three daughters, with both their parents, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church here. Elizabeth has been a successful school-teacher. Ellen Flinn, now deceased, married Reuben Tryon, October 8, 1865, and their children were as follows: Samuel, born July 15, 1866; Martha C., March 3, 1869; Mary E., December 4, 1871. Mrs. Flinn was a daughter of Charles and Catherine (Buckley) Hopkins. The former died in Prince William county, Virginia, and the latter in Fairfax county. Mr. Flinn's postoffice address is Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN MICHAEL HOFMANN — is a native of Germany, born April 6, 1830. His parents, Jacob and Lizzie (Smith) Hofmann, were natives of Bavaria, Germany, where both died.
Early in life John Michael Hofmann sought the hospitable shores of America, here to build up a home, and to leave after him a family to enjoy the fruits of his toil and perpetuate his name. In Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he was joined in wedlock with Anna Barbara Miller, October 6, 1851, and in April, 1858, they came to make their home, with their little ones, in Wood county, West Virginia. Their children were: Mary Barbara, born May 5, 1853, now living in Lubeck district, this county; Christopher, October 25, 1855, lives at home; John, March 8, 1858, died in April following; John, July 20, 1860, lives at home; Anna M., April 23, 1864. Mrs. Hofmann was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 23, 1831, and her parents, Nicholas and Gertrude (Sharp) Miller, died there. She had two brothers in the German army, one of whom, Michael Miller, served through the Franco-Prussian war. Mr. Hofmann has served his district as roadmaster for five years. He is a prosperous farmer, residing in Harris district, and his postoffice address is Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

ANDREW KINNEY—born in Belmont county, Ohio, in Smith township, July 30, 1830, in that State and county, married Susanna Hart, who was born in the same township as himself, two years later, her birth occurring May 2, 1832. Their marriage took place on the 11th day of November, 1852, and seven children were born of the union, as follows: William Estep, November 3, 1853, died June 9, 1862; John H., March 6, 1855, lives in Belmont county, Ohio; Cephas O., July 18, 1857, lives in Guthrie county, Iowa; Thomas J., April 2, 1859, lives at home; Henry F., January 30, 1861, died May 9, 1869; Davis C., March 3, 1864, lives at home; Hudson, March 9, 1868, lives at home. Thomas and Alice (Pierson) Kinney, father and mother of the subject of this sketch, died in Belmont county, Ohio. His wife's parents, Cephas and Celia (Lucas) Hart, were also residents in that county, where they both died. Andrew Kinney has a farm in Harris district, containing 70 acres, which he is engaged in cultivating. He is an old-line Democrat, and is now serving in his district as a school trustee. His postoffice address is Harris Ferry, Wood county, West Virginia.

LORANZA LAFLEN—born in Belmont county, Ohio, January 4, 1831 is now a prosperous farmer residing in Harris district, Wood county, where he owns a good farm of 115 acres, of which he cleared all but 26 acres himself. He married, in this county, June 3, 1858, Eliza A. Buckley, who was born February 14, 1841, and is a daughter of Harrison and Eliza J. (Barnes) Buckley, her father still living in this county. Eleven children bless this marriage; their record is as follows: Hannah V., born July 17, 1859, lives in Harris district; Mary C., February 1, 1861, lives at home; Phebe J., August 14, 1862, died May 29, 1870; Alcinda, January 4, 1864; Emily E., February 16, 1865; William A., December 12, 1866;
Almira, September 28, 1868; America, June 10, 1870; Hattie I., October 12, 1873; Mabel, June 3, 1875; Harrison W. H., April 13, 1881 — the eight last named live at home. William Laflen, born April 13, 1805, and Phebe (Rush) Laflen, born August 7, 1809, are the parents of Loranza Laflen. They have raised eight children, and now enjoy a good old age in Wetzel county, this State. Loranza Laflen, his wife and two of his children, are followers of the Scriptures, as believed and practiced in the Christian Church, where they have membership. He has been in this faith thirty years, and is a deacon in the church. His postoffice address is Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

MICHAEL LUCAS — was born in Belmont county, Ohio, August 12, 1828, and was a son of Enos and Mary (Ault) Lucas, his mother still living in that county, where his father died. Rachel J. Becket, born in Marshall county, West Virginia, January 13, 1838, became the wife of Michael Lucas in Belmont county, April 12, 1857. Three years later, in April, 1860, they settled in Wood county, West Virginia, and here, on a good farm in Harris district, they are bringing up their large family, born as follows: John H., January 10, 1858, lives at home; Mary E, March 3, 1859, died May 25, 1860; Solomon A., August 29, 1860, lives at home; Virginia C., August 10, 1862, died April 16, 1864; Sarah C., August 17, 1864, lives in this district; Amanda E., January 17, 1866, lives at home; Elsie F., July 31, 1867, lives at home; James G., July 31, 1870, lives at home; Nancy B., March 29, 1872, died April 6, 1873; Ida May, May 21, 1873, lives at home; Michael W., March 19, 1875; Hester Ann, born in 1877, deceased; David C., March 28, 1878; William F., August 3, 1881. By a former marriage with Mary Ann, daughter of John Powell, resident of Belmont county, Ohio, Mr. Lucas became the father of: Mary Ann, born in 1853, died October 6, 1854, and William W., born September 17, 1854, died in 1856. Mr. Lucas' first wife died in the faith of the Christian as taught in the Presbyterian Church. Himself, his present wife and four of their children, profess the same belief according to the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which they are members. Mr. Lucas' postoffice address is Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

KENNETH NEWTON McKENZIE — deceased — was a prosperous farmer in Harris district, Wood county, West Virginia, where he owned 250 acres of land, 100 under cultivation. He was a son of John and Mary (Carlin) McKenzie, who died in Meigs county, Ohio, and was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1830. He settled in this county in 1855, and the following year, on the 21st of August, was here married to Charlotte Flinn, who was born in Wood county, August 12, 1834. They were united by the Rev. E. T. Mitchell, of the Christian Church, and six children blessed their wedded life. They were: John W., born June 26, 1857, died January 11, 1874; Lucinda M., December 26, 1858, died May 8, 1872; Virginia E., October 17, 1860, lives in this district; Elma Lois, November 21, 1862, died March 25, 1878; Emery N., October 5, 1864, lives at home, Elmore E., December 8, 1867, lives at home. John and Phebe (Cross) Flinn were the parents of Mrs. McKenzie. Her mother died in this county. Mr. McKenzie was a commissioned officer in the Virginia Guards during the war between the States. He was a firm believer in the Christian religion, and in that faith he died. Mrs. McKenzie has been in the fellowship of the Methodist Church nearly thirty years, and her daughter is also now in that church. Emery N. McKenzie, also a member of that church, is an enterprising young man, his mother's staff in the days of her widowhood, and an earnest worker in the church and Sunday-school. The family receive their mail at Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

PETER MIHLBACH — born in Noble county, Ohio, February 16, 1851, settled in Wood county, West Virginia, in January, 1876. In this county he married, November 14, 1878, Matilda Eaton, who was born in Monroe county, Ohio, December 18, 1861. Two little ones gladden the home this union established: Nellie C., born March 18, 1880, and Philip, born November 4, 1881. Philip and
Dorothea (Bane) Miihlbach, natives of Germany, were the parents of Peter Miihlbach. His father served in the German army; then coming with his wife to America, settled in Noble county, where their son was born. The father still lives in that county, where the mother is deceased. The parents of Mrs. Miihlbach, Samuel and Mary A. (Harmon) Eaton, are now residents in Wood county, having settled here April 7, 1876. Mr. Miihlbach is a dealer in rough tobacco, and doing a large and growing business. Since 1876 he has bought and shipped over 100,000 pounds per year, and thoroughly understands the business. His postoffice address is Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM BIRD PENNYBACKER - son of John and Phebe Pennybacker, natives of Virginia, was born in that State, in Shenandoah county, September 10, 1803. In Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia, February 9, 1832, the Rev. B. Mitchell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, joined him in wedlock with Susan M. Duncan, born in Loudoun county, Virginia, September 14, 1812. She was a daughter of Charles and Abigail Duncan, and lost her father by death in Meigs county, Ohio. Her mother died here in Harris district. The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Pennybacker is as follows: James D., born November 16, 1832, residence in Kentucky; Mary A., June 19, 1834, died April 27, 1874; John M., June 23, 1836, died July 5, 1881; Elizabeth A. and Amanda C., March 31, 1858 - Elizabeth died August 1, 1878; William H., January 30, 1840, lives in Cabell county, this State; Virginia C., August 25, 1841, residence in Nelsonville, Ohio; Susan A., November 8, 1843, lives in Wirt county, this State; Joseph S., February 12, 1846, lives in Kentucky; Phebe E., November 28, 1847, lives in this county and district; Rebecca F., May 10, 1851, died December 1, 1851; Pocahontas, December 7, 1852; America A., May 3, 1855; Charles D., October 5, 1858. Daniel P. Wigal, born in this district March 5, 1834, married Amanda C. Pennybacker, October 24, 1865. They have one adopted child, Lucy, born January 23, 1871. Mr. Wigal is by profession a school-teacher, and is passionately fond of reading. He has served as justice of the peace in Williams district nine years. He is the fortunate possessor of a relic of great interest - a slate 10x14 inches, brought from England in 1728. William Bird Pennybacker's grandfather, Derrick Pennybacker, was a soldier in the war of 1776. His wife's grandfather, Joseph Timms, served in the same cause, and was wounded while in service. Mr. Pennybacker was captain in the West Virginia militia, and three of his family were soldiers in the 1861 war. He is by occupation a farmer and millright; settled in Wood county in 1824; his residence and business in Harris district, and his postoffice at New England, Wood county, West Virginia.

GEORGE PIFER - a native of Germany, born February 2, 1834, came at an early age with his parents to America, and settled in Monroe county, Ohio. In that county and State he was married, March 22, 1857, to Mary Matz, who was German born, her father, Jacob Matz, dying in Germany, and her mother, Louisa (Walters) Matz, coming to this country with her daughter, and dying in Monroe county. Thirteen children, as follows, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pifer: Infant, born April 28, 1859, died April 30, 1859; infant, born August 30, 1860, died September 1, 1860; Jacob, born November 5, 1861, lives in Ohio; Henry, March 23, 1864, lives in Ohio; Mary, February 28, 1866, lives at home; Lewis, September 5, 1867, deceased; John P., July 28, 1869; Louisa, June 4, 1871; Elizabeth, October 23, 1872; William G., July 5, 1874; Anna, May 2, 1876; Charles, November 6, 1878; Minnie J., December 1, 1880; the seven last named live at home. Mr. Pifer was a son of Henry and Barbara (Rouff) Pifer, residents now in Monroe county, Ohio. George Pifer, and one brother, Henry, served their adopted country in her war of 1861, George Pifer serving one year, and receiving a discharge for disability, and Henry Pifer meeting his death in the service, at the battle of Piedmont. Mr. Pifer has a good farm of 172 acres in Harris district, having settled in Wood county in 1873; and his postoffice address is Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.
PERRY G. PIGOTT — born July 16, 1831, was a son of Edward and Frances (Bartlett) Pigott, who settled in Wood county in 1834, bringing their infant son with them. Here he was married in his twentieth year, in September, 1851, to Ann, daughter of Asa and Lucy (Tracewell) De Vaughn, also born in Wood county, September 12, 1832. They have had ten children, as follows: John W., born May 31, 1852, lives in this district; Lucy A., September 11, 1853, died April 8, 1860; Mary F., December 28, 1855, lives at home; Enoch D., September 30, 1857, lives at home; Emma J., July 4, 1860, lives in Harris district; Perry E., July 6, 1862, lives in this district; Hannah E., January 22, 1865, lives at home; Sarah V., November 24, 1866, lives at home; Lewis M., November 11, 1869, lives at home; Cora E., December 20, 1871, died December 10, 1875. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Pigott are buried in Wood county. Mr. Pigott has been district trustee three years, and roadmaster two terms.

DAVID ROBINSON — born in Marshall county, West Virginia, September 16, 1831, settled in Wood county in 1853, and now has a farm of over 200 acres in Harris district, more than 100 of which he has himself cleared. In this county, December 22, 1857, he married Matilda McClure, born in Washington county, Ohio, January 21, 1841. Twelve children were born of their marriage, as follows: William R., born October 29, 1858, lives in this district; James E., November 16, 1860, lives in this district; Charles D. McClure, born in Washington county, Ohio, January 21, 1841. Twelve children were born of their marriage, as follows: William R., born October 29, 1858, lives in this district; James E., November 16, 1860, lives in this district; Charles D. McClure, April 30, 1863; Sarah O., March 27, 1865; Nancy L., February 9, 1867; Laura, May 28, 1869; Mary E., May 5, 1871; Emma Bell, March 26, 1873, died March 24, and was buried on her second birthday; Samuel L., April 16, 1875; John, May 3, 1877; George M., June 4, 1879; Margaret A., March 13, 1881. All these living children, except the two oldest, reside with their parents. Samuel and Mary (Clegg) Robinson, parents of David, settled in Wood county in 1855, and his mother is still living here, his father deceased. The parents of Mr. Robinson also settled here, and her father died. Her mother is living. Mr. Robinson has held the office of district trustee three years. He faithfully served his country in her hour of need, enlisting in the 11th West Virginia Regiment, and participating in all its dangers and engagements. He left the army with a shattered constitution, from which, to this day, he is a great sufferer, and unfitted to labor for his family. He is richly entitled to a good pension. His postoffice address is Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

FREDERICK SATOW — is a native of Germany, born in Mecklenburg, February 3, 1842, and coming to this country in his childhood with his father, who settled in Wood county in 1851. John J., and Dorothea (Shultz) Satow were his parents. He married in this county and district, Catherine (Maley) Satow, who was born in Pennsylvania August 8, 1837. They have two children: George C., born September 8, 1875; and Harry S., born October 26, 1877. Mrs. Satow was the daughter of Peter and Mary (Mace) Maley, the former of whom died December 17, 1879, in Columbiana county, Ohio, where his wife still makes her home. Mrs. Satow has been twice married, her first husband, Charles Satow, being the father of seven children, who were born as follows: Mary A., July 1, 1861; Francis C., October 5, 1862; Charles H., February 6, 1864; Elizabeth E., December 15, 1865; Peter L., November 26, 1868; James W., March 12, 1870; John E., February 13, 1872. Frederick Satow served his adopted country as one of her bravest soldiers, in the troubled time when some of her own sons sought to forego their duty to her. He enlisted in 1862, in the 1st Virginia Cavalry, reenlisted December 23, 1863, the very day of his discharge, and served till the close of the war. He took part in fourteen hard-fought battles, and endured all the horrors of
the entire war, but has never asked or received a pension for his services. He is an industrious farmer in Harris district; his postoffice address, Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

OTTO J. SHULTZ — deceased — was a son of Otto Shultz, of Germany, and was born in that country, in Mecklenburg, February 5, 1815. He married in Germany in 1840, Wilhelmina Maria Sump, also a native of Mecklenburg, born July 28, 1818. Together they came to the New World seeking a home, and settled in Wood county in July, 1853. Their three children were: Otto, Hannah and Albert. Mr. Shultz died at his home in Harris district, February 25, 1870, and is buried on the bank of Lee creek, where it winds through the farm. He had served three years in the German army before leaving his native land, and Otto, the oldest son, was a soldier in the Union army three years during the war between the States. Mrs. Shultz was a daughter of John and Mary Sump, who died in Germany. She is the owner of the business established by her husband, a saw and grist mill on Lee creek, run by water and steam power, and capable of doing a large business. The mill stands on five acres of land, and the home farm contains 100 acres. The family receive their mail at Harris Ferry, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN SMALL — born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, January 17, 1824, became a resident in Wood county, West Virginia, October 19, 1843. Here he was married, December 9, 1847, by the Rev. E. T. Mitchell, of the Christian Church, to Rebecca J. Grogan, born in Wood county, August 29, 1828, and here seven children were born to them, as follows: Melinda, March 6, 1849, died in 1851; Monroe, October 24, 1850, died in 1851; Sarah, July 3, 1852, died in 1853; Mary, May 22, 1854, lives in Harris district; Ada, July 21, 1856, lives at home; Amanda, October 30, 1858, died July 20, 1875; Jefferson, June 7, 1861, lives at home. Thomas and Sarah (Hall) Small were the parents of John Small. The father died in North Carolina, and the mother in Jackson county, this State. His wife’s parents were Jefferson and Mary (Sams) Grogan; her father died in this county, and her mother is still with her at a good old age. Three of Mr. Small’s brothers were soldiers in the war of 1861, one in the Federal army, William; and two, James and Thomas, in the Confederate service. William died of measles at Gallipolis. The other two were made prisoners by the Federal forces, and sent to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, where James died. Mr. Small and his wife have been about thirty years members of the Church of the Disciples. He owns and farms 65 acres of land in Harris district. His postoffice address is New England, Wood county, West Virginia.

WASHINGTON SMITH — born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1837, was a son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Frank) Smith, then residents in that county, where his father is now deceased. His father served as a Union soldier in the war of 1861, enlisting in the 3d Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and was afterwards transferred to the 3d Virginia Cavalry, and was killed in the first year of the war, at Silver Run tunnel, by a passing railroad train. In Tyler county, West Virginia, April 7, 1867, the Rev. Isaac Holland joined in the bonds of wedlock, Washington Smith and Emily J. Ripley. Seven children, all living at home, bless this marriage. They are: Mary R., born March 29, 1868; Elizabeth F., November 22, 1869; Wylie W., March 29, 1872; Ada May, March 22, 1874; Jennie L., July 15, 1876; Abraham L., June 30, 1878; and the baby, September 21, 1882. The parents of Mr. Smith’s wife were Samuel and Mary (Gregg) Ripley, the latter now living in Tyler county, where her husband is buried. Two of Mr. Smith’s brothers were in the 1861 war, Anthony and George; the latter was killed in battle at Cloyd Mountain, and the former taken prisoner at the same battle, suffered the horrors of Andersonville until released by close of the war. Mr. Smith was twice wedded, his first wife, Electa L., daughter of Valentine and Christina (Smith) Fenn, having been the mother of: Lafayette, born in 1860, deceased; Georgia, born in 1862, deceased, and Anthony, also deceased. Mr. Smith has always been a public-spirited man, held in high esteem by the people among whom he
lived, as is evidenced by the fact that he has held public office ever since reaching the age of 21. He is a Greenbacker, and knows how to talk politics. Commencing life as a poor man, he worked diligently at the trade of blacksmithing, and accumulated the competence which now enables him to own and cultivate 700 acres of good land in Harris district. He settled in Wood county February 3, 1882. His postoffice address is Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM SWAIN— was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 31, 1829, and settled in Wood county, West Virginia, in February, 1866. In this county, January 15, 1852, the Rev. Elisha Mitchell, of the Christian Church, united his life with that of Deborah Smith, and their marriage has been blessed with thirteen children, whose record is as follows: Thomas, born August 30, 1852, lives in Ohio; James, July 18, 1854, lives at home; Millard F., September 12, 1856, lives at home; Mary J., July 1, 1858, lives in Steele district; William T., January 15, 1860, lives in Steele district; Dorcy B., April 12, 1861; Martin A., August 15, 1862; Josephine, April 12, 1866; Minnie A., October 26, 1868; Albert, November 10, 1870; Horatio N., December 22, 1872; Elizabeth M., October 17, 1874; Sarah J., August 28, 1877; the last eight live at home, making ten in all who gather with their parents around the home altar. Mr. Swain and his wife and six of his children are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. His parents were Samuel and Ann (Sprague) Swain, the former now living in Jackson county, this State; the latter died in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Swain’s parents were Highland and Ida (Bailey) Smith, and she was born in this county, February 27, 1837. Her father died in Jackson county, and her mother in this county. William Swain was a soldier in the Union army, 13th West Virginia Regiment, serving through the whole war; he had three brothers in the same service, Thomas, James and Newman. Mr. Swain lost his health in the cause of his country, and will never again be well; he is at present unable to labor. His wife had five brothers in the Union army. Mr. Swain is now serving the district of Harris, in which his farm is located, as one of the district trustees. His postoffice address is Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

ROMAN WESER— is a native of Germany, born in Württemberg, February 27, 1822, and in that country he has buried his father and mother, Simon and Michlen (Wencler) Weser. He early in life came to America, settling in Wood county in 1840. Here he married, in Harris district, September 13, 1842, Nancy J. Wigal, daughter of Daniel and Matilda (Joseph) Wigal, who was born on the home farm on which she now resides, December 21, 1825. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Weser, and they have one adopted son, as follows: Matilda A., born February 6, 1844, died March 27, 1845; Rebecca M., August 24, 1846, died July 27, 1851; Theresa, July 27, 1849, resides at Marietta, Ohio; Mary A., September 1, 1853; George A., March 8, 1856; Daniel M., March 26, 1858; Virginia, June 5, 1860; the last four live at home, and the adopted son, Joseph Black, born September 10, 1870. The Josephs family were among the pioneers of the Virginias. Her grandfather, Joseph Joseph, was a soldier in 1776. He was of Irish descent, and with his wife settled in this county as early as 1806. He died at the advanced age of 82; his wife died at 84, and their son, the father of Mrs. Weser, at 78; his wife at 69; all are buried in the family burial ground, in a lot called the Josephs cemetery. The farm, called the Josephs farm, is carried on by Mr. Weser; he is a devoted Catholic, as is his wife. Their farm lies in Lubeck district, and their postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

DAVID WHITLATCH— is a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, born April 25, 1819. He settled in Wood county, West Virginia, March 30, 1852, and is now a prosperous farmer in Harris district. His marriage took place in the State and county of his birth, November 18, 1841, when the Rev. James Woods, Baptist clergyman, united him with Anna Coen, daughter of Moses and Anna (McCann) Coen, born January 12, 1821, in Greene county, where her parents are now deceased. The register of the children
of Mr. and Mrs. Whitlatch reads as follows: Joseph, born June 30, 1842, resides in this county; Margaret, March 24, 1846, died March 6, 1846; Mary J., January 26, 1846, resides in this district; Jotham G., November 27, 1848, lives in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg; William P., May 27, 1850; Annie, September 19, 1852, lives in Pennsylvania; Moses C., February 11, 1855, lives in Virginia; Dora, December 9, 1857, lives in this county; James M., July 19, 1860, lives in this county; Orra 0., April 22, 1863, died in 1874. Four of these children have been teachers, William, Dora, Moses and James M. Dora and James M. are still engaged in teaching. Joseph and Barbara Whitlatch, parents of David, settled in this county in 1850, and here died. His wife is the daughter and granddaughter of Revolutionary heroes, both her father and grandfather serving the cause of freedom at that early date. Her father was in the service eight years, two years as a scout. Mr. Whitlatch has been a member of the Baptist Church for twenty-four years, and his wife for forty years. His postoffice address is New England, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN WILLIAM WIGAL — deceased — was born in Wood county, West Virginia, July 1, 1831, a son of George and Sarah E. (Gill) Wigal, the former of whom now lives in Steele district, this county, and the latter is deceased. In this county February 2, 1854, at the bride's residence, J. W. Wigal was united in marriage with Mary J. Sheets, who was born in this State and county, July 16, 1837, daughter of Henry and Eliza J. Sheets, both now deceased, the former in this county and the latter in Kentucky. The children of this marriage, eleven in number, were as follows: Cora A., January 28, 1855; Eliza A., August 28, 1856; James F., March 23, 1858; Amanda C., March 1, 1860; Henry J., March 14, 1862; George P., January 16, 1864; Cassel, November 3, 1865, died October 4, 1866; Sarah J., October 18, 1867; William L., November 9, 1869; John M., September 10, 1871; Martin A., July 11, 1873. All live at home with their mother, having lately suffered an irreparable loss in the death of the kind husband and father. John William Wigal departed this life on the 18th of July, 1880. He had lived a consistent Christian life for seven years previous to that event, and died in the membership of the Christian Church. In this church his wife and three daughters, Cora, Eliza and Amanda, are also members. Miss Cora is a school teacher, a lover of books, and possesses a good library. The family receive their mail at New England, Wood county, West Virginia.

HENRY C. WILLIAMSON — born in Wood county, West Virginia, March 13, 1838, was here married February 8, 1860, to Mary E. Mills, also born in Wood county, May 2, 1841. They were united by the Rev. Samuel Mills, Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and eleven children were born of their union, as follows: William H., born
October 29, 1860, died November 27, 1866; Sarah C., November 8, 1861; Sydney A., September 27, 1864, died January 29, 1873; Martha E., November 28, 1866; Loretta S., July 29, 1868; Luther G., November 19, 1870; John B., October 8, 1872; Charles H., March 2, 1875; James R., August 13, 1877; Samuel A., February 1, 1880; Jessie F., July 7, 1882. All the living children reside at home. The parents of Mr. Williamson, Samuel and Sydney (Regar) Williamson, settled in Wood county in 1831. Both died in Harris district. William and Elizabeth (Brooks) Mills came to this county in 1840. He was the father of Mary E. (Mills) Williamson, and died in this district. Her mother lives in Harris district. Mr. Williamson enlisted in the Union army in the war of 1861, a private in the 13th West Virginia Regiment; was made sergeant, then sergeant-major, and, on January 20, 1865, was made captain for heroic conduct on the battlefield. He participated in all the stirring scenes in which his regiment was engaged, acted his part manfully, and was honorably discharged at close of war. He is now a local preacher in the Methodist Protestant Church, which he and his wife and two children joined two years ago. He cultivates a farm in Harris district, and receives his mail at Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia.

TYGART DISTRICT.

JONAH C. ATHEY—was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, December 17, 1815, and settled in Wood county, West Virginia, March 12, 1835. The following year he was married to Lydia Tracewell, and their family record is this: Their marriage took place in Wood county, the Rev. Mr. Wolf officiating, April 13, 1836. Their children were: John W., born January 8, 1837, lives in Steele district; Susan E., August 22, 1838, lives in Tygart district; Miriam J., June 16, 1841, died in February, 1847; Arnold B., January 19, 1843, died May 22, 1881; Elizabeth F., September 1, 1847, lives at home; Lydia A., November 3, 1849, died June 22, 1879; Alice V., December 26, 1852, died in April, 1855. Mrs. Athey, the wife and mother, is now dead, as are her parents; she died January 23, 1870. The father of Mr. Athey, William Athey, was a soldier in the 1812 war, and died in Loudoun county, Virginia; his mother, Elizabeth (Bridges) Athey, died in Wood county. Jonah C. Athey has been one of the district trustees of Tygart district for two years, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church here. He is a farmer and stock-raiser, and has his postoffice at Mineral Wells, Wood county, West Virginia.

FRANCIS CHAPMAN BOGGS—is the owner of one of the best farms in Tygart district, Wood county, West Virginia, and is actively engaged in business in the city of Parkersburg as well. He was born in Braxton county, this State, October 20, 1822, a son of James C. and Mary (Lemasters) Boggs, now deceased, and he settled in Wood county May 1, 1863. In Braxton county, January 7, 1852, he was joined in marriage by Rev. John A. Williams, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with Harriet Frame, daughter of David and Sarah (Harris) Frame, now deceased, but then residents in Braxton county, where their daughter, Harriet, was born, August 7, 1833. Sarah, Alice R., and Eva are the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Boggs. The eldest, Sarah, was born August 26, 1855, and her home is this county: Alice R., born August 6, 1860, and Eva, born September 2, 1872, live at home. Mr. Boggs is at the present time a partner in a feed store in Parkersburg. He is also practicing law, and carrying on his farm. He has held most of the offices within the gift of his town's people, among the rest that of justice of the peace for several years. His postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

HENRY J. BOGGS—born in Braxton county, West Virginia, March 8, 1843, was the son of Francis C. and Sarah (Jones) Boggs, and settled in Wood county May 13, 1863. His mother died in Braxton county, and his father is now a resident in this county. In Wood county, August 23, 1880, Henry J. Boggs was united in marriage with Laura B. Shultz, and they have one little one, Florence, born July 23, 1881. Mrs. Boggs is the
daughter of William C. and Nancy (Nicely) Shultz, whose personal history will be found elsewhere in this volume. She was born in this county, October 7, 1859. By a former marriage with Margaret, daughter of Felix and Cynthia (Frame) Skidmore, six children were born to Mr. Boggs, as follows: Mary H., born March 30, 1866; Cynthia, October 12, 1867; Empsey, March 30, 1869; Henry J., May 20, 1871; Sarah, September 17, 1872; Francis C., August 21, 1875. Margaret (Skidmore) Boggs was born in Braxton county, May 11, 1847; her marriage with Mr. Boggs, occurred March 12, 1865, and she died March 26, 1878. Mr. Boggs has all his life been a man of hard work and great energy. He now carries on his farm in Tygart district, and a meat business in Parkersburg; is also partner in a feed store in that city. He has served as district trustee in Tygart district. His postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN B. BOWERS — born October 26, 1814, in Wutemberg, Germany, sought a home in Wood county, West Virginia, in 1861. His parents, John and Kathrina (Sims) Bowers, died in Germany. In Baltimore, Maryland, January 9, 1848, he married Rosanna Aiceman, who was born in Germany, January 1, 1822, where her parents are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers have had five children: Catherine M., born September 12, 1848, died July 8, 1849; Charles E. K., born June 19, 1850, lives in this county; John F., October 8, 1853; Cornelius George, October 7, 1855, lives in this county; William F., June 18, 1861, lives in this county. Charles F. was a soldier in the United States army, regular service, five years, and about five years in the late war, being wounded twice. Mr. Bowers served eleven years in the German army, enrolling at the age of 21. He is now engaged in the cultivation of an excellent farm, which he owns, and gives special attention to the culture of grapes, in which he is most successful. He also keeps a boarding-house, in which he endeavors to give his boarders satisfaction. His postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

ADDISON J. BUFFINGTON — deceased — was born in Cabell county, West Virginia, May 3, 1823, son of James and Eleanor (Lane) Buffington. His father died in Ohio and his mother survives him. She is now living in Parkersburg. In Cabell county, West Virginia, June 25, 1844, the Rev. James Mitchell joined in marriage Addison J. Buffington and Edna Morris, and from their union as the years rolled on, the following children were born: Mary, born July 13, 1845, died October 20, 1845; Orphelina, January 12, 1848, lives in Wood county; Emma S., September 25, 1849, lives in Wood county; Ariana J., May 28, 1851, lives at home; Ellen E., February 22, 1853, lives at home; Charles O., January 17, 1855, lives at home; Addison J., February 7, 1857, lives at home; Minnie, April 6, 1859, died January 10, 1860; Mattie L., January 28, 1861, died October 17, 1861. Edna (Morris) Buffington was born in this State, December 17, 1827, a daughter of John and Mary (Kinnard) Morris. Addison J. Buffington, whose name heads this history, was taken from his family by the hand of death, September 19, 1862. His son Charles, an industrious and enterprising young man, a great reader and a lover of good books, subscribes for this Historical atlas that the genealogy of his family may have permanent record. The postoffice address is Box 597, Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

BENEDICT BURGY — is a native of Switzerland, born September 20, 1821. His parents, Benedict and Magdalina (Eckley) Burgy, died in America — his father in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and his mother in Belmont county, Ohio. In Belmont county, Ohio, October 3, 1850, Benedict Burgy and Elizabeth Ault spoke the words which joined in one their future welfare, and the children of their union were ten: John, born September 7, 1851, died November 9, 1878; Henry C., January 31, 1853, lives at home; Mary M., November 23, 1855, lives in Tygart district; Rosena C., February 26, 1857, lives in Steele district; George, January 26, 1859; Albert, May 24, 1861; Edward, August 5, 1863; William, January 31, 1866; Lewis, March —1868; Charley E., June 16, 1872. The six last named live at home. Mrs. Burgy was born in Belmont.
county, Ohio, August 4, 1832, a daughter of George and Mary Ault, now both deceased. The father died in Illinois in 1834, and the mother in Ohio in 1832. Benedict Burgy is a warm admirer of the American form of government, and proved his sincere regard by active defense of her principles during her civil conflict. He served in the West Virginia Infantry, enlisting March 24, 1864, and receiving his discharge July 20, 1865, at the Fortress Monroe hospital. He was present at the battles of Cloyd Mountain, Cedar Creek, and many others; was present in Lee’s surrender. He does not draw a pension although he is fully entitled to one. Mr. Burgy and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He settled in Wood county in 1849, and is a farmer, owning 100 acres in Tygart district. His address is Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

ARTHUR EDWARDS — was born in Mason county, West Virginia, September 18, 1825, and became a resident of Wood county in 1865. His parents were Isaac and Delilah (Smith) Edwards. Arthur Edwards was a soldier during the war between the States, serving as wagon-master in Company F, 13th West Virginia Volunteers. His first wife was Julia A. Peck, who died October 8, 1870. Their children were: Francis Warden, deceased; Virginia L., Mary P., Levicia A., Alice R., Ella F., and Julia A. His second marriage was consummated in Tygart district, Wood county, West Virginia, March 15, 1877, the Rev. Ozias Stephens, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating. By this marriage Mary Madaline Burgy became his wife, and the mother of his two youngest children: Bertha A., born March 31, 1879; and Arthur G., born October 1, 1880. She was born in Belmont county, Ohio, November 23, 1855, a daughter of Benedict and Elizabeth (Ault) Burgy, whose history is recorded above. Mr. Edwards and his wife are communicants in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is the owner of a good farm of 60 acres in Tygart district, and may be addressed at Mineral Wells, Wood county, West Virginia.

HENRY HERDMAN — born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1818, was in that State and county, August 24, 1844, united in marriage with Sarah Blosser, and five children have made happy their wedded life. Their names and the dates of their birth are as follows: Adolphus, born April 26, 1846; Elizabeth A., September 2, 1848; Sarah E., January 16, 1854; Caroline L., September 1, 1858; Thomas J., September 21, 1862. Adolphus makes his home in Lubeck district, and the remaining children live at home. When the two eldest of their children were four and six years old, Mr. and Mrs. Herdman came to Wood county, West Virginia, settling in Tygart district, April 11, 1852. Mr. Herdman's parents also made their home in Wood county during the closing years of their lives, dying in Tygart district. Philip and Margaret (Thompson) Herdman were their names. Mrs. Herdman was a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Sergeant) Blosser, and was born in Fayette county, West Virginia, July 12, 1822. Her parents are both laid to rest in the place of her nativity. Mr. Herdman has been for ten years a member of the Baptist Church, is a good man and a good neighbor. He owns a farm of 238 acres, of which he has cleared 75 acres. His postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN Mc. KINCAID — is an extensive land owner in Wood county, having a farm in Tygart district, on which he resides, and another one and one-half miles distant, the first containing over 150 acres, and the other 100 acres of land. The following is the family record of Mr. Kincaid: He was born in Augusta county, Virginia, July 26, 1825, settled in this county in 1846, where, January 4, 1849, by the Rev. Francis Guthrie, he was joined in wedlock with Deborah A. Reeder, daughter of Richard and Eura (Butcher) Reeder. She was born May 29, 1824. Their children have been: Mary E., born February 13, 1850, married Thomas A. Black, a merchant of Lockport, where she lives, a good wife, a consistent Christian in the faith of the Baptist church, and a great worker in the Sunday School; John W. N., born May 8, 1853, married Esther Oliva Cook, daughter of David and Julia A. (Phelps) Cook; and Richard H., born November 4, 1860, lives at
Mr. Kincaid's parents were John and Mary (Petomy) Kincaid, the former, a soldier of 1812, dying January 29, 1872, in this county, and the latter living here. Their family was of Scotch-Irish blood, and his mother's family of English descent; both branches of the family were pioneer settlers in Augusta county, Virginia. Mr. Kincaid's postoffice address is Fountain Springs, Wood county, West Virginia.

JAMES MONROE LEACH — is a merchant and farmer in Tygart district, born in Wood county, January 15, 1818, and here married, February 3, 1842, to Lucinda Ruble, also born in this county, May 5, 1823. The children of this marriage are: Mary Elizabeth, born December 2, 1842; John, November 11, 1843, died March 10, 1844; James A., March 24, 1845, lives in Lubeck district; William, January 26, 1847, lives in Lubeck district; Jacob H., December 30, 1848, lives in Slate district; Thomas, October 26, 1850, lives in Slate district; Levi, June 11, 1852, lives in Steele district; John, September 22, 1853, lives in Lubeck district; Fielding, December 6, 1855; Alcinda E., October 3, 1857; Enoch R., March 24, 1859; Elmer, March 30, 1862; Benjamin F., January 15, 1865 — the five last named live at home. The parents of Mr. Leach, John A. and Elizabeth (Stephens) Leach, settled in Wood county about 1811, and here died. Jacob and Mary (Masters) Ruble were the parents of Mrs. Leach; her father died in 1862, and her mother is living with her at the age of 84. The Leach family has always been an eminently patriotic one. Thomas Leach, grandfather of James M., was a soldier of the war of the Revolution, and for his services drew a pension till his death. The father of James M. was in the 1812 war, and from privations there injured his health so that he never recovered. James A. Leach, son of James M., was in the war of 1861, enlisting in 1862, and serving through the war in Company H, 11th West Virginia Infantry. Garret Masters, grandfather of Mrs. Leach, was also a soldier of 1776. Mr. Leach has been for seventeen years postmaster at Fountain Springs, and is also a justice of the peace at the present time, elected in 1880. He has been president of the school board, and district trustee. Himself and wife and seven of their children are members of the Baptist Church. His postoffice address is Fountain Springs, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM WEBSTER LIDDLE — was born in Onondaga county, New York, November 25, 1829, and became a resident in Wood county, West Virginia, May 26, 1875. He was married in Washington county, Ohio, September 2, 1853, the Rev. Peter Appleman, of the United Brethren Church, uniting him with Samaria Johnson, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Locker) Johnson. The children of this marriage were: Jacob J., born November 18, 1854, lives at home; Sarah E., born November 9, 1856, married Kenner B. Pool, September 3, 1878, lives in Tygart district; Louisa, born September 20, 1858, died December 25, 1860; Rowena E., born December 25, 1860, married John P. Bower, December 25, 1881, lives at home; William C., born June 16, 1863, lives at home. John and Persis (Newcomb) Liddle were the parents of William W.; the father died in New York and the mother in Ohio. Mrs. Liddle was born in Washington county, Ohio, April 21, 1831, and her father is laid to rest in that county. Her mother is still living at the age of 87. Mr. Liddle was a soldier in the war between the States, enlisting in 1864, in the 148th Ohio Volunteers, receiving his discharge September 14, 1864, at Marietta, Ohio. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as are his daughters Sarah and Rowena and his son Jacob. His wife is a communicant of the United Brethren Church. All the family are devoted to the improvement of the mind, and are lovers of good books. Mr. Liddle receives his mail at the postoffice at Fountain Springs, Wood county, West Virginia.

ZACHARIAH MCDONALD — son of Nathan and Harriet McDonald, was born in Tyler county, West Virginia, March 26, 1847. He was married in Wood county, this State, Mary E. Leach, born in this State and county, December 2, 1843, becoming his wife. Her parents, James and Lucinda Leach, were both natives of Wood county, and
have here passed their lives. Three little
ones brighten the home of Mr. and
Mrs. McDonald: Alexander F., born
July 16, 1877; Nancy E., November 3,
1878; George W., April 30, 1881.
Zachariah McDonald and his parents
became residents in Wood county in
1865. He is prosperously engaged in
farming in Tygart district, and may be
addressed at Fountain Springs, Wood
county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH MOORE— son of Jacob
and Anna B. (Haught) Moore, now
deceased, was born in Monongalia
county, West Virginia, November 23,
1813. He married his present wife in
Pennsylvania, June 27, 1844, and they
settled in Wood county in 1855. Their
children are: Lucretia, born April 10,
1845, died in November, 1846; Ira C.,
December 30, 1847; Mary J.,
September 28, 1849, died in October,
1851; Nehemiah A. H., August 12,
1852, lives at home; Virginia A.,
November 14, 1854, lives in Steele
district; John W. E., May 16, 1859,
lives in Steele district; Louisa C.,
October 25, 1861, lives at home. The
present Mrs. Moore was Rachel
McCurdy, born in Monongalia county,
January 2, 1818, the daughter of John
and Mary (McGill) Mcflurdy, both of
whom died in Monongalia county. Mr.
Moore's first marriage was with Nancy,
daughter of Richard and Sarah Tenant,
and their children were: Eugeneus,
resides in Monongalia county, West
Virginia; Richard, resides in
Washington county, Ohio; Simon
Peter, born May 12, 1839, lives in
Steele district; Theophilus, September
7, 1842, lives in Marion county, West
Virginia; Perry, March 19, 1844, lives
in Nicholas county, West Virginia. Mr.
Moore was a valiant soldier in the war
between the States, as were his three
sons, all serving from the beginning to
the close of hostilities, and receiving
honorable discharge. Mr. Moore draws
a small pension for injuries received.
For forty years he has been a member
of the Methodist Episcopal fold, and
his wife and two of his children are in
the same membership. Mr. Moore is a
farmer in Tygart district, and his
postoffice address is Tyner, Wood
county, West Virginia.

EPHRAIM DOTY MYERS—a
well-known farmer and carpenter of
Tygart district, was born in Ross
county, Ohio, November 7, 1815, and
settled in Wood county, West Virginia,
in April, 1856. Here his present
marriage took place, Rachel Adaline
Grewell becoming his wife, and the
Rev. J. W. Lambert, of the Methodist
Church, Tygart district, performing for
them the marriage ceremony,
September 9, 1880. She was born in
Morgan county, Ohio, May 5, 1848,
and is the daughter of Elias and Mary
(Beasley) Grewell, now residents in
Steele district, this county. The parents
of Mr. Myers were John Robert and
Mary (Doty) Myers; the former died in
Missouri, and the latter in Marshall
county, West Virginia. Ephraim Myers
has been twice wedded, his first wife
being Kezia R., daughter of J. C. and
Jane (Campbell) Smith, and her
children were born as follows: Jasper
M., August 1, 1836; John, March 24,
1838; Job S., December 31, 1839;
Joseph, August 24, 1841; Mary J.,
September 8, 1843; Madison, October
16, 1845; Thompson, July 3, 1847;
Benson, February 6, 1849; Michael D.,
February 28, 1851; David, October 31,
1852; Charles W., December 22, 1854.
The mother of these children was a
member of the Methodist Episcopal
Church, and found the religion whose
teachings she had humbly striven to
follow in her life was her unshaken
consolation in the hour of her death.
Mr. Myers and his present wife are
members of the same church. Two of
his sons, John and Madison, served in
the Union army during the war of
1861. John was in the 7th West
Virginia Infantry, and Madison in the
11th. John was wounded in the battle
of Cold Harbor, and taken to
Washington, where he died. Mr. Myers'
postoffice address is Tyner, Wood
county, West Virginia.

RICHARD D. PETTEY — was born
in what is now Wirt county, West
Virginia, August 4, 1823, and settled in
Wood county, November 12, 1864. In
Wirt county, December 28, 1842, he
married Sarah J. McKinley, Rev. Enoch
Rector performing the marriage rite.
Ten children have been born of this
marriage as follows: Adeline, born
January 8, 1845, lives in Wirt county;
John G., February 5, 1847, lives in this
county; Amanda, August 11, 1849,
died December 25, 1850; Albert G., December 9, 1850, lives in Wood county; Malissa A., December 9, 1852, lives in Wood county; Drusilla, January 18, 1855, lives at home; Elizabeth C., January 10, 1857, lives at home; Clara E., December 16, 1858, lives in this county; Henry D., June 23, 1861, lives at home; Enoch M., November 24, 1866, lives at home. The parents of Mr. Pettey were Elijah and Sarah Ann (Steel) Pettey, and they spent the last years of their lives in Wirt county, this State, where both lie buried. John and Elizabeth (Simpson) McKinley, the parents of Mrs. Pettey, are both dead, the mother dying in Wirt county, and the father in Harrison county. In the last named county, August 25, 1824, Mrs. Pettey was born. Richard D. Pettey held the offices of assessor, constable and justice of the peace in Wirt county; held the office of justice of the peace one term in this county and resigned. He is a student of books and of mankind; not connected with any church. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, and has been for twenty-nine years. Mr. Pettey is a hotel keeper and a farmer, with his postoffice address at Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

RICHARD PHILLIPS — who is now deceased was born in England, in March, 1825 and in his thirtieth year sought a home in the New World, settling in Wood county, West Virginia, in 1857, where, in Tygart district, he engaged in farming and mining. His parents, John and Sarah (Bowen) Phillips, died in England. In that country, November 26, 1847, Caroline Morgan was joined in the bands of wedlock with Richard Phillips, the Rev. Henry Pool, of St. Paul's Church, West Dean, officiating at the marriage rite. The children of this marriage, five in number, were as follows: William J., born July 16, 1848, lives in this district; Elizabeth A., October 28, 1851, died March 8, 1873; Sarah J., August 12, 1857, lives in this district; George M., July 30, 1859, and May R., June 6, 1861, who live at home. Mr. Phillips departed this life at his home farm, June 27, 1863, and the care of the property and family has since devolved upon Mrs. Phillips. She is a capable, hard-working woman, whose efforts largely aided her husband in the early days of their married life, and under her care the farm still prospers. The family receive their mail at Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN T. PRICKET - born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, February 15, 1812, was a son of Isaiah and Sally Pricket, now deceased — the former born January 10, 1779, the latter August 9, 1784. He had four brothers and one sister, born as follows: Levi, March 7, 1802; Henry, July 27, 1803; Nathan, October 29, 1806; Ira, February 19, 1810, died December 29, 1810; Mariah, July 31, 1816, died January 27, 1875; Eli R., June 7, 1825; all living reside in Marion county, West Virginia. John T. Pricket settled in Wood county, January 25, 1878, and is actively identified with the best interests of Tygart district, where he is engaged in the mercantile business, and holds the office of justice of the peace. He was married in what is now Wetzel county, West Virginia, October 14, 1834, to Susanna M. Morgan, born in Monongalia county, March 6, 1814, daughter of Morgan S. and Mary (Hill) Morgan, deceased. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pricket, as follows: Edwin M., born July 23, 1835, lives in Missouri; Sanford H., December 27, 1839, a physician living at home; Charles F., January 25, 1844, lives in Jackson county; Isaiah T., February 6, 1847, is also a physician living in Wadeville, this county; Nathaniel C., April 30, 1853, an attorney at Ripley, county seat of Jackson county; Isabell A., August 29, 1858, lives at home. Mr. Pricket is a member of the Methodist Church (South), as is his wife. Their sons who are graduates from the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Pricket's address is Mineral Wells, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN QUINN — a farmer of Tygart district, was born in Pendleton county, West Virginia, December 17, 1836, and settled in Wood county in 1848. He was the son of Andrew and Julia N. (Deverix) Quinn, the former of whom was born in Bath county, Virginia, and died in this county, and the latter died in Pendleton county, where her son was born. The brothers and sisters of
John Quinn were: Nancy, Robert, Mary, Martha, Fanny, Jane, and Andrew W. Fanny and Robert are dead. John Quinn's grandfather, John Deverix, was a soldier in the war of 1776. Mr. Quinn's own war record for services in the war of 1861, is one of thrilling interest. He enlisted in Company E, 1st West Virginia Cavalry, and was discharged for disability, May 29, 1865, at Parkersburg. While in service he was thrice wounded: once in the right thigh at the battle of Hagerstown; and in the same thigh at the battle of Buckland Mills, and the last time in the ankle at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864. For all these wounds received he draws only $8 per month, and his ankle is perfectly useless and stiff. Mr. Quinn was taken prisoner at the time he was wounded at Hagerstown, and two ladies tended him with the utmost solicitude, until the Union army again took the town and he was released. He fought like a true soldier in all the engagements of his regiment, and they were many, until his wounds forced him from the service. Mr. Quinn has never married. His postoffice address is Fountain Springs, Wood county, West Virginia.

ENOC RECTOR— has been for forty-five years a minister of the Gospel in the Baptist denomination, and expects to continue therein until the summons to enter into rest shall come, finding him still a laborer in the Lord's vineyard. Commencing his ministerial work in 1835, he has had charge of congregations in Briscoe Run, Mount Zion, Stillwell, and Tygart Creek churches. During that time he has administered the ordinance of baptism to 1,155 persons, and has united in marriage perhaps as many couples. He was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, December 2, 1804, as son of Thomas and Ann (Shacklett) Rector, long since deceased, in that county. His first wife was Mindwell Noyes, daughter of Theophilus Ransom Mindwell Noyes, and their children were: Ann, deceased; Sally, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Patsy, Thomas, Ransom, Mary, deceased; George L., Enoch, deceased; and Frank, the latter a minister in Rhode Island. To his present wife, the Rev. Enoch Rector was united by Rev. Jordan Hall, in Wood county, October 29, 1869. She was Margaret Alleman, born in Pennsylvania, April 19, 1850, daughter of John and Sarah (Jackson) Alleman, now residents in this district. Three daughters are the children of this marriage, two living at home and one gone before to the home that awaits them all. They are: Nancy A., born May 12, 1873; Sarah J., born May 27, 1875, died October 8, 1881; Lydia, born July 19, 1877. The Rev. Enoch Rector was at one time justice of the peace in Adams township, Washington county, Ohio, but resigned the position. It was his privilege to found Rector College, which is named in his honor. His postoffice address is Fountain Springs, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM C. SHULTZ— born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1832, came to Wood county, West Virginia, when in his twentieth year, settling here in June, 1852. The following year, in the month of September, 15th day, he married Nancy Nicely, also a native of the Keystone State, she having been born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1837. Eleven children, as follows, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shultz: Harriet E., born December 11, 1854, died September 20, 1856; George M., September 22, 1856; Laura B., October 7, 1859; William W., September 28, 1861; Mary R., October 7, 1863; Ellis J., February 8, 1866; Charles A., March 23, 1869; John A., March 31, 1872; Joseph L., November 10, 1874; Homer M., July 1, 1878; baby, June 3, 1881. All the living children reside in Tygart district. Joseph and Christiana (Hess) Shultz, parents of William C., are both deceased, his mother departing from life here at the home of her son. Mrs. Shultz's parents, John and Hannah (Loro) Nicely, both died in this county. George Shultz, grandfather of William C., was a soldier in the 1812 war. William C. Shultz is a farmer well known and highly esteemed in Tygart district, a good neighbor and friend, a kind husband, father, and a believer in the Christian religion as taught in the Scriptures. His postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.
JAMES SPIRRING — is a native of England, born in West Harptree, Somersetshire, February 16, 1823, a son of John and Mary Spirring, who died in England. James Spirring married in Wales, in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, a native of that place, Caroline Matilda Parry, born May 29, 1829. They were wedded by the Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Church of England, November 5, 1849, and eleven children have been born to them: David, September 13, 1851, died April 7, 1853; Elizabeth, January 5, 1854, died November 13, 1854; Susanna, July 21, 1855, resides at Wadeville; Louisa, July 28, 1857, resides in Beaver county, Pennsylvania; Mary Ann, October 10, 1859, lives at home; John William, December 2, 1861, lives at home; Sarah E., December 24, 1865, lives at home. Thomas and Sarah (Hauskins) Parry were the parents of Mrs. Spirring. The former died in Wales, and the latter in Pennsylvania. Mr. Spirring was engaged in mining in the old country, as was his father before him, and followed that trade in both England and Wales, and there is little connected with the business that he does not understand. He emigrated to this country with his then little family, and in 1856 he settled in Wood county. He now has a farm of over 200 acres in Tygart district, 150 acres under cultivation, and has had to work hard to achieve it, finding his wife always a helpful companion. His postoffice address is Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

LEVI STEPHENS, Jr. — is extensively engaged in the timber business, furnishing ties to railways, and also carrying on a farm in Tygart district. He is a native of Wood county, West Virginia, born October 16, 1848, his parents, John and Nancy (Pool) Stephens, having long been highly honored citizens of this locality. His father is still living here, his mother deceased. In Tygart district, April 11, 1874, by the Rev. O. Stephens, he was united in marriage with Lucy A. De Vaughn, and three daughters make glad the home this marriage consecrated. They are Jennie, born June 27, 1876; Cora, November 8, 1878; Belle, March 15, 1880. Mrs. Stephens is also a native of Wood county, born here December 20, 1855, a daughter of Andrew J. and Ann (Lloyd) De Vaughn. Her mother is still living, but her father was killed in the war. Mr. Stephens had one brother in the late war, and his wife's father was in the same service. Mr. Stephens has been once district clerk of Tygart district. His postoffice address is Mineral Wells, Wood county, West Virginia.

THOMAS STEVENS — son of Thomas and Ethrilda (Dawkins) Stevens, now deceased, was born in Wood county, West Virginia, December 17, 1824, and is a prosperous and industrious farmer in Tygart district. He has been twice married, his first wife, Mary, daughter of Philip and Margaret (Glassby) Herdman, being the mother of: Thomas T., born October 2, 1848; Gideon D., June 17, 1850; Winfield S., February 17, 1852; Lewis D., August 6, 1854; all of whom reside in Wood county; James W., born February 19, 1856, died December 15, 1861; Charles R., August 28, 1859; Amanda E., January 6, 1862, at home; Margaret A., January 5, 1864, at home; John A., August 28, 1866, at home; James A., June 17, 1868, at home. Mr. Stevens' present marriage took place in this county, December 23, 1880, the Rev. J. W. Lambert, of the Methodist Church (South), officiating, and the bride being Ethrilda, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Dawkins) Stevens. Her father died in this county, and her mother still lives in this district. Mr. Stevens is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the Methodist Church. He has been three times elected justice of the peace, the first time when only about 25 years of age. His postoffice address is Mineral Wells, or Fountain Springs, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR — was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, May 28, 1816, and settled in Wood county, West Virginia, November 28, 1838, his parents, Henry and Rebecca (Buck) Taylor, remaining, until their demise, residents of Old Virginia. Mr. Taylor's first marriage was with Catherine, daughter of George and Jane (Davis) Selecman, of Fairfax county, Virginia. She was the mother of: Jane R., born April 18, 1839, resides in Meigs county, Ohio;
George H., January 5, 1840, lives in Tygart district; John W., September 8, 1842, deceased; Mary E., April 16, 1844; Margaret A., May 1, 1846, resides in Lubeck district; Catherine V., December 2, 1848; Amanda M., June 1, 1851; Redman S., May 8, 1853; Ruth E., August 20, 1857; the four last named living in Tygart district. John William was killed by a musket ball in 1864, in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia. He was in the Southern army, a member of the 17th Virginia Regiment — enlisted in October, 1863.

In Wirt county, West Virginia, December 16, 1880, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Catherine Petty (widow of O. Petty), born in Prince William county, Virginia, where her parents, Joseph and Harriet Mitchell, are buried. Mrs. Taylor's family, both on her mother's and father's side, rank well among the patriots of our country's early history. Her grandfather, James Mitchell, was one of the musketeers of 1776. Mrs. Taylor has in her possession a watch seal, once the property of George Washington, by him given to her great-grandmother, Williamson, whose family were tenants on the Washington estate. Mrs. Taylor very justly values this relic highly. W. H. Taylor has been postmaster twelve years, and a magistrate eight years. He is now carrying on a farm and a store in Tygart district, and his postoffice address is Mineral Wells, Wood county, West Virginia.

THOMAS J. TAVENNER — deceased — was born in Wood county, West Virginia, October 17, 1821, and died January 18, 1875. He was a son of the late Colonel Thomas Tavenner, born April 15, 1776, and Elizabeth (Beaucamp) Tavenner, born March 14, 1784, both of whom died in Tygart district. Thomas J. was married in Parkersburg, December 17, 1857, the Rev. A. J. Lida, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, performing the ceremony which united his life with that of Ann Rebecca Butcher, a native of this county, born June 8, 1835. The register of their children's births is as follows: Emma, born September 24, 1858; Harriet W., January 30, 1860; Lydia A., September 27, 1861; Elizabeth B., July 28, 1863; Mary, September 3, 1865; Guy A., June 17, 1868; Ray and Adah, June 23, 1870, Adah died January 17, 1871; Samuel, June 28, 1872; the living children make their home with their mother. Mrs. Tavenner was a daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Allen) Butcher, now deceased in this county. The former was born July 8, 1785, and the latter August 3, 1791. Mrs. Tavenner has been, since 1857, a communicant in the Methodist Church, and has had the joy of seeing her two eldest daughters, Emma and Harriet, make the same profession of faith. The Tavenners have long been settled in Wood county, and on what is known as the old Tavenner farm is a brick house, still in good condition, which was built in 1808. Mr. Tavenner was president of the school board in his district, and served as trustee a number of years. His widow carries on the farm in Tygart district, and her postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

MARTIN VAN BUREN TRAUGH — became a resident in Wood county, West Virginia, April 1, 1874, and is a farmer in Tygart district. At this writing he is president of the board of education, having served his district four years as one of the school board previous to accepting its presidency. He was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1836, and married in Marion county, West Virginia, August 5, 1858. The lady of his choice was Jane A. Burnett, daughter of William and Rebecca (Clelland) Burnett, now residents in Marion county, West Virginia, though at the time of their daughter's birth, which was December 23, 1839, they were living in Taylor county, this State. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Traugh: Viola C., May 14, 1859, resides in this district; Cyrus V., January 10, 1861, and Verlonia J., November 6, 1862, who live at home. Mr. Traugh's father, David K. Traugh, was born March 19, 1808, and died in Doddridge county, West Virginia, December 26, 1869. Susan (Saddler) Traugh, mother of Martin, was born February 10, 1811; she now makes her home in Harrison county, West
Virginia. Martin Van Buren Traugh, and two of his brothers, Cyrus A. and John K., were soldiers in the Union army during the late war, the subject of this sketch serving from August 13, 1862, until honorably discharged at Wheeling, July 3, 1865. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Fairmont, and paroled; was taken prisoner at Cloyd Mountain, May 12, 1864, and held over nine months; served in Company A, 14th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Traugh have been many years members of the Baptist Church; they are followers of the teachings of the Scriptures, which they steadfastly believe are able to make them wise until salvation. Mr. Traugh receives his mail at Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

JACOB WOODYARD — was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, April 8, 1825, and came to Wood county in 1832 with his parents, Henely and Sally (Wiseman) Woodyard, who settled her at that date. His father is now deceased, and his mother a resident in Lubeck district, this county. In this county, October 20, 1850, Jacob Woodyard and Mary Louisa Tracewell were joined in marriage, and the children of this union were born and have settled in life as follows: Theodric A., born October 10, 1851, lives in this county; Jacob F., April 28, 1853, lives in this county; Mary Louisa, February 23, 1855, lives in this county; Laura A., June 3, 1856, died September 11, 1856; Charles E., November 19, 1859, died August 18, 1861; Sally T., April 29, 1862; Edward A., July 4, 1865; Robert N., February 26, 1868; Walter C., March 2, 1870; David H., August 6, 1871; the five last named, not yet launched for themselves on the sea of life, living with their parents. Mrs. Woodyard was born in this county, September 1, 1828, daughter of Edward and Theresa (Neal) Tracewell; her mother is still with her, but her father is buried on the home farm. Coming to this county a poor but industrious and farsighted man, he amassed $100,000, which, before his death, he divided among his children to their entire satisfaction, a most creditable and unusual circumstance in these days of litigation. Mr. Woodyard’s farm is in Tygart district. His postoffice address is Tyner, Wood county, West Virginia.

JACOB F. WOODYARD — farmer and surveyor, is a resident in Tygart district, where he has a very fine farm of over 200 acres, and is also engaged in the business of surveying. He was born in this county, April 28, 1853, his parents, Jacob and Mary Louisa (Tracewell) Woodyard, being well-known residents in Tygart district at this time. Sarah Boggs, born in Braxton county, this State, August 26, 1855, came to this county with her parents, Francis C. and Harriet (Frame) Boggs, whose history is elsewhere written in this volume, and here she became the wife of the subject of this sketch. This eventful epoch of their joint lives was consummated at Parkersburg, May 20, 1874, and the officiating clergyman was Rev. A. R. Reiley. They have three children: Jacob Francis, born June 2, 1875, lives at home; Charles, January 25, 1878, lives at home; Carrie and Harry (twins) July 29, 1879, Carrie died June 11, 1880. Hendley Woodyard, grandfather of Jacob F., was a soldier in the 1812 war, and for his services the grandmother of Mr. Woodyard now draws a pension. Mr. Woodyard is at present a member of the board of education for this district. He has a good library to whose shelves he wishes to add a copy of this atlas, and he devotes all his leisure time to the cultivation of his mind. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church, in which he has acted as recording steward; he is now leader of the Valley Grove class. He was appointed notary public for the county of Wood in 1882. His postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

LUBECK DISTRICT.

CHRISTIAN BACHMANN — is a native of Switzerland, born April 6, 1833, who sought his home and fortune in the progressive land of America, determined to achieve for himself and those who should come after him, that competence and honorable position which is within the
reach of every aspiring American citizen. He settled in Wood county, West Virginia, July 4, 1865, and the following year, on the 14th of October in this county, he took to himself a wife, Christiana (Odevahn) Phar, who was born in Germany, March 13, 1830, and, like himself, had sought a home in the New World. Rudolph and Adolph A., twin boys, born September 1, 1868, are their children, and for them Mr. Bachmann buys this Historical Atlas, to aid them in their present and future studies. Mr. Bachman was a son of Christian and Anna (Kanzi) Bachmann. His father is still living in Germany, where his mother is buried. Mr. Bachmann is one of the trustees of Lubeck district, elected in 1881. He is also connected with the Lubeck District Grange. He is a farmer and cheese-maker, his postoffice address Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

BARNES BECKWITH — an influential and popular resident of Lubeck district, Wood county, was born in this county, November 23, 1818. His parents were Barnes and Betsy P. (Martin) Beckwith, both now deceased. The subject of this sketch was married in Parkersburg, this State, on the first day of September, 1840, to Virginia Samuels. His wife was born in this county October 10, 1820. Ten children sprung from this union in wedlock, as follows: Arthur B., born October 29, 1842, now a resident of Parkersburg, West Virginia; Rebecca L., born December 6, 1844, now living in Missouri; Betsy A., born February 16, 1847, now living in Arkansas; John N., born February 26, 1849, still living in Wood county; Richard B., born May 14, 1851, died June 14, 1854; Virginia A., born January 22, 1856, living in Ohio; Abraham S., born November 4, 1853, living in Parkersburg; Lawrence A., born March 25, 1858; George C., June 28, 1860; William S., June 28, 1860. Mrs. Beckwith's parents were Abraham and Hannah (Neal) Samuels, both residents of Wood county at the time of their death, some years since. The father of Mr. Beckwith was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Beckwith was born on the farm where he still resides. His wife was born in Parkersburg, and her mother was born in the block-house built on the west side of the Kanawha river. She was the first white child born in Parkersburg.

While the subject of this sketch is liberal in his religious views, he is universally regarded as an exceedingly good and just man. The son, Arthur B., is deputy sheriff at Parkersburg. Mr. Beckwith's postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

FRANCIS WILLIAM BECKWITH — was born March 24, 1836, and is the son of Jonathan and Margaret (Dawkins) Beckwith, both of whom are living in this county, in Lubeck district. Here, on the 1st day of May, 1862, Francis W. was made one with Cynthia S. Robinson, daughter of Benjamin and Melissa (Hill) Robinson, born in Tygart district, November 14, 1841. Five children have been born to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith. They are: George O., born May 31, 1863; Benjamin F., December 5, 1864; William A., November 10, 1866; James H., February 20, 1874; Jessie B., October 15, 1876. Mr. Beckwith is one of the school trustees in this district. He had one brother in the late war, in Company C, 8th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. This brother, John Beckwith, lay down his life for his country, being killed in battle September 24, 1864. F. W. Beckwith is engaged in the dry goods business, as proprietor of one of the best established business houses in the village of Lubeck. His postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

LEWIS BECKWITH — was born in Wood county, West Virginia, and here he has passed the busy days of his honorable and useful life up to the present time, except such that part of the time during the war of 1861, as at the call of duty, he served his country in such fields as her danger called him to. He was a soldier in the volunteer service, 14th West Virginia Regiment, from August 15, 1862, until the close of the war and his honorable discharge, July 3, 1865. The date of his birth was January 3, 1840, and his parents were Lawrence A. and Mary E. Beckwith, residents in Wood county. Here he was joined in matrimonial bonds with Elizabeth Howard, and the children of their union were seven, as follows: Esby, born November 20, 1868; Ira,
May 14, 1871; Stella Norine, May 24, 1873; Clarence, January 22, 1875, died July 18, 1876; Howard A., February 22, 1876; Mary E., August 6, 1879; Lewis, November 28, 1880. The living children all live at home. George L. and Elizabeth Howard "we're__ _the parents of Mrs. Beckwith. Her father is now deceased, her mother a resident in Parkersburg. Mr. Beckwith never sought an office or desired to gain anything from politics, but he has served his district as school trustee. His occupation is farming, and his postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

LAWRENCE A. BECKWITH — was born in Wood county, West Virginia, March 23, 1816. His parents were Barnes and Elizabeth P. (Martin) Beckwith, early and highly respected residents of this county, both now deceased. The subject of this sketch was married in Jackson county, this State, on the 17th day of March, 1840. His wife was Mary E. Beckwith, and she was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, September 25, 1813. From this union of hearts and hands has descended four children, as follows: Lewis, born January 3, 1841, still living in Lubeck; Richard B., born November 18, 1842, died March 22, 1845; Richard A., born January 20, 1846, still residing in Wood county; and Tapley, born June 22, 1848. The parents of Mrs. Beckwith were Tapley and Ann N. (Baily) Beckwith, both residents of Jackson county, and now deceased. When this State was first organized Mr. Beckwith was supervisor of Lubeck district, from 1863 upward for many years. He has been one of the justices of the peace; and, in fact, has held at one time and another, almost all of the district offices, without at any time having sought for any. His son, Lewis, served three years in the late war, with the 14th Virginia Regiment. His father was in the war of 1812; his wife's father also serving faithfully in the same frontier struggle. Lawrence A. Beckwith is a firm republican in political faith, and a conscientious believer in and follower of the teachings of the Holy Scriptures. He is now a member of any particular church organization, but is a liberal giver to the general cause. By industry he has laid up sufficient to render him comfortable in his declining years. His address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

GEORGE H. BAILEY — a merchant of Lubeck district, is the son of John A. Bailey, a resident here, and Catherine E. (Edlin) Bailey, whose death both son and husband mourn. George H. was married in Newbern, Pulaski county, Virginia, June 2, 1864, to Lucretia C. Haney, who was born in that State and county, June 1, 1843. The children born to them have been: Cornelia K., born March 9, 1865, died March 30, 1866; Fonrose D., August 2, 1867; Gertrude, April 16, 1873, died December 23, 1874; Kenner S., August 16, 1877, lives at home; Edward E., April 17, 1880, died July 2, 1880. Mrs. Bailey's parents, John W. and Cornelia C. (Caddell) Haney, are still residents in the place of their daughter's nativity. During the 1861 war, George H. was a soldier of the Confederate army enlisting May 27, 1861, in the 36th Virginia Infantry, and serving until his discharge after the surrender of Lee, in July, 1865. He lost a leg in the service. One of his cousins, William Logan, was killed in the service. Mr. Bailey and his wife are endeavoring to walk in the appointed way, closely following the teachings of the Scriptures, which they believe and earnestly study, and in the fellowship of the Methodist faith, they await the day when all things wrong shall be made right. Mr. Bailey is a dry goods merchant, his postoffice address being Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN B. CLEMSON — is a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His parents, Reuben and Susanna (Bierly) Clemson, are residents of Mahoning county, Ohio. He was born August 31, 1857, and took up his residence in Wood county, September 24, 1881. On the day and year last mentioned he also settled in life, uniting himself in marriage with Morea A. Offlighter, who was born in Augusta county, Virginia, May 20, 1847. Her parents, William H. and Mary M. (King) Offlighter, are now honored residents in Wood county. Her father was a soldier in the war between the States, serving in the Confederate army. Mr. Clemson's marriage took place in Parkersburg, West Virginia, and his
residence is in Lubeck district. By profession he is a teacher, and has taken a full commercial course of study at Pittsburg; but his mind is inclined towards the work of the ministry, and he has attended two years at Mount Union College, Ohio. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

THOMAS C. COTHERN — born in Clark county, Virginia, October 14, 1842, came to this county in 1859. Though but nineteen when our civil war began he enlisted in its second year, on the 12th of September, 1862, in the 3d West Virginia Cavalry, and never missed but nine days' service in three years, and up to that time had been in 128 battles and skirmishes. He was honorably discharged at Washington, District of Columbia, June 30, 1865. His brother, James E. served with him in the same regiment. Returning home, he settled down, and in this county, December 22, 1868, was united in marriage with Teresa Tracewell, who was born in this county, September 12, 1845. Their children were: Georgia Neal, born September 30, 1869, lives at home; Thomas E., January 9, 1873, died February 17, 1873; Lillie T. and Kenner A. (twins), August 8, 1874; Lillie died November 3, and Kenner, October 29, 1875; India L., July 29, 1877, lives at home; Warren, July 23, 1879, lives at home; Teresa T., June 22, 1881, died August 15, 1881. Stephen and Anna (Downing) Cothern, the parents of Thomas, now live in Wirt county, this State. Edward and Teresa (Neal) Tracewell were Mrs. Cothern's father and mother. The latter is living, the former was thrown from a horse and killed March 14, 1876. Mr. Cothern and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist church. He is superintendent of its Sunday school. His occupation is farming, and his address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

ALPHEUS B. CUMMINS — was the son of George Harris and Harriet Elizabeth (Haislep) Cummins, who took up their residence in Wood county, in 1849. Here their son was born in the year following their settlement, 1850. In this county, and in this district, in May, 1874, Alpheus B. Cummins and Sarah Seffens joined together the web of their future destinies, and in the home of their married lives three children were born to them, only one of whom is living. The eldest, Challen, born in September, 1875, died at eight months; Edna, born in 1876; Callie, born in 1878, died January 23, 1882. Mrs. Cummins is the daughter of Roger and Susannah (O'Conner) Seffens, whose interesting history will be found more fully related elsewhere among the Lubeck district sketches. Mr. Cummins is a school teacher and a farmer, in Lubeck district, and receives his mail at Parkersburg postoffice, Wood county, West Virginia.

ALLEN DARROW BENJAMIN DAVIS — and Mary E. Die were united in marriage in Wood county, West Virginia, and eight children were born to gladden their home. Death removed their eldest born, a daughter, born September 18, 1865, whom they named Matilda L. The remaining seven, all living at home, are: Henrietta E., born November 3, 1866; David A., March 9, 1869; Lillie B., June 25, 1871; Louisa M., September 12, 1873; William F., December 11, 1875; Ida May, July 6, 1879; Minnie Mary, August 25, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are both natives of this county, where he was born September 13, 1842, and she March 30, 1848. The date of their marriage was April 10, 1864. His parents were Jonathan and Bethia (Thorp) Davis, both deceased. Her parents, David and Louisa (Dawkins) Die, are highly esteemed residents of this county. The subject of this sketch is a member in good standing of the Baptist Church here, as his wife has been for fourteen years. They desire, above all else, to give their children a good education, and bring them up in the fear of the Lord. Mr. Davis is a farmer, having cleared 50 acres on a farm of 90 acres. His postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

HEZEKIAH T. DAVIS — was born in Lewis county, West Virginia, October 4, 1820, and his parents, Jonathan and Bethia (Thorp) Davis,
brought him to this county in his fifth year, when they settled here in 1834. They both died in this county. He was first wedded to Mary, daughter of Joseph and Polly Tracy, who lived and died in this county. By this marriage his children were born to him as follows: Anna, born June 11, 1851; Joseph A., September 28, 1855; Benjamin M., September 27, 1858; Mary A. E., May 2, 1864; Eliza J., June 15, 1867; Margaret L., March 4, 1869; John A., May 12, 1874. Mrs. Davis had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for thirty-four years before her death, and died trusting in the same faith in which she had lived. She was a kind wife, mother and neighbor, and her death, which occurred in 1873, caused great mourning. Mr. Davis again married in this county, Margaret A. Matthews becoming his wife September 4, 1877, the Rev. B. Stout officiating at the marriage service. Isaac and Martha (Fleming) Matthews are the parents of Mrs. Davis. They are now residents in Wood county, but their daughter Margaret was born when they lived in Washington county, the date of her birth being June 12, 1839. Mr. Davis is a farmer, with his postoffice address at Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

ELLIOTT DEEM — was born in Wood county, West Virginia, June 5, 1816, and his whole life to the present date, as son, husband, and father, and a conscientious citizen, has been passed in his native State and county. Here he was married, in Lubeck district, March 31, 1842, the Rev. David Smith performing the ceremony which joined his life with that of Pemelia Tracewell. She is a native of this State and county, born October 25, 1824, her parents having been Edward and Teresa (Neal) Tracewell, the former of whom is still living, and the latter deceased. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Deem, as follows: Edward W., born February 17, 1843, resides in Tygart district; America, March 6, 1844, lives in Dakota Territory; Henrietta, October 28, 1845, died March 12, 1863; Mary A., April 14, 1848, resides at Volcano, Wood county; Teresa N., January 22, 1853, resides in Tygart district; Jacob E., March 2, 1858, died May 17, 1864; Ella M., November 25, 1862, died May 2, 1863; George E., June 2, 1864, died December 15, 1867. Mr. Deem's father is Jacob Deem, born August 10, 1790, a soldier in the 1812 war, and still living. His mother, Margaret (Hill) Deem, is dead. Mr. Deem has been deputy sheriff and constable in this county eighteen years and nine months. His only living son, Edward W., and his only brother, Derastus Deem, were soldiers in the Union army in the 1861 war. Both served through the entire war, in Company D, 14th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. Derastus was severely wounded. Mr. Deem and wife have been forty years members of the Methodist Church, she having joined in her thirteenth year. They are students of the Bible, and believers in its inspiration. Mr. Deem is a farmer, with his postoffice address at Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

DELOS M. EDLEN — and Sarah E. Smither were joined in wedlock in Marietta, Ohio, August 23, 1864, and four children have sanctified their union, two of whom gladden their home and two have gone before to that home where the reunited family ties will never more be sundered. Charles William, born June 13, 1865, resides at home; Mary L., October 1, 1866, died January 31, 1876; Richard H., June 22, 1868, died February 4, 1873; Sarah E., January 13, 1880, lives at home. Mrs. Edlen was born in Parkersburg, March 29, 1839, and her father and mother, Robert and Lucy (Lord) Sarren, both died in Parkersburg. Benjamin Edlen, father of Delos M., was born in this district and county, July 19, 1808, and is the son of Robert Edlen, who settled here three years previous to the birth of Benjamin, on land that is still called Washington bottoms, the land lying on the river course, and being bottom land, good for farming, and it having been a part of a grant ceded to George Washington for services in 1776. Robert Edlen found this country but
sparsely settled, and abounding in such game of the primeval forests as bears and deer. Here he raised a family of eleven children, and for forty years acted as justice of the peace, commanding the esteem of all who knew him, and dying deeply regretted. Benjamin Edlen, and Susan A. (Clark) Edlen, parents of Delos M., still live with him in Washington bottoms, and it is his care and pride to comfort their last days. Both are members of the South Methodist Church, and he has been a class-leader in his district for many years. They have had six children: Delos M., now living on the home farm, carrying it on and raising stock, having 40 acres of timber and over 80 acres under cultivation. His postoffice address is Paikersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

STEPHEN W. EDLEN — was born in Wood county, October 23, 1847. His parents were Benjamin and Susan (Clark) Edlen, now living in Washington bottoms, Wood county, West Virginia. The subject of this sketch was married at Parkersburg, West Virginia, November 5, 1879, to Emma Harwood, who was born in this county, February 25, 1857. From this marriage resulted one child: Lillian, who was born July 1, 1881. The parents of Mrs. Edlen were William and Eliza (Chanclor) Harwood, the latter deceased. The former still residing in Wood county. Mr. Edlen had one brother, Richard H., in the late war. This brother survived the war, but died March 21, 1867. Mr. Edlen has been twice married, his first wife having been Martha Lewis, daughter of Frank and Marietta (Simpson) Lewis. This wife bore him two children, as follows: Francis, born August 12, 1869, and George, born October 18, 1871, now at school in Dayton, Ohio. She died November 23, 1873. Mr. Edlen is a farmer by profession, and may be addressed at Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM D. FARRAR — is a son of Francis N. and Louisa (Bryant) Farrar, residents of Amherst county, Virginia. He was born in Nelson county, Virginia, February 28, 1847, and settled first in Wood county in 1872. June 3, 1875, he was united in marriage with Harriet E. Lewis, who was born in this county, January 8, 1857. One child, Irene A., has blessed this union. She was born June 26, 1881. The parents of Mrs. Farrar were Francis K. and Marietta (Simpson) Lewis. The father died May 12, 1862, while the mother still occupies the old homestead. The subject of this sketch served in the war of 1861, in the 5th Virginia Cavalry. He enlisted in 1862, and was discharged at the surrender of General Robert E. Lee, in 1865, at the final termination of the bloody conflict. Mr. Farrar is a firm believer in the Holy Scriptures, as taught by the Apostles, and is a conscientious and exemplary man. He follows agricultural pursuits for a livelihood, and may be addressed at Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN A. FORTNER — born in Wood county, West Virginia, December 12, 1841, is now a resident in Lubeck district, but before settling down here he spent thirteen years in Ohio, seven in Athens county, and six in Washington county. In this latter county, May 1, 1862, he married Harriet Louisa Heaton, who was born in Wood county, March 1, 1842. This marriage has given them six living children and the memory of one who, staying with them but a few brief days, passed before them into a land where there is no shadow of death. These children are: Nancy J., born October 24, 1863, married October 5, 1881; Bertie, July 27, 1865, lives at home; Carrie H., February 5, 1867, died February 11, 1867; Ernest E., May 18, 1868; Emma M., December 5, 1870; James E., December 30, 1873; Charles J., September 28, 1877; the last four live at home. James and Hannah (Phelps) Heaton, parents of Mrs. Fortner, died in this county. Isaac Fortner, father of John A., was in the service of the Union during the war of 1861, enlisting in 1862, in the 14th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and receiving his discharge at Wheeling, in 1865. He, with his wife, Nancy M. (Matheny) Fortner, lives in this county. Daniel Fortner, brother of John A., served with the one hundred days men in the same war, and was discharged at Marietta, Ohio, September 14, 1864. Mr. Fortner's grandfather, Richard Fortner, was in the 1812 war, as was his wife's father.
Mr. Fortner is a believer in the Bible, and an upright man; has been for five years a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and meets with the Belpre lodge. His trade is that of stone mason and plasterer. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church. His postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM GWYNN — deceased — a former prominent farmer of Wood county, was born in Gloucestershire, England in June, 1806, and settled in this county in August, 1856. His parents were George and Ann (Aambrey) Gwynn, both deceased in the mother country. George Gwynn was a native of Wales. The subject of this sketch was married in Newland's Church, Gloucestershire, by the Church of England ceremony, May 21, 1830. His wife was Jemima Chivers, and was born in the same shire, March 22, 1810. From this union sprung ten children, as follows: Josiah, born June 28, 1831, died March 29, 1842; William, born July 28, 1833, living in Lubeck district; John and George, born October 21, 1835, died in 1835; Mary, born March 22, 1837, died January 1, 1848; Jonathan, February 3, 1839, living in Pennsylvania; Eliza, born February 17, 1841, now living in Parkersburg; Josiah, born May 13, 1843, living in Pennsylvania; Jemima, born November 7, 1845, living in Pennsylvania; Mary, born May 23, 1849, living at home; Anna, born March 29, 1852, living in Lubeck. The parents of Mrs. Gwynn were William and Mary (James) Chivers, both deceased in England. Two of the sons, Jonathan and Josiah, were in the late war. Both were wounded, the former losing an eye at Vicksburg, and the latter receiving a bullet wound in the hip at Bull Run. The subject of this sketch was a hard-working man, a kind husband and father, and a just and honorable neighbor. His widow is still living, is 72 years of age, and manages her farm with prudence and ability. She is liberal in her religious views, but a thoroughly good and conscientious woman. Her postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM GWYNN, Jr. — was born in England, July 28, 1833, and came to Wood county April 15, 1867. His parents were William and Jemima (Chivers) Gwynn, the former deceased, the latter still living in this county, as described in the sketch of William Gwynn, sr. The subject of this sketch was married in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1856, to Fannie Cooper, who was also born in England, January 4, 1833. Four children resulted from this union, as follows: William A., born October 19, 1858, now living in Pennsylvania; Thomas, born January 1, 1860, died July 8, 1862; Edwin T., born May 23, 1861, living in Pennsylvania; and Isabella, born May 15, 1865. The parents of Mrs. Gwynn were Thomas and Jane (Southart!) Cooper, both now deceased. Mrs. Gwynn's brother, Thomas S. Cooper, was a soldier in the late war, was wounded at Fredericksburg, and is still living near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch is by occupation a farmer, and resides in Lubeck district, receiving his mail at the postoffice of that name in Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

CHARLES HECHT, Sr. — a resident of Lubeck district, is of German birth and parentage, his people residing in Prussia. He settled in this county in 1853, and the following are his children: Charles, born in Thomasdorf, Prussia, September 13, 1852; Lewis, deceased; Albert, born here, July 25, 1861. Albert and Charles, the two living sons, are at home. Mr. Hecht's wife was Caroline Goodswager, also a native of Germany. She died June 21, 1879. Mr. Hecht was one of the National Guards in the war of 1861. His son, Charles, is a man of good standing among the people with whom he is associated, a young man who intends to make the most of all the future may offer him. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, in which church his brother, Albert, is engaged in the ministry. Charles Hecht, sr., is a farmer, and his postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

LEWIS HOLTZ — was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, July 3, 1836. His parents were Jurgen Frederick and Christina Sophia Mary Fredrika (Kruger) Holtz, who both died in this county. The subject of this brief sketch was married in Wood county, April 25,
1869, to Nellie A. Hughes, who was born in Meigs county, Ohio, February 19, 1838. From this union sprang four children, as named below: Hattie J., born February 24, 1870; Lizzie M., September 13, 1872; Daisy E., February 24, 1875; Mary F., April 3, 1879. The parents of Mrs. Holtz were James M. and Susannah (Price) Hughes, the latter deceased, the former still living in Jackson county, Virginia. Mr. Holtz was a soldier in the late war, serving in Company D, 14th West Virginia Infantry. He was a participant in the following famous battles: Cloyd Mountain, Winchester, Perrysville, Cedar Creek, and many others. He was discharged in 1865. M. Holtz is a farmer by occupation, is a staunch Republican, and a member of the Lutheran church. His postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

JAMES FILSON HULL — and Polly Linn were united in wedlock in Marion county, West Virginia, September 6, 1849, and six children were sent to bless their union, as follows: Oliver J., born August 23, 1850, whose home is now in Parkersburg, West Virginia; Sarah J., April 7, 1852, resides in Wood county; Harriet A., January 17, 1855, lives in Mason county, West Virginia; Martha E., January 24, 1861, lives in Harrison county, West Virginia; Clara B., December 7, 1865, and Wesley J. B., December 1, 1870, the two last named living at home. James F. Hull was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born January 11, 1830, and he cast his future fortunes in with the people of Wood county, West Virginia, in August, 1861. His parents have gone before him to the land of rest, his father, John Hull, dying in Marion county, and his mother in Wirt county, West Virginia. Mrs. Polly (Linn) Hull's parents were John and Polly (Cooper) Linn, and she was born in Marion county, West Virginia, July 19, 1827; her mother departed this life in that county. Mr. Hull served under the flag of his country in the late war, enlisting in the 14th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Company D, August 13, 1862, and manfully fulfilling the obligations taken upon himself until his release therefrom by an honorable discharge at close of the war, July 3, 1865. He follows the most ancient and noblest occupation known to man, that of tilling the soil, in Lubeck district; and both he and his wife have found their religious home since 1850, in the Protestant Methodist Church of this district. Mr. Hull is a firm believer in the Gospel of the Holy Scriptures, as taught by the Apostles, is a good husband, father, and neighbor, and has subscribed for this Historical Atlas for the benefit of his family, and the better understanding of the Bible. His postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

ERNEST D. HUPP — a popular farmer of Wood county, was born in Lubeck district, December 28, 1849. His parents were Derrick P. and Mary P. (Beckwith) Hupp. His father died on the 20th day of June, 1854, but his venerable mother is still living in this county. The subject of this sketch was married June 18, 1876, to Anna Gwynn, who was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1855. Three children have resulted from this union, in the order given below: Eliza Ward, born November 26, 1877; Claude Dehaven, born October 5, 1879; and Iris V., born January 31, 1882. The parents of Mrs. Hupp were William and Jemima (Chivers) Gwynn, both of whom did valiant service for the cause of liberty and union. Mr. Hupp's grandfather, on the mother's side, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Ernest Hupp lives on a pleasant and productive farm of about 77 acres, is a believer in the Christian religion as taught in the Scriptures, and is a close and thoughtful reader on all subjects of general interest. His postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

LEVI KING — was born in Pennsylvania, April 15, 1815, and settled in Wood county in 1840. His father was Jonathan King. In Pennsylvania, March 17, 1814, was born Sarah Hisam, the beloved wife of the subject of this sketch. They were married in Ohio, November 14, 1840. From this union sprang the following children: Mary Jane, born September
30, 1840; John F., September 16, 1842; William, April 29, 1845; Samuel R., March 8, 1847; Sarah E., September 13, 1849; David, March 23, 1852; Jeremiah B., May 15, 1855; Andrew, September 11, 1858. Samuel R. King, son of the subject of this sketch, was married to Delilah Haugh, February 11, 1869. Their children are: Caroline, born April 14, 1870; William H., September 10, 1871; Charles E., July 24, 1873; Jonathan, March 24, 1875; Addie E., May 2, 1878; Carrie E., September 2, 1879; Rosa, October 31, 1881. Jeremiah B., another son, married Rebecca J. Shannon, February 4, 1875, and three children resulted, as follows: Laura S., born December 8, 1875; Andrew S., February 24, 1877; James B., September 24, 1880. Levi King, with two of his sons, John F. and William, served in the late war. The former son is now deceased. Levi King follows the occupation of farming. His postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL LAUDERMILK— is by occupation a teamster, and during the late civil conflict between the North and the South, he lost all his worldly goods except one team. He served the government as teamster most of the time of the war. He was born in Augusta county, Virginia, June 8, 1830, and in that county was married, October 4, 1853, to Elizabeth Diddle, who was born in Augusta county, January 12, 1829. They settled with the little family they then had in Wood county, March 3, 1863, and their family record shows: Charity Virginia, born March 26, 1855, lives at home; May E., October 1, 1856; William H., June 30, 1858, died December 23, 1859; James D., March 24, 1862, lives at home; Fannie L., November 2, 1865; and Emma L., March 5, 1868, who also live at home. The parents of Mr. Laudermilk, Michael and Susan (Banks) Laudermilk, came to this county, and are here buried. Mrs. Laudermilk was the daughter of Samuel and Nancy (East) Diddle, the former of whom died in East Virginia, and the latter in Jackson, this State. Mr. Laudermilk's postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

THOMAS E. McPHERSON— an engineer by profession, but now following agricultural pursuits, was born in this county, May 28, 1833. His parents were Isaac and Matilda A. (Mozeh) McPherson, both now deceased. Mr. McPherson was married at Parkersburg, West Virginia, March 18, 1875, to Juliana Pigott, who was born in Marietta, Ohio, August 25, 1855. Two children have blessed this union, Charles W., born July 20, 1876, and Martha Ethel, born February 11, 1880. Mrs. McPherson's parents were William H. and Martha (Devaugn) Pigott, the former deceased, the latter still living in Wood county. The subject of this sketch was a member of the police force of Parkersburg for about four years. He had one brother, James F., in the 14th Virginia Regiment, Union troops, in the late war. This family of McPhersons are supposed to be relatives of John B. McPherson. Mr. McPherson has been married twice, his first wife being Sarah E. Gwinn, daughter of Samuel Gwinn. The offsprings by his first wife were as follows: Leni Leoti, born December 7, 1862, died January 14, 1864; Isaac S., September 30, 1864; Homer F., May 22, 1867; Edwin, October 24, 1873, died in November, 1873. His first wife died November 21, 1873. She was a consistent member of the United Brethren Church, and died in the triumph of victory over death. Mr. McPherson is a leader in the same church, being the first leader in this denomination in that part of the county. He has filled the position for about nine years, and is a firm believer in the Scriptures as taught by the Apostles. His postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN H. MILLER. He was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, October 4, 1813, and died in Lubeck district, May 1, 1882. He became a resident in Wood county, West Virginia, in 1840. He was married in Augusta county, Virginia, to Ellen Kesterson, a native of that State and county. Eight children have clustered about the family hearthstone of the home established by this marriage. Their names are: John W., born March 12, 1839, lives in Lubeck; Margaret, April 13, 1840, lives in this district; and Richard, Samuel, Rachel, Salee, Jacob R., and Molly. Mr. Miller was the son of Larkin and Frances (Harlow) Miller, both of whom died in
Albemarle county, Virginia. The mother of Mrs. Miller has made her home with her daughter for the past two years. She is now 92 years old, and here her father, Willis Kesterson, who had been a soldier in 1812, passed to his last resting place. Catherine (Gregory) Kesterson, his widow, and the mother of Mrs. Miller, receives a pension for his services in that war. Mr. Miller was two years justice of the peace in Lubeck district, elected in 1879. He was a merchant in Lubeck district, dealing in tinware, and his sons, J. W. and R. R. Miller, are interested in the milling business. Their postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN MOYERS — was born in the early part of this century, in Pendleton county, West Virginia, in which county his parents, George and Margaret (Michael) Moyers, lie buried. John Moyers married Sarah Michael in Augusta county, Virginia, and eight children were born to them, as follows: Nelson, who settled in Clarksburg, Virginia; Marshall, who died young; William, who was born August 17, 1839, served in the war between the States, in the 16th West Virginia Regiment, and died in hospital; Mary, born May 13, 1842, and lives in Kansas; John, born June 8, 1845, served in the army in the 1st West Virginia Cavalry, honorably discharged at the close of the war, and settled in Lubeck district; Bazell B., born July 12, 1848, lives at home; Peter, November 8, 1851, resides in Lubeck; Hanson H., April 2, 1855. After the birth of this child Mr. and Mrs. Moyers removed, in 1855, with their family, to Wood county, and engaged in farming in Lubeck district. Bazell B., the only son living at home, is the support and comfort of his parents in their old age, they being now over 70 years old. He now carries on the home farm, and is largely interested in fruit culture. His postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

RICHARD H. REEDER — a prominent farmer of Lubeck district, Wood county, was born in this county, November 3, 1821. His parents were Richard and Uree (Butcher) Reeder, during life influential residents of West Virginia. His father was born August 7, 1776, and died February 15, 1878. His mother died March 13, 1868. The subject of this sketch was married in Wood county, on the 2nd of April, 1850, to Mary M. Black, who was born in Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, July 21, 1828. From this wise and fitting union sprung six children, in the order given below: Margaret A., born February 8, 1851, died July 17, 1857; William C., born October 22, 1852; Sarah E., August 2, 1854, died April 24, 1878; Jane E., born July 30, 1856; Uree A., August 14, 1858; Nancy V., April 7, 1861. The parents of Mrs. Reeder were William R. and Nancy (Turny) Black, the former now deceased, the latter still living in this county. Mr. Reeder has held the office of surveyor of roads for a period of twenty - one years, and has ever given the most perfect satisfaction in his official capacity. The wife had two brothers, Samuel and James Black, in the late war. They served in the 14th West Virginia Regiment, Union army, and are both still living. Both of Mr. Reeder's grandfathers were soldiers in the war of 1776, from the commencement to the final ending. His father, Richard Reeder, was a lieutenant in the war of 1812. Richard Reeder is a staunch republican, and an exceedingly good judge of human nature. He is the owner of two large farms in Wood county, and still has an interest in the home farm in Tygart district. His address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON — deceased — was born in Prince George county, Maryland, July 15, 1813, but as his parents, James and Sarah (Winn) Robinson, brought him to this county in 1817, when he was but four years old, it will be seen that his interest has always been identified with those of Wood county, until his death, which occurred June 22, 1882. His wife was a native of this county, a daughter of William and Cynthia (Haden) Hill, and was born August 27, 1815. On October 15, 1835, in this State and county, the Rev. Mr. Miller performed the ceremony which made them one, and the following children have blessed it: Pardon O., born September 5, 1836, lives at home; Cynthia S., November 14, 1841, resides in Lubeck district; James W.,
October 18, 1843, resides in Lubeck; George S., December 6, 1844, lives in this district; Emeline M., April 30, 1847, lives at home. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are buried in Wood county. Mr. Robinson never sought an office but served his fellow townsmen at their request, as district treasurer from 1865 to 1875, and several terms as collector of the school funds. His wife's father was one of the men detailed to guard the hated and unfortunate Aaron Burr at the time his treason was discovered. Mr. Robinson was Sunday school superintendent many years, and was a believer in the Christian religion as taught in the Scriptures and practiced by the disciples. He was a man whose sterling integrity won the respect of all his neighbors. His widow's postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

JAMES ROMINE— a prosperous and industrious farmer of Wood county, was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, February 3, 1813. His parents were Peter and Mary (Maddox) Romine, both now deceased. He was married in this county, December 26, 1850, to Elizabeth Woodyard, who was born in Harrison county, May 4, 1823. From this union of hearts and hands has sprung three children, as follows: Antoinette M., born October 5, 1851, now a resident of this county; Sarah E., born May 15, 1853; and Mary A., March 2, 1855. The parents of Mrs. Romine were Henly and Sarah (Wiseman) Woodyard, the former dead, the latter still living in Lubeck district. The subject of this sketch held the office of justice of the peace from 1873 to 1877, and is now president of the board of education, to which office he was elected in July, 1881. His grandfather, Matthew Maddox, was a soldier in the war of 1776. He served under General Greene, and was severely wounded at Camden. An uncle of James Romine, named Samuel Romine, served in the war of 1812, and Henly Woodyard, Mrs. Romine's father was also a soldier in the same struggle. Mr. Romine has in his possession a Bible with a black - walnut cover that was originally brought from Holland, and has now been in America about 240 years. The subject of this sketch has been twice married; his first wife being Willey A. Bridges, and the date of their marriage September 10, 1843. She was the daughter of William and Susan Bridges, and she died August 19, 1849. The children resulting from his first marriage were as follows: George W., born September 27, 1844, died June 14, 1845; Susan C., (Phillips) born July 4, 1846, was married April 6, 1873, and died April 6, 1877; and Malcom J., born October 11, 1848, now a resident of Missouri. Mr. Romine has been a member of the Baptist Church for about thirty-seven years, and is an exemplary and consistent man. He owns a fine farm of 143 acres, and can be addressed at Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL ROMINE— was the son of Peter and Mary (Maddox) Romine, now deceased, who came to this county, December 24, 1812, in the fifth year of Samuel's life, he having been born March 24, 1807, in the county of Harrison, West Virginia. Samuel Romine was first married to Marinda Bridges, daughter of William and Susan Bridges, and their children were: William W., born September 26, 1834; Rachel C., April 17, 1836; Maleleel O., January 25, 1838; Theresa S., February 11, 1840; Ethelinda M., February 23, 1842; Juliet E., October 18, 1843; David A., April 28, 1854; all are living. Mr. Romine was again wedded in Wood county, June 26, 1862, to Caroline Dewey, born in Westfield, Medina county, Ohio, January 26, 1837. They have one son, Samuel F., born January 13, 1868, who lives at home. Thomas Jefferson Dewey, father of Mrs. Romine, is now living in Kansas; her mother, Jerusha E. (Burr) Dewey, is deceased. The Romeines are a Union family, all lovers of their country. One son of Samuel, Maleleel O., served in the Union volunteer forces in the war of 1861, a member of the 14th West Virginia Regiment, enlisting August 25, 1862, and receiving honorable discharge June 27, 1865, at Cumberland, Maryland. Samuel Romine, an uncle for whom the subject of this sketch was named, was a warrior in the 1812 war. Mathew Maddox, the maternal grandfather of
Mr. Romine, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded, in the service. Samuel Romine has held the office of district treasurer. He learned the cooper's trade when young, but follows the occupation of farming, having cleared and put under cultivation the farm he now owns in Lubeck district. His postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. SAMS— is a farmer in Lubeck district, Wood county, West Virginia, born here January 18, 1846. Here he was married December 14, 1868, to Rachel E. Hunter, and the children blessing their union are: Maggie E., born February 22, 1871; Janetta M., January 14, 1873; James D., May 29, 1875; Louisa M., April 11, 1877; Effie E., August 13, 1879; Perry F., August 21, 1881. Mrs. Sams was the daughter of Charles and Sarah (Ray) Hunter, and was born October 5, 1851. Her mother died in March, 1870, and her father's home is still in Wood county. William and Mary F. (Posey) Sams were the parents of John W. Sams; the former, still living, laid her partner to rest in 1850, burying her in the family burial grounds of her own family. John W. was a soldier in the Union army in the late war, enlisting March 8, 1864, in Company E, 1st West Virginia Cavalry, and participating in all the fierce engagements of his regiment until the close of the war and his honorable discharge in 1865. His two brothers, Samuel A. and William H., served in the same cause. Mr. Sams is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, a lover of good books, a good citizen in the full sense of the word, and desires a copy of the Historical Atlas for the benefit of his children, and to assist in the work of education. His postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM SAMS— was born in Wood county, West Virginia, July 22, 1810. He follows agricultural pursuits for a livelihood, and has attained a comfortable competence. His parents were Jonathan and Polly M. Sams, both now deceased. He married in Parkersburg, Matilda Milstead, who was born in Wood county, February 19, 1829. From this union have sprung seven children, as follows: George E., born March 31, 1858; Malinda A. M., January 25, 1861; Andrew H., April 15, 1863; Laura L., November 10, 1865; Rosa E., December 31, 1868; Flora M. B., October 14, 1870; Minnie A., February 8, 1874. The parents of Mrs. Sams were William and Sarah (Smitherman) Milstead, both also deceased. Three of the sons by a former marriage, Samuel A., William H. and John W., served with honor in the war of 1861. They are living. The father of the subject of this sketch was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a brother was also a soldier in the same war. Mr. Sams has been twice wedded, his first wife being Mary F. Johnson. She bore him children as follows: Elizabeth A., born March 2, 1833; Samuel A., January 13, 1838; William H., July, 1840; Mary C., November 9, 1843; John W., January 18, 1846; Daniel F., October 16, 1848; Harriet M., June 14, 1851; James B., April 16, 1854. In religious belief Mr. Sams is liberal. His son, George E., is a member of the Baptist Church, in good standing, having been such for the past five years. Their address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

ROGER SEFFENS— born in Yorkshire, England, April 14, 1817, emigrated to America, and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1838, married Susan O'Connor, who was born in Ireland, December 25, 1812. With five children they settled in Wood county, April 1, 1848, and here five more children were born to them. The register of the names, dates of birth, and present residences of their ten children is as follows: William Henry, born March 18, 1839, lives in Illinois; Charles Wesley, September 17, 1840, lives in this district; Daniel, July 8, 1842, lives in Massachusetts; Edward Hawkins, February 25, 1844, lives in Colorado; Mary Ann, April 6, 1846, died in 1853; Roger and John (twins), August 6, 1849, John died in 1856; Sarah, June 16, 1851, lives in Lubeck; Robert Borman, August 1, 1853, lives at home; Martha, August 6, 1855. Mr. Seffens was a son of William and Mary (Sutliff) Seffens, and they also came to this country, dying in Indiana. His wife's father, Daniel O'Connor, died in Philadelphia. An uncle of Mr. Seffens,
Henry Olen, was in the British army in the war of 1776. Mr. Seffens is a self-made man—one who started in to work hard and fare poorly, till by his energy and ability, he worked his way to ease and competence. He put in operation the first machine for the manufacture of thread in the city of Parkersburg, and has twice lost his mill by fire, and is now engaged in farming. He is a close reader, a student on all subjects, a good judge of human nature, a firm believer in the Greenback doctrine, and a friend of the poor and oppressed of all nations. His postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. SOLE—was born in Frederick county, Virginia, May 18, 1823, the son of Joseph and Lucinda (Crigsby) Sole, who died in Rappahannock county, Virginia. He came to Wood county in 1847, and his marriage with his present wife took place here, March 24, 1859. Their children are: Sarah Jane, born March 2, 1860; Nellie A., December 7, 1861; George W., July 20, 1863; Salena F., May 10, 1866; John W., August 13, 1868, died May 1, 1875; Melissa E., December 2, 1869; Richard N., May 11, 1873; Mary B., May 1, 1875; Charles B., December 15, 1877; Ida Elizabeth, July 4, 1879. All living children are at home. Mrs. Sole's parents are residents in Wood county; they are John and Ellen (Kesterson) Miller, and Margaret, their daughter, was born in Augusta, Virginia. Mr. Sole's first wife was Lydia A., daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Lelock) Collins, and her children were: Robert J., born August 25, 1846, lives in Iowa; Elizabeth E., April 24, 1848, died April 28, 1863; Lucinda, August 13, 1850, lives in Lubeck. George W. Sole owns a farm of 113 acres, of which 100 acres is fit for the plow, and the rest good timber land. His present wife is a member of the South Methodist Church. Mr. Sole receives his mail at Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

ED. F. SMITH—is a native of the Buckeye State, a son of Henry W. and Sarah Ann Smith. He has become a citizen of Lubeck district, Wood county, West Virginia, and here carries on the business of an oil refinery. He first engaged in this business in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1865, and removed it to Parkersburg in 1868. Anna M. Roop, a daughter of John W. and Catherine Roop, became the wife of Mr. Smith July 27, 1865. She was born in Maryland, and in that State they were united in the bonds of wedlock. Four children have, as the result of this union, been given to their care and training: Henry V., born June 18, 1866; James A., June 5, 1868; Ed. H., November 8, 1872; Nettie Foster, October 9, 1875. At the present time all are living at home. Mr. Smith was in the Union army in the 1861 war, serving in the 1st West Virginia cavalry, until, at the close of the war, he was honorably discharged in 1865, at Wheeling, West Virginia. Mr. Smith belongs to that progressive class of American citizens who record themselves as liberals in religious thought, and Garfield republicans in politics. His postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

DR. JOHN CLARENCE TOMPKINS—is a healer of the sick of Lubeck district and vicinity, having followed that most benevolent and honorable profession for twenty years. He is of the allopathic school, a graduate of the Baltimore University, Ohio, and has a large practice among the people over whose birth and growth and health he has watched these many years. He was born in Newport, Rhode Island, April 26, 1843, and was the son of John and Laura (Barney) Tompkins. Both are deceased, the former dying in Rhode Island, and the latter in Washington, District of Columbia. At Parkersburg, West Virginia, June 6, 1871, John Clarence Tompkins was united in marriage with Mary Ann Pennybacker, and one daughter, Anna T., born September 9, 1873, gladdens their home and hearts. Mrs. Tompkins was born in Wood county, but her parents, Hiram and Ann S. (Mitchell) Pennybacker, now make their home in Athens county, Ohio. Dr. Tompkins was in active service as hospital surgeon one year of the late civil conflict, and he settled in this county at the close of the war. His postoffice address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.
JAMES I. TRACEWELL —a prominent farmer of Lubeck district, was born in this county, September 17, 1838. His parents were Edward and Theresa (Neal) Tracewell, the former deceased, the latter still living in this district. In South Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1858, the subject of this sketch was married to Mary N. Warne, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1836. Nine children resulted, as follows: William M., born September 9, 1859, died December 23, 1860; Ida N., born June 20, 1861; Joseph E., March 15, 1863; Edward L., April 15, 1865; Charles A. November 25, 1866; Lutillius C., August 25, 1868; James I., December 11, 1870; Robert E., January 11, 1874; Nettie P., November 10, 1875. Mrs. Tracewell’s parents were Amuzette I. and Mary (Jacobs) Warne, the former deceased, the mother residing with the subject of this sketch. She also had a brother who served through the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Tracewell are both church members, and are universally respected by all who know them. The postoffice address of James I. Tracewell is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

JOHN KENNER TRACEWELL —was united in marriage with Sarah E. Stout, in Wood county, West Virginia, March 16, 1870, the Rev. B. M. Stout performing the holy ceremony which bound them to walk together the rest of life’s journey. One daughter, Helena C., born July 21, 1872, blesses their union. John Kenner Tracewell is a native of this State and county, born January 13, 1849, and is a tiller of the soil by occupation, Lubeck district being the district in which he has made his home. His parents were Edward and Theresa (Neal) Tracewell. His father was born in Culpepper county, December 9, 1799, and died March 14, 1876. His mother, born in Maryland, June 15, 1799, is yet spared to him. Granville and Sarah Ann (Curtis) Stout are the parents of Mrs. Tracewell. They are among the best known residents of Wood county. The subject of this sketch and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in their district, and have been in that church about five years. Mr. Tracewell receives his mail at the postoffice at Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

B. F. TYLER —was born in the State of New York, July 12, 1835, and took up his residence among the people of Wood county, West Virginia, in 1867. Here, at that date, he became superintendent of an oil refinery. This is his present occupation, which he is successfully handling. He has also been foreman for another large establishment doing a similar business, much of the time he has been in the county. In this county, in 1869, Ella A. Roberts, born in Pennsylvania in 1849, became the partner of his joys and sorrows. Among the joys life has so far brought them, the very greatest has been two daughters, Carrie, born March 10, 1879, and Mabel, born December 12, 1873. Mr. Tyler was the son of Benjamin and Catherine Tyler, and his wife’s parents were Samuel W. and Eliza Roberts, who were well-known residents of Wood county. B. F. Tyler has been township assessor in Madison county, Ohio, and has held other offices within the gift of the people. He served the cause of his country during the bloody conflict between the States, a soldier three years in the 26th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and received his discharge at Columbus, Ohio, July, 1864. His postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

THOMAS WATKINS —a popular farmer of Wood county, was born in Wales, January 19, 1819. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Harris) Watkins, both of whom died in his native land. The subject of this sketch was married in March, 1842, in Wales, to Anna Williams, who was born October 25, 1820. From this union sprang six children, as follows: Ann E., born August 6, 1843, departed this life November 24, 1843; John J., born February 9, 1846, is yet spared to him. Granville and Sarah Ann (Curtis) Stout are the parents of Mrs. Tracewell. They are among the best known residents of Wood county. The subject of this sketch and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in their district, and have been in that church about five years. Mr. Tracewell receives his mail at the postoffice at Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.
eldest son, John, was a soldier in the late war, serving in the 3d Virginia Cavalry, from which he was discharged in 1865. Mr. Watkins is liberal in his religious views, and is an honest and worthy man. His postoffice is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

ALEXANDER WOODYARD — was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, February 15, 1819. He is a farmer by profession, and first settled in Wood county in 1832. His parents were Henly and Sally (Wiseman) Woodyard, the former deceased, the latter still living in Lubeck district at the advanced age of 89 years. December 17, 1851, the subject of this sketch united his fortunes for life with those of Sarah Harriet Robinson, who was born in Wirt county, West Virginia. From this union sprang three children, as follows: Sarah M., now dead, B. A., and Thomas J. Mrs. Woodyard’s parents were Thomas and Eliza R. (Dills) Stanley, both now deceased. Mr. Woodyard is a member of the South Methodist Church, in good standing, and is in every sense an upright, conscientious, and honorable man. His wife is also a member of the same denomination. Mr. Woodyard has been somewhat celebrated as a hunter, having killed many deer and large game of various kinds. His address is Lubeck, Wood county, West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG.

BENJAMIN MASON AMBLER — a lawyer, residing in Parkersburg, was born at Winchester, Virginia, January 14, 1850, oldest son of John and Anna (Mason) Ambler, of Fauquier county, Virginia. He taught school in 1868-69; attended the University of Virginia in 1869-71, and again taught school during three years, 1871-1874. He was admitted to the bar at Winchester, Virginia, in 1874, and settled in Parkersburg, June 30, 1874. He is member of the law firm of Van Winkle & Ambler, which was formed June 1, 1875. Address, Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

ARTHUR B. BECKWITH — deputy sheriff and jailer for Wood county, was born in this county, October 29, 1842, and is the son of well-known residents here, Barnes and Virginia R. Beckwith, both of them born in Wood county. He was born in Lubeck district, this State and county, March 10, 1870, Emma Slevogt and four children have been born to consecrate their union: Hilma Rebecca, born January 31, 1871, died July 10, 1871; Walter Slevogt, April 21, 1872, died August 12, 1875; Kate, August 1, 1874; and Nellie, April 14,
1881—live at home. Mrs. Beckwith was born in Germany, January 7, 1851, and her parents, Theodore F. H. and Charlotte Slevogt, left that country in the following year, 1852, coming to America, and locating in Lubeck district, Wood county, West Virginia. Arthur B. Beckwith served in Lubeck district as district clerk, and secretary of the board of education from 1867 until 1871; and in 1869-70 he was assessor for the second district of Wood county; in 1870 was assistant United States marshal, and took the census of Wood county; was commissioner on the board of education for Lubeck district, 1875-76; and has held his present position since 1877, his term of office expiring in 1884. His headquarters are at Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. BROOKOVER —son of Daniel and Margaret (Morrison) Brookover, natives of this county, and Viletta Jane, daughter of Alexander and Maria (Irington) Bevers, were united in marriage in Wood county. They have had nine children, namely: Cordelia B., born June 23, 1863; Margaret, March 16, 1865; Addie, August 5, 1866; Lillie Belle, February 7, 1870, died April 27, 1881; Birt, March 2, 1872; Ella, April 27, 1874; Samuel, March 26, 1876; George, jr., February 18, 1879; Blanche, August 2, 1881, died July 10, 1882. His wife was born in West Virginia, July 24, 1845, and he was born in this county, June 14, 1839. His father was a soldier of the Mexican war. His wife had three brothers in the late war. Thomas and Richard Bevers served in the same regiment for three years. Jerry Bevers was in the Snake Hunters, with Captain John Boggs, of Bridgeport, Ohio. They were not attached to any command, but had their own way in everything they undertook. He never returned home, and was never heard from. George Brookover's occupation is draying. Address, Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM H. COOPER —has in charge the spiritual welfare of the congregation who worship in the church of the United Brethren in Lubeck district, Wood county, West Virginia, he having entered into the ministry here October 11, 1878. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, January 10, 1849, and was a son of Jonathan and Anna (Gilmer) Cooper; his mother is still with him, but his father was laid to rest some years since in Iowa. In Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, September 29, 1870, William H. Cooper was joined in wedlock with Pheben Linch, a native of that State and county, born August 9, 1852. Two children bless this union, Mollie, born September 4, 1872, and Freddie V., February 13, 1879; both gladden the home of their loving parents with their presence. Mrs. Cooper's parents, Arthur and Lucinda (Starkey) Linch, still live in Washington county, Ohio. Mr. Cooper had two brothers in the war between the States, John and R. Cooper; both served in the 36th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and were honorably discharged at close of the war. His father's brother John was a soldier in the 1812 war, and died in that year at Norfolk, Virginia. Mr. Cooper is a good theologian according to the teachings of the Scriptures, in which he firmly believes, and which he humbly strives to follow; he endeavors to labor faithfully in his appointed place, and has few if any enemies. His postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

RALPH COVERT —was born October 20, 1840, at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, a son of Isaac and Rebecca Covert. He was married to Clara T., daughter of Evan P. and Elizabeth B. Townsend, on December 17, 1864, at New Brighton, where his wife was born. Their children are: Nellie C., born at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, and Mary B., born at Parkersburg, West Virginia. They both live at home. Mr. Covert settled in Wood county in 1873, when he entered as assistant in the store of Camden & Co., where he remained four years. He then purchased the retail shoe store of William Logan & Co., which he still conducts. He carries an average stock of $15,000 to $20,000. He also manufactures all kinds of boots and shoes. There were twenty-six members of his family in the late war, four of whom were killed and eight wounded. He is a live Republican, and a member of the
Presbyterian Church, and a worker in the Sabbath school. Address, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

THOMAS T. DAVIDSON — was married to Carrie Le Row, January 24, 1850. They were both born in Otsego county, New York, his birth February 27, 1824, and hers December 16, 1829. They came to Wood county in 1853. They have two children: Clarence E., the oldest, was born July 1, 1853, and married to Bird Hall, July 1, 1875, from which union one son, Frank L., was born, October 5, 1876. The other son of Mr. and Mrs. Davidson is Edgar L., born September 19, 1858—his home is with his parents. Mr. Davidson's parents were Titus B. and Nancy (Taylor) Davidson; the latter resides in New York, the former is deceased. Mrs. Davidson's parents are both dead; Alexander Le Row died in 1878, aged 86; Mercy (Peck) Le Row, died November 14, 1846, aged 52. Mr. Davidson's grandfather was in the Revolutionary war, and served in the war of 1812. He also had an uncle, Benjamin Le Row, who fought in the same war, and died in the soldiers' home at Dayton, Ohio. His friends had lost track of him and did not know where he was till they heard of his death. Mr. Davidson is a farmer. Address, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

DAVID HENRY DILS — was born March 17, 1830, in Wood county, West Virginia, and now resides in Parkersburg, in the same county. His father, Hugh P. Dils, born December 26, 1802, died September 30, 1868. His mother, Susan (Logan) Dils, born September 29, 1808, lives in Wood county. Mr. Dils was married in this county, November 18, 1874, to Carrie A. Englehart, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, July 1, 1850. Her parents were John Allison, born May 8, 1820 (lives in Wood county), and Elizabeth (Hillborn) Allison, born May 10, 1819, died March 26, 1862. They came to Wood county in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Dils have one son, David Clarence, born April 19, 1876. Mr. Dils' brother, Hugh P., Jr., was a member of a West Virginia Regiment, serving three years, one year of which he served as quartermaster. Mr. Dils is a farmer and stock-raiser. As early as he can remember this was a rough-looking country; there was but little clearing, no roads of any account. He is living on the farm on which his father moved when he was but two years old. Address, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

PETER EMERY DILS — deceased—was born in Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia, December 8, 1831, and his widow resides still in this county. His parents were Henry and Catherine (Pelsher) Dils. His wife, Elizabeth A. Fought, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, October 13, 1832. Her parents were George and Catherine (Bushong) Fought. They came to Wood county in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Dils were married in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1851. Their marriage has been blessed with twelve children: Arthur Alonzo, born December 14, 1851, died January 16, 1853; Louisa H., October 15, 1852, died October 16, 1853; Winona V. (Strong), born April 7, 1855, resides in Nebraska; George N., July 25, 1857; Mary A., September 4, 1859; Charles Henry, June 25, 1862, was murdered March 11, 1882, at Winsboro, Texas; Anna Catherine, born March 3, 1865; Emma C., August 30, 1866; James Emery, December 10, 1868; William H. H., April 11, 1871; Albert P., September 2, 1873; Elizabeth, April 2, 1875. Mr. Dils enlisted as a soldier in Company G, 7th West Virginia Infantry, in August, 1862, serving nearly four years. Was in all the battles of the regiment; was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He enlisted as a private, served in all the non-commissioned offices up to first lieutenant, and had command of the company for some time. He was one of the eighty-four in this county who voted for Lincoln. Mrs. P. E. Dils' address is Parkersburg, West Virginia.

JOSEPH SAMUELS ARTHUR FARROW — was born in what is now West Virginia, in Wood county, July 13, 1825. He was a son of John and Jane (McFadden) Farrow, who settled in this county in 1820, and here died. J. S. A. Farrow is by profession a civil engineer and surveyor. He has been surveyor of Wood county, West Virginia, from 1861 to 1870, and from
1880 to the present time, making eleven years service to date. He was fifteen years city surveyor for the city of Parkersburg. Mr. Farrow married in this State and county, June 23, 1846, Harriet M. Elliott becoming his wife. She was born in Pennsylvania, November 23, 1824, and came to Wood county with her parents when they settled here in 1840. Her parents, both now deceased, were Aquilla and Julia Ann (Dell) Elliott. Three children, all living in Parkersburg, in the vicinity of the home of their birth, were born to bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. A. Farrow, namely: Howard Powel, born May 1, 1847; Ellison Wade, November 6, 1848; Julia Dell, June 7, 1857. Mr. Farrow's postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

T. H. C. FITZHUGH — born in Preston county, West Virginia, in 1848, is the son of William C. and Rachel H. Fitzhugh, and settled in Wood county in 1879. In Athens, Ohio, December 28, 1880, he was married to Nora W. Dawson. He held the office of United States gauger, first district, West Virginia, from 1870 to 1880; postmaster at Bridgeport, West Virginia, from 1870 to 1881. He began selling pianos and organs, Steinway and J. & C. Fischer Pianos, and Smith—American and Estey organs in 1874. In 1876 he formed a partnership with J. O. Hunter, and added the White sewing machine to their business, which they have handled to the present time. Since coming to Parkersburg they have confined their music business to selling Chickering, Hardman, Emerson, and a number of other pianos; Clough & Warren, Smith—American, John Church & Co., D. S. Johnson, and several other organs. Address, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

THOMAS NATHANIEL GUINN — a grocer of Parkersburg, is a son of W. L. and Sarah (Henderson) Guinn. He was born in Augusta county, Virginia, July 17, 1842, and came to Wood county in 1848. Sophia C. Guinn, his wife, daughter of Orsems and Sophia (Porter) Flower, was born in Little Hocking, Ohio, January 1, 1848. Her parents live in Ohio. Mr. Flowers was born in Connecticut in 1814, and Mrs. Flowers was born in Virginia in 1816. Mr. and Mrs. Guinn were married at Centre, Ohio, April 14, 1875, and have three children: Athol Okey, born June 18, 1876; Sarah E. and Sophia L. (twins), born July 26, 1879. Mr. Guinn was a member of the 92d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving over two years. He enlisted August 12, 1862; was at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Fort Donelson, and several other battles. Mr. Guinn had two brothers in the late war, David H., who was in the same company and regiment with himself, and John M., who was a member of Company D, 14th Virginia Volunteer Infantry. He was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond, and then to Belle Isle, where he died. Mrs. Guinn had two brothers who served in the army, George and Counsel Flower, the latter served three years as a member of the 7th Ohio Cavalry. T. N.
Guinn's address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

DR. THOMAS A. HARRIS - is a son of Dr. Hector and Catherine A. Harris, and was born in Virginia, in 1830. He graduated at the University of Virginia in 1854: was a surgeon in the Confederate army, and settled in Parkersburg in February, 1866, since which time he has continued there in the practice of medicine, with the exception of one year, which time he spent in the city of Baltimore. He was first married in 1856, in Franklin, Tennessee, to Frances T. Reid, a daughter of Dr. Frank T. and Sophia Reid. She was born in Paris, Tennessee, in 1836, and died October 23, 1873. Their children were: Katie I., born September 12, 1859; and Frank R., born August 26, 1862. In August, 1875, Dr. Harris married his second wife, Ora L. Moss, daughter of Armistend and Ann Moss. She was born in Parkersburg, West Virginia, in 1850, in which city her marriage with Dr. Harris took place. They have one child: Mildred A., born March 19, 1878. Address Dr. Thomas A. Harris at Parkersburg, West Virginia.

STOWELL S. HAZEN - was born in Tioga county, New York, September 12, 1842. He was a son of Samuel J. and Julia Hazen, who came to Wood county, West Virginia, in 1848, and moved to Ohio in September, 1851, in which State the mother died. Though less than twenty years of age at the breaking out of hostilities between the North and South, Stowell S. Hazen immediately went into active service in the defense of the Union. He enlisted in D Company, 12th Ohio Volunteers, June 24, 1861, and served with that regiment in its hardships and battles until after the engagement at Antietam. In that battle he was severely wounded, and was subsequently discharged on account of disability resulting therefrom. He was appointed second lieutenant of the 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, June 1, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant August 27, 1863, and captain October 3, 1863. In this capacity he served until the close of the war. His only brother served three years in the same war, in the 92d Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1866 Stowell S. Hazen settled in Wood county, and the same year, on the 15th day of February, near Parkersburg, he was wedded with Juliet E. Romine. This lady is a daughter of Samuel and Maria Romine, who became residents in Wood county about 1808. They continued to reside in this county after their marriage and here their daughter was born. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hazen: Edwin D., born December 31, 1866; Allie S., born September 19, 1871, died same day; Icie P., born January 19, 1877. Mr. Hazen is serving a second term as deputy sheriff of Wood county, having already held the office six years. His postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

LEWIS HEBRANK - came to this county from Onengen—Hohenzollern, Germany, with his parents in 1853, and settled in Brooke county, West Virginia. In 1858 they came to Parkersburg. Mr. Hebrank then went in company with Mr. Rapp, and started a brewery. They were both poor men at the time, and started on a small scale. By perseverance and hard work they have laid up money, and now carry on a large business. They also have a farm which brings in a large increase each year. Mr. Hebrank married his first wife December 31, 1863, and by this union they have had four children: Sarah, born September 29, 1864; Catherine, December 11, 1866; Rosina, November 3, 1868; Amelia, born April 11, 1870. The name of his second wife is Mary, daughter of Joseph and Christine (Klink) Schafer, born in Germany, September 8, 1851, and married in Parkersburg, May 20, 1872. Her children's names are: Christian, born December 28, 1872, died June 10, 1875; Stephen Charles, December 26, 1876; George Lewis, July 23, 1881. Mr. Hebrank's parents are Charles and Catherine (Sickinger) Hebrank. Address, Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM J. HILL - in 1866-68 was overseer of the poor; in 1868 was elected mayor of Parkersburg, which office he held for three consecutive terms, being the only person thus honored in the history of the city. In 1870 he was elected sheriff of Wood county.
county, and was afterwards re-elected for a second term. He is a son of Derastus and Susan Hill, who are residents of Wood county. He was born in this county in 1842, and was married at Clarksburg, Harrison county, this State, in 1862, to Susan A., daughter of Dr. John C. Souther. She was born in 1844, in Harrison county. They have one child, Isa Lee, born at Parkersburg in 1863. Both the grandfathers of William J. Hill were among the first settlers of Wood county; William Hill, and Jerred Fuget, who came about the year 1800. In 1867 William J. Hill became the proprietor of what was then the United States Hotel, but is now run under the name of Hill's Central Hotel, court square. There are three annexes to the main hotel. Address, Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

THORNTON C. HULL — and Josephine Cross entered upon a matrimonial alliance December 24, 1869, their marriage rites being observed in Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia. One daughter, M. Zelma, born November 3, 1881, blesses their union. Mr. Hull was born in Palatine, Marion county, this State, February 20, 1851, and six years later his parents, R. M. F. and Josephine (Nuzum) Hull, took up their residence in Wood county. His wife was born in this county, March 27, 1857, a daughter of Leonard and Mary Cross, who came to this county in 1842. Her grandparents were among the very earliest settlers in Wood county, coming here when the country round about was almost an unbroken wilderness. Her grandfather, John Cross, is still living here, and is pointed out as one of the few remaining pioneers of this vicinity; he is 84 years old, in good health, and of sound mind. Mr. Hull's parents found themselves surrounded by the primeval forests on their settlement in Marion county, where they went in the first year of their married life; their former home was in Pennsylvania. Mr. Hull had an uncle who served three years in the Federal army during the war between the States. He was a member of the 12th West Virginia Volunteers, was taken prisoner, and endured twelve months imprisonment at Andersonville; was honorably discharged. Thornton C. Hull is proprietor of a meat market, and is one of the leading meat merchants of Parkersburg, where he has been several years in business. His present location is at the northeast corner of Market building, his address Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

DR. L. C. HUNT — son of Jesse and Elizabeth Hunt, was born in Morgantown, Monongalia county, West Virginia. He entered the office of Dr. James E. Reeves, of Fairmont, West Virginia, in March, 1863, as a student of medicine. On the 24th of February, 1864, he married Nellie R., daughter of Frederick R. and Althea A. Chrisler, and on the same day enlisted as a private in the 12th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war. On his return home he resumed the study of medicine with Dr. Reeves, and in 1866 attended his first course of lectures at the University of Maryland in the city of Baltimore. After practicing his profession for four years he entered the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in 1871, and immediately afterwards located in Clarksburg, West Virginia, in which place he remained until his removal to the city of Parkersburg in 1876. Dr. Hunt is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and also a member of the Medical Society of the State of West Virginia, and of the Wood County Medical Society. Address, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

JAMES HUTCHINSON — born in Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia, in January, 1832, was a son of John A. and Eliza (Stephenson) Hutchinson, whose lives were passed in Wood county, where the father was born in 1803, and the mother in 1805. In 1830 was born Margaret E. Ball, who was joined in wedlock with James Hutchinson, bore him one child, May E., in November, 1856, and died in January, 1862. His second marriage was consummated in the city of New York, in 1869, Josephine, daughter of Horace and Henrietta Parmenter, becoming his wife. She was born in New York City, in 1847, and lost her father by death in 1866; her mother makes her home with her in
The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson are three: Robert, born September 9, 1871; Frederick M., October 21, 1877; Adelaide, November 2, 1881. James Hutchinson has been connected with the press in Virginia since 1854, and for several years before the war he edited and published the Independent Republican at Point Pleasant, Mason county, this State. He was, through this journal, the first advocate of free schools in that portion of the State, and he continued to urge their desirability until the outbreak of the war severed his connection with the paper. He entered the Confederate service, and was a soldier in that army from April, 1861, until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. During the same years he represented Mason county in the State legislature. He is now engaged in the practice of law in the city of Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

DR. HENRY K. JONES — married Sarah S., daughter of Martin and Naomi J. Sinclair, in her native city, Marietta, Ohio, January 18, 1872. His parents, Moses and Rachel A. Jones, came to Wood county in 1858. Dr. Jones was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1843. He had a brother, William B., in the army the last year of the war, a member of a West Virginia regiment. Dr. and Mrs. Jones have two children: Grace B., born January 21, 1875, and Bernice S., born April 9, 1876. Dr. Jones commenced the study of dentistry in 1865, with Dr. C. M. Bartlett, with whom he remained four years. Dr. Jones has been a thorough student since he commenced practice; he keeps posted in all the improvements in his profession, which the public demand, hence he is popular with the best citizens of Parkersburg. Mrs. Jones was one of the first teachers in the public schools of Parkersburg. She had many trials to contend with, but she overcame all obstacles, and taught four years in this city. Dr. Jones' office and residence is Avery street, near passenger depot, Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

OLIVER S. JONES — merchant in Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia, was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, April 3, 1836, and came to Wood county in 1865. His parents were William M. and Edith (Fetty) Jones, deceased. The father now lives in Monongalia county, West Virginia. Mr. Jones was married April 27, 1865, to Lucy May Pierpont, who was born August 9, 1843. Her parents, John J. and Sarah (Smell) Pierpont, live in Monongalia county. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, viz: Charles C., born February 2, 1866; Fannie F., October 15, 1867; Paul P., October 3, 1869; Edith E., December 11, 1870; Grace G., born August 11, 1873; George G., August 6, 1875, died November 5, 1875; Edith E., September 10, 1876; Lyle L., August 29, 1879; Ray R., February 18, 1882. Mr. Jones was a member of Company A, 3d Regiment West Virginia Infantry, served two years, then changed to 6th West Virginia Cavalry; served about sixteen months in Mounted Infantry and Cavalry. He was in most of the engagements of West Virginia. He had three brothers in the war of 1861: William H. and Virgil S., both members of the 1st Virginia Cavalry, Company A. William was taken prisoner. Daniel, the other brother, was a member of Company I, 14th Regiment West Virginia Infantry. Mrs. Jones had one brother in the late war, Jacob Pierpont. He was killed near the Bull Run battle ground after the first battle of Bull Run. Mr. Jones and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the city of Parkersburg. Mrs. Jones is a niece of Governor Pierpont, the first governor of West Virginia.

WILLIAM KRAFT — born in Wheeling, Ohio county, West Virginia, March 22, 1839, was a son of John and Caroline (Klevis) Kraft, now residents of Wheeling. Both were born in Pennsylvania, and coming to this country, settled first in Pennsylvania, and then in Ohio county, West Virginia. The wife of William Kraft is Annie E., a daughter of James W. and Nancy (Nutt) Moore, at her birth residents in Wheeling, where her father has since died, and her mother still makes her home. Albert Kraft, brother of William, served three years in the Union army, 1st West Virginia Infantry, during the war between the States. William Kraft engaged in the drug business in Wheeling prior to his
settlement in Wood county. In 1873 he took up his residence with the people of Parkersburg, and is here largely engaged as an oil producer. He also owns and controls a machine shop here, and has an interest in steamboat property. His postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

ALEXANDER ROY KENNEDY — came to Pittsburg city, Pennsylvania, in 1856, from Londonderry county, Ireland, where he was born September 18, 1836. His parents, Samuel and Mary (Scott) Kennedy, still reside in Ireland. He was married in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1862, to Mary Ann Matthews, who was also born in Ireland. Her parents, David and Ann (Black) Matthews, both died in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, her father in May, 1861, and her mother, March 28, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have two daughters: Anne B., born January 10, 1864; and Etta, born July 20, 1874. Mr. Kennedy came to Parkersburg from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1876. He is now the proprietor of a first-class hotel on Ann street, near the steamboat landing. Address, Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

HON. GEORGE K. LEONARD — deceased — was born in Wood county 14 miles from Parkersburg, December 30, 1815, and settled in Parkersburg, in 1837, and died March 3, 1882, at Grafton, West Virginia. His parents, George and Susan (Drake) Leonard, died in Wood county, where they were early pioneers, having settled in 1811, on the Little Kanawha river, twenty-one miles from its mouth. His father was by occupation a shoemaker and farmer, and was deputy sheriff when he died in 1836. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and a Whig in politics. The subject of this sketch was married in Wood county, January 29, 1835, to Jane D. Vandver, who was born in Wood county, in 1818, and died in Parkersburg, March 14, 1881. The names of their children are: Albert K., born May 18, 1836; Thomas R.; Elizabeth A.; Wallace Clay; George K., jr.; Rachel Dunn; James, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Annie, deceased; Samuel, deceased. Thomas and Elizabeth (Kincheloe) Vandver, the parents of Mrs. Leonard, Vandver, the parents of Mrs. Leonard, died in Wood county. George K. Leonard had been clerk of the city council for about ten years, at different periods. He was clerk of the board of county supervisors two terms; was justice of the peace one term in 1852; and was again elected to that office in 1880, and was filling it at the time of his death; has served two terms of four years each as county recorder; State senator for two sessions; county assessor for five years, and city assessor four years. Like his father, he was a Baptist; was formerly a Whig, and then a Republican. Having formerly been a carpenter by trade, he has constructed and built most of the public bridges in the county, and has always been largely and successfully engaged in business. His son, Wallace Clay Leonard, served four years as musician in the 6th West Virginia Infantry. His address now is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

GEORGE LOOMIS — is a citizen of Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia, in whose record every resident in this county may take just pride. Born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1824, a son of Nathan and Waite J. Loomis, he came with his parents to Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1840, and in the Virginias has ever since been his home. Between 1840 and 1847, Mr. Loomis taught school near Washington City, and in Rappahannock county, and completed an academic course of study, supplemented by a course of reading at the law. In 1847, he located in Fayette county, Virginia, and in the following year was appointed county surveyor for that county. At that time the school law of Virginia was crude and inefficient, and public sentiment dormant or arrayed largely on the wrong side of the question, and Mr. Loomis became the earnest advocate of popular education, as he was of temperance. Owing to the efforts of such men as Mr. Loomis, the public mind was at last aroused, and the result is the adequate system of public education provided for in the Constitution of West Virginia. In 1852 Mr. Loomis located in Parkersburg, and, after filling the position of prosecuting attorney for two years,
entered upon the practice of law in this city. He was twice elected judge of the circuit court, which office he held till 1873, when the new State constitution went into effect. He was afterward elected for four years to the State senate, and since that time has held several minor offices, among them city attorney, president of the board of education, and mayor of Parkersburg. It has been fortunate for the people of his vicinity that Judge Loomis has always taken the side of the right, since the persuasive force of his eloquence is so widely felt and followed. It is said of him that if he has his equal in the Virginias for eloquence, he surely has no superior, and in the power of his magnetic eloquence he is classed with "Blaine of Maine." Judge Loomis is one who has ever been foremost in all movements looking to the moral, intellectual, social and material advancement of the interests of the Virginias; one who has, in his professional career, ever been found on the side of the poor and friendless as against oppression and wrong, who has ever borne in mind the divine command: "Open thy mouth, judge righteously, and plead the cause of the poor and needy."

JOSEPH MARKLEY — was born in Harrison county, Ohio, January 11, 1823, son of Moses and Elizabeth (Everhart) Markley. He was married twice, his first wife, Emily, a daughter of Philip and Mary Ann (Powell) Allen. She was born in Monroe county, Ohio, February 2, 1827, and they were married in that county April 11, 1844. Mr. Markley lived in Wisconsin six years, then moved to Colorado and lived eight years. Here his wife died, after which he moved to Ohio. In Ohio he married Margaret Jackman, and moved to West Virginia. She died in Wood county in 1881. After her death he moved to Wirt county, and in company with one of his sons is keeping a store at Shirtzville. The names of his children are: Moses, born January 11, 1849, lives in Colorado; Sarah A. (Hendershot), December 11, 1851, lives in Monroe county, Ohio; John N., May 17, 1853, lives in Wirt county, this State; Catherine (Allen), October 15, 1856, resides in Monroe county, Ohio; Mary Jane (Clouston), July 3, 1859, lives in Jackson county, this State; Chauncy Jerome, March 15, 1860, also lives in Jackson county. Mr. Joseph Markley has held the office of assessor in Monroe county, Ohio, and that of township clerk and land appraiser in Richland county, Wisconsin. His uncle, Philip Markley, was a soldier in the war 1812; was wounded in the leg at the battle of Bridgewater, where only sixteen men in the company escaped unhurt. Mr. Markley’s address is Shirtzville, Wirt county, West Virginia.

JOHN G. McCLUER — present prosecuting attorney for Wood county, was born April 8, 1844, near Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia, a son of John Steel and Seges (Price) McCluer. He was married September 13, 1876, to Bettie C., daughter of James and Sophia (Kinsloe) Cook. She was born in Parkersburg, where her mother now lives; her father is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McCluer have three sons: James Steel, John Cameron and Henry Randolph. Mr. McCluer was in the Confederate army, first in the Rockbridge Artillery from Virginia; at the reorganization of the army he entered the cavalry service, where he continued until captured, September 7, 1864. He spent the remainder of his time as a prisoner, at City Point, and Point Lookout, until paroled in February, 1865. He graduated from Judge John Buckenborough’s law school at Lexington, Virginia, in 1866, from which time to 1873, he remained with his parents on their farm in Rockbridge county, Virginia, when he came to Parkersburg, where he was admitted to the bar October 12, 1873. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Wood county in October, 1880, which office he now fills. He is a Democrat in politics, and in religion he is of the Methodist faith. His address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

NEWTON T. McCONAUGHY — was born in Wheeling, Ohio county, West Virginia, August 16, 1846, and became a resident in Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia, in 1866, where he is now engaged in the lumber business, as one of the firm of McConaughy & Co., merchants and
lumber dealers. William and Margaret M. (Templeton) McConaughy, parents of Newton T., came to Parkersburg in 1866, and since 1870 have made their home at Burning Springs, Wirt county, this State. At the opening of hostilities between the North and South, in 1861, Newton T. McConaughy entered the Confederate service, joining an Arkansas regiment, under command of his uncle, General Daudridge McRae. He was too young for service, and twice ran away from home before he was permitted to remain. He now saw service four months with these Arkansas State troops, then joined the 3d Arkansas Infantry, under command of his father's youngest brother, Colonel James W. McConaughy. Here he served about fifteen months, and was transferred to the 1st Arkansas Battery, where, with rank of lieutenant, he served some time. At the surrender at Vicksburg he had command of this battery. During part of 1864-5, he acted as aid-de-camp to Colonel William E. Burnett, chief of artillery, Department of the Gulf, and was with him at his death; was then on staff duty with General D. H. Maury, commanding Gulf Department, until, commissioned lieutenant in the navy, March 10, 1865, he was ordered with others to report at Bordeaux, France, to take charge of the Confederate States cruiser, Governor Allen, lying at that port. Left Mobile April 11, 1865, and passed through Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, to Mexico, thence to Havana, Cuba; but the surrender of Lee put an end to this expedition, and Mr. McConaughy returned to Galveston, Texas, and was there paroled, July 19, 1865. During his service he was wounded and captured at Shiloh, Mississippi, and was surrounded at Vicksburg. His faithful servant, Jack, remained true to him through the entire war, and refused to receive his freedom, until his former master, dividing equally with him his last money, a $20 gold piece, sent him away. Mr. McConaughy next went to Memphis, Tennessee, and engaged as clerk in a wholesale dry goods house, which soon employed him to buy their cotton. This business, after a few months, he reluctantly left to engage with his father in the oil business in West Virginia. The firm of which he was a member, was styled McConaughy, Jones & Camden, and located at Burning Springs, Wirt county. Here he remained until 1875, since which time, with his brother, S. M. McConaughy, he has been in his present business. One who has had dealings with this firm since its inception, says of it: “The firm of McConaughy & Co. have been merchants and general lumber dealers for the last ten years in Wirt, Calhoun, and Gilmer counties, and to my knowledge have sold from $75,000 to $125,000 worth of goods annually, running from two to four stores all the time. These gentlemen handle more than one-half of all lumber that is run to the Parkersburg market, and supply with timber almost every responsible mill-owner on the Ohio river, from Marietta to Cincinnati,” etc., etc. The firm are also largely interested in land speculations, and other matters outside of their regular business. Mr. Nelson T. McConaughy makes his headquarters at Parkersburg, Wood county, where he may be addressed.

DR. GEORGE B. MOFFETT — was born in Augusta county, Virginia, October 20, 1820, and was a son of James McD. and Hannah W. Moffett, now deceased. He was married December 22, 1846, in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, to Margaret E., daughter of Robert H. and Mary V. Beale, who was born in that county, October 29, 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Moffett settled in Wood county in 1873, and their children are: Robert H., born April 27, 1848, resides in Lancaster county, Nebraska; James A., born April 12, 1850, lives in Parkersburg; Mary Winters, died in 1858, aged 4 years. Dr. Moffett commenced the study of medicine with R. L. Waddell, of Waynesboro, Augusta county, Virginia, in 1840, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in April, 1844. He was surgeon in the Army of Northern Virginia, 49th Regiment Virginia Infantry, Early’s division, Confederate service, from December, 1862, till the surrender at Appomattox. He is now president of the State Board of Health of West Virginia. In early life Dr. Moffett was committed to the principles of the Whig party, but of late years he has been a Democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian
JOHN DEXTER NEAL — a son of Daniel R. and Caroline B. Neal, was born in Wood county, February 11, 1837. He was married to Fannie V. Paine, a daughter of Dr. John Welsh and Elizabeth (Gwynn) Paine, at Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia, September 20, 1865, and they have four children: John W., born October 3, 1866; Daniel R., March 25, 1868; Henry P., October 9, 1869; Caroline K., December 4, 1874. Mr. Neal was justice of the peace at one time in Rockbridge county, Virginia. During the 1861 war he was four years captain of Company G, 20th Virginia Cavalry, Confederate service. He has a farm of 75 acres on the Ohio river. Mrs. Neal is a member of the Presbyterian Church. John D. Neal may be addressed at Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

HENRY C. NEALE — born in Wood county, West Virginia, March 18, 1836, is a son of William H. Neale and Mary C. Neale. He was married to Susan L. Davis, daughter of Richard B. and Elizabeth B. (Bary) Davis, in New Orleans, April 10, 1861. She was born in Porto Rico, West Indies, December, 1844. Eleven children have been given to Henry C. Neale and wife, viz: Florence, born June 6, 1862; Ida B., April 27, 1864; Miner G., July 13, 1866; Harry, February 26, 1869; Frank and Katie (twins), September 9, 1871; Clay, December 18, 1872; Homer, September 19, 1874; Grace, March 31, 1876; Carrie, September 4, 1879; Fanny, November 6, 1881—all reside at home. Henry C. Neale has been twice married. His first wife was May S. James, daughter of H. H. James. There were two children born to them: Olie and William, both of whom were drowned with their mother on the R. F. Sass in the Mississippi river. Address Henry C. Neale at Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM H. NEALE — is a farmer of Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Winn) Neale, and he was born in Parkersburg, May 22, 1813. Thomas Neale and wife came to Wood county in 1801. The subject of this sketch was married in Wood county, March 14, 1833, by Rev. Warwick Martin, of the Christian Church, to Mary C. Dils, daughter of Henry and Catherine (Pilcher) Dils, who was born in Wood county, November 4, 1816. The mother lives in Guyandotte, the father died in 1860. A brother of Mary C. (Dils) Neale, Peter Dills, was in the late war, in the 6th Virginia Infantry; was first lieutenant until honorably discharged. He served from first to last, and came out without a wound. Ten children were born to William H. Neale and wife, viz: Harriet, born January 6, 1834, resides in Mason county, this State; Henry C., March 18, 1836, resides in this county; William H., October 20, 1838, died January 18, 1839; Sarah Ann, December 18, 1840, died in June, 1841; Mary C., January 13, 1842, died June 12, 1861; Joseph, June 1, 1846, resides in this county; Benjamin, February 25, 1848, resides in this county; Emma, February 12, 1850, died January 31, 1866; Homer, April 2, 1855, died in May, 1857; Sallie, March 13, 1857, died January 31, 1878; Lucy, January 23, 1859, died August 9, 1880. The subject of this sketch, as a farmer and stock-dealer has been a very laborious, energetic and useful citizen, occupying a farm of more than 300 acres on the banks of the Ohio river. He was the first man to raise the stars and stripes on his house during the war, thus making his beautiful residence still more conspicuous. The soldiery, in passing, were accustomed here to salute the flag of their country. He was accustomed to speak of our government as "the very best on the face of the earth." He accordingly fed and took care of the soldiers of our country. Mr. Neale is the uncle of Stonewall Jackson, and reared him in his family, and always gave him the best of instruction. Mr. and Mrs. Neale are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have been so for about fifty years. His industry and enterprise have extended in various directions. He built the steamboat Homer, which cost him about $30,000. She was a cotton boat, and was an honor to the city of Parkersburg, showing home trade and industry; she run the Red and Washata rivers. Mr. Neale's name was given him by William
H. Harrison. He has twenty-seven grand-children, who will do well to pattern after his excellent example. His postoffice address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

CHRISTIAN NELLY — was born in Mengering-Hausener, Germany, August 11, 1833. He came to the United States in 1854, and moved to Wood county, West Virginia, in 1861. He is a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Eberly) Nelly. He was married to Caroline, daughter of Christian and Margaret (Snyder) Heill, in Parkersburg, West Virginia, August 26, 1862. Mr. Nelly has a store on the corner of Market and Second streets. He has a large stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Nelly have had ten children: Amelia, died at the age of thirteen months; Christian, died at the age of 4 years, 4 months and 10 days; Julia, born February 29, 1864; Laura, December 25, 1866; Caroline Elizabeth, March 28, 1869; William, December 2, 1870; Ida, December 8, 1872; Gertrude, October 27, 1874; Charles Martin, October 22, 1876; Henry M., January 1, 1878. Mr. Nelly's address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL M. POLLOCK — was born in Wood county, in 1843. His parents, Robert S. and Rachel Pollock, came to this county in 1843, where they still reside. He was married September 3, 1876, to Bernice, daughter of Dr. William J. and Helen McCally, in Pleasant county, this State. She was born in Wood county, in 1852. They have three children, all of whom were born at Parkersburg. The oldest is William McCally, born June 25, 1877; the next two are twins, Bernie and Isa, born June 3, 1879. Robert S. Pollock served three years in wheeling, Ohio county, this State, and lived there four years. He came to Parkersburg in 1858. His parents, Conrad and Mariana (Schoch) Rapp, both died in Germany. Markus Rapp married Susanna, daughter of Gregor and Bulcharia (Hebrank) Rokenstein, April 5, 1857, at Wheeling, West Virginia. She was born in Germany, August 11, 1830. Her father is dead, her mother came to this country in 1873. Mr. Rapp, in 1858, in company with Lewis Hebrank, commenced the brewery business near Parkersburg, and has been engaged in the business ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Rapp have had eleven children: Mary A., born September 23, 1858; George, December 1, 1859, deceased; Theria M., November 8, 1860; Cathrina, June 16, 1862; Louise, November 9, 1863; Saloma, March 8, 1865; William, June 23, 1866, deceased; Martina, June 17, 1867, deceased; Markus, October 6, 1870, deceased; Jacobina S., October 29, 1872; Susanna, March 8, 1873, deceased.

JOHN F. RITTER — was born at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1845. Commenced the study of photography, at St. Louis, in 1863, with George H.
McConnell, and located in Parkersburg, in 1875. He was married in 1879, at Parkersburg, to Claudia May Kiley, who was born at Newburg, West Virginia, in 1863. His parents are Henry A. and Amelia E. Ritter, and those of his wife are W. W. and Maggie E. (Neild) Kiley. He is a Republican in politics, in religion liberal. Mr. J. F. Ritter’s brother, Albert Ritter, was captain of an Illinois regiment in the war of 1861. Mr. Ritter is still engaged in Photography. His address, Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

WALTER SEABURY SANDS — was born in New York city, on the 6th of December, 1839, and was a son of Robert Alfred and Ellen Sands. His father is no longer living, but his mother makes her home still in New York city. In 1865, Walter S. Sands took up his residence in Wood county, West Virginia, and in the following year, November 14, 1866, in the city of Parkersburg, was joined in marriage with Annie C. Adams. Their children are two: Robert P., born January 5, 1868, and George G., born February 16, 1870. Annie C., wife of Mr. Sands, was born in Braxton county, West Virginia, in August, 1847, a daughter of Preston Moore Adams and Virginia Adams, his wife. Mr. Adams’ residence is now in Parkersburg, and his wife is deceased. Walter S. Sands is engaged in the practice of Law in Parkersburg, having an extensive circle of friends and clients in that city, where his influence, social and political, is widely felt, and always exercised for the best interests of his adopted home.

W. D. SCHAEFER — is the son of Joseph and Christine Schaefer. He was born on the 15th day of February, 1840, in Dissen, province of Hohenzollern, Germany, and was married to Martina Rokenstein, daughter of Gregor and Butcheria Rokenstein. Mrs. Martina (Rokenstein) Schaefer was born on the 10th day of November, 1838, at Owingen in the province of Hohenzollern, Germany. The brothers and sisters of W. D. Schaefer are as follows: Cecila, Adolph, deceased; Aloys, deceased; Angelica, August, W. Daniel, Friedrich, Apolonia; Anton, deceased; Fidel, Theresa Maria, Michael, Anna. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. M. Schaefer are: Susan; Simeon, deceased; Dominicus, Andreas, William, Martina, Martha and Joseph. Mr. Schaefer’s address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

DR. ISAAC SCOTT — settled in Wood county in the spring of 1865. He is a son of James and Mary Scott, both of whom are now dead, and was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in February, 1822. He was married in Morgantown, Monongalia county, West Virginia, in May, 1848, to Emily E. McLane, who was born in Morgantown in 1824. His wife’s parents, Dr. Charles and Eliza McLane, are no longer living. Dr. and Mrs. Scott have two children: Mrs. L. E. Stewart, who was born November 9, 1851; and Charles J. Scott, born January 19, 1858. C. J. Scott studied medicine and his father in 1878-9-80, and graduated in March, 1881, at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and is now engaged with his father in the practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Isaac Scott was in the late war, serving in 1861 as surgeon of the 7th West Virginia Volunteers. He was soon appointed surgeon-in-chief of the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the Third Division, Second Corps, which position he held till mustered out at the end of his term of service. He was appointed June 1, 1865, in charge of the general hospital at Parkersburg, which position he held till the autumn of 1865, when the hospital was closed, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. He is, and has been for a number of years, United States pension examining surgeon at Parkersburg. He studied medicine from 1841 to 1844 with Drs. Charles & J. A. McLane, in Morgantown, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in March 1847. He was an old line Whig till 1861, since which time he has been a firm Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Address, Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.
CHARLES H. SHATTUCK — was born in Huron county, Ohio, in 1837, and settled in Parkersburg in 1859. He is at present cashier of the Citizens National Bank, of Parkersburg, and is a farmer and dealer in merchandise. He is a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Shattuck & Jackson. He is liberal in religion and a Republican in politics. Address, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

STEPHEN CHESTERSHAW — was born in Copenhagen, Lewis county, New York, October 7, 1808, and became a resident in Wood county, West Virginia, March 25, 1832. His parents were Philip Shaw, born in Cummington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, August 12, 1777, and Lucy Word (Woods) Shaw, who was born in Easton, near Boston, Massachusetts, July 8, 1781. Their marriage was on the 14th of April, 1801. Stephen C. Shaw has been twice married, his present wife, Sarah Ann, daughter of John and Sarah K. (White) Wright, uniting her life with his December 18, 1866, the Rev. William L. Hyland officiating at the marriage rite. The parents of Mrs. Shaw were born in Baltimore county, Maryland, her father on the 1st of September, 1800, and her mother January 24, 1805. Her own birth was in the city of Baltimore, February 26, 1830. The first wife of Stephen C. Shaw was Fanny Edelin, born November 16, 1816, who died October 20, 1863. Her parents were Robert Edelin, born March 10, 1781, in Charles county, Maryland, and Elizabeth Edelin, born in October, 1780, in Loudoun county, Virginia. The children of Mr. Shaw’s first marriage were: Lucy E., born August 22, 1838, died April 7, 1882; Violet A., August 24, 1840, died July 11, 1841; Otis E., June 9, 1842; Sarah F., August 16, 1845; Robert M., March 12, 1847; Nancy M., July 25, 1853. Otis served through the 1861 war, in the Confederate army, not losing a day of his term of service. Stephen C. Shaw has been surveyor, historian, clerk, and almost everything where the service of a ready pen is required. He has been deputy clerk of county and circuit court seven years, clerk of town council a number of years, assessor many years, commissioner of revenue seven years, school commissioner and superintendent a number of years, deputy surveyor a number of years, commissioner in chancery ten years, clerk of board of supervisors two years, clerk of board of overseers ten years. His address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

CHARLES B. SMITH — was born in Wood county, in 1844, a son of Robert S. and Caroline B. Smith. He was married to Maggie P., daughter of Samuel and Margaret Devore, in Parkersburg, December 10, 1865. She was originally from Washington county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith is now sheriff and treasurer of Wood county, West Virginia, having been elected to those offices in October, 1880, for four years. In 1875 and 1876 he was city recorder; a member of council in 1877. He was mayor of the city of Parkersburg in 1878 and 1880. In our late war he was first a private, then promoted to second lieutenant, and then to captain in the 1st West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry. He steamboated from September, 1865, to January, 1867; was then in a boot and shoe store in July, 1868, at which date he again engaged in steamboating until April, 1869. After this he was in the oil business, until 1875, and then dealt in coal for a short time. He is a Republican in politics. He became a member of the Masonic Lodge in 1867, and is master of Mt. Olivet Lodge, No. 3, Parkersburg; high priest of Jerusalem Chapter, and a member of Calvary Commandery. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. His address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

REV. WINFIELD C. SNODGRASS — is a minister of the gospel; settled in Wood county in 1881. He was born in Berea, Ritchie county, West Virginia, December 27, 1849. He was married, March 5, 1869, in Tyler county, West Virginia, to Laura L., daughter of Jacob and Isabelle McConnell, who was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, October 5, 1850. Their children are: Orrin W., born August 23, 1870; Harlan E., February 9, 1873; Clara, September 21, 1874; Persis, May 26, 1876; Gertrude, February 2, 1878; Ray Thompson, February 25, 1880 – the children all live at home. His parents
are Elisha L. and Mary Snodgrass. He and his father served in the civil war, as scouts, in a volunteer militia company, for seventeen months and three years, respectively. Rev. W. C. Snodgrass studied at the West Virginia University; and entered the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in March, 1868. He was ordained deacon at Charleston, this State, in 1870, and ordained elder, at Wheeling, in 1872. He has had charge of churches at Elizabeth, Petroleum, Ravenswood, Smithton, Newburg, Kingwood, Chaplin street - Wheeling, Morgantown, and Parkersburg. Address Parkersburg, West Virginia.

GEORGE L. SPENCE — is a son of James and Maria Spence, and was born in New York in 1853. His wife is Ella V., daughter of Joseph B. and Jane S. Woodward, who now reside in Parkersburg. She was born in 1856 in West Virginia, and they were married at Marietta, Ohio, in 1876. Mr. Spence settled in Wood county in the year of his marriage. His first business in Parkersburg was photography, in which he continued one year. He then commenced to deal in music, in which business he is still engaged; he also deals in the new American sewing machine, and controls the largest part of the territory in West Virginia, and Washington county, Ohio. He has established several branches through the State. On September 12, 1882, he received the nomination of the National Greenback and Labor party, by acclamation, for the office of State Senator, for the senatorial district of Wood, Wirt, Pleasants and Tyler counties. His postoffice address is Parkersburg, West Virginia.

WILLIAM ERSKINE STEVENSON — born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania; was married in 1842 to Sarah Clotworthy, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they settled in Wood county in 1858. They had two children, Theodore and Orlando, the former deceased. His parents, James and Elizabeth Stevenson, who came from Ireland, are dead. Mrs. Sarah Stevenson’s parents, Samuel and Alice Clotworthy, are also dead. Mr. William E. Stevenson is a farmer, editor and a man who has held and continues to hold high political trusts. In 1856-7, he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; in 1862 he was a member of the May and June conventions, of “Restored Virginia” at Wheeling, in 1863, member of the West Virginia constitutional convention; member of the West Virginia Senate, 1863-8, and president of that body five sessions; he was elected governor of West Virginia for 1869 and 1870. He took an active part on the side of the government during the war. In 1873 he became editor of the State Journal at Parkersburg; has been on a farm since 1858; was in the lumber and furniture business several years; is trustee for large oil territories in the State; receiver of West Virginia Oil and Oil Land Company of Ritchie county. Address, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. TAGGART — is a resident of Parkersburg, having come to Wood county in April, 1858. His parents, James and Elizabeth Taggart, who are now deceased, came to Virginia in 1835, from Canada, where he was born in 1834. July 3, 1856, he was married to Eliza Hines, at Oakland, Maryland. She was born in Ireland in 1840, and came to the United States when a child. They have five children: John B., James W., George A., Clara B., Robert G. Mr. Taggart is engineer of the United States court house and postoffice building. July 15, 1861, he entered the United States service as a private, in Company H, 7th West Virginia Infantry, and was promoted to first lieutenant October 23, following. In the summer of 1862, he recruited Company D, of the 14th Regiment, serving as captain from August, 1862, to August, 1863, when he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. September 19, 1864, while in command of his regiment in the Valley of Virginia, he was wounded and breveted colonel, which rank he retained from that date. He remained in the army until the close of the war, receiving his discharge July 3, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel of the 14th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. His address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.
SOLOMON PERRY WELLS — was born in Charlestown, Washington county, Rhode Island, April 13, 1824, the son of Edward Sheffield Wells and Deborah Hoxsie (Lewis) Wells. He was brought up a farmer, availing himself of such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools of Hopkinton, to which town his parents removed when he was about seven years old. When he was nineteen he commenced teaching in one of the schools of his town, which occupation he continued in during winters, until he became “of age.” He then entered the Literary Institute of Suffield, Connecticut, as a student, remaining there about a year, and thereafter was engaged in teaching, until 1851. May 2, 1848, he married Elizabeth Sherman Greene, daughter of Colonel James Greene and Lucy (Sherman) Greene, of North Kingstown, Rhode Island, and great-grandniece of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. The fruit of this union has been nine children, six boys and three girls, of whom five now survive, three sons and two daughters, viz: Charles Walker, Lizzie Greene, Edward Hubbard, Solomon Perry, jr., and Virginia Wells. In 1851 Mr. Wells was elected cashier of Hopkinton bank, in Rhode Island, in which connection he continued until July, 1863, at which time he was appointed agent of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company, of New York, whose lands and duties of the position were located in Wirt county, of this State, and in June, 1866, he removed his family to Burning Springs, in that county, where they lived until March 31, 1869, removing thence to Parkersburg, where they have since resided, he still retaining the agency of the company above named. In 1874 he erected a new oil factory in this city for the manufacture of lubricating oil, in which business he is now engaged, as president and treasurer of the S. P. Wells Oil Company. He became a member of the Baptist Church in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, at the age of thirteen, and continues in that communion, now in the membership of the Parkersburg Baptist Church. And while he has never been an aspirant for political honors, he was elected mayor of the city of Parkersburg in January, 1881, for the term expiring January, 1882.

IGNATIUS OGDEN AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

Ignatius Ogden settled near what is now known as Williamstown, Wood county, West Virginia, in the year 1786, he having purchased a tract of land at the mouth of Big Run from Joseph Tomlinson, jr. He came from the settlement of Grave Creek, near Wheeling. His family consisted of his wife Mary, and five children: Alvin, Noah, Abraham, Hugh and Greenbury. Alvin, the oldest, married and settled in Meigs county, Ohio, where several of his descendants still reside. Absalom married Mary Leachman; they had only one child, named Druzilla; they both died and their daughter survived them several years, and then died at the home of her uncle, Noah Ogden. Hugh married Sallie Pugh, and they had one child, Granville, who now resides at Lincoln, Nebraska, with his only child, a daughter, named Lizzie Greenbury; the youngest son died when a youth. The date of Ignatius Ogden's death is not known, but it is known that his wife Mary survived him several years and died at the home of her son Noah, at the old homestead, where her husband first settled. Noah, the second son, and of whose family this sketch is more especially written, married Elizabeth, a daughter of David and Margaret (McDonald) Jamison. Elizabeth Jamison was one of nine children whose births were as follows: George Jamison, born September 8, 1789; Elizabeth, November 30, 1790; Abigail, August 20, 1792; Margaret, December 12, 1796; David, January 9, 1798; Mary and Druzilla (twins), April 26, 1801; Rebecca, July 2, 1804; and Isaac, May 1, 1807. Mr. Jamison was a Scotchman, and came to this country about the close of the eighteenth century. Noah Ogden was married to Elizabeth Jamison in 1813; their family consisted of nine children: Asalom, born August 12, 1814; Louisa, December 3, 1816; Alvin, April 16, 1819; David, August 7, 1822; Rufus, February 17, 1825; Lewis, August 29, 1827; Silas, December 6, 1829; Elizabeth, January 16, 1832; and Noah, jr., November 3, 1834. After Noah's marriage, he continued to reside at the old homestead, at the mouth of Big Run, until the year 1840, when he removed a large tract of land.
which he had purchased on Worthington creek, in what is now Union district, of this Wood county. Here he and his wife died in the same year, 1848. Of their children, only three are now living. Of those that are dead, David, Silas and Elizabeth were married. The two former left no families. The latter married William F. Burk in 1849, and died September 6, 1882, leaving her husband and ten children. She died at her home in Parkersburg, West Virginia. Louisa, the oldest daughter, married Joseph J. Davis. They now reside at their home with their family, at Irving, Wisconsin.

Noah, the youngest of the family, married Rebecca Henry for his first wife, who lived about one year, and dying, left an infant daughter, who survived its mother but a short time. His second wife was Elizabeth Pollock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pollock, of this county. Noah now resides near the old homestead. They have six children. Lewis, the oldest son living, was married in the fall of 1850 to Eliza Jane, a daughter of William and Martha Ann Hunter, late of this county. She was born May 4, 1828. Lewis still resides on part of the old homestead, on Worthington creek, where he has resided since the death of his father, in 1848. The family of Lewis and wife consisted of twelve children, of whom eleven are now living: Newton was born May 6, 1851; William Henry, June 18, 1852; Martha Elizabeth, January 26, 1854; Carrie Ellisp, December 23, 1855, died October 23, 1856; Caroline Louise (Burk), March 14, 1858; James Lewis, June 27, 1859; Mary Anise, February 14, 1861; Noah Alvin, May 15, 1863; Eliza Jane, November 18, 1864; Bertha, November 1, 1866; Eva Cora, July 2, 1868; and Oran Charles, July 25, 1872. Of his children, three are married. Newton was married November 15, 1877, to Lizzie Hultz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Hultz, of Valley Mills, West Virginia. She was a Pennsylvanian by birth.

William Henry was next married on the 29th of May, 1879, to Mary Eleanor Loper, oldest daughter of John Andrew and Jane (Stuart) Loper, of Marietta, Ohio. She was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1851. Since their marriage they have resided at Parkersburg, West Virginia, at which place he has, for a number of years, been employed in the postoffice, and for the last four years holding the position of assistant postmaster. They have one child, Mary Eleanor, born June 15, 1880. In religion the Ogds are of the Presbyterian faith; nearly all the members of the family at this time are connected with that branch of the Christian church. In politics, they were formerly Whig, but are now Republican, in which parties they did, and do now believe the best principles were set forth for the government of the nation.

**COLONEL THOMAS TAVENNER.**

Prominent among the pioneer settlers of Wood county, was Colonel Thomas Tavenner, who, born in Loudoun county, Virginia, April 18, 1776, left an orphan in childhood, came west in 1798, and found a home among the colonists of Neil's Fort, as it was then called, now Parkersburg, West Virginia. In his day he was one of the leading and most influential citizens of his county, and filled many public offices, occupied many positions of honor, and ever proved faithful to the trusts reposed in him. He was of the Whig persuasion politically, and regarded as the true friend to the people, and possessed that great strength of mind and force of character which go so far to make the man. In appreciation of his high worth, his friends elected him their representative to the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia for the year 1806, in which capacity he served, protecting and caring for the interests of his constituents, from whom he received the endorsement of being again and again returned to that honorable body. He qualified as one of the early justices of the county, in 1807; served as president of the county court from 1819 to 1821; in 1816 was appointed and qualified as deputy business at Ravenswood, West Virginia.
sheriff for the county and deputy marshal for the Fourth Chancery district, and served as such until 1821, when duly commissioned by the governor of Virginia, he qualified as high sheriff for the county, and creditably discharged the duties of that office for two years, the limit of time fixed by law. For many years he held the rank of colonel of the 113th Regiment of Virginia Militia, until April 8, 1823, when he resigned that honor, but was always popularly known as "Colonel Tavenner". In 1839, February 18, he again qualified as justice, and for a number of years served as president of the county court. He was married February 22, 1807, to Elizabeth Beaucamp, only daughter of Rev. William Beaucamp, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose name is connected with the early history of Wood and Wirt counties. Of their five children, two alone are now living, but of their numerous descendants, many still reside in this county. Colonel Tavenner was a man of vigorous intellect, scope of mind, probity of conscience, strict ideas of honor, and notwithstanding his austerity of manner, possessed a kind and sympathetic heart. He was never connected with any religious denomination, but educated a Friend or Quaker; was a firm believer in the truths of Christianity, and ever assisted in its advancement. Persuaded of the wrong of slavery, in settling his earthly affairs, he provided by will for the emancipation of his slaves to the number of eighteen, upon their attaining their maturity, and also for the support of those of them unable to care for themselves. The influence derived from his public life, and the moderate fortune he had acquired, he exercised for the good of his county, and was an important factor in the formation of Wirt county; the establishment of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, the first permanent bank of the county; the building of the northwestern turnpike, Elizabeth and Parkersburg turnpike, and the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in all of which he invested liberally of his means. Having buried his wife and oldest son, after a lingering illness, he died May 23, 1857, at the age of 81 years, followed to the grave by a concourse of friends and mourned for by a family of affectionate children, and while more than a quarter of a century has since elapsed his name is still so familiar and his memory so fresh with the older citizens of Wood county, that its history were incomplete without mention of him whose friends were legion and whose handiwork was not in vain.

COLORED.

MILTON PAYTON— is a barber and hair-dresser. He was married to Pocahontas Simmons by Rev. Mr. Reed, of the Free Church, in Wood county, West Virginia, where his wife was born. They have two children: Rowena D. and Robert S. Mrs. Payton's parents are Robert and Susan (King) Simmons. Mr. Payton is a son of George Kinchlo and Caroline Payton. He was a slave, and never had any opportunity of getting an education. Since he has been emancipated he has learned to read and write, and is anxious that his children should have every advantage in acquiring an education. Mrs. Payton is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Payton's address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

ROBERT W. SIMMONS—born in Fredericksburg, Virginia; removed to Parkersburg, West Virginia, in April, 1841, and commenced business as a barber. He married Susan King January 19, 1842, and they have the following children: Pocahontas, born February 12, 1843; Andrew K., June 9, 1844; Cornelia, March 24, 1846; John K., March 21, 1848; Henry W., April 20, 1850; Robert W., March 21, 1852; Mary C., May 15, 1854; Susie B., July 19, 1856; Mariah W., November 18, 1858. His father, Streshley Simmons, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and married Rosetta Waring, in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Mr. Simmons was a member of the first Republican convention in West Virginia, and assisted to nominate William E. Stevenson as the Republican candidate for governor. He was also a delegate to the National Republican convention held in Philadelphia, June 9, 1872, and assisted in nominating Grant and Wilson. He was appointed United States consul to Hayti by President
Grant, but declined the honor; he assisted in unveiling the Lincoln statue at Washington. He was made chairman of the State Central (Colored) Committee, and attended as a delegate the first colored convention held in the State; March 7, 1876, was a delegate to the National Republican convention in Cincinnati. He assisted in organizing the first colored day and Sunday school in the State, in 1863. Mr. Simmons has been a newspaper correspondent; is well versed in international law. He had the honor of receiving a dispatch from Hon. Arthur I. Boreman, United States Senator, in March, 1869, announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, while it was being read in the senate. His address is Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia.

CORNELIUS WATKINS — a merchant in Parkersburg, was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, about 1841. He married at Parkersburg, June 17, 1873, Adaline Diggs. He is a son of John and Silva Watkins, of Virginia, and his wife is a daughter of George and Esther Diggs, of Virginia, and was born in Wood county. Mr. Watkins was born the slave of Washington Bass, at whose death, in 1849, he was sold at public auction to William Goode, who hired him out in Richmond, Virginia, in 1850, to S. Y. Landrun, as a house boy for one year; in 1851 he was hired out to J. M. Smith, proprietor of the American hotel, as an errand or office boy, where he continued four years; in 1855 he was hired to J. P. Ballard, proprietor of the Exchange hotel, where he worked in the same capacity. At this time, his master, Mr. Goode, became financially embarrassed, and Mr. Watkins was sold at public auction in Richmond, to Samuel Stokes, and by him to J. W. Jones, of Mobile, Alabama, where he served as a house boy till April 27, 1865, when he enlisted as a private in Company H., 76th Regiment, United States Colored Infantry. After the war, he remained in New Orleans till June, 1866, when he attended school at Albany, Ohio, for one year, he then came to Parkersburg, and clerked for his brother, P. Watkins, for nearly three years, since which time he has been in business for himself as a grocer and provision dealer. Address, Parkersburg, West Virginia.
Jefferson is the extreme eastern county of the State of West Virginia. The Potomac river separates its northern boundary from the State of Maryland; the Blue Ridge Mountains run along its entire eastern border with Loudoun county, Virginia; it is bounded on the south by Clarke county, Virginia, and on the east by Berkeley county, West Virginia, from which latter county it was formed, in 1801. The face of the country is rolling, and its soil is rarely equaled, and unsurpassed by any county in the old State, or West Virginia. Its population, in 1811, was 11,851; 13,087, in 1820; 12,927, in 1830; 14,082, in 1840; 15,357, in 1850; 14,535, in 1860; 13,219, in 1870; 15,005, in 1880.

It has about 100,000 acres of improved land, valued at $7,000,000. Nearly one-half million of bushels of the best of wheat is raised each year, about 350,000 bushels of corn and large crops of oats, rye and other grains. In the raising of wheat and corn, it takes the lead, by far, of any county in the State; and it is second in the valuation of real and personal property, Ohio county being first.

The following table exhibits the

POPULATION BY DISTRICTS, 1880.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bolivar</td>
<td>1,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlestown (including city)</td>
<td>3,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harpers Ferry (including town)</td>
<td>1,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middleway</td>
<td>1,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osborn</td>
<td>2,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potomac</td>
<td>1,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd</td>
<td>2,136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total census of 1880, 15,005.
Total census of 1870, 13,219.
Total increase in ten years, 1,786.
war, and where he unhospitably refused the "bread and bacon" to General George Washington. "Duffields," six miles east of Leetown, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was the home of General William Darke, on the estate which he owned at the time of his death. General Darke's daughter Mary married the son of Thomas Rutherford, and many descendants of the family reside in the county.

Three noted governors of Ohio — Worthington, Tiffin and Lucas — were born in Jefferson county. The former served twelve years in the United States Senate.

In the year 1755, a company of soldiers marched from Morgans Spring, near Shepherdstown, on foot, to join General Washington at Boston. With this company (which was one of the first ones organized in the Revolutionary war), was Daniel Morgan, the progenitor of the families of that name, and others, now living in this vicinity. The company was made a part of the celebrated rifle regiment, commanded by Colonel (afterward General) Daniel Morgan. After the war, the surviving members of this company met annually at Morgans Spring, to celebrate the anniversary of their departure for Boston, and continued so to meet until the last one was called to his long home. The last meeting, held many years ago, was attended by only two of the survivors, one of them (a venerable old man) coming from Kentucky, his place of residence.

ST. GEORGES CHAPEL, NORBORNE PARISH.

Near "Piedmont," the ancestral home of the Briscoe family, about one and one-half miles southwest of Charlestown, upon a slight elevation, in an open, uncultivated field, stand the ruins of this ancient church. Dr. John Briscoe, in company with Morgan Morgan and J. Hite, built the first Episcopal church in the Valley of Virginia, on Mill Creek, near the present village of Bunker Hill, in Berkeley county, in 1742. Soon after this time (about the years 1760-70), the above church was erected. This was in colonial times, and the work was done under the direction of the Established Church of England. The walls were constructed of stone quarried in the vicinity, and built twenty-two inches thick; the balance of the material came from England, and when completed, it was magnificent and costly. The roof was put on with sheet lead and cypress shingles; the window frames were of cedar wood; the flooring was of tile; the pews were of oak, with high, old-fashioned backs; the pulpit was also of oak, beautifully carved, well elevated, and projecting forward some distance from the walls; the finishing was all rich, tasty and complete. Graves were numerous in the old church yard, forty years ago, but time and the ruthless hand of man have hardly left the trace of a single mound, headstone or monument, to mark the sacred spot where rest the remains of these worthy dead of other generations. Here, in this wilderness, was this beautiful sanctuary erected, and to it flocked the rich and poor, for miles around, to worship God, in those good old days. It fell into disuse about the beginning of the present century. If it had been left to the tender care of the elements, it would still be in a fair state of preservation, but the hand of man has despoiled it, and it now stands a venerable and picturesque old ruin, overrun with ivy, which, clinging in its beauty and verdure to the crumbling walls, gently waves in the passing breeze — verdant youth supported by gray old age.

The last minister who preached at this church was familiarly known as "Old Parson Price," an Englishman of considerable note, who lived for many years in the family of Dr. Briscoe, and of whom many interesting stories are related. After the church was abandoned, the young sportsmen tore the roof to pieces to obtain the lead for rifle balls. Years afterward the old building was dismantled, and its wood work was used in the erection of a church in Charlestown, which was soon afterward destroyed by fire.

THE SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.

These famous springs are situated upon the Shenandoah river, near the Blue Ridge, about five miles from Charlestown. For a time this was a very popular place of summer resort. The fine hotel that was located there has,
however, been destroyed by fire, and never rebuilt. Many of the handsome cottages still remain, and are occupied every summer by pleasure seekers and invalids in search of the valuable waters, which are unsurpassed in medicinal qualities. The property is still held by a company, and the spot is destined some day to become more famous than ever before as a place of resort.

WASHINGTON'S MASONIC CAVE

Is located two and one-half miles southeast of Charlestown, and is divided into several apartments, one of which, many years ago, was known as the lodge room. It is a fact, well authenticated, that at one time General Washington met with his Masonic brethren, who held meetings in this cavern, and the fraternity in this vicinity have held celebrations there.

THE FIRST COUNTY COURT.

As the county of Jefferson was set off from Berkeley county in 1801, up to that time the preceding history of the latter includes also that of the former. There was much opposition made to the division of Berkeley county, and tradition states that the feelings of one of the members of the county court, who had opposed the measure, became so highly incensed that he severed a vein and signed the record with a quill dipped in his blood. General Darke was a warm advocate for the division, and it was mainly through his efforts that it was accomplished. He was commissioned a member of the first county court, which sat November 20, 1801, and died ten days afterward. As a matter of interest, in this connection is given the following:

ITEMS CULLED FROM THE OLD COURT RECORDS.

"Jefferson county, Sct. Be it remembered that at the house of John Mines (formerly occupied by Basil Williamson), in the town of Charlestown, on the 10th day of November, 1801, a new commission of the peace, from his Excellency, James Monroe, Esq., Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, dated the 26th day of September, 1801, directed to John Kearsley, William Little, Joseph Swearengen, Alexander White, John Briscoe, William Darke, Richard Baylor, George Hite, George North, Daniel Cottell, Abraham Davenport, Van Rutherford, John Packett, Daniel Morgan, Jacob Bedinger and Ferdinando Fairfax, was produced to the court and read. Whereupon, the said William Little, Joseph Swearengen, Alexander White, John Briscoe and Richard Baylor, having first taken the oath for giving assurances of fidelity to this Commonwealth, the oath in support of the constitution of the United States, and also the oath of office, according to law, which were administered to them by John Kearsley; he, the said Kearsley, then took the same oaths, which were administered to him by Joseph Swearengen, and he, the said Kearsley, then administered the same oaths to George Hite, George North, Daniel Cottell, Abraham Davenport, John Packett, Daniel Morgan, Jacob Bedinger and Ferdinando Fairfax, who severally took the same. Court Proclaimed.

"At a court held for Jefferson county, the 10th day of November, 1801, William Little, gent., produced to the court a commission from James Monroe, Esq., Governor of this Commonwealth, appointing him Sheriff of this county. Whereupon, the said William Little took the oath for giving assurance of fidelity to this Commonwealth, the oath in support of the constitution of the United States, and also the oath of office, according to law, having first entered into and acknowledged three bonds, conditioned as the law directs.

George Hite, Esq., was appointed clerk of the court; gave bond, with security, and took the several required oaths. Cyrus Sanders, Benjamin Stephenson, William Little, jr., and John Sanders, appointed deputy sheriffs. William R. Lowry, deputy clerk, John Baker, deputy attorney for the Commonwealth.

William McPherson recommended to the Executive as a proper person to be appointed surveyor of this county.
“Ordered, that William McPherson and Joseph Swearingen be appointed commissioners on the part of this county to meet the commissioners appointed by the court of Berkeley, for the purpose of ascertaining and marking out the line between the two counties, according to law, and report to the next court to be held for said counties.

“Ordered, that the court meet to-morrow, at the house of Henry Purcey, in Charleston, at nine o'clock.”

November 11, 1801. “William Little, sheriff of this county, enters protest against the sufficiency of the jail, which is on record.”

William Maguire, Edward Christian, Lewis Elsey, Matthew Whiting, John Dixon, Samuel Reed, Elisha Boyd, William Tate and Hugh Holmes sworn as attorneys-at-law.

George North is recommended to the Executive for appointment as coroner; Jacob Long, William Shope, John Grantham (son of Joseph), and Peter Martin, sworn as constables.

December 8, 1801. Upon the motion of Frederick William Gansinshaw, who produces to the court credentials of his being in regular communion with the German Lutheran Church, of Pennsylvania, leave is granted to him to celebrate the rites of matrimony, agreeable to the forms and customs of said church, he having complied with the law. The county laid off into two districts, and an election ordered for overseers of the poor.

Jacob Bedinger sworn commissioner of the revenue.

The court proceeded to regulate ordinaries as follows: Dinner, 40¢; breakfast, 28¢; supper, 30¢; lodging, 10¢; one quart punch, 50¢; one quart toddy, 25¢; one quart Loudon porter, 50¢; one gill spirits, 12½¢; one gill French brandy, 12½¢; one gill peach brandy, 10¢; one gill apple brandy, 6½¢; one gill whiskey, 6½¢; one gill bounce, 6½¢; stableage and hay, per night, 25¢; corn and oats, per gallon, 12½¢; pasturage, per night, 7¢; one quart Madeira wine, $1.25; one quart sherry, $1.00; one quart Lisbon or Port, 75¢.

February 10, 1802. “Matthew France, Thomas Hammond and David Humphreys are appointed to collect the money subscribed for the purpose of erecting public buildings, for the accommodation of a court of justice for this county.

“The sheriff is ordered to collect fifty cents from each of the 2,789 tithables of the county, to meet the accrued expenses, amounting to $1,439.50.”

February 8, 1803, Levi Heath, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has leave given him to celebrate the rites of matrimony, according to the forms and customs of said church.

March 26, 1803, John, a negro of Robert Baylor, Esq., is found guilty of stealing a vest and two yards and two yards of calico, “within the benefit of clergy, ordered that he be immediately burned in the hand, and receive twenty lashes on the bare back, well laid on, in the presence of the court.” “Negro Robert, a slave, also the property of the said Robert Baylor, upon suspicion of having been concerned in the aforesaid offense,” received a like punishment in the presence of the court.

June 9, 1803. A negro, the property of George H. Norris, is found guilty of a grave offense, and sentenced “to be hanged by the neck until he is dead, on Friday, the 15th day of July next.” It is reported to the Executive that the said slave is worth $333.33. July 12, 1803, Joseph Swearingen appointed sheriff of the county.

Clerks of the County Court. — From the organization of the county, in 1801, until 1852, the clerks were appointed by magistrates; since the latter date, they have been elected by the people. From 1801-17, George Hite; 1817-23, his son, Robert G. Hite; 1823-40, Dr. Samuel J. Cramer; 1840-82, and present incumbent, Thomas A. Moore. The last named gentleman commenced as deputy clerk under Dr. Cramer, in 1830; was three times appointed by the magistrates, and four times elected by the people. For 52 consecutive years (with the exception of seven years, from 1865-72, when there was no county
court), he has stood at his post in this office, laboring faithfully. He came to this county in 1824 — the year of his majority — when he entered upon the practice of law, which he continued until appointed deputy clerk, and is now the only surviving member of the bar of that year. He preserved the county records from destruction, during the war, by removing them to Lexington, Virginia.

Sheriffs. — 1801, William Little; 1803, Joseph Swearingen; 1805, Alexander White; 1807, John Briscoe; 1809, George North; 1811, Daniel Jollifet; 1813, Abraham Davenport; 1815, Van Rutherford; 1817, John Packett; 1821, Daniel Bedinger; 1823, David Humphreys; 1826 (March), James Hite; 1828, William P. Flood; 1830, Carver Willis; 1832, Richard Williams; 1834, John T. A. Washington; 1836, John Packett; 1838, George W. Humphreys; 1840, Sebastian Eady; 1842, Richard Duffield; 1844, David Snively; 1846, John Moler; 1848, George Reynolds; 1850, David Humphreys; parts of 1851-2, Fontaine Beckham (one of the victims of the “John Brown Raid,” in 1859); 1852, John W. Moore; 1855, Robert Lucas (appointed, vice J. W. Moore, deceased); 1858, James W. Campbell (John Brown’s executioner, and executor of his will); 1860, Joseph Crane; (1861, breaking out of the civil war; 1863, new State of West Virginia formed; 1865, Jefferson county reorganized; 1865, William Rush; 1867, T. W. Porterfield; 1870, George W. Chase; 1873, Edward Tearney; 1876, Eugene Baker; 1880-4, John S. Moore.

Surveyors. — 1801, William McPherson; 1832, James M. Brown, appointed, vice William McPherson, deceased; 1852, George Mauzy; 1856, John Hess, until the civil war; 1865, S. Howell Brown, acting surveyor until 1872, when he was elected to the office, in which he still continues. The present county surveyor, Mr. Brown, made the first map of the county, which was the second county map giving farm limits published in the United States.

JEFFERSON COUNTY OFFICIALS.

State Senator, Jacob S. Melvin; Members of the Legislature, Isaac Fouke, J. W. Rider; Commissioners, composing County Court, Robert W. Baylor (president), Isaac H. Strider, William J. Knott; Prosecuting Attorney, Cleon Moore; Clerk of Circuit Court, F. P. Lynch; Clerk of County Court, Thomas A. Moore; Sheriff, John S. Moore; Surveyor, S. H. Brown; Commissioner of Accounts, S. W. Washington; County Superintendent of Free Schools, John Hess; Jailor, W. L. Dalgar; Justices — Charlestown district, John Avis, William Burnett; Osborn district, Solomon Fleming, Charles H. Kable; Middleway district, John F. Smith, Meredith Helm; Potomac, Adam Link, Joseph N. Stonebreaker; Shepherd district, John M. Engle, T. W. Latimer; Bolivar district, William J. Moler, John G. Cockrell; Harpers Ferry district, Basil Avis, John Koonce. In 1881, a change was made in the number, name and boundaries of the districts, from seven to five; they are now Charlestown, Kabletown, Middleway, Shepherdstown, and Harpers Ferry.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

MIDDLEWAY.

This town, formerly known as Smithfield, and “Wizards Clap,” contains about 800 inhabitants, is located about seven miles west of Charlestown, with which it connects by a turnpike, and was laid out in 1794 by John Smith, who, when nineteen years of age, came to Jefferson county with his father, William Smith, in 1729. He took up between three and four thousand acres of land, lying around the town, and became prominent in the early history of the county. None of this large tract is owned by his descendants, except the 90 acres in Middleway district, held by his grandson, J. H. Smith. There is an old stone grist mill, still in good running order, about one mile east of Opequon river, which was erected by J. Hite, about the year 1783. The Episcopal Church of Middleway was organized in 1830, Rev. Alexander Jones, of Charlestown, first minister. The present minister is Rev. John S. Gibson. Dr. M. P. Nelson has been a
vestryman of the church for fifty consecutive years. They occupy a fine brick church that was erected in 1851, and the society also owns a parsonage. There are also a Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches.

WIZARDS CLIP — A LEGEND.

It would be unpardonable in a work devoted to West Virginia history to omit all mention of a remarkable legend which for so many years cast a glamour over the fortunes of the little town. Undoubtedly the story in many of its details can find but little credence in this skeptical age, and yet when we refer to the general belief of that community in the marvelous facts of this narrative; when we consider how many pure, able, pious and distinguished clergymen gave countenance to its extraordinary details, and, above all, when we know the fact that for half a century the alleged witchery of this tale obliterated the legal appellation of a town and gave to it a name characterized by the incidents to which we are about to refer, it must be conceded that it is worthy of some historical notice, even if we are compelled to class it among the medieval delusions of the human mind. The earliest written record of these remarkable spiritual manifestations was from the pen of Rev. Demetrius A. Gallitzin, a Prince of the Russian Empire, but who subsequently became a priest of the Roman Catholic church. His memoir was prepared in 1797, and in the same year there are letters to the same effect still preserved of Mrs. Anastasia McSherry, wife of Richard McSherry, a lady of great intelligence and of fervent and exalted piety. Numerous other memoirs have been written upon the same subject since that time which will be noticed in the close of this article. The story as extracted from these publications is briefly as follows:

Adam Livingston, becoming dissatisfied with his residence in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, determined to remove to the State of Virginia, and carried his purpose into effect by the purchase of a house and lot in Smithfield and seventy acres contiguous thereto. This was about the year 1790. He had the reputation of being an honest and industrious farmer, of fair intelligence, and brought with him his wife and a family of three sons and four daughters, of whom Eve and Catherine are the only daughters, and John and Henry the only sons, who are referred to in any of these memoirs. Livingston continued to reside there without attracting any particular notice until 1794, when a stranger, of middle age and of respectable appearance, made a visit to the place and was received as a boarder in his house. In a few days after the arrival of this traveler he was taken sick and, as his illness became more threatening, he called Livingston to his bedside, informed him that he was a Catholic and inquired of him if there was not a priest somewhere in the neighborhood whose services he could procure, should his malady prove fatal, which he had reason then to fear it would. Livingston, who was an intensely bigoted member of the Lutheran church, very gruffly replied to him, “that he knew of no priest in that neighborhood and if there was one, he should never pass the threshold of his door.” The dying man repeated his entreaties for the spiritual aid of a Catholic priest, but Livingston was inexorable and refused to countenance his request. The stranger died; his name being unknown to his host, and there being nothing among his papers to throw any light upon his history. On the night of his death Livingston employed a man by the name of Jacob Foster to sit up with the corpse. But so soon as the candles were lighted in the chamber of the dead, after giving a weak and flickering light, they went out and the room was left in darkness. They were relighted several times, supposing it to result from some remediable defect in the article, but with the same result. Livingston then brought two candles into the room which he had been using in his own family, which were a third burnt down and which he knew to be good. But so soon as they were placed in the same room with the corpse they became immediately extinguished. This so alarmed Foster that he abandoned his and left the house. Fifty years ago, the grave of the stranger could be distinctly pointed out.
On the night succeeding the burial of the peace of Livingston was much disturbed by the apparent sound of horses galloping round his house. He frequently rose during the night—which was a beautiful moon-light night—to satisfy his mind and while he could distinctly hear the tramp of steeds, he could see nothing to assure him that it was anything more than a figment of his own imagination. In about a week afterwards his barn was burnt and his cattle all died. The crockeryware in his house, without any visible agency, was thrown upon the floor and broken. His money disappeared; the heads of his turkeys and chickens dropped off, and chunks of burning wood would leap from the fireplace, several feet upon the floor, endangering the building unless promptly replaced. Soon the annoyances, which were then destroying his peace, assumed a new form. The sound of a large pair of shears could be distinctly heard in his house, clipping in the form of half-moons—and other curious figures, his blankets, sheets, and counterpanes, boots, saddles, clothing, etc. This was not done all in one night but the operation of clipping continued for upwards of three months, a small portion of it only being done at a time. But the inexorable shears never being silent twenty-four hours at a time.

By this time these strange proceedings were spread through the country for thirty miles around, and attracted in an especial manner the curiosity of the citizens of Smithfield. An old Presbyterian lady of Martinsburg testified “that having heard of the clipping that was going on at Livingston’s, to satisfy her curiosity she went to Livingston’s house. Before entering the door she took from her head her new black silk cap, wrapped it up in her silk handkerchief and put it in her pocket to save it from being clipped. After a while she stepped out again to go home and having drawn the handkerchief out of her pocket and opened it found her cap cut into narrow ribbons." Many other similar phenomena are stated and testified to by many witnesses.

The long continuance of this mysterious clipping had now aroused the country for many miles around. Three daring and adventurous young men from Winchester came to Smithfield declaring their utter disbelief in the reports and offered to sleep in the house all night and to face the devil himself, if he were the author of these doings. But so soon as they became comfortably seated in the house, a large stone was seen to proceed from the fireplace and to whirl around the floor with great velocity, when they took to their heels and made their escape. The condition of poor Livingston had by this time become deplorable. He had lost much rest, and his imagination was worked upon by his nocturnal visitor that his health began visibly to fail. He applied to three professed conjurers, but their incantations were all in vain.

Shortly after this Livingston had a dream. He thought he was climbing a high mountain and had great difficulty in the ascent. He had to labor hard, catching at roots and bushes, and moving forward slowly by their aid; when reaching the summit, he saw an imposing personage, dressed “in robes,” as he described it. After contemplating, for some time, the person in his view, he heard a voice saying: “This is the man who can relieve you.” His wife heard him groaning in his sleep, and she woke him. Whereupon he communicated to her his dream and said he did not know of any minister who wore robes, but he would make inquiry in the morning. The result of these inquiries led him to visit an Episcopal minister, who then resided in Winchester. But he derived very little satisfaction from this visit, and returned home much dissatisfied.

He was advised to see the McSherry family, who were Roman Catholics, who resided upon a very fine estate called “Retirement,” about one mile east of Leetown, at which place the priest was often in the habit of stopping, while discharging his spiritual functions in that neighborhood. Late in the evening of the same day, Mrs. McSherry saw a man coming to her house; she met him at the gate, when he told her that he wanted “to see the priest.” She informed him that the priest was not at her house, but there would be church in Shepherdstown the following Sunday, when he would have an opportunity of seeing him. Mr. and
Mrs. McSherry, in company with Mr. Minghini, went to church on the appointed day, and there they saw the man who had enquired for the priest, and who proved to be Livingston. As the priest appeared at the altar, dressed in his canopolines, Livingston seemed to be perfectly overcome. He wept bitterly, and exclaimed loud enough to be heard by the small congregation: "This is the very man I saw in my dream; he is the one that the voice told me would relieve me from my troubles." When the service was over he promptly called on the priest, and told him his sad story; but the priest, the Rev. Dennis Cahill, laughed at him and told him it must be some of his neighbors who were plaguing him, and that he must go home and keep a strict watch for them. Richard McSherry and Joseph Minghini, who were present at the interview, were much moved by the old man's tears, and tried to comfort him. After much urgent persuasion Father Cahill, accompanied by Mr. McSherry and Mr. Minghini, agreed to visit Livingston's house, and to enquire into the strange transactions which he had related. They found his story corroborated, not only by the family, but by most of the persons with whom they conversed in Smithfield. Father Cahill resorted to the remedy of sprinkling his house with holy water, which did not, however, exorcise the troublesome visitor from the building, but it was followed by a deposit of the money on the door-sill which had been previously taken away. The strange clipping still continuing after that time, it was determined by Father Cahill to have mass celebrated in the house, which was done, and Livingston was relieved from all annoyances of his ghostly visitor. From that time, until he left Virginia, he had frequent communications with the spiritual world, and many facts are related where those communications were realized in a very striking manner. But as these throw no light upon the simple historical fact which it is the purpose of this article to elucidate, no further reference need be made to them. From this time, and for full half a century afterward, this town was universally known as "Wizard Clip," or "Clip," Smithfield being alone recognized as its name in its relations to the Post Office Department. This legend, as before remarked, has given rise to numerous memoirs and publications. Besides those of the Rev. Mr. Gallitzin and Mrs. Anastasia McSherry before referred to, another was prepared in 1817 by the Rev. Thomas Mullady, who then visited the place in company with the Rev. Anthony Kohlman. The story figures in a novel called "Alban, A Tale of a New World" published by C. P. Putnam, in 1851. A full account of it may be seen also in the St. Louis Leader, published by Mr. J. V. Huntington; in the Catholic Mirror, by the Rev. Louis Obermeyer, Pastor of St. Vincent's Church, Baltimore, and Professor in Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, and in writings of the Rev. Charles J. White, D. D., Washington City, and in a volume of 143 pages by the Rev. Joseph M. Fineti, recently published by Kelly & Piet, Baltimore, 1879.

The Rev. Demetrius Gallitzin thus verifies his investigation of those strange transactions; "In September, 1797, I became acquainted with Richard McSherry and his family, and very soon a most intimate friendship was formed between us. I remained in that part of the country, spending all my time either at their home or at Livingston's from September until near Christmas, when I had to return to Conewago, then the place of my residence. My view in coming to Virginia, and remaining there three months, was to investigate those extraordinary facts at Livingston's, of which I had heard so much at Conewago, and which I could not prevail upon myself to believe; but I was soon converted to a full belief of them. No lawyer in a court of justice did ever examine or cross-examine witnesses more strictly than I did all those I could procure. I spent several days in penning down the whole account, which, on my return to Conewago, was read with great interest and handed from one to another." Livingston removed from Virginia to Cambria county, Pennsylvania, the then residence of Rev. Mr. Gallitzin. Before doing so he conveyed the Clip property to trustees for the benefit of the Catholic Church. The house in which these wonders are said to have occurred no longer exists. The present property belonging to the Church
consists of 34 acres of land. "Priest's Spring" is still shown to strangers, and a small stream passes by the name of Clip Creek. Rev. Demetrius A. Gallizin died in May, 1840, at his residence in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and where there has since grown up a town called Gallitzin, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The memory of that zealous minister of the Gospel is held in the deepest reverence in the western part of the State, where he was well known.

LEEPETOWN was laid out about one hundred years ago by Joist Hite, upon whose land it was located. Upon these lands is a large spring forming the head-waters of the Hopewell run, which furnishes an excellent water-power. On this run is located the Leetown grist mills, which were built by John A. Weaver before the Revolutionary war. The town is noted for being the home of General Charles Lee, of Revolutionary fame, for whom it was named.

KABLETOWN is a little village situated on Bullskin run, seven miles south of Charlestown and one mile west of Shenandoah river. The first settlers were Samuel McPherson and Daniel Kable, and the town was named in honor of the latter. The Bullskin grist mills were built about 1796, by William Gruff; they are still in operation, located on Bullskin run, near the Charlestown and Berryville turnpike. The Kabletown grist mills were built in 1806 by Samuel McPherson; a saw-mill was attached to it, several years afterward, by Daniel Kable. The town is situated in a rich agricultural section of limestone land, well watered and timbered. It contains two stores, blacksmith shop, grist mill, saw mill, church, school house and Masonic hall.

SUMMIT POINT is a station on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, five miles from Charlestown. It contains two stores, hotel, two blacksmith shops, wheelwright shop, shoemaker shop and several dwellings.

MYERSTOWN is a small village situated three-quarters of a mile from Kabletown, on the pike, near the Shenandoah river, containing one store, blacksmith shop and several dwelling houses.

RIPPON, a small town, is situated six miles from Charlestown, on the pike leading to Berryville, and three-quarters of a mile from the Shenandoah Valley Railroad. It contains two stores, blacksmith shop, two churches and several dwellings; also two resident physicians. Beulah Church, Presbyterian, is a frame building, located on Bullskin creek about one mile from Rippon, and has a seating capacity of about 200. The Protestant Episcopal church, at Rippon, was erected in 1875; Rev. A. J. Page, pastor.

Bullskin run rises in the south western part of the county, runs through Kabletown district, and empties into the Shenandoah river, in the south eastern part of the county. It is a large stream, and furnishes an excellent water-power for the use of the many fine mills and manufactories along its banks. The dwelling house on White House Farm, situated near Summit Point on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was built in 1792, on the old road made by Braddock's army, in 1755. It is built of stone, and its walls are of great thickness, which afforded a safe defense from Indian attack. The farm is now owned by R. W. Morrow, and on the place is a large spring, the headwaters of Bullskin run.

Halltown is a small village of about 100 inhabitants, located on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, about midway between Charlestown and Harpers Ferry. The settlement was first made in 1837, the date of the construction of the Winchester & Potomac (now a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio) Railroad. "The Virginia Paper Mills" is an extensive manufactory, and was established here since the war, being constructed from what was formerly a flouring mill. The village contains a church, postoffice, stores and shops, school house and depot. The town was named in honor of Captain John H. Hall, who established the rifle factory at Harpers Ferry.

Shenandoah Junction is a small settlement established in 1879, at the date of the building of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, which here crosses the Baltimore & Ohio. It is located seven miles west of Harpers Ferry, and contains a postoffice, two or three stores and shops, and a few dwellings.

Duffields Depot (or Elk Branch) is
situated on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, six miles west of Harpers Ferry. It contains a couple of stores, shops, Presbyterian church, postoffice, depot, etc., and about 150 inhabitants. Surrounding it is a rich agricultural country.

Uvillia (or Unionville) is a village of small population, located between Duffields and Shepherdstown, containing a church, postoffice, store, etc.

Mechanicsville is situated three and one-half miles southeast of Charlestown, and contains a Methodist Episcopal church (South), two stores, shops, and about a dozen dwellings. “Oakland Church,” near the town, has just been completed.

Bolivar. — This is an incorporated town of about 350 inhabitants, located one mile west of Harpers Ferry. It contains a Methodist Episcopal church (South), and also one colored Methodist, three stores, various shops, and the Morning Star job printing establishment.

CHARLESTOWN.

Charlestown, the county seat of Jefferson county, is the business and geographical center of a large, fertile agricultural county. It has a beautiful situation, surrounded by rolling and finely wooded lands, commands a fine view of the Blue Ridge for many miles, and is remarkable for its healthfulness. Passing through it are two railroads – the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Shenandoah Valley Railroad – the former a great trunk line from east to west, and the latter from north to south. It is four miles west of the Shenandoah river, which runs along the western base of the Blue Ridge Mountains, eight miles from Harpers Ferry, twenty-two from Winchester and sixty-five from Washington City. It has six churches, two hotels, two weekly newspapers, fine school facilities – “Charlestown Academy” for boys, and “Mt. Parvo Institute” for young ladies, and other private schools, also free schools for white and colored pupils; a commodious town hall, fine court house, jail and market house, thirty stores, foundry and machine shops, sash, spoke and rim factory, planing mill, flouring mill, gas works, etc. Population in 1880, 2,025.

The town is rich in Colonial and Revolutionary associations. It was a point on Braddock’s march to Fort Duquesne, and the well which the soldiers dug, one mile west of town, gives refreshing drink to the thirsty of to-day. During the late war, it was the scene of frequent fierce conflicts, and it is conspicuous in the world’s history as the place where John Brown and six of his followers were tried and hanged. The records of these trials are in the clerk’s office at the court house. The scaffold on which John Brown was executed stood at the point of intersection of a line drawn from the eastern wall of the Baptist church with another drawn from the northern side of the late John McCurdy’s residence.

The town was established in 1786 — fifteen years before the formation of the county — and received the christian name of its first proprietor, Colonel Charles Washington, a brother of the illustrious George Washington. It was originally laid out into eighty lots, with streets and alleys, and the following named gentlemen were appointed trustees: John Augustine Washington, William Drake, Robert Rutherford, James Crane, Cato Moore, Magnus Tate, Benjamin Rankin, Thornton Washington, William Little, Alexander White and Richard Ranson. Colonel Charles Washington’s residence was a small log house which stood a short distance from the town, and its location is marked by a fine spring.

The whole of the land upon which the town is located, and much of that in the vicinity was owned by Charles and Samuel Washington, and John Augustine also owned land in the vicinity, but was not a resident of the county. Charles settled at Charlestown, and Samuel (the eldest full brother of General George), located at what was known as “Harewood,” a fine old place, located about three miles west of town. Here, about the year 1752, he erected the house where his descendant John A. Washington now lives. The residence was substantially built of stone, and is in an excellent state of preservation; its walls are good for many hundred years to come. Here Louis Phillippe was at one time entertained. In the
sitting-room is a mantle presented to the family by General Lafayette, and in the same room, President Madison was married to Mrs. Tod (nee Paine), a sister of George S. Washington's wife. Samuel Washington was a member of the first county court of Berkeley county, in 1772. Colonel Charles Washington, the founder of the town, was a gentleman noted for his amiable, modest and dignified demeanor, and in appearance and character closely resembled his illustrious brother.

When the town was laid out, land at the intersection of the two main streets was donated as a public square. Three of these corners are now occupied by the court house, jail and market house. The first house erected in the town was known as "Cherry Tavern," a log building occupied by Captain Cherry, who gave it the name, and served as Captain of a company in the Revolutionary war. Many a glorious night's revel did our grandfather enjoy in this time-honored tavern, in days of yore. The old relic was torn down in 1881.

The mail facilities of the town are unsurpassed by any town of equal size in the State. An average of seven daily mails is handled by the postmaster, B. F. Leisenring.

Charlestown Officials. — J. V. Simmons, mayor; C. M. Hough, recorder (who acts as mayor, during the absence of that official); David Howell, T. W. Davis, C. Frank Gallaher, George Baylor, M. L. Avis, B. C. Washington, members of council; George Baylor, city solicitor; C. Frank Gallaher, treasurer; William Simpson, town sergeant and street commissioner.

EDUCATION.

Jefferson county was the first in this State to establish a system of free schools. Those of Charlestown are now in charge of E. J. Williams, principal, assisted by Miss A. V. Wilson. Number of scholars in attendance as follows: Males, 62; females (Miss B. J. Beller, teacher), 46; total white scholars, 108. The colored free schools are in charge of L. L. Page, principal; J. A. Irving, assistant. Number of pupils, males 62; females, 58; total colored, 120. A large proportion of scholars in the town are in attendance at five private schools, taught by Miss N. Dorn Smith, Mrs. E. P. Kennedy, Miss Frances Grieges, Miss E. C. Morris and Mrs. Ridenhour. There is also a good attendance at the Charlestown Female Seminary; Miss Sarah H. Brown, principal.

Mt. Parvo Institute For Girls. — This institution of learning was established by its present proprietor, James N. Gallaher, in the summer of 1882. Mt. Parvo, on which the Institute is located, is an elevation overlooking Charlestown from the western side, and commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country; and, while removed from its noise and distracting excitements, it is sufficiently near the town to have all its social, intellectual and religious advantages. The school is divided into three departments, called respectively: the Primary, Intermediate and Senior. Rev. C. N. Campbell, principal; Misses E. T. Carter and C. H. Winder, assistants; Mrs. C. N. Campbell, musical instructor.

THE CHARLESTON ACADEMY was first established in the year 1776. Many who afterward graduated at West Point and naval schools, and became distinguished in the history of the country, were graduates at this old institution of learning. The present principal is Professor J. H. Cable.

THE VIRGINIA FREE PRESS,

Now published at Charlestown, by H. N. & W. B. Gallaher, was founded by John S. Gallaher, the brother and uncle of the present editors, at Harpers Ferry, in 1821. In 1827 it was removed to Charlestown, and The Farmers' Repository (established in 1807) merged into it. During a part of the time in which The Free Press was published at Harpers Ferry, John S. Gallaher founded, edited and published in the same office, The Ladies' Garland, a distinctly literary paper — the second one of the kind in the United States — which attained a large circulation.

The present senior editor of The Free Press, H. N. Gallaher, at the age of thirteen years, began his connection with this paper at its birth, and has been with it ever since — now sixty-two years.

During the late civil war this office was destroyed by the Federal troops,
and all of its contents were utterly consumed by fire. In 1865, after a partial suspension during the war, it arose, Phoenix-like, from its ashes, and, under the editorial management of H. N. & W. W. B. Gallaher (father and son), it has since been, and still continues to be regularly published.

The Spirit of Jefferson, one of the oldest and most widely known Democratic newspapers in the Shenandoah valley, was established in 1844, by James W. Beller, and conducted by him for a series of years. On the night of March 3, 1853, the office and contents were destroyed by fire. It was, however, re-established at once in a fine three-story brick building erected by the publisher. Shortly afterward, it passed into the hands of Messrs. Lucas & Donavin, and, in later years was successively conducted by Messrs. Donavin & Douglass, and Benjamin F. Beall. The latter owned it for several years anterior to the late civil war, and up to December, 1869, and did valiant service in gaining the victory over the radical Republicans throughout the State soon after the war closed. The paper was afterward conducted successively by Messrs. Dalgarn & Haines, John W. Dalgarn, S. S. Dalgarn, until July 1, 1875, since when George W. Haines has continued editor and proprietor. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, and ranks as one of the leading Democratic newspapers of West Virginia.

ZION CHURCH AND ST. ANDREWS PARISH.

St. Andrews Parish, Jefferson county, West Virginia, is the result of sundry divisions and sub-divisions of Frederick Parish, whose history runs back to the year 1737, and which originally embraced all that is now Shenandoah, with part of Page, Warren, Clark, Frederick, Jefferson, Berkeley and Hampshire counties. From 1740 to 1769, frequent orders are to be found for the building of churches and chapels at different points throughout this wide territory. In 1769, an order was taken for the division of the original parish into three, to be named Beckford, Frederick and Norborne. The latter included what is now the territory composed in Berkeley and Jefferson counties. The ministers of the parish, from 1771 to 1813, were Revs. Messrs. Daniel Sturges, Veasy, Wilson, Bernard Page, Heath, Emanuel Wilmer and John Price.

Although Jefferson was separated from Berkeley as early as 1801, it does not appear that St. Andrews Parish (coterminous with the county limits of Jefferson), was separated from Norborne parish before the time of Benjamin Allen, who began his labors in 1815. Since his time, seven district parishes have been formed around the following points: Charlestown, Harpers Ferry, Shepherdstown, Martinsburg, Bunker Hill, Smithfield, and Hedgesville. For nine years Rev. Mr. Allen exercised his ministry at as many as twelve points, within the limits indicated above, gradually restricting his territory, by getting other ministers settled within his original bounds, although by no means lessening his personal efforts in behalf of the parish.

The journal of the Diocese of Virginia, for the year 1817, reports Rev. Benjamin Allen as Rector of "St. Andrews Parish, Jefferson county;" and "the new church nearly finished." This "new church" was the first of those built upon the present site of "Zion Church," Charlestown. The original parish church of this congregation was erected, by order of assembly, a short distance from town, and not long after the division of the Frederick Parish, in 1769. A dismantled ruin and a solitary tombstone (broken so that the date can only be made out, "173-") now mark the spot where the church was located.

The Washington family (from one of whom — Charles Washington, brother of General George Washington — the town takes its name) have been, for generations, largely represented in the parish. Says the late Bishop Meade, of Virginia (from whose work, "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia," most of the materials for this sketch are drawn): "As Washington [i.e., George Washington] had large possessions in this neighborhood, and was often there, none can doubt that he was a contributor to its erection, and had
often been a worshiper within its walls." Some of the material was brought from across the waters, and witness to the substantial work done in the olden times. Within the present decade the writer (Rev. Dr. W. H. Meade, the present rector), can bear personal testimony that the window frames were in a fair state of preservation. The authorities of the parish have lost the legal title to the property, but the owner of the surrounding estate respects the sanctity of this venerable relic.

After the erection of the "new church," within the limits of the city, Mr. Allen was succeeded in the charge of the churches in Charlestown and Shepherdstown by Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith, subsequently made first bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, and now the venerable "Presiding Bishop" of the Episcopal Church in this country. Rev. Alexander Jones was next rector, for twenty-three years. During his incumbency, in 1838, the parish was sub-divided by the organization of an independent congregation at Shepherdstown, and again in 1849, by the separation of St. Johns Church, of Harpers Ferry. In his time, also, a second and enlarged church was built, which burned to the ground a few months after its completion. The congregation at once set to work to restore it, and the present still further enlarged building was consecrated, in 1852, under the charge of Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, son of Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, of New York.

During the late civil war, this church suffered severely from Federal occupancy, and in 1867, when the present rector, Rev. Dr. W. H. Meade, (a grandson of Bishop Meade), took charge, it was in a sadly disfigured and defaced condition. Since the last named date, the congregation has lost its rectory by fire, and had its newly repaired church greatly injured by a heavy storm. But in spite of all these vicissitudes of war, and of the elements, the parish has steadily grown in strength and influence, and though frequently depleted by the numerous sub-divisions mentioned, is to-day one of the most vigorous in all this section.

CHARLESTOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Any history of a people which does not recognize that people's religion is necessarily defective and unphilosophical. The church is a spiritual body, and therefore non-political. Her influence, however, is like that of the rays of the vernal sun upon vegetation. It is a powerful, though silent factor in generating and fostering wholesome sentiments of virtue, courage, truth, industry and intelligence. Such has been the influence of the Presbyterian Church, among others, in Charlestown and vicinity. This church has held up a high standard of virtue, morality, religion and education, and exercised its members in the practical duties of household religion, individual piety and beneficence. Its membership has always embraced a fair proportion of the most intelligent, respectable, prosperous and influential citizens of the community. The pulpit has been marked by conservatism, and has eschewed speculation and sensationalism. A good number of her pastors have, in their day, ranked among the ablest ministers in the Presbyterian church, and their influence for good has been widely and wisely exerted.

The author is indebted chiefly to Rev. Dr. William Henry Foote's valuable "Sketches of Virginia" for the fragmentary history of this church from its organization, in the last century, until 1815. From these sketches it appears that the first Presbyterian Church in Jefferson county was organized about 1762 "near the head-waters of Bullskin Run," probably near the present Summit Point, or Stone's Chapel. The next was at Shepherdstown, at some time prior to 1775. Then followed "Elk Branch," set off, in part, from Shepherdstown, in 1775. At some day not long subsequent to this, the Charlestown Church was organized, in part out of the Elk Branch Church, and in common with the church near Bullskin (then called "Hopewell"), it called Rev. William Hill, a licentiate of Lexington Presbytery (to which both these churches belonged), to become their pastor, in 1792. The church on
the Bullskin had, up to this time, "enjoyed the services of missionaries, and some supplies, from Donegal Presbytery," but Mr. Hill, of Virginia, was the first pastor of either of the associated churches.

Mr. Hill, having remained here until about the year 1800 (when he was called to Winchester), was succeeded by Rev. Moses Hoge, who labored here until 1807. Then, Rev. Mr. Kenyon, of Berryville, and other ministers occasionally preached in Charlestown, and kept the church alive, until Rev. John Matthews supplied it, and became pastor in 1815. At the time of Mr. Matthews' election as pastor, the church was reorganized by the election of Messrs. James Stephenson, Robert Worthington, Robert Slemmens, Thomas Likens and Andrew Woods, ruling elders. Upon the resignation of Dr. Matthews, in 1825, Rev. William C. Warton supplied the pulpit until 1829, when Rev. Septimus Tustin became pastor. Mr. Tustin having resigned in 1836, was succeeded by Rev. Theodore Simpson. He was followed, in 1842, by Rev. Warren B. Dutton, who continued in charge of the church until 1866, when the present incumbent, Rev. A. C. Hopkins, succeeded to the pastorate.

This church has reared and sent out a considerable number of young men into the ministry, and one missionary to the foreign field. It has grown to be a strong organization, and contributes regularly to objects of benevolence. It has usually been conspicuous for its harmony and brotherly kindness. It has a large eldership, and a full bench of deacons, and is lending its aid materially in evangelistic work in and around Charlestown.

The first house of worship was a small stone church in the southwestern part of town. This was replaced, in the early part of this century, by another of like material but somewhat larger. In 1851, a new brick house of worship, handsome and quite ample, was erected on the main street, upon a most eligible lot, the generous donation of Mr. John Stephenson, who afterward gave other lots, for the benefit, primarily, of the Presbyterian Church, to be used as a cemetery and as a location for a Female Seminary. Two years later, a neat and commodious manse was built by the side of the church. The erection of these buildings is due, in large part, to Rev. W. B. Dutton, D. D., then pastor, whose business tact made him a most judicious "man of affairs," and whose success, both in the erection of the buildings, and their preservation intact during the late civil war, deserves this passing recognition. It is proper to add that, in the division of the Presbyterian Church, in 1839, this congregation adhered to the Old School side, and, in that of 1861, to the Southern Church. For the above sketch the author is indebted to the pastor, Rev. A. C. Hopkins.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE
BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN
JEFFERSON COUNTY.

At a very early period in the settlement of the valley, a Baptist Church was organized in Gerrardstown (Berkeley county), but owing to frequent interruptions by the Indians, it was removed to Loudoun county, and located on the Ketocton creek, from which it derived its name. Revs. David Thomas and James Ireland seem to have been the first Baptist ministers who preached in this county. One knows not whether to admire most the zeal of these missionaries or that of their hearers; the one traveled fifty or sixty miles to preach the Gospel, and the other journeyed as far to hear it. Frequently a meeting would be announced a year in advance, and at the appointed time the people would come for many miles around, and remain for a week or more attending religious services. The Baptists were the most uncompromising advocates of soul-liberty. They wrote and plead for a total non-interference by government with religious matters. Father Ireland (as he was termed) sleeps in the old Buck March burying-ground, near Berryville, but the principles, both religious and political, which he taught, have spread over the continent.

About 1850, the Zoar Church was organized, mainly through the instrumentality of Rev. Christopher Collins; in July, 1856, its place of worship was removed to Charlestown, and in January, 1858, it directed its
Pastor, Rev. J. A. Haynes, to contract for the building of a house of worship. Dr. Haynes resigned on September 2, 1860, and was succeeded by T. B. Shepherd, under whose minisry the basement of the house was finished for a lecture room, and a large congregation gathered.

During the war, the house was occupied by soldiers, and finally it was used by the Federal troops as a stable, the entire building, excepting the room and walls, being destroyed. Like many other societies whose church buildings were thus destroyed in the valley during the war, it presented a just claim for reimbursement which has never been paid. In August, 1872, the present fine structure was finished, and the Potomac Association met with this church, at which session thirteen churches withdrew and formed the Shenandoah Association. Thus, under great difficulties, this denomination has grown, until now its members may with truth exclaim: “Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.” The present pastor of the Charlestown Church is Rev. T. B. Shepherd, to whom the author is indebted for the above sketch.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the county was instituted at Harpers Ferry, the 16th of May, 1833, by a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States, then working under the first ritual of the order in this country.

WILDEY LODGE NO. 11 was organized February 22, 1838, and located at Charlestown, under a charter granted to Joseph C. Rawlins, F. W. Rawlins, Grafton Howard and others. The lodge was named after Past Grand Sire Wildey, of Baltimore, and struggled through several years feebly, when many of the leading men of the town and country became initiated into membership. At the commencement of the war, the lodge owned, in fee simple, a fine hall over the market house, in Charlestown, conceded to be the best fitted hall in the State of Virginia. During the war, the Federal soldiers had a large quantity of military stores in the market house, and fired the building, on May 28, 1862, to keep them from falling into the hands of the Confederates, thus destroying the Odd Fellows hall, with its contents.

After the war, the order was revived, with the same name, under a charter granted to Thomas Johnson, H. M. Gallaher, B. B. Welsh, Thomas W. Davis, John E. Hilbert, Albert Miller, John P. Brown, M. S. B. Robinson and John Ashbough, on December 5, 1865, the number of the old lodge being changed to 27. The new lodge has paid out heavily for benefits, but, apart from a claim of $3,500 which it holds against the government, it has $1,000 at interest. The present officers of the lodge are as follows: C. L. Hilbert, N. G.; W. H. Bragg, V. G.; C. M. Hough, Sec.; V. M. Firor, P. Sec.; D. S. Hughes, Treas. The Grand Lodge of West Virginia was organized December 5, 1865, under which this lodge is now working, and at its late session at Charlestown, V. M. Firor represented Wildey Lodge. The order in the State is prosperous, and ably officered. Phineas Gano, Grand Master.

OLIVE BRANCH ENCAMPMENT, No. 16, I. O. O. F. was organized in Charlestown about 1847, and is now officered as follows: S. S. Dalgan, C. P.; E. S. Williams, H. P.; L. M. Blessing, S. W.; R. B. Lucas, J. W.; C. M. Hough, Scribe; J. E. Hilbert, Treas.

JEFFERSON CHAPTER NO. 5, A. F. AND A. M.

A chapter was first organized about thirty years ago, at Charlestown, under the name of Jerusalem Chapter, and under the Grand Chapter of the State of Virginia. Jefferson Chapter, No. 5, was organized under the Grand Chapter of West Virginia, in 1879, Past High Priests, Gustav Brown, John P. Brown, George A. Porterfield. Present membership, 26. Present officers – Gustav Brown, H. P.; John P. Brown, King; B. W. Herbert, Scribe; George W. Thomas, Treasurer; W. L. Hedges, Secretary; B. F. Leisring, C. of H.; C. M. Hough, Pr. Soj.; Dr. E. L. Wager, R. A. C.; Joseph Goldsmith, M. of 3d Veil; C. F. Gallaher, M. of 2d Veil; J. Ed. Wyatt, M. of 1st Veil; M. S. Robertson, Tyler. Time of meeting, the Fourth Monday evening in each month, at the Masonic Hall.
MALTA LODGE, NO. 80, A. F. AND A. M.

This lodge was first organized under the Grand Lodge of the State of Virginia, over sixty years ago. The only surviving representative of the charter members in Charlestown is J. W. Gallaher, Esq. The lodge was re-chartered under the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, December 28, 1872. Present number of members, 50. Past Masters — John P. Brown, Gustav Brown, George S. Eyster, W. L. Hedges, Julius C. Holmes, J. Ed. Duke, Charles G. Johnson, John Porterfield, John N. Sadler, William H. Travers. Present officers — Joseph Goldsmith, W. M.; C. M. Hough, S. W.; F. W. Brown, J. W.; Gustav Brown, Treas.; W. L. Hedges, Sec.; J. Ed. Wyatt, S. D.; W. Lucas Delgarn, J. D.; M. S. B. Robertson, Tyler. The time of meeting on Friday nights on or before the full moon of each month, and every two weeks thereafter.

They occupy a hall nicely fitted up at a cost of about $600.

SHENANDOAH LODGE NO. 32, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

This lodge was organized on the 3d day of November, 1875. Charter members, A. D. Barr, G. W. Spotts, D. E. Rohr, T. B. Shepherd, A. Dunlap and others, and the following were the first officers: A. D. Barr, W. C. T.; Ed. S. Avis, W. V. T.; T. B. Shepherd, Chaplain; T. T. Tavenner, Sec.; J. A. Smith, Treas.; D. E. Rohr, F. S. When instituted, only fifteen persons composed the lodge, but it continued steadily to increase until it numbered 127 members, in 1880. They had one of the finest halls in the State, which in that year was destroyed by fire, rendering the lodge, for a time, nearly broken up; it has, however, again rallied, is now fully equipped, and numbers sixty members. The following is a list of the present officers: G. W. Spotts, W. C. T.; Miss Kate Rohr, W. V. T.; Joseph Freydinger, W. C.; C. E. Seals, W. Sec.; S. C. Young, Treas.; J. E. Duke, F. S.; D. H. Cockrell, L. D.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This society was organized on December 12th, 1880, with a membership of eight, and the following officers: A. D. Barr, president; D. M. Fisher, secretary; Levi Baker, treasurer. The especial object of the association is to promote the moral and religious training of young men, and it is entirely non-sectarian. They have labored faithfully, and accomplished much good. A public reading room has been opened by them in the second story of the building opposite the Carter House, on Main street. The membership now numbers thirty-five, and the following is a list of officers: A. D. Barr, president; T. B. Timberlake, secretary; J. H. Noland, corresponding secretary; L. R. Finnell, treasurer.

SHEPHERDSTOWN.

This old town is situated on the south bank of the Potomac river, in the northwestern part of the county, about twelve miles above Harpers Ferry, and five miles north of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, on the line of the Shenandoah Valley railroad, leading from Hagerstown, Maryland, to Roanoke, Virginia, a distance of 240 miles. It was the first town located in the valley of Virginia north of Winchester, being established by law in November, 1762, laid off by Capt. Thomas Shepherd, and named Mecklenburg, thirty-nine years before the county of Jefferson was formed. Its name was afterward changed to Shepherdstown, in honor to the original proprietor. This town is remarkable for being the place where the first steamboat the world was constructed and navigated, an account of which is given in these pages.

The first settler in this vicinity was Thomas Hart, who obtained "tomahawk" possession of a tract of land, and built a cabin near the spring on Cabin Run, about the year 1730. Two years later, R. Lucas came from Pennsylvania, and afterward obtained a title to six hundred acres of land from Lord Fairfax.

The town has a population of 1,600 inhabitants, and is noted for its healthfulness, many seeking it for a summer resort. It contains eight fine churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist
Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal South, and Methodist and Baptist, colored. It also contains the Shepherd College, a fine Normal School, and also a fine graded school, recently established, and a number of secret societies. A fine railroad bridge and a wagon bridge here span the Potomac, connecting the town with Maryland.

It has a fine water-power, and for many years was an important manufacturing point, being located on the main road from Baltimore to the great South-west, through the valley, the line of communication between Tennessee and eastern cities. Considerable attention is still being paid to manufacturing. One of the largest cement mills in the United States is located a short distance east of the city limits, on the river; the town also has an extensive paper mill, for the manufacturing of board paper; flourishing mills, etc. The Shepherdstown Manufacturing Company was organized in March, 1882, and is engaged in erecting extensive works for the manufacture of wood and iron machinery and agricultural implements. George M. Beltzhoover, president; C. T. Butler, vice-president; David Billmyer, treasurer; D. S. Rentch, secretary and business manager.

There is a fine stone quarry upon a farm owned by three of the Knott brothers, and for sixty years past the limestone quarried here has found a market in Washington city and Alexandria. It is considered the finest quality of any in the State.

A remarkable cave has recently been discovered upon the farm of D. G. Moler, which begins in an open field near the Shepherdstown and Harpers Ferry road. It has been explored by Mr. Moler for a distance of half a mile, and the roof is high enough to allow the visitor to walk uprightly.

The county seat of Jefferson county ceased to be at Charlestown, March 1, 1865, by act of the legislature, passed January 26, of that year, when it was removed to Shepherdstown, where it was permanently located, February 15, 1866. By an act passed February 23, 1871, it was removed and again located at Charlestown, thirty days from that date. While the county seat was located at Shepherdstown, the fine town hall, erected by the late R. D. Shepherd, was given to be used as a court house, and two wings were added to the building. Since its abandonment for that purpose, it has been occupied as a college.

The following extracts from the old town records, relating to its incorporation, etc., will be read with interest:

**INCORPORATION OF "MECKLENBURG."**

The act of the General Assembly of Virginia for the incorporation of the town of "Mecklenburg, in the county of Berkeley," was passed on December 2, 1793. The government of the town was vested in "seven fit and able men, being freeholders and inhabitants of the town, to serve as trustees thereof, and the persons so elected shall proceed to choose, out of their own body, a president, clerk and collector; levy taxes, not to exceed twenty-five cents on each tithable, and seventy-five cents on each 100 pounds worth of taxable property, annually, to be applied to keeping said streets in repair, purchasing a fire engine, etc.

"The trustees appointed pursuant to the above act, having met, and being first duly sworn, before Joseph Swearingen, a justice of the peace for the said county, proceeded to ballot for a president. On examining the same it appeared that Abraham Shepherd had a majority. He was accordingly declared president of the trustees of the town of Mecklenburg. Members present — Abraham Shepherd, president; Henry Bedinger, Conrad Byers, Jacob Haynes, John Morrow, Hervey Line, and William Chapline." Morrow, Bedinger and Shepherd were appointed a committee to report rules for the government of the trustees, and they adjourned until July 7, 1794, when the said committee reported rules and regulations, which were adopted. John Gooding appointed clerk, who was subsequently also appointed commissioner to take a list of tithables and collect the taxes.

"At a meeting, October 13, 1794, it was ordered that in future all firewood brought to this town, if in cord wood, and sold as such, shall be actually corded up, if the purchaser
requires it, and if found deficient of the quantity said to be therein, the said wood to be forfeited — one-half to the use of the town, and the other half to the corder, the purchaser to pay the corder sixpence per cord for all cords he puts up, where there is no deficiency." William Richardson appointed corder of firewood in the town.

April 6th, 1795, the inhabitants met at the house of Mrs. Thornberry and proceeded to elect the following trustees for the town: John Kearsley, Abraham Shepherd, Henry Bedinger, John Morrow, John Eoff, Jacob Haynes, John Brown. The first named elected president, and John Gooding re-appointed clerk, Henry Bedinger, treasurer.

PRESIDENTS, 1793 TO 1817. — 1793, Abraham Shepherd; April 6, 1795, John Kearsley; 1797, John Morrow; 1798, John Kearsley; 1800, John Baker; 1801, John Kearsley; 1802, John Morrow; 1803, John Kearsley; 1804, John Baker; 1805, John Kearsley; 1806, Thomas Toole; 1807, John Motley; 1808, John Baker; 1809, John Kearsley; 1812, John Wingard; 1813, Adam Hiser; 1814, Aaron Jewett; 1815, John Baker; 1816, Jacob Haynes.


SHEPHERD FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This association was organized in August, 1882, with the following officers: R. S. M. Hoffman, Chief; H. S. Baker, 1st Assistant; C. S. Miller, 2d Assistant; John B. Miller, Rec. Sec.; T. L. Rickard, Treas. At the present time, they have forty members, in uniform. They have charge of a first-class hand engine, complete in all its appointments, and the citizens feel secure in this excellent protection from fire.

SHEPHERD COLLEGE.

During the spring of 1871, Mr. Shepherd Brooks, the grandson and heir of the late Rezin Davis Shepherd, of this vicinity, was applied to for the buildings erected by his grandfather in Shepherdstown, which had been used as a court house while the county seat was at this place, and to which the county had added two wings, for the purpose of opening therein a classical and scientific school. Permission was readily given, and after some preliminary arrangement a lease of the property for a term of years, and renewable, was granted for that purpose. A Board of Trustees was incorporated, with a charter conferring upon them certain privileges similar to other institutions of learning.

The school was opened in September, 1871, and on February 27, following, the legislature established a branch State Normal School in Shepherd College, which school was organized by the regents on November 21, 1872. This act was amended by an act approved February 14, 1873, but before it was put into operation it was annulled by the amended school law, passed April 12, 1874, which re-enacted the law of February 27, 1872. Owing to these changes and delays, the school did not get fully into operation until September 9, 1873, but has been in successful operation ever since.

The design of the school is to afford opportunity of obtaining a thorough English education, and to train teachers for the free schools of the State. In addition to the English or Normal course, there is a Collegiate Department. The expenses have been so moderate, that all can take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded of pursuing an extended course of study.

The school is open to both sexes, but the building and grounds are so arranged that each department can be kept entirely separate. The buildings are new, commodious and admirably arranged for the purpose intended, consisting of a public hall, library, recitation and lecture rooms, and the location is a beautiful one, on an eminence near the center of the town, with handsome grounds surrounding. The main building was erected by the late R. D. Shepherd, of this vicinity, and the wings have been since added, the whole costing over $30,000. The use of this fine property has been
generously donated to the Trustees by Shepherd Brooks, Esq., of Boston, grandson of the original proprietor, for school purposes. Joseph McMurrin, A. M., occupied the position of principal until September, 1882, when he was succeeded by D. D. Pendleton, A. M., formerly professor of ancient languages and superintendent of the male department.

NEWSPAPERS OF SHEPHERDSTOWN.

The first paper established in the town was The American Eagle, started January 1st, 1815, by Maxwell & Harper, editors and proprietors. In December, 1823, John Alburtis, who had previously edited the Martinsburg Gazette, established the Shepherdstown Journal.

The Shepherdstown Register was first established in 1849, by Hardy & McAnly, who published it until 1851, when J. T. H. Bringham became proprietor, and continued until October, 1853. At the latter date, it was purchased by John H. Zittle, who continued its publication for twenty-nine years successively, with the exception of a suspension of four years during the war. In October, 1882, J. W. & H. L. Snyder became editors and proprietors, who still continue.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first settlement of Lutherans in this community was about 1730. The congregation of Shepherdstown was organized in 1765, and the first regular pastor was Rev. Mr. Bauer, called in 1776. After him the congregation was served with intermittent vacancies, by the following pastors, Viz: Revs. Wiltbahn, three years; Nicodemus, seven years; George Young, four years; Weyman, three years. These last two lived at Hagerstown, Maryland. Then followed Rev. Christian Streit, residing at Winchester, who served this congregation, and a number of others, for many years. In November, 1790, Rev. David Young, of Manheim, Pennsylvania, came, in obedience to a call, and took charge of the recently formed pastorate composed of Shepherdstown and Martinsburg.

Under him, in August, 1795, the corner-stone of the church was laid, and the building soon completed. He served the congregation about twelve years, when he was suddenly called to his final home.

The death of Rev. David Young, who was greatly beloved, and a most earnest laborer, cast a deep gloom over the congregation; destitution ensued, dissensions sprang up, the church was rent by faction, and for fifteen years its life was in danger — the years which witnessed the trying ordeal of passing from the use of the German to that of the English language in conducting services of the church.

Rev. Fred. W. Joskinsky followed Rev. Young, in 1802, and remained but a short time. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Rabenach, who served the congregation for a few years. Disintegration still continued, but the church at Shepherdstown survived all her troubles. About the year 1818, Rev. John Kehler became pastor, but only continued one year. July 1, 1819, Rev. C. P. Krauth took charge, and with his arrival a new era dawned for Lutherism in Shepherdstown. Public worship commenced in the English language, and the drooping church revived. Dr. Karuth served faithfully and well for eight years, when he was followed, in 1827, by Rev. Jacob Medtart; March 1, 1835, Rev. Reuben Weier, D. D.; 1837, Rev. Charles Martin, D. D.; February, 1842, Rev. Samuel Sprecher, D. D.; June, 1843, Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, who served four years.

In October, 1845, the Shepherdstown congregation was separated from that of Martinsburg, and for the first time there was a resident minister here. Hitherto, it had also been attached, a part of the time, to Smithfield. Rev. Seiss became the author of a number of valuable works. March 25, 1848, Rev. C. P. Krauth, jr., (son of Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D.), took charge, continuing seven months, during which time this and the Martinsburg congregation again became united. After a vacancy of several months, Rev. Beale M. Schmucker succeeded to the pastorate, June 15, 1848, who served three and one-half years, when he resigned. After his resignation, this congregation became separated from that of Martinsburg and
united to that of Harpers Ferry. He was followed by Rev. J. P. Smeltzer, in April, 1852, during whose administration the church at Unionville was built.

Since this time, pastors have succeeded each other as follows: 1860, Rev. J. J. Miller; 1866, Rev. J. F. Campbell; 1868, Rev. J. H. Bittle; 1872, Rev. Jacob Hawkins; 1875, Rev. R. H. Holland; 1878, Rev. D. M. Moser, present pastor. It was during the administration of Rev. J. H. Bittle that the present church was remodeled, and a handsome new parsonage erected.

TRINITY (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

There is no correct record by which the date of the original organization of this society in Shepherdstown can be given, but it was not many years after the establishment of the town, in 1762, and the first church building was erected prior to the year 1785. About the year 1840, a new church was built, and used until the erection of the present fine edifice. April 5, 1859, Bishop Jones, of Virginia, consecrated the present church building, which was commenced in 1855, and cost about $10,000. About ten years afterward, a chapel was built on the church lot. Both of these buildings are of cut native stone, and, in connection with the rectory, are considered as fine church property as exists in the Shenandoah Valley. The church is located in the center of a lot, fronting 171 ½ feet on the main street, with a depth of 206 feet. The rectory is situated on an adjoining street. The church was built through the personal efforts of Rev. Charles W. Andrews, D. D., who was the rector in charge from 1842 until the date of his death, in May, 1875—a period of thirty-three years. He was a man who enjoyed a national celebrity, in the history of the Episcopal church, for his learning and piety, and highly esteemed for the good he accomplished in the community, both as a minister of the gospel and a public-spirited citizen. The ministers in charge of the church, so far as known, are as follows, and served in the order named: Revs. Sturges, Stubbs, Morgan Morgan, (son of Morgan Morgan who was instrumental in building the first Episcopal church in the Valley of Virginia—the Mill Creek church, at Bunker Hill, Berkeley county), Veasy, Wilson, and Page, all prior to 1800. In 1800, Rev. Mr. Heaph; 1810, Rev. John Price (the last rector of St. George's Chapel, the ruins of which now stand, near Charlestown). After Rev. Price, until 1817, the church was without a regular minister, and at the latter date Rev. Benjamin Allen took charge, who was succeeded by Rev. Benjamin B. Smith, now the presiding bishop of the Episcopal church. In 1823, Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D., for fifteen years; 1840, Rev. I. H. Morrison, the first resident pastor; September, 1842, Rev. Charles W. Andrews, D. D., until his death, in May, 1875; October, 1875, until December, 1880, Rev. John P. Hubbard; June 1, 1881, Rev. L. R. Mason, the present rector in charge. The author is indebted to J. S. Bragonier, Esq., for the above data.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist organization at Shepherdstown was about the year 1815. The pulpit was supplied by circuit ministers who held services once a month and afterward every two weeks. The first house of worship was a small brick building, still standing in the southwest part of the town. Among the early ministers were Revs. Boylston, James Monroe, Robert Caddon, and James Larkin. The following is a list of ministers and presiding elders, from 1840. Those not otherwise mentioned are probably still living: 1840, David Thomas; 1841-2, Rev. S. S. Roszell, deceased; 1841-2, J. A. Collins, P. E., deceased; 1843-4, Joseph Plotner, deceased; 1845, John Guyer; 1846-7, W. L. Spotswood; 1843-6, John Smith, P. E., deceased; 1845-9, John M. Green; 1850, John Bowen, deceased; 1847-50, Henry Tarrin, P. E., deceased; 1851-2, John W. Tongue; 1853-4, John S. Deale (now of E. at Washington City) 1851-4, George Hildt, P. E., deceased; 1855-6, Elias Welty; 1857, (Shepherdstown circuit formed), James H. March and Samuel V. Leech; 1858, James H. March and Thomas Brevly; 1855-7, William Hirst, P. E., deceased;

In 1864, a division occurred, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was formed. After this time there was no regular appointment until 1866, when John M. Green was called; 1868-9, W. C. Cross, deceased; 1870-1, Albert Jump; 1871, J. B. Fitzpatrick; 1872, J. F. Ockerman; 1873-4, Henry Nice; 1875-7, John W. Smith; 1878-80, Durbin G. Miller; 1881-2, Charles O. Cook. The Society now includes Shepherdstown and Mt. Wesley. In 1853, the church was burned, and in 1854, the present fine edifice was erected, at a cost of $6,000.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH — (SOUTH).**

The history of the two Methodist Episcopal churches are identical, from the first organization of the society until the year 1864, at which time the society was divided, and the above church was formed. In 1868, they completed a fine church building at a cost of $6,000 and the membership now numbers 300. The following is a list of their presiding elders and pastors from 1864: 1864-6, E. L. Kreglo; 1866, E. R. Veitch, P. E., deceased; 1867, W. S. Baird, P. E., deceased; 1867-9, William G. Coe, deceased; 1870, W. C. Cross, deceased; 1871, J. B. Fitzpatrick; 1871-2, W. H. Wheelwright, P. E., deceased; 1872-5, A. A. P. Neel; 1874-6, Samuel Regester, P. E., deceased; 1876-9, J. Lester Shipley; 1877-80, Nelson Head, P. E.; 1880-82, W. G. Eggleston.

**REFORMED CHURCH.**

This society was organized in Shepherdstown about 1780, by Rev. Michael Slaughter, who conducted the services for some time, and was followed by Dr. Charles Mayer, who perfected the organization, and became the pastor, continuing for a number of years. Since that time, the following pastors have had charge of the church, in the order named: Rev. L. Beecher, S. Staley, Robert Douglas, D. G. Bragonier, J. M. Titzel, D. D., Henry Wisler, H. Forney, J. T. Rossiter and J. C. Bowman. The membership numbers one hundred and fifty, and they own a fine brick church edifice, parsonage and sexton's house, all valued at $15,000. Near the church is a cemetery belonging to them, which was established in 1867. In the churchyard rest the remains of many of the early pioneers, buried one hundred and thirty years ago.

**THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**

This society was organized in Shepherdstown some time between 1782 and 1791, but no records are now in possession of the church earlier than 1818, at which time Rev. John Matthews was pastor. Since that time the following have served as pastors, in the order named: Revs. E. C. Hutchison, John T. Hargrave, Henry Matthews, Robert L. McMurrin, E. W. Bedinger and James A. Armstrong. The longest pastorate was that of Rev. John T. Hargrave, who continued from 1834 to 1852. The present church building was erected in 1837.

**THE FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED).**

This society was organized in the month of August, 1866. The church was established through the effort of Miss Anna S. Dudley, who contributed liberally, and aided in obtaining other subscriptions for purchasing a lot and building a church, which was accomplished at a cost of about $2,500. The first preacher and teacher was Rev. H. E. Keyes, who remained for several years, when the pulpit was supplied from among the students of Storer College. In 1876, Rev. J. H. Carey commenced as pastor, and served two years. For one year they were without a pastor, and on April 1st, 1879, Rev. Benjamin F. Fox took charge, who still continues. The society is a strong advocate of temperance, is wide awake in all matters of reform, and has accomplished much good for the race.

**MT. NEBO LODGE NO. 91, A. F. AND A. M.**

This lodge was first organized in Shepherdstown, in 1811. They now
number fifty-seven members, and occupy a hall in Billmyer's block, tastily fitted up, at a cost of over three hundred dollars. Hanging to the wall and nicely framed, is a Masonic apron that was worn by General Washington. The order meets the first and third Monday nights of each month. The following is a list of present officers: Joseph S. Fleming, W. M.; W. P. Manning, S. W.; William Butler, J. W.; John L. Rickard, Treasurer; T. W. Latimer, Secretary; Henry C. Martin, S. D.; L. B. Smootz, J. D.; Rev. Charles Q. Cook, Chaplains; John R. Keyes, Tyler.

VALLEY ENCAMPMENT, NO. 6, I. O. O. F.

Was chartered December 5, 1865. They meet in the I. O. O. F. hall on the first and third Monday evenings of each month. The following is a list of present officers: John D. Staley, C. P.; George W. Wolf, H. P.; John P. Hill, J. W.; A. Harris, S. W.; D. S. Rentch, Scribe; J. N. Shell, Treas.

CALEDONIA LODGE, NO. 4, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized October 9, 1843, with the following charter members: A. R. McQuilkin, Abraham Harris, James H. Greenwood, C. M. Entler, and C. A. Keyser, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. It is now working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, and has probably received more into its membership than any other lodge in the State. A large proportion of its members have, however, sought residences elsewhere, and the present number is reduced to twenty-five. They own and occupy a hall over the market house, which is tastily and comfortably appointed, and where they meet on Saturday evening of each week. The following are the present officers: J. W. Magaha, W. G.; J. W. Kearney, V. G.; R. S. N. Hoffman, Sec.; Joseph L. Cookers, Treas.; J. D. Staley, Chaplain.

POTOMAC LODGE NO. 34, I. O. G. T.

This society was organized by Mr. D. L. Rentch and Mr. J. W. Magaha, February 22, 1876, with the following officers: John W. Magaha, W. C. T.; John Q. Fleming, W. V. T.; R. S. M. Hoffman, W. R. S. This association has done more for the cause of temperance than any other that has ever been formed in the town. It is mainly due to its efforts that, at the present time, there is no place in Shepherdstown where intoxicating liquors are sold. The order continues laboring earnestly for temperance and good morals, particularly among the young, and is accomplishing much good. They at present number fifty active members. The following is a list of officers: H. L. Entler, W. C. T.; Miss Belle Chase, W. V. T.; John B. Miller, Rec. Sec.; George Hill, W. F. Sec.; W. P. Licklider, P. W. C. T.; J. L. Rentch, L. D.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This society was organized April 6, 1862, with twenty-six members, and the following officers: James E. Barnhart, Pres.; C. A. Licklider, V. P.; B. S. Pendleton, Rec. Sec.; George M. Beltzhoover, Cor. Sec.; L. L. Smith, Treas. The association is non-sectarian, its object is to act in unison with the churches in laboring for the good of young men, and it has accomplished, and is still accomplishing great results in this direction. The association has been a large one, but for a number of years past many of the young men connected with it have sought occupation and a residence in other cities. They at present number twenty active members, and the following is a list of officers: George M. Beltzhoover, Pres.; D. D. Pendleton, V. P.; E. T. Licklider, Rec. Sec.; A. S. Dandridge, Cor. Sec.; John Q. Fleming, Treas.

JAMES RUMSEY, THE FIRST STEAMBOAT INVENTOR.

The first man that ever succeeded in propelling a boat by steam was James Rumsey, a native of Maryland. When a young man he removed to Shepherdstown, where he devoted much of his time to mechanics. He was, at one period of his life, engaged as a merchant, in company with Nicholas Orrick, at the Berkeley
Springs. In the summer of 1781 he was employed by the Potomac Company, of which General Washington was a member, to improve the navigation of that river. In 1783 he directed his attention to the subject of steamboats; and, in the autumn of 1784, succeeded in a private but very imperfect experiment, to test some of the principles of his invention at the mouth of Sir Johns Run. In the October session of that year, he obtained the passage of an act from the Virginia assembly, guaranteeing to him the exclusive use of his invention in navigating the waters of that State, for the space of ten years from date. In January, 1875, he obtained a patent from the General Assembly of Maryland, for navigating their waters, and through the whole of this year was engaged in working at his boat. December, 1785, he made a public trial at Shepherdstown, and succeeded in propelling his boat by steam alone, at the rate of four or five miles an hour, against the current of the Potomac.

Among those on board, or on the river bank as spectators of this trial trip, were Generals Gates, Stephen and Darke, Mr. Bedinger, Dr. Alexander of Baltimore, Mr. Kearsley, Mrs. Ann Baker, and hundreds of others. As the little rude structure darted out into mid stream, and then shot up the river, General Horatio Gates, who stood upon the shore, cried out, in a spirit of enthusiasm, “My God! she goes, she goes!” The iron work of this boat was constructed by the mechanics of Shepherdstown. Rumsey himself made the steam pipe by twisting an iron tube around a horse collar block at a saddler shop, thus making it similar to the worm of a still. A part of the original propelling apparatus was secured by Hon. Alexander R. Boteler, of Shepherdstown, who has placed it in the patent office at Washington for preservation. This gentleman has devoted a great deal of attention to the subject, and has gathered indisputable evidence that James Rumsey is entitled to the credit of philosophically working out the invention of the steamboat, and reducing it to practical use on the Potomac, at Shepherdstown, in 1785, when there was not a single steam engine on the American continent, and twenty years before Fulton’s experiment on the Hudson; and that, beyond a doubt, Fitch (the claimant of the honor at Bardstown, Kentucky) and Fulton, of New York, got their ideas, if not the full details of the invention, from him.

General Washington was always favorably impressed with the practicability of this invention, as developed to him by Rumsey, and did much to encourage him. In a letter to Hugh Williamson, M. C., dated at Mount Vernon, March 15, 1785, Washington says in alluding to Rumsey’s boat: “If a model of a thing in miniature, is a just representation of a greater object in practice, there is no doubt of the utility of the invention. A view of his model, with the explanation, removed the principal doubt I ever had of the practicability of propelling against a stream, by the aid of mechanical power; but as he wanted to avail himself of my introduction of it to the public attention, I chose, previously, to see the actual performance of the model in a descending stream, before I passed my certificate, and having done so, all my doubts are satisfied.”

The following description of this, the first steamboat ever constructed, is taken from “Stewart’s Anecdotes of the Steam Engine,” an English publication:

“Rumsey’s boat was about fifty feet in length, and was propelled by a pump worked by a steam engine, which forced a quantity of water up through the keel; the valve was then shut by the return of the stroke, which at the same time forced the water through a channel or pipe, a few inches square (lying above or parallel to the keelson), out at the stern, under the rudder, which had a less depth than usual, to permit the exit of the water. The impetus of this water, forced through the square channel against the exterior water, acted as an impelling power upon the vessel. The reaction of the effluent water propelled her at the rate above mentioned [four or five miles per hour against the current], when loaded with three tons in addition to the weight of her engine, of about one-third of a ton. The boiler was quite a curiosity, holding no more than five gallons of water, and needing only a pint at a time. The whole machinery did not occupy a space greater than that required by four
barrels of flour. The fuel consumed was not more than from four to six bushels of coal in twelve hours. Rumsey's other project was to apply the power of a steam engine to long poles, which were to reach the bottom of the river, and by that means to push a boat against a rapid current."

While at Shepherdstown, Mr. Rumsey dwelt in a small log house, which stood near the town jail, in the outskirts of the village. He was supplied with funds for his undertaking by his brother-in-law, Charles Morrow, which proved the ruin of the latter. Mr. Rumsey's craft was called "the flying boat," by the town's people, and they gave him the name of "crazy Rumsey."

After the experiment before alluded to, Rumsey being under the strong conviction that skilful workmen and perfect machinery were alone wanting to insure perfect success, what was known as the "Rumseyan Society" was formed, during the following year, in Philadelphia, of which Benjamin Franklin was president, and money was raised to send Rumsey to Europe. He went to London, and built a steamer to be exhibited on the river Thames, securing patents from the British government for steam navigation, bearing date in the beginning of the year 1788. Several of his inventions, in one modified form or another, were afterward in general use; as, for instance, the cylindrical boiler (which was found much superior to their old tub or still-boilers, in the presentation of fire surface, and capacity of holding highly rarified steam), is described, both single and combined, in his specifications, and is identical in principle with the one he used in his Potomac experiment.

He was attended in England with the difficulties and embarrassments of a pecuniary nature which so often have obstructed the progress of the inventor. He was frequently obliged to abandon his main object and turn his attention to other labors in order to obtain means to resume it. Thus he struggled on, undismayed, until he had constructed a boat of about 100 tons burden, and pushed it forward so near to completion that he fixed a day on which to give a public exhibition. This was not accomplished without transferring, at a ruinous sacrifice, a large interest in his inventions, to enable him to raise funds to escape being incarcerated in a debtor's prison. Notwithstanding this sacrifice, and his extraordinary efforts, his boat was seized by his unsympathizing creditors, and he was not allowed to loose it from its moorings, but only permitted to show how its machinery would work.

Some, however, were found to sympathize with him in his distress, who were also intelligent enough to appreciate some of the merits of the invention. These urged him to deliver a lecture in order to raise funds, and interest the public in his behalf, to which he consented. The evening came, and with it, to his astonishment and consternation, he found himself confronted with an audience which filled the house to overflowing, and was composed of the elite of learning, fashion and beauty of London. He was overwhelmed and embarrassed at this unlooked-for token of interest, and his revulsion of feeling was intense and overpowering. He arose, under these circumstances, to deliver the first (as well as the last) lecture of his life. His agitation was observed by a gentleman, who handed him a glass of water; in a few incoherent sentences he returned his thanks, sank back in his chair and never spoke again. The physicians, who were immediately summoned, pronounced it an apoplectic fit, and, from its effects he died the next day — another martyr to the cause of human progress. Sometime after his death (in 1793), the boat which he had constructed was set in motion on the Thames. Robert Fulton (the reputed inventor of steam navigation) was with Rumsey in London; was associated with him at the time of his death; and the next year he applied for the right of protection for a boat to be propelled by steam. Chancellor Livingston, afterward minister to France, has the credit of finally bringing out the steamboat (in 1797) on the Hudson, from the drafts furnished by Robert Fulton, who knew little of mechanical principles at the time, except what was taught him by the inventive genius of James Rumsey.

In 1839, Congress voted to James Rumsey's only surviving child a gold medal, commemorative of the father's agency in giving to the world the benefit of the steamboat.
HARPERS FERRY.
DESCRIPTION OF ITS LOCATION.

This historic town is situated at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, at the point where the latter forces its way through the Blue Ridge Mountains. Here the Baltimore & Ohio railroad crosses the Potomac, over a magnificent bridge, and here is where the Winchester & Potomac railroad (now a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio) has its northern terminus. The Chesapeake & Ohio canal also passes close by. Many glowing descriptions have been written of the scenery surrounding this beautiful spot, and one, perhaps, more eloquent than that of President Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia." This description is said to have been written by him while seated upon a rock, which is itself a wonderful freak of nature, and thenceforth been known as "Jefferson's Rock." On one side of the town is the Maryland Heights, and on the other the Loudoun Heights, which frown majestically, and in imagination seem to be giant sentinels, grimly guarding this pass into the beautiful Valley of Virginia, which from thence stretches many miles southward, between the two great ranges of mountains. Jefferson has said of it that it is well worth a journey across the Atlantic to see, and no one has yet been found, claiming the least poetry in his nature, that has considered the assertion extravagant. "The passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge, is, perhaps, one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. You stand on a very high point of land; on the right comes up the Shenandoah, having ranged along the foot of a mountain a hundred miles to seek a vent. On your left approaches the Potomac, in quest of a passage also; in the moment of their junction, they rush together against the mountain, rend it asunder, and pass off to the sea. The first glance of this scene hurries our senses into the opinion that the earth has been created in time; that the mountains have been formed first; that the rivers began to flow afterward; that the mountains have been formed first; that the rivers began to flow afterward; that in this place particularly, they have been dammed up by the Blue Ridge mountains, and have formed an ocean which filled the whole valley; that, continuing to rise, they have at length broken over at this spot, and have torn the mountain down from its summit to its base.* * * * The mountain being cloven asunder, nature presents to your eye, through the clefts, a small stretch of smooth blue horizon, at an infinite distance in the plain country, inviting you, as it were, from the riot and tumult warring around, to pass through the breach and participate in the calm below."

Before the late war, this town, including the adjoining village of Bolivar, contained a population of 3,000, nine-tenths of whom were whites. At the breaking out of the war, nearly all the inhabitants left their homes, some casting their lots with the "Confederacy," and about an equal number with the old government, and on the advent of peace, comparatively few returned. A great many colored people, however, who came at various times with the army from Southern Virginia, have remained, so that the proportion of races is materially changed. Many soldiers of the national army, having married Virginia ladies, also settled here, and the present population is estimated at about 1,600 whites, and 700 colored.

ITS FIRST FOUNDER AND EARLY HISTORY.

Robert Harper, from whom the place obtains its name, was a native of Oxford, England. He was born about 1703, and, at the age of twenty, emigrated to Philadelphia, where he became engaged in the business of architecture and millwrighting. In 1747, he was engaged by members of the society of Friends to erect a church for that denomination on the Opequon river, near the present town of Winchester, Virginia, and, while on his way to fulfill his contract, through the then almost unbroken wilderness, he lodged, one night, at a lonely inn, on the site of the present city of Frederick, Maryland. Here he met a German, named Hoffman, who, in the course of a conversation (in which Harper had informed him of his destination, and intention of reaching it by way of Antietam), recommended a shorter route, by way of what was termed "The Hole," promising a sight of some wonderful scenery. Harper
went that way, and arriving the next night at "The Hole," formed the acquaintance of a man named Peter Stevens, who had squatted at that place, then included in the great Fairfax estate. Harper was so pleased with this beautiful spot, that he bought out Stevens for fifty British guineas. The real title, however, being vested in Lord Fairfax, he paid a visit to him at Greenway, where he obtained a patent for these lands, much to the relief of the agent of Fairfax, as Stevens had occupied the place for thirteen years, and given them much trouble, as he claimed title by right of "Squatter Sovereignty." Here Mr. Harper settled, living in the only house in the place, the Stevens cabin, which was situated on what is now called Shenandoah street. He also established a ferry, and the name of the location was immediately changed from "The Hole" to "Harpers Ferry," by which it has since been known. Harper continued to live in the Stevens cabin until 1775, when he built a house about one-half mile further up the Shenandoah, where he died in 1782. He left no children, and his property descended by will to Sarah, only child of his brother Joseph, and to some nephews of his wife, named Griffith. Sarah married a gentleman of Philadelphia, named Wager, a grandson of a gentleman of the same name, who had emigrated from Worms many years before. Neither Mr. Wager nor wife ever saw their Harpers Ferry property, although many of their descendants are property-holders, and now living in the town. Of this family were the venerable Robert Harper Williamson, of Washington City, and Mrs. Swain, the wife of Judge Swain, of the United States Supreme Court.

By a provision of his will, several acres of land were donated by Mr. Harper as a burial ground, in the center of which can be seen his moss-grown grave, in the romantic cemetery overlooking the town.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT WORKS.

During the administration of Washington, in the year 1794, it was decided by Congress to establish here a National Armory, Washington himself having selected the site, and they therefore applied to the Virginia Legislature for permission to purchase the requisite amount of land, which was granted by that body, the purchase not to exceed six hundred and forty acres. Accordingly, a tract of one hundred and twenty-five acres was secured from the heirs of Robert Harper. This body of land was a triangular strip bounded by the two rivers and a line running between the two along what was afterward called Union street. Three hundred and ten acres more were purchased of Thomas Rutherford, where the adjoining village of Bolivar now stands. Some time afterward, Congress leased, in perpetuity of Lord Fairfax, proprietor of the "Northern Neck," the rights to all the timber standing and which might grow upon a tract of thirteen hundred and ninety-five acres on the Loudoun Heights, adjoining Harpers Ferry.

The government immediately commenced the erection of shops, and, in 1796 appointed Mr. Perkins the first superintendent. During the administration of John Adams, in 1799, the government organized a considerable army for defence, anticipating war with France. A portion of the forces were sent, in command of General Pinckney, into camp at Harpers Ferry, and the ridge on which they were stationed has ever since been called "Camp Hill." This ridge runs north and south between Harpers Ferry and Bolivar. When the war cloud disappeared, some of the soldiers settled down at the place, and the bodies of many who died in the service lie buried on the slope of Camp Hill. Their bodies are at rest, but their spirits are said to still hover around the scene of their earthly campaign, and "oft the stilly night" are heard the weird notes of their files and the clatter of their drums by belated Harpers Ferrians, en route over the hill, more frequently after absorbing an abundance of spiritual influence at some friendly inn. The negroes seem to be especially favored with these supernatural manifestations, and it is notorious that several fine houses in the neighborhood have been for years without mortal tenants, owing to their being the reputed rendezvous of these errant spirits.

At this time a bitter war was waged between the Republicans and
Governors, and a certain Captain Henry, in General Pinckney's army, took a portion of his company to "Jefferson's rock," and ordered them to overthrow this celebrated seat of his political enemy. They succeeded in detaching a large boulder from the rock, which rolled down hill into Shenandoah street, where it remained for many years, a monument to his stupid bigotry.

On the Loudoun side of the Shenandoah, opposite this rock, grew, at that time, a gigantic oak, which, from time immemorial, had been the eyrie of a family of eagles. Jefferson, while at the place, had been greatly interested in these birds, and, after being elected President, sent a request to Mr. Perkins to obtain him one. In response, three eaglets were obtained and sent to him, one of which was forwarded to the King of Spain. In return, the latter sent Jefferson an Andalusian ram, which was the first introduction of that noble breed of sheep into America.

Mr. Perkins later died in Harpers Ferry, and his remains were buried in Maryland. He was succeeded, in 1810, by James Stubblefield, a Virginian, who continued to occupy the position for nineteen years. During his administration (about 1818), John H. Hall, of Maine, invented what was probably the first breech-loading gun manufactured. He obtained a patent, and, the government concluding to adopt his gun in the service, he was sent to Harpers Ferry to superintend its manufacture. Two buildings on the "Island" were set apart for him, and here he continued to manufacture his gun until 1840, when he removed to Missouri. After this other buildings were erected in the same place for the manufacture of the Minnie Rifle, but the shops retained the name of "Hall's works," although also known as the "Rifle factory." The main buildings on the Potomac were called the "Armory," although they also were used for the manufacture of arms. The shop containing the armory bell suspended in a turret, and known as the "Bell Shop," was destroyed by fire in 1824.

In 1829, Colonel Dunn became superintendent. He was a strict disciplinarian, and gained the ill will of an armorer named Ebenezer Cox, who assassinated him, January 30, 1830. Cox was executed at Charlestown, August 27, 1831. The next was General George Rust, in 1830, and he was succeeded by Colonel Edward Lucas, in 1837, who was very popular, and familiarly known as "Colonel Ed." The military titles of these gentlemen were obtained by their rank as militia officers, and not in the regular service. Up to this time, the works had been superintended by men outside of the military, and when, in 1841, Major Craig was appointed, and a stricter system among the workmen was inaugurated, some of them rebelled, and went so far as to make a trip to Washington and interviewed President John Tyler, for a redress of their grievances, who treated them in his usual courteous manner, but gave them little satisfaction. They returned home, and from this time dated a bitter opposition to the military superintendency among the citizens of Harpers Ferry, which continued until its overthrow, in 1854. This was accomplished mainly through the efforts of Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Martinsburg, then member of Congress from this district, who was a strong advocate of the civil system, and successfully battled for its adoption, against the opposition of a number of the ablest men in Congress.

Major John Symington, another military officer, became superintendent in 1844, during whose time many improvements were made. In 1846, the notorious "Yankee Sullivan" and an English bruiser named Ben Caunt, met by appointment here for a prize-fight, in which the latter was worsted, and the affair broke up in a row. The infamous gang of pickpockets and shoulder-hitters took possession of the town during their continuance here. In 1850, the town was visited by that terrible scourge, the Asiatic cholera, when over one hundred of the rich and poor alike perished.

Colonel Benjamin Huges became superintendent in 1851, and his administration was marked by no important events, with the exception of the continued violent opposition to the military system. In 1852, by order of the Secretary of War, a considerable portion of the property was disposed of by the government, to the
employees of the armory, consisting of houses and lots, by public sale, and at the same time the government made liberal donations for religious, educational and town purposes. During this year, a severe flood occurred, which did much damage, the town being literally submerged, and boats were propelled along the principal streets. Colonel Huges afterward became a general in the Confederate service. He was succeeded, in 1854, by Major Bell, who remained but a short time, and was the last of the military superintendents.

Early in 1855, the civil system was re-established by the appointment of Henry W. Clowe, a skilled mechanic, and a native of Prince William county, Virginia, who for many years had been employed as master millwright in the armory. Harpers Ferry never enjoyed greater prosperity than during his administration.

In January, 1859, Mr. Clowe was succeeded by Alfred M. Barbour. On the 28th of June, in this year, occurred a terrific tornado, accompanied by heavy rain, which caused great damage to the town, and, during the prevalence of the storm, a fine covered bridge that crossed the Shenandoah, about five hundred yards from its mouth, was lifted from its bed and overturned into the stream. It was during Mr. Barbour’s administration that occurred the celebrated John Brown raid, in 1859, and the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861. In 1862, Daniel J. Young, formerly master machinist at the Rifle factory, was sent from Washington to take charge of the ordnance at this place, and he remained until it was disposed of, in November, 1869.

The capacity of the Harpers Ferry Armory was fifteen hundred to two thousand guns per month, and they were considered the best in the world. During the winter of 1868-9, a bill was passed providing for the sale of the government property here. On the 30th of November and 1st of December, 1869, it was accordingly put up at public auction, and the armory grounds and site of the rifle factory were purchased by Captain F. C. Adams, of Washington, D. C., for the sum of $206,000, with one and two years time for payment. Most of the houses and lots, in other parts of the town, were disposed of to citizens, on similar terms, and very high prices were offered, for the reason that Captain Adams represented himself as one of the incorporators of the “Harpers Ferry Manufacturing and Water Power Company,” which were said to include a number of noted men of means and business capacity, who were to accomplish great things for the benefit of the little town. This, however, proved to be fallacious. An unsuccessful suit was brought by Adams to recover damages from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for the right of way over a portion of this property; the property was damaged by the flood of 1870, and on this ground, an extension of the time for payment was granted by the government; finally it has reverted to the government, which still has it on hand for sale, covered with the ruins of the fine buildings that have been erected upon it, and one of the finest water powers in the country is lying idle.

THE JOHN BROWN RAID ON HARPERS FERRY.

This affair, although rather insignificant when compared with the important events which occurred not quite two years later, produced intense excitement throughout the country. It was during the summer of 1859, that a party of strange men made their appearance at Sandy Hook, (a small village in Washington county, Maryland, in the immediate vicinity of Harpers Ferry), who rambled over the peaks of the Blue Ridge, ostensibly for the purpose of examining the rocks in search of mineral indications which they claimed to be discovering in the interests of geological science, and for the benefit of property holders in the immediate vicinity. As a natural consequence, they were cordially treated, encouraged and assisted, and no shadow of suspicion seemed to rest upon them. The fact that valuable minerals were known to exist in the mountains, and that excellent specimens were produced and exhibited by the party, aided in the delusion, and entirely concealed their secret object and true intent.

After a few weeks stay at Sandy Hook, they removed to the “Kennedy Farm,” about five miles from Harpers Ferry, on the Maryland side of the
Potomac, where they established their headquarters. The most prominent among the party was a venerable old man, calling himself "Smith," (afterward known to be "Captain" John Brown), of stern morality, devoted to church exercises, who, with his three sons, and the balance of the party, gained friends and popularity by their decorum, as well as their good-natured amiability.

Matters thus continued until Sunday night, October 16th, 1859, when, about ten o'clock, William Williams, one of the watch on the railroad bridge, was surprised to find himself a prisoner in the hands of an armed party of about twenty men, who suddenly made their appearance from the Maryland side of the river. No explanations were made, and the party proceeded to the armory enclosure, taking with them their prisoner, and leaving two men to guard the bridge. The watchman at the armory was next captured, and they took possession of the establishment. Then, dividing into two parties, one remained in possession of the armory, while the others proceeded to the rifle factory, about one-half mile up the Shenandoah, where they took the watchman, Samuel Williams, prisoner, and, leaving a detachment on guard, they placed him with the other prisoners in the armory. About 12 o'clock, Patrick Higgins arrived at the bridge from Sandy Hook, for the purpose of relieving the watchman, and, to his surprise, found himself a prisoner. One of the guard undertook to conduct him to the armory, but, on arriving at the Virginia end of the bridge, he was struck a stunning blow, and, before he could recover from the effects of it, his prisoner made his escape, the shot that was fired at him not taking effect.

Soon after this, a colored porter at the railroad office, named Heywood Shepherd, walked toward the bridge, impelled by curiosity to know what was transpiring. Being ordered by the guard to halt, he took to his heels, and was shot through the body, from the effects of which he died at the railroad office about three o'clock that day. Shepherd was the first victim and it is supposed by many that the killing of this man, alone, prevented a general insurrection of the negroes, for some of the farmers in the neighborhood say they noticed an unusual excitement among their slaves on the Sunday before the raid. If it be true that the negroes knew anything of the intended attack, they were probably deterred by learning that the first victim of the insurrection was one of their own race, who died by the hands of his friends. It either caused suspicion of dishonesty and treachery, or they took the ill-omened event as a warning.

Through the balance of the night, as the incidents that had occurred became known, the excitement arose to the highest pitch. The one o'clock train bound eastward over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was detained and the telegraph wires cut.

Great excitement occurred among the passengers, many of whom no doubt thought the train was about to be robbed, and several shots were fired by parties unknown, but the train was soon allowed to proceed on its way. Before morning, many of the citizens had been taken prisoners and placed in durance. At daylight, the armorer, proceeding from their various homes to work, were gobbled up in detail and confined. Some of the citizens were injured, and one (Thomas Boerly) was killed in offering resistance to the invaders. At breakfast time, the "Captain" sent an order to Fouke's Hotel for breakfast, releasing the bar-keeper, Walter Kemp (who was one of the prisoners), for the purpose of obtaining it and it was soon brought to them.

Up to this time, none but the prisoners knew who composed this party, and their object and intentions were shrouded in the deepest mystery, as it was evident that robbery was not their game. As was afterward ascertained, however, the party confessed to their prisoners that their plan was to liberate the slaves of Virginia, and freedom was offered to any captive who would furnish a negro man as a recruit for this "Army of the Lord." In the morning they were recognized by many as the band of "geologists" and mineral explorers, and, in the course of a few hours, it dawned upon the minds of the people that the "Captain" was the redoubtable John Brown, of Kansas notoriety, and the object of the band was the freedom of the slaves, by
instigating and assisting in a general uprising of the blacks.

By nine o'clock the people had recovered somewhat from their surprise, and proceeded to furnish themselves with arms. As the arsenal and nearly all the store houses were in the possession of the enemy, this was no easy matter, but a number of muskets were found that, sometime previously, had been removed from the general store house into another building, to secure them from danger of injury by high water. A desultory engagement commenced, which continued around the armory buildings and on the adjacent streets all day. The rifle factory was attacked, and the insurgents were driven into the Shenandoah, where they all perished by bullets, fired by the citizens, or by drowning, except a negro named Copeland, who was taken prisoner.

Brown commanded at the armory in person, and there a more determined resistance was made. About twelve o'clock, a strong force of Harpers Ferry men came down on the Maryland side of the river, under command of Captain William Moore, who had crossed the river about a mile above Haire's Ferry in order to take possession of the bridge, and thus cut off Brown's retreat. Brown now began to see that the fortunes of the day were undoubtedly lost to him—expected reinforcements failed to appear, and he sent out two of the prisoners, under guard of two of his men, to negotiate with Captain Moore for permission to vacate the place without molestation. At the bridge, they were met by a fire which wounded the two guards, one of whom was totally disabled and taken prisoner and the other found his way back to the armory, their prisoners escaping.

This incident no doubt determined Brown to resist to the end, despairing of escape, and with a vague hope that reinforcements might appear in time to aid him. Calling the survivors of his party in from the street, and picking out nine of the most prominent of his prisoners as hostages, he retreated with them to a small brick building near the armory gate, called the engine house. About this time, a company arrived from Martinsburg, who, with citizens from Harpers Ferry and the surrounding country, made a rush on the armory and released the large number of prisoners there, not, however, without some of their party receiving serious wounds, caused by a galling fire which was kept up by the enemy from the engine house, through holes pierced in the walls of the building for the purpose.

Before the retreat to the engine house, while the men were on the street, George Turner, a gentleman of Jefferson county, was killed. After they had taken their position in their fortress, Fontaine Beckham, for many years agent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, at Harpers Ferry, and a magistrate of Jefferson county, was killed. A man named Thompson (said to be Brown's son-in-law) had been taken prisoner a short time before by the citizens, and was confined at Fouke's hotel, under guard. It had been the intention to hand him over to the authorities, but the death of Mr. Beckham (who was greatly beloved and respected) so exasperated them, that the citizens seized Thompson, and dragging him to the bridge, riddled him with bullets. He had vitality enough left to try to escape, by dropping from the bridge into the river, after being left for dead, but, upon reaching the water, another volley put an end to him.

A little before dark, Brown induced Israel Russell, one of the prisoners, to go among the citizens and try and induce them to cease firing on the engine house, as he deplored the shedding of blood, and they were endangering the lives of their friends who were prisoners; promising, upon his part, to refrain from firing also. The mission was successful, and, for the time, an armistice prevailed.

After dark, the excitement momentarily increased among the many citizens who had friends among the killed, wounded and prisoners. A light rain had continued to fall all day; the air was raw and cold; over the melancholy scene hung, like a black pall of mourning, a cloudy, moonless sky, and the dismal wretchedness of the night can hardly be conceived. Around the engine house, guards were stationed to prevent Brown's escape; forces were constantly arriving from all the surrounding country, until the streets were crowded; the authorities at Washington having been notified.
Colonel Robert E. Lee (afterward the famous General of the Confederate army) arrived with a force of ninety-four armed United States marines. Another attempt was made by Brown to negotiate for the safe conduct of himself and friends from the town, and a conference was held with him, without result.

About eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, a surrender was demanded by Colonel Lee, and, upon Brown's refusal, an assault was ordered by the marines, under Lieutenant Greene. Failing to break open the door with sledges, they succeeded in making a breach with heavy ladders lashed together. Lieutenant Greene squeezed himself through the narrow aperture thus made, but found that a barricade had been made by the fire engine and hose. He succeeded, however, in scrambling over them, and, followed by his men, attacked Brown and his party, who were fortified behind the engine. In the affray which immediately followed, one of the marines was killed and another slightly wounded; Brown's men were all bayoneted or captured, and the prisoners escaped without injury. Brown was severely wounded by a cut on the head and a thrust in the shoulder by a sword, in the hands of Lieutenant Greene, and he was removed to another building, where his wounds were dressed. Two or three of the surviving raiders were kept under guard at the engine house, and the bodies of those who were slain were buried in one grave, on the southern bank of the Shenandoah, about one-half mile above Harpers Ferry. A few of the prisoners had escaped, but the balance, including Brown, were lodged in the Charlestown jail.

There is evidence of quite a large force having been convened on the Maryland Heights, probably a part of the reinforcements that Brown had been so confidently awaiting, but, finding the fate of the day against them, they failed to come to the rescue, but scattered and fled into Pennsylvania. At a school house, where there had been a rendezvous, and also at the Kennedy farm there were found a large number of Sharpe's rifles, pistols, swords, etc., with ammunition and equipments of various kinds. A swivel cannon, carrying a pound ball, was discovered in a position to command the town, although it is not known to have been used during the engagement. A number of papers were also found which threw light upon the conspiracy, and several hundred copies of a form of provisional government, to be set up by Brown, after obtaining a foothold in Virginia. Among the arms found were several hundred pikes of peculiar manufacture with which it was intended to arm the negroes, who were supposed to be unskilled in the use of fire-arms, even if such could have been furnished them.

On the arrival of Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia, every precaution was taken to secure the prisoners from the possibility of a rescue, and the State from farther invasion from any allies Brown was supposed to have at the North. Brown confessed his whole plan of liberating the slaves to Governor Wise, who could not refrain from expressing his admiration for his undaunted courage and his honest devotion to the principles which seemed to possess him, to the sacrifice of his life, although, at the same time deploring the fanatical and deluded state of his mind that had led him to this misguided act.

On Wednesday night (October 19), while the fever of excitement was at its greatest height, a man residing in Pleasant Valley, Maryland, about two miles from Harpers Ferry, rode wildly through Sandy Hook and this village, with the news that the Abolitionists and the Negroes were butchering everybody in the upper portion of Pleasant Valley. The inhabitants of Sandy Hook — men, women and children — followed pell mell into Harpers Ferry, and a portion of the marines, who were left stationed in the town, hastened to the place designated, encountering, however, no blood-thirty North-men, but a few inhabitants, frightened nearly out of their wits by this mysterious appearance of an armed force among them.

Sandy Hook was, on this occasion, wholly deserted by its people, many of them carrying away, in their flight, all the portable property they could stagger under. The marines, finding no enemy, returned to Harpers Ferry; but, for many weeks thereafter, similar alarms were started by nervous or mischievous people with nearly the same results.
On the 24th of November, martial law was proclaimed in Charlestown, where Brown was imprisoned, the telegraph was seized and the trains searched, under the idea that a rescue would be attempted. Harpers Ferry was also patrolled every night by a detailed guard of citizens, until the execution of Brown, which took place at Charlestown, December 28, 1859. Cook and Albert Hazlett were arrested in Pennsylvania and brought back upon a requisition. Cook and Edward Coppic (white) and Green and Copeland (colored) were executed December 16, the same year; Hazlett and Stevens (white) met the same fate March 16, 1860.

Ropes had been sent from many States to hang Brown with, and the one from Kentucky was chosen. He was executed on a scaffold six feet high, twelve wide and eighteen long. It is said that enough chips and pieces of rope (supposed to have been parts of the scaffold and rope used in hanging John Brown) were carried off as relics by soldiers stationed in Jefferson county during the years that followed, to build and rig a man-of-war. His body was delivered to his wife, and buried in the State of New York.

The Brown raid is generally considered an introductory chapter to the War of the Rebellion, which soon followed. Notwithstanding the fact that no proof was obtained that Brown had any considerable support or sympathy in the North in his unlawful raid, or that there was any but a very limited knowledge of it, the effect that the occurrence had on the excited minds of the people, to influence them in the act of secession, is beyond calculation.

The names of the Harpers Ferry invaders, as well as could be ascertained, were as follows: John Brown, Watson Brown, Oliver Brown, Owen Brown, Aaron D. Stevens, Edwin Coppic, Barclay Coppic, Albert Hazlett, John E. Cook, Stuart Taylor, William Lehman, William Thompson, John Henrie Kagi, Charles P. Tydd, Oliver Anderson, Jeremiah Anderson, Dolph Thompson, Dangerfield Newly, Shields Green (alias "Emperor"), John Copeland and Lewis Leary, the last four of whom were negroes or mulattoes. The nine citizens confined in the engine houses as hostages, were as follows: Colonel Lewis W. Washington and John Alstadt, planters; John E. P. Dangerfield, paymaster's clerk; A. M. Ball, master machinist; Benjamin Mills, master armor; John Donohoo, assistant agent of B. & O. R. R. at Harpers Ferry; Terence O'Byrne, farmer; Israel Russell, merchant, and Mr. Schoppe, of Frederick City, Maryland.

During Brown's captivity in Charlestown, he was treated with the utmost kindness by those in authority, and, notwithstanding the bitter feeling that must have prevailed against him, there was so much in the man's character to admire that he seemed to be universally respected. With the consent of the prisoner, Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Martinsburg, acted as his counsel in the preliminary examination, but (under instructions from Brown) employed himself mainly in bringing forth the most indisputable evidence in vindication of his client's character, which had been unwarrantably assailed and traduced by the press all over the country. No false hopes were entertained by him that he could escape the gallows. He died with unshaken fortitude, firm in his faith of the righteousness of his enterprise.

Andrew Hunter, esq., of Charlestown, was employed to assist in the prosecution, and James W. Campbell, sheriff, was his executioner. As remarkable evidence of the honor and esteem in which he held these gentlemen, notwithstanding the painful relations in which they stood, he selected the former to draw his will, in which he made the latter his sole executor. The following is a copy of this interesting document, taken from the records:

"I, John Brown, a prisoner, now in the prison of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, do hereby make and ordain this as my true last will and testament. I will and direct that all my property, being personal property, which is scattered about in the States of Virginia and Maryland, should be carefully gathered up by my executor hereinafter appointed, and disposed of to the best advantage, and the proceeds thereof paid over to my beloved wife, Mary A. Brown. Many of these articles are not of a warlike character, and I trust, as to such, and all other property that I may be entitled to, that my
rights and the rights of my family may be respected. And, lastly, I hereby appoint Sheriff James W. Campbell executor of this my true last will, hereby revoking all others. Witness my hand and seal, this 2d day of December, 1859.

JOHN BROWN. [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and declared to be the true last will of John Brown, in our presence, who attested the same at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other.

JOHN AVIS,

ANDREW HUNTER.

Codicil: I wish my friends, James W. Campbell, sheriff, and John Avis, jailer, as a return for their kindness, each to have a Sharp's rifle, of those belonging to me, or, if no rifle can be had, then each a pistol. Witness my hand and seal, this 2d day of December, 1859.

JOHN BROWN, [L. S.]

[Witnessed, as above.]

Virginia, Jefferson county, scit. In the county court, December term, 1859. At a court, held for the said county, on the 19th day of December, 1859, the foregoing last will and testament, and codicil thereto, of John Brown, deceased, were proved in open court by the oaths of John Avis and Andrew Hunter, subscribing witnesses thereto, and ordered to be recorded.

Teste., T. A. MOORE,

Clerk.

HARPERS FERRY SINCE THE WAR.

A brief account of what occurred in this village during the war of the Rebellion is given in another chapter. Many of the traces of that fearful contest have disappeared, but the ruins of the government works that were destroyed by fire, flood and war, and several isolated buildings, whose walls were pierced by shot and shell, still remain, adding a picturesqueness to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Within the enclosure, near the depot, stands the engine house, as it remained when the stronghold was surrendered, plainly visible to the passengers in the cars, as they pass by, and designated "John Brown's Fort." It is a remarkable fact that this is the only government building standing, and that a few rods from this spot where this brave man sacrificed his life in a first (though misdirected) attempt to liberate the colored race, on a commanding position, at the summit of Camp Hill, stands a magnificent college, devoted to their education. Each graduate that leaves this institution, and passes over Cemetery Hill for the last time, should raise his hat in reverence, and "sing praises to Him who hath blessed them, in his own good time," and declared "Peace on earth; good will toward man."

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, EPISCOPAL. — This congregation was organized at Harpers Ferry in 1849, and "St. John's church, St. Andrews parish," admitted as a parish in the diocese of Virginia, in 1850. The neat and commodious church building was completed, though not consecrated, by the year 1853. The parish continued to prosper for some years, but during the late civil war, their church was rendered unfit for occupation and for some eighteen years the society was practically defunct, until 1878, when the scattered remnants were gathered into a "Mission," under the canonical provisions of the recently created diocese of West Virginia. Since the last date, various irregular services have been held in hired rooms, as opportunity offered, by rectors of neighboring parishes. The church building, meanwhile, remained a dismantled ruin, until 1882, when the society were enabled to remodel and repair it, and it is now used as their house of worship.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was used as a guard house and its basement as a stable, during the war. It has since been entirely renovated and restored.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH occupied a prominent and exposed position and was somewhat injured during the war, but was saved from destruction through the courage and personal efforts of Father Costello, who was pastor at the time, and who, alone, of all the ministers in the place, remained and bravely defended church property. After the war, the church was repaired through the energy of Rev. Father Kain, who revived a classical and mathematical school that had been established in 1854, and disorganized by the war. This is the only church in the village that escaped destruction or desecration.
THE METHODIST PROTESTANTS lost their church during the Rebellion, through the vandalism of unprincipled men in both armies. Through great exertions (owing to the diminished resources of the congregation) they have since erected a new one on Camp Hill, which adds very much to the appearance of the town, and can accommodate a large number of worshippers.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL congregation lost their church during the war, and not a trace of it is left. As there was another house of worship belonging to the same denomination in Bolivar, which escaped destruction, they did not deem it necessary to rebuild, and the two congregations united.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH was used as a hospital during the war, and, like other churches, was greatly injured. It has since been renovated and remodeled at a cost of about $700, and was re-dedicated November 19, 1882.

THE HARPER'S FERRY MESSENGER is a monthly journal published in the interests and for the advancement of the colored race. Revs. B. F. Fox and A. W. Adams, editors; Rev. J. W. Dunjee, business manager. It was established in May, 1882, its circulation has rapidly increased from the beginning, and the proprietors have met with so much encouragement, that they expect, at the end of the first volume, to issue it every two weeks, and soon thereafter, each week.

One of the greatest calamities which ever befell this remarkably afflicted village was the great flood of 1870, which occurred in the Shenandoah, and culminated in the destruction of the most flourishing part of the town, on Friday, September 30th, and Saturday, October 1st, of that year. The rise in the river was very sudden, and many of the inhabitants were placed in imminent peril, before they managed to escape to higher ground, many being carried off in the flood or imprisoned in their houses until rescued, and the tale of many remarkable escapes is related. Those who resided on Virginus and Overton islands suddenly found themselves separated from a place of safety by an impetuous torrent, which it would be madness to attempt to cross in a boat. The scene was terrible in the extreme. The screams of men, women and children, in imminent peril of drowning or being crushed by falling buildings, and the sympathetic shrieks and sobs of the pitying spectators, were partially lost in the thunders of the furious tide; and the spectral light of a young moon, wading through heavy masses of clouds, gave a weird coloring to the fearful picture, which added greatly to its horrors. This scene can never be banished from the minds of those who witnessed it. During the flood forty-two lives were lost, and seventy houses were either totally destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, the very foundations, in many instances, being so wholly obliterated that it was impossible to tell where they stood. It was a time which tried men's courage, nerve and good judgment, and a number of heroes endangered their lives in rescuing the perishing. For a time, the people were busily employed in relieving the wants of the homeless and distressed, and in caring for the injured.

STORER COLLEGE.

Early in the year 1867, John Storer, of Maine, proposed to a company of gentlemen (with Rev. Dr. Cheney, of Lewiston, Maine, at the head of the list), to give $10,000 toward founding a school in the south for the education of the colored race, on condition that $10,000 more should be raised by January 1st, 1868. The proposition was accepted, and the school was organized in October, 1867. Prof. Nathan C. Brackett, a graduate of Dartmouth College (class of '64) was appointed and still remains principal.

At the next session of the West Virginia Legislature, a charter was secured, and, in December, 1868, by act of Congress, Storer College received certain valuable buildings and grounds from the Harpers Ferry armory property. The old buildings were speedily put in order, and soon filled with pupils. From time to time, new buildings have been erected and the grounds enlarged. The present site and buildings are worth $50,000. They also own a fine farm of 125 acres.

There were 231 pupils connected with the school during the session of
1881. The main object of the institution is to fit teachers for the colored schools of the South, although it has an academic department and a college preparatory department connected with it. About 300 teachers have already been sent out from it, while a considerable number have entered the ministry, and many others have gone to law and medical schools.

The site occupied by the College contains fourteen acres, and is located on the summit of Camp Hill, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. The class-rooms are all contained in one large building, and there are six buildings occupied as dormitories.

For much that is given in the foregoing sketch of the town, the author is indebted to a well-written work by Joseph Barry, Esq., entitled "Annals of Harpers Ferry."

JEFFERSON COUNTY DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

From the fact that Jefferson county, as well as Berkeley, formed the northern portal into the beautiful Valley of Virginia, wherein was fought so many of the most important battles of the war of the Rebellion, any attempt to give a detailed account of the events that occurred upon her soil, or of the movements of the contending armies that passed over it, would be but to repeat what is already recorded in ably written histories of the war. An effort of this kind will therefore not be made, and a few matters only, mainly of local interest, will be referred to.

After the seceding of the Gulf States, and the Legislature of Virginia called a convention of the people together at Richmond, to decide upon the course best to pursue, under the existing state of affairs, Jefferson county elected two Union delegates to represent them there. The ordinance of secession was passed April 17, 1861.

At this time Lieutenant Jones was stationed at Harpers Ferry, with a company of forty-two regular United States soldiers, for the protection of the place, a company having been kept there by the government since the Brown raid, in December, 1859. Upon learning of the approach of a Confederate force, he made preparations for defence, calling upon the citizens for volunteer aid. Many responded, and among them George Koonce, who, at the head of a few young men, was ordered to advance to meet the enemy (about 2,000 Virginia troops, under command of Turner Ashby, who afterward became so famous for his exploits in the Valley of Virginia). This seems rather a ridiculous undertaking, but no doubt the strength of the Confederates was not understood, and the war was then in infancy.

Koonce proceeded nearly as far as Smallwoods Ridge, near Bolivar, where the Confederates, noticing his approach, and supposing these troops to be the advance guard of a much larger force, halted. At this time, news reached Mr. Koonce that Lieutenant Jones, acting on orders received from Washington, had set fire to the armory and arsenal, and, with his men, had retreated northward. This left this reconnoitering party in rather an awkward predicament, but they all succeeded in escaping in the darkness, and Mr. Koonce did not return until the town had again fallen into the hands of the Government.

The Confederates were notified of the burning by the thick columns of smoke arising in the direction of Harpers Ferry, and they hastened to save the machinery in the shops and the arms in the arsenal for the use of the Confederate government. Before they reached Harpers Ferry, the citizens had succeeded in extinguishing the fire in the shops, saving them and the machinery, but the arsenal was totally consumed, with about fifteen thousand stand of arms stored there, a serious disappointment to the Confederates, who had calculated upon obtaining possession of them. It was at the hour of midnight, April 18, 1861, that these troops marched into town. For nearly two months Harpers Ferry continued to be occupied by the Confederates, and the splendid machinery at the work shops was taken down and transported to Fayetteville, North Carolina, where they had established an armory. During this time, and for a period which continued during the entire war, Harpers Ferry and other parts of Jefferson county presented an appearance which at first was a novelty that after a time wore off and the people became familiarized to the
scenes which were almost daily enacted; for the soldiers of both armies made matters exceedingly lively here during the war. This part of the country, during the protracted struggle, occupied that unenviable position of being located on the border, between the two great armies which marched and countermarched, advanced and retreated over its soil, their track each time marked by the destruction of more or less property and the sacrifice of life. Nearly all civil pursuits were suspended, and suffering, wretchedness and destitution prevailed among many families. "The pomp and circumstance of war" may appear grand and romantic, viewed from a safe distance, but cruel bloodshed, waste and desolation, agony and suffering was the effect of its immediate presence in this section. The robbing and plundering of private dwellings and places of business and persecution of individuals, during these dark days, was mainly due to marauding pseudo-military bands, and not to the soldiers regularly enlisted in either army.

June 14, 1861, the Confederates blew up the railroad bridge at Harpers Ferry, burned the main armory buildings, and retreated up the valley, and shortly afterward quite a large force returned and destroyed the rifle factory and the Shenandoah bridge. On the 4th of July, a lively skirmish occurred between a company of Confederate cavalry, under Captain Henderson, and a party of the Ninth New York regiment, Sandy Hook. The former being on the Virginia side of the river, and the latter on the Maryland side, the firing was necessarily at long range, and little damage was done. A citizen of Harpers Ferry (a non-combatant) was accidentally shot and killed during the affray.

When General Patterson retreated from Charlestown, July 21, his army occupied Harpers Ferry for several days, where they gained a great reputation as expert foragers. Quiet reigned here, after their absence, until October 16, when a brisk skirmish took place between a small force under Colonel (afterward General) Geary and a body of Confederate militia under Colonel Ashby, on Bolivar Heights, and this has since been known as the "Battle of Bolivar." Both parties claimed the victory, but both retreated—Geary to Maryland, and Ashby up the Valley. A few days afterward, a party of Confederates entered the town and burned A. H. Kerr's extensive flouring mills. The town was visited nightly, from this time, by scouting parties from both armies, who one morning encountered each other, and a Federal soldier named Rohn was killed. Colonel Geary, or some of his subordinates, became greatly incensed at the death of this man, and a detachment was sent, which destroyed that part of the town where the Confederates were in the habit of concealing themselves. Thus the fine hotel, and all that part of the town between the armory and the railroad bridge was burned. This seemed a wanton destruction of property, for the butresses of the railroad bridge and the ruins of the buildings furnished as fine a shelter for the sharp-shooters as could have been desired.

During the winter which followed, Harpers Ferry presented a scene of desolation; all the inhabitants had left, excepting a few old and infirm men and women, who, in a feeble way, tried to protect their homes, and, perhaps, were unable or unwilling to venture in search of a new abiding place and new associations. On the night of February 22, 1862, General Banks made a forward movement in conjunction with General Shields, the latter proceeding up the Valley from the neighborhood of Paw-Paw tunnel, between Martinsburg and Cumberland, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. A detachment was sent by General Banks across the river at Harpers Ferry, for the purpose of laying a pontoon bridge, in advance of the main forces. The night was cold and stormy —a furious gale blowing down the Potomac, through the gorges of the Blue Ridge — and a skiff containing five soldiers and their guide (a man named Stedman, of Harpers Ferry) was overturned, and its occupants drowned.

From this time until May 25, 1862, the town continued to be held by the Federals. At the latter date General Banks made his retreat from Winchester to Williamsburg, on the Potomac, and a portion of the
Confederate forces marched toward Harpers Ferry, when the garrison there and all the citizens with Union proclivities crossed over into Maryland. The Confederates, however, advanced no farther than Halltown, distant about four miles from Harpers Ferry, and in a day or two retreated up the Valley.

Harpers Ferry continued to be the base of supplies for the armies of Shields, Banks and Fremont, while they were operating against Jackson in the Valley, until after the second battle of Manassas, when General Lee decided to invade Maryland. The troops at the town were then in command of Colonel Miles, and the whole force (including the large number under Colonel Tom Ford, which were posted on the Maryland Heights) numbered twelve thousand. When General Lee, with the main body of the Confederate army, crossed the Potomac and marched on Frederick, General Jackson, with General A. P. Hill, attacked Harpers Ferry with a strong force. The siege commenced on Friday, September 12, when the Confederates opened with their batteries from the Loudoun Heights. The Federal batteries replied to these from the Maryland Heights, which position was attacked in the rear by a portion of the Confederate army then in Maryland. The extreme right of the Confederate army and the left of the Federals approached very near to the north-eastern slope of those Heights, and Colonel Ford was attacked by a strong force detached for that purpose. A destructive musketry fire was kept up all day on Saturday, September 13, and Colonel Ford, imagining himself in a very dangerous position, abandoned it and retreated to Harpers Ferry. The bombardment of this town had continued, in the menatime, at intervals, until this occurrence. The abandonment of Maryland Heights was a virtual surrender of Harpers Ferry, and, on Monday morning, September 15, the Federal flag was lowered, and the garrison, with all its arms and stores, was surrendered. Colonel Miles was killed by a shell immediately after giving the order. Before this occurred, however, a small body of Federal cavalry made a gallant charge and effected their escape, capturing and destroying an ammunition train belonging to the Confederates, and forming a junction with McClellan's army, then in position on the Antietam.

After the surrender, General Jackson marched toward Shepherdstown, and arrived at Lee's position in time to take part in the great battle of Sharpsburg, on the 17th of September. General A. P. Hill was left in command at Harpers Ferry, but he also followed in time to take part in that memorable battle. During the engagement at Harpers Ferry, there was but little loss of life among its people, and little destruction of property. While the siege was in progress, the battle of South Mountain was fought, September 14, and on the 17th, the terrible battle of Antietam, both of which battle grounds are near the town, and the thunder of the artillery and the rattle of musketry could be distinctly heard.

After the battle of Antietam, when General Lee's army had retired to the south side of the Potomac river, a portion of the Federal army, consisting of several regiments (one of which was the "Corn Exchange" regiment of Philadelphia) crossed the river in pursuit, about one mile east of Shepherdstown, where the cement mills are located. General Stonewall Jackson formed the rear of Lee's army, and he ordered General A. P. Hill, who commanded one of the three divisions of his corps, to return and attack the advancing Federals. In obedience to these orders, General Hill, with a large force of Confederates, occupied a position between two hills, entirely concealed, and the Federals, coming suddenly upon them, were taken completely by surprise, and after a short encounter, retreated in haste, the Confederates in hot pursuit. Many of the Federal troops, in an endeavor to escape, plunged over the cliffs near the cement mills and lifeless bodies of men and horses were afterward found crushed and mangled at their base. The Philadelphia regiment, at the time of the attack, was just crossing to the south side of the river over the narrow dam. Observing the disaster which had overtaken those in advance, they endeavored to retreat, but before this was accomplished the Confederates were in position to open fire upon them, and the regiment was almost
annihilated. An eye-witness says, that for some length of time, the Potomac literally ran a river of blood, and the carnage was fearful. To this day, an occasional rifle is found in the bed of the river, where it had been dropped from the lifeless hand of some member of this unfortunate regiment.

After the retreat of Lee, the place and its vicinity continued to be occupied by McClellan and his whole army until late in the following November, when he marched farther south. Standing at this time on Camp Hill, the ridge which divides Bolivar and Harpers Ferry, in the darkness of the night, the beauty presented by the glow of the camp fires, reaching over Bolivar and Maryland Heights far into the distance, is beyond description. This, with the strains of martial music from the different regimental bands, and the sweet-tonged bugle call, echoing among the hills, was entrancing beyond compare.

When General McClellan started with his army southward, he left a strong garrison at the place, which occupied it without interruption until the second invasion of the North by General Lee, in June, 1863, upon his disastrous Gettysburg campaign, when the Confederates again took possession, and held it until Lee's retreat, when the Federal troops, in turn, occupied it. On the 4th of July, 1864, the Federals were driven out by a portion of General Early's forces, who advanced into Maryland and were encountered July 9, by General Lew Wallace, at Monocacy Junction, twenty-three miles east of Harpers Ferry, where a sharp engagement took place, and the Federals retreated.

Failing in their attempt on Washington, the Confederates retreated, when Harpers Ferry again fell into the hands of the Federal troops, who held it to the close of the war. After the battle of Monocacy, General Phil Sheridan was placed in command of the Federal army of the Valley of Virginia, and his victories over General Early about Winchester, saved Harpers Ferry thereafter from further disaster attending the contention of armies for its possession.

During the following winter (1864), several military executions took place here. There is probably no other town that witnessed more of the different phases and vicissitudes of the war. The railroad bridge was destroyed nine times, and as many times rebuilt, from June, 1861, to the close of the war, under the able superintendence of Thomas N. Heskett, assistant road master of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and notwithstanding the haste which was necessary in doing the work, no accident occurred there to any of the thousands of trains that passed over it during this time. After the close of the war, a garrison was placed here by the government, which remained for more than a year.

The interesting incidents which occurred in Jefferson county during the war, and especially at Harpers Ferry, are almost innumerable. Stories, rich in pathos or humor, of beastly brutality or sublime heroism, of comedy, tragedy, wild adventure and hair-breadth escapes, enough to fill a volume, might be related. The novelist need not rack his brain for an imaginary "hero" or "villain," in writing his tales of these dark days.

PERSONAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

MIDDLEWAY DISTRICT.

EUGENE BAKER — son of Joseph and Catherine (Todd) Baker, now deceased, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, June 15, 1838. He served in the Confederate army in the war of 1861, and was four years a member of the 9th Regular Virginia Cavalry. After the war ended, in 1866, he settled in Jefferson county, West Virginia. He married, April 9, 1859, Anna M. Wiltshire, born in this county in 1840, and all their living children make their home in Jefferson county. They were born as follows: Joseph, December 31, 1859; Eugene M., July 26, 1861, died March 1, 1863; Cecil H., August 15, 1867; Charles Lee, February 16, 1872; Bessie Davis, July 31, 1873; Edgar G., March 9, 1879, died October 20, 1881. The parents of Mrs. Baker were George D. and Elizabeth H. (Moore) Wiltshire, both born in Jefferson county. They are descended from Bennett Wiltshire and John Moore, both well-known pioneer settlers of Jefferson county. Cecil Baker, a brother of Eugene, gave his life to the Confederate cause. He was a member of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, and was killed in a cavalry
fight in Charles City county, Virginia, June 23, 1863. Eugene Baker has been two years president of the board of education, and served four years, beginning in January, 1877, as sheriff of Jefferson county. He is a farmer in Middleway district, and owns the "Baker Mill," in that district. This mill was built by Benjamin Hite, and is undoubtedly the oldest mill in the county. Mr. Baker's postoffice address is Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH E. BELL - born in Gerrardstown, Berkeley county, West Virginia, August 9, 1813, is a resident in Middleway district, Jefferson county, where he follows the occupation of a wheelwright. He was married in Jefferson county, July 25, 1836, Catherine S. Shaull becoming his wife. She is a daughter of George and Catherine (Knupp) Shaull, and was born in this county, October 1, 1813. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bell are: Mary E., J. Vance and Liddie R. J. Vance, the only son, was born August 27, 1837, served four years in the Confederate army in the 1861 war, and lost an arm in the battle of Port Republic, receiving other wounds in the same battle. In 1868, March 25, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth C. Glaize, and their home is in Frederick county, Virginia. Mary E., the eldest child, was born August 27, 1837, and is a graduate of the high school of Martinsburg, Berkeley county. She married A. N. Pierce, November 24, 1857, and lives in Clarke county, Virginia. Liddie R., the youngest, was born October 12, 1844, and married C. R. Hardesty, April 4, 1867. Their home is in Clarke county, Virginia. Abraham and Rachel (Edwards) Bell were the parents of Joseph E. Bell. Joseph Edwards, her father, was one of the first settlers on Opequon Creek, owning a tract of land eighteen miles square. Joseph E. Bell's postoffice address is Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JAMES W. BENNER - and Sarah S. Graves were joined in wedlock in Berkeley county, West Virginia, March 23, 1879, and their son, Arthur Bernard, was born January 21, 1881. James W. Benner was born in Frederick county, Virginia, February 23, 1846, and his parents, Benjamin and Rachel (Albin) Benner, came from that State to Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1865, bringing their son with them. Sarah S., wife of James W. Benner, was born in Page county, Virginia, February 11, 1850, and her parents, Isaac and Jane (Hollingsworth) Graves, are now residents in Frederick county, Virginia. James W. Benner was first married in 1870, January 11, Mary Catherine Shaull becoming his wife on that date. Their children were: William M., born November 6, 1870, deceased; Anna C., June 5, 1873, lives at home; Mollie Rachel, January 6, 1876, lives at home. Mary Catherine (Shaull) Benner, was born November 2, 1843, and died July 14, 1877, in Middleway district. James W. Benner is prosperously engaged in farming in Middleway district, his postoffice address, Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. BLACKFORD - son of William Jackson Blackford, now deceased, and Ann Catherine (Engle) Blackford, was born in Jefferson county, November 2, 1849. He was married in this county, at the bride's residence, January 14, 1874, to Mary L. Littleton, and five children have been born to them, three of whom live at home, and two are dead. They were born as follows: John C., September 30, 1874; Anna Amanda, August 19, 1876; Charles Jackson, November 29, 1877, deceased; Littleton Jackson, April 15, 1878, died August 3, 1878; Benton Rogers, September 27, 1881. Mrs. Blackford was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, July 28, 1857, and her parents, Charles Garrison Littleton, and Amanda Louisa (Corbin) Littleton, became residents in Jefferson county in 1859. The Blackford family warmly identified themselves with the cause of the Southern Confederacy during the war begun in 1861. William J. Blackford, father of John W., served the first year as quartermaster and army contractor, and fell sick and died in the service, in 1862. He lies buried in the family burial ground in Jefferson county. John Corbin Blackford, an uncle of John W., was captain in an independent company serving in the Confederate army, and was killed at Newton, Virginia. Mrs. Blackford had one brother in the Confederate service, James L. Littleton, and the elder Mrs.
Blackford, mother of John W., had three brothers in the same service, James, Jacob and John Engle — Jacob was wounded. John W. Blackford is a prosperous farmer in Middleway district, receiving his mail at Shenandoah Junction, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN BLUE — born in Clarke county, Virginia, July 11, 1844, was a son of John and Margaret (Shoafstal) Blue, both now deceased, the former dying April 19, 1871, and the latter October 10, 1868. He has made his home in Jefferson county since 1855, and here married March 12, 1867, Jennie Gorrell, who is the mother of his five children, born as follows: Benton S., December 19, 1867; Cora Belle, August 18, 1869; Henry J., November 7, 1871; Fannie S., January 3, 1878; and James C., September 16, 1879 — all live at home. Joseph Gorrell, the father of Mrs. Blue, died in February, 1847, and her mother, Eliza (Burns) Gorrell, makes her home in Berkeley county, this State. Jennie (Gorrell) Blue's birth occurred in Jefferson county, August 14, 1845.

JOHN BLUE served nineteen months in the Confederate army during the war of 1861. He is now prosperously engaged in farming in Middleway district, this State and county. His postoffice address is Kearneysville, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

F. M. BROWN — is a farmer and blacksmith, owning a good piece of land and carrying on the work of his trade in Middleway district, Jefferson county, West Virginia. He was born in this State and county, near Smithfield, April 20, 1830, and was a son of John W. and Catherine (Kirkhart) Brown, now deceased, whose lives were passed in Jefferson county. Catherine Rutherford became the wife of F. M. Brown in Charlestown, this county, September 25, 1856, and is the mother of his children, born as follows: Charles W., July 27, 1857; Calvin Page, August 28, 1859; Fannie Virginia, October 14, 1863; Strother D., October 30, 1869. The children all live at home, and Charles W., the oldest, is a skillful mechanic in the handling of fine work in wood and iron. Fannie V., the only daughter, is a graduate of the "Winchester Female Seminary." The mother of this interesting family was also born in this county, November 7, 1836, and was a daughter of John B. and Sarah (Blue) Rutherford, residents for many years in Jefferson county, now deceased. Joseph F. and John W. Brown, brothers of the subject of this history, were soldiers in the Confederate service during the war between the States. F. M. Brown receives his mail at the Kearneysville postoffice, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

THOMAS H. BUCK — physician — was born in Versailles, Kentucky, December 23, 1825. His father, John L. Buck, and his mother, Annis Buck, are both deceased. In Louisville, Kentucky, April 9, 1848, Elizabeth Huston became the wife of Thomas Buck, and two children were born of their union: Matilda A., January 25, 1849, died June 27, 1849; and Elizabeth H., July 2, 1851. Maxwell and Matilda (Withers) Huston, residents in Louisville, Kentucky, were the parents of Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Buck. She was born in that State and county, July 25, 1830, and died March 27, 1852, in her twenty-second year. Thomas H. Buck is a graduate of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and has for many years pursued the profession of medicine. He established himself among the people of Middleway district, Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1865, and has an extensive practice here. Dr. Buck has seen service in two wars, and enjoyed the triumphs of one, and participated in the heroic acceptance of the inevitable which ended the other. During the war with Mexico he was one year in service, in Company A, Ist Kentucky Regiment; and in the war between the States he served the cause of the South, holding a captain's commission in Company E, 7th Virginia Cavalry, Confederate army. His address is Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM H. BURNETT — son of Robert E. and Sarah A. (Early) Burnett, was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1849. His father settled here in 1838, coming from Ireland. Arra J. Whittington, born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1851, was wedded with William H. Burnett in Maryland in 1868. Eight children were
William H. Burnett is prosperously engaged in farming in Middleway district, and his postoffice address is Kearneysville, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

DANIEL W. CLENDENING —settled in Middleway district, Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1875, and now owns what is known as the “Shirley farm,” consisting of 236 acres of the best laying land in this section of the county. He was born in Frederick county, Virginia, August 29, 1853, a son of John W. and Liddie E. (Bushman) Clendening. His mother is deceased, and his father settled in this county in 1875. In the village of Middleway, this county, December 28, 1876, Daniel W. Clendening and Maggie J. Shumaker were wedded, and their children are: Charles B., born September 22, 1877; Robert Wright, September 18, 1880; Frances Flickinger, March 20, 1882. Maggie J., wife of Mr. Clendening, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of January, 1847, and her father and mother, D. F. and Susan (Flickinger) Shumaker, are still prosperous residents of that State and county. Address Daniel W. Clendening at Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN CLENDENING —was born in Frederick county, Virginia, October 5, 1822, a son of Andrew and Ann (Wright) Clendening, both of whom died in Berkeley county, West Virginia. He is descended from a family of the Friend faith, early settlers of Pennsylvania, from which State his grandfather came to the Shenandoah valley in the days of the pioneer settlement of this part of the country. William Boyd and Abraham Clendening, half brother of John, were soldiers of the 1861 war, serving in the Union army. Abraham was wounded, and died in 1863. In Jefferson county, West Virginia, February 14, 1850, John Clendening was joined in wedlock with Liddie, daughter of David and Sarah (Edwards) Bushman, residents of Jefferson county. She was born in this county, November 21, 1816, and died in Middleway district, near Leetown, June 25, 1882, and was buried in Frederick county, Virginia. The three children of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Clendening make their home in Jefferson county. They were born as follows: Daniel, August 29, 1853; Sarah A., July 5, 1856; James W., September 27, 1861. John Clendening purchased a good farm in Middleway district and settled down to its cultivation in 1875. He receives his mail at Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. DAVIS —son of Clement and Sarah E. (Gibbons) Davis, now deceased, was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, December 22, 1831. He entered into a matrimonial alliance with Margaret J. Wageley at Martinsburg, West Virginia, August 9, 1860, and they were the parents of seven children, born as follows: David Jefferson, September 10, 1861, died August 27, 1881; Ida Frances, born July 30, 1863; Alice Virginia, October 4, 1865; Joseph G., October 22, 1868; James, December 16, 1870; Effie, March 12, 1872; Bessie, June 28, 1875 —all the living children reside in Jefferson county. Margaret J., wife of John W. Davis, was born in the adjoining county, Berkeley, on the 4th of February, 1844. Her parents, David and Margaret (Clerkeheart) Wageley, are residents in Berkeley county. During the war between the States Mr. Davis served two years in the Confederate cavalry, Colonel Ashby commanding. He is now prosperously engaged in the cultivation of a good farm in Middleway district, with his postoffice address at Kearneysville, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. EDWARDS —was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, July 22, 1843, and on his mother’s side is descended from pioneer settlers of the county now divided into Jefferson and Berkeley counties. His mother’s great-grandfather, Jacob Sagathy, was one of the earliest settlers in Berkeley county. Her father, Abisha Beller, was a soldier in the 1812 war. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Beller, and since
the death of her husband, Joseph Edwards, father of John W., which took place June 17, 1863, she has made her home in Jefferson county. At Summit Point, Jefferson county, February 3, 1873, John W. Edwards and Anna E. Zombro were united in marriage, and two daughters and three sons have blessed their union. Bessie Virginia was born December 10, 1873, and Minnie E. on the 22d of August, 1875. The boys are: James Lee, born January 27, 1878, died August 19, 1878; George T., May 21, 1879, and Joseph W., June 1, 1881. George P. and Sophia (Coleman) Zombro, residents in Berkeley county, are the parents of Anna E., wife of John W. Edwards. She was born in Jefferson county, on the 11th of August, 1840. Three of her brothers were in the Confederate army, John D., James W., and Thomas B. Zombro. Thomas received a fatal wound at the second battle of Bristow Station, and died at home from its effects, on the 8th of June, 1864; James W. was taken prisoner by the Union forces, and died in prison at Point Lookout, December 17, 1864. John W. Edwards is prosperously engaged in farming in Middleway district, receiving his mail at the village of that name, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL D. ENGLE — son of Samuel D. and Susan (Licklider) Engle, was born near Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, July 19, 1833. He is descended from the Early-Darke families, who came to the fertile Shenandoah Valley and settled large tracts of land in the pioneer days of Jefferson county. General Darke, with whom he is connected on his mother's side, by descent, has a recognized place in the history of the American people, to which his sturdy patriotism and heroic life as one of the defenders of American liberty entitles him. The subject of this sketch was one whose belief was in the cause of the South during the trouble between the two sections of the country. He entered the Confederate army as lieutenant of Company A, 12th Virginia Regular Cavalry, and was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864. At Parkersburg, West Virginia, January 20, 1876, he was united in marriage with Liza J., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Payne) Chapman, residents in Berkeley county. She was born in that county, June 23, 1843. Three children brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Engle, their births as follows: Anna Darke, born October 23, 1876; Marshall Lloyd, April 12, 1878; Julia Jackson, May 17, 1880. Mr. Engle owns and cultivates a fine farm in Middleway district, and receives his mail at the village of Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

REV. JAMES T. EUBANK — is a son of James and Mary A. M. (Haynie) Eubank, residents in Northumberland county, Virginia, in which State and county he was born November 30, 1843. He grew to manhood in that State, and participating in the feeling which animated so many of her citizens in the troubled days of 1861, he joined the Confederate army, serving nearly four years, first in the 47th Virginia Infantry, then in the 5th Cavalry. In 1869 he was made deputy sheriff of Northumberland county. In 1870, May 10th, he was wedded to Alice C. White, who died in the same year, October 14th. He was again married, in Lancaster county, Virginia, uniting his life with that of Roberta T., daughter of Raleigh and Anna C. (George) Dunaway, residents of Lancaster county, where their daughter was born May 21, 1852. This marriage was consummated at the bride's residence, the Rev. A. B. Dunaway officiating, February 18, 1874. Cyrus Haynie, the maternal grandfather of James F. Eubank, was one of the patriotic defenders of the people's rights in 1812. James F. Eubank was ordained to the work of the ministry according to the tenets of the Baptist church in Fairfreld, Northumberland county, Virginia, in December, 1878. He settled with the people of Middleway district in 1881, and his postoffice address is Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN Q. FLEMING — is a prosperous farmer in Middleway district, who settled in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1870. He was born in Clarke county, Virginia, April 11, 1845, a son of Joseph and Sarah A. (Anderson) Fleming. His father died in Clarke county in 1868. Mr. Fleming came to Jefferson county in 1870, and his mother came here soon after.
January 31, 1878, in Charlestown, this county, John Q. Fleming was joined in marriage with Ella W. Frazier, who was born in this State and county, near Summit Point, October 22, 1857. They have three little ones: Clayton H., born October 31, 1878; Henry B., March 25, 1880; George William, June 16, 1882. The father of Mrs. John Q. Fleming was James H. Frazier, who died in 1865. Her mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hazlett, is also dead, departing this life in 1871. Mr. Fleming served in Company C, 2d Virginia Infantry, Confederate army, during the war between the States. His postoffice address is Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

ZACHARIAH T. FLEMING — is one of seven children who were born to Joseph and Sarah A. (Anderson) Fleming at their home in Clarke county, Virginia. He was born October 30, 1847, and his three brothers and three sisters are: George W., Thomas William, John Q., Jane E., Georgiana, and Phebe Ann. Jane E. married Dangerfield Lloyd; Georgiana married Lewis Wilt; Phebe married Charles A. Trussel. Their father died in Clarke county, and their mother makes her home in this county. The family record of Zachariah T. Fleming is as follows: In Jefferson county, December 19, 1876, he married Amanda, daughter of Henry and Sarah A. (Haslup) Wilt, and their three children are: Carl H., born October 20, 1877; Elmer B., February 2, 1880; Joseph W., May 4, 1881 — all living at home. Mrs. Fleming was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, December 24, 1856, and in this county both of her parents lie buried. Mr. Fleming took up his residence in Jefferson county in 1872, and now owns and conducts an excellent farm in Middleway district, receiving his mail at Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN H. FOX — was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, November 27, 1845, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Dennis) Fox, both of them natives of Jefferson county. His mother still makes her home here, but his father is no longer living. John H. Fox was three years in the Confederate service during the war between the States, and on his return to Jefferson county, settled in life as a farmer in Middleway district, in 1865. His present wife is Lucy, daughter of David and Nellie (Anderson) Washington, residents in Jefferson county. In this county she was born, February 2, 1854, and her marriage with Mr. Fox took place in Charlestown, this county, January 7, 1877, the Rev. Mr. Rideout, of the Baptist Church at that place, the officiating clergyman. They have three children: Robert E., born October 1, 1877; Bertha E., August 8, 1879; Roscoe F., May 4, 1881. Hannah F. Washington, born April 29, 1843, was the first wife of Mr. Fox, and the mother of: Lucinda, born May 20, 1868, and Moses, born August 23, 1872, deceased. She died on the 29th of April, 1876. Mr. Fox receives his mail at the postoffice at Kearneysville, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOSIAH GRUBER — was born in Middleway district, Jefferson county, West Virginia, August 3, 1833. His present marriage with Emily, daughter of John C. and Susan (Rhodes) Hogelin, was consummated in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, June 29, 1865. Their children are: John Henry, born September 14, 1866; Charles C., January 15, 1868; Ellen R., April 9, 1872, died April 14, 1873; George J., June 9, 1878. Mrs. Gruber's mother died in 1871; her father lived to the good old age of 72, dying in 1869. Susan Ellen, daughter of Michael and Mary (Small) Couchman, married Josiah Gruber, November 11, 1858, and was the mother of his two oldest children: Anna M., born December 21, 1860, who died October 21, 1861, and Mary Isadore, who was born January 7, 1863, and lives at home with her father. Mrs. Susan E. Gruber was born April 3, 1837, and died May 25, 1863. Mr. Gruber was a son of Jacob and Martha (Bachman) Gruber. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, April 11, 1795, and died here March 6, 1864. His father was also born in Pennsylvania, November 16, 1794, and came to Jefferson county when 13 years of age; he passed the remainder of his life in this county, his occupation, farming and weaving, and died June 29, 1881. Josiah Gruber was employed as car repairer on the
Baltimore and Ohio railroad six years, beginning in 1873. For the last three years he has been farming in Middleway district, settling down to this occupation the last day in March, 1879. His postoffice address is Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JAMES A. HARDEE — cast his fortunes in with the people of Middleway district, Jefferson county, in 1882, and is here pursuing the tilling of the soil as his occupation. He was born in Berkeley county, this State, April 8, 1830, and his parents were Joseph Lewis Hardee, now deceased, and Mary (Wilson) Hardee, whose home is still in Berkeley county. His first marriage took place in Virginia, at Hughesville, Loudoun county, Alberta R. Tillet becoming his wife, and the mother of his children, born as follows: George Washington, January 9, 1854; Hamilton S., January 24, 1858; Francis M., August 4, 1861. The oldest son lives in Berkeley county; the second, Hamilton S., married Lenora Thompson, and lives in Frederick City, Maryland; Francis M. married Mary E. Hess, and resides in Berkeley county. Their mother died in 1863, at Martinsburg, West Virginia. James A. Hardee and his brother George W. were soldiers in the Confederate service in the war of 1861. George W. was in the Wise artillery, and was killed at Antietam, in 1862. The subject of this sketch served four years in the famous "Stonewall Brigade." He was united in marriage with Sarah J. Cooper in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1876. She was a daughter of John Cooper, of Frederick county, Virginia, and was born in that State and county, September 16, 1832. Her parents are no longer living. Address James A. Hardee, at Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JAMES W. HAYCOCK — was born in Hardie county, Virginia, July 8, 1826, and in 1871 became a resident in Jefferson county, West Virginia, settling in Middleway district, near Summit Point, where he is carrying on an excellent farm. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Wilson) Haycock, died in the county of his birth. His marriage took place in Winchester, Virginia, December 18, 1849, when his life was united with that of Eliza R. Howard, who was born in Frederick county, Virginia, September 5, 1820. Anthony and Catherine (Blacker) Howard, her parents, both died in Frederick county, the latter on the 12th of September, 1868. Mr. Howard served in the 1812 war, stationed with the command in which he was a member at Crany Island. The children of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Haycock were born as follows: Howard, May 10, 1852, died January 13, 1862; Mary C., March 3, 1854; Emma, February 28, 1856; Joseph, April 10, 1858, died April 12, 1858; William, March 4, 1861. Address James W. Haycock at Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

D. G. HENKLE — a descendant of that Henkle family who settled in Frederick county, Maryland, at an early date, was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, near Harpers Ferry, in 1817. His parents were John and Barbara (Troxell) Henkle. He was united in marriage with Eliza J. Kearney, at Kearneysville, this county and district, in 1847. She was a daughter of James and Ada Adna (Gibbons) Kearney, and was descended from pioneer settlers whose name is perpetuated in the name of the village where she was born and married. She was born in the year of her husband's birth, 1817. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henkle. The elder, Bettie Hall, was born September 6, 1848, and resides in Jefferson county, having married J. C. Bitner, whose home is here. The younger child, Mary Jessie, was born July 3, 1853. D. G. Henkle is a retired farmer, living in Middleway district. His postoffice address is Kearney'sville, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL P. HENSHAW — son of Hiram and Mary (McConnell) Henshaw, was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, in 1812. Julia Hunsicker, born in Jefferson county, in 1813, became his wife in 1842. Their marriage was consummated in Jefferson county, and three sons were born of it. Marion, the oldest son, was born in 1845, served two years in the Confederate army during the war between the States, and is settled in Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, this State. Edwin, the second born, also lives in that county and district; his
birth was in 1849. The youngest, Charles W., was born in 1852, and his home is in Jefferson county. Julia, wife of Samuel P. Henshaw, was a daughter of Peter and Ann E. (Smith) Hunsicker, who settled in Jefferson county in 1806. Mr. Henshaw is a descendent of William Henshaw, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Berkeley county, owning a large tract of land in the lower part of that county. The farm of Samuel Henshaw also lies in Berkeley county, and his postoffice address is Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

JAMES HITE —deceased —was a grandson of the first man of means who settled west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and all the members of the family from that early day to its present representative, Thomas Hite, son of James, have borne a prominent and honorable part in the settlement and advancement of the Virginia valley interests. Yost Hite (or Hoyt) was the first settler. He came from Strasburg, Germany, to the Shenandoah valley about 1732, and took up 40,000 acres of its fertile land, under a grant. One of his sons, Jacob, went to Carolina at an early date, and lost his life there in an Indian massacre. Another son was Thomas, who was the father of James, the subject of this sketch. Thomas Hite was a member of the Virginia Legislature at its earliest sittings, when it was convened in Williamsburg. He died in 1779. James Hite married Juliet Baker, a daughter of John Baker, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, in 1798, and seven children were born to them, only one of whom is now living, Thomas, who was born December 14, 1803. The other children were: Fannie, born in 1799, deceased; Juliet, born in 1800, died in 1878; Alcinda, born in 1804, died in 1818; Mary, born in 1807, died in 1878; Amelia, died in 1831; Caroline, died 1880. Their mother died in 1812. James Hite was born in Berkeley, now Jefferson county, in October, 1776, and from 1807 until his death held the office of justice of the peace. He was also a member of the Virginia Legislature, in 1808, and in the war of 1812 he held a major’s commission. He served under Washington the time of the “whiskey insurrection.” He died in 1855. Thomas Hite, the only living representative of the family who bears the family name, was a magistrate in this district from 1833 to 1867; he was also sheriff for Jefferson county five years. He owns 200 acres of the original Yost Hite land, 350 of general survey, and about 400 acres besides, making in all 892 acres, the largest farm in Middleway district. His postoffice address is Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN L. HOOFF —was born in Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, March 25, 1842. In that place he engaged in the mercantile business when but thirteen years of age, and he successfully conducted his business for forty-five consecutive years. He is now pleasantly located on a good farm in Middleway district, and follows the tilling of the soil as a more independent way of living. He was a son of William and Fannie R. (Hammond) Hooff. His first marriage was consummated October 3, 1831, Clara S. Bennett becoming his wife. She died October 4, 1871, after forty years of wedded happiness, having been the mother of six children. Their record is as follows: Amelia B., born September 11, 1856, lives in Baltimore; William L., born April 1, 1859, lives at Leesburg; Mary S., born April 16, 1863, lives at Baltimore; John L., born January 30, 1866, lives at home; James H., born October 19, 1869, died August 18, 1870; Fannie L., born August 21, 1861, died June 6, 1862. In Cumberland county, Maryland, August 8, 1875, John L. Hooff was joined in wedlock with Mollie E. Carter, who was born in Charlestown, this county, March 25, 1842. Her father, Isaac N. Carter, kept the Carter House in Charlestown; he moved thence to Cumberland county, where her mother, Anna H. (Kearsley) Carter, died in 1849. Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. John L. and Mollie E. Hooff, namely; Clara, September 30, 1876; Ellen, October 14, 1878; Annie, April 18, 1881 —all are at home. Address Mr. Hooff at Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON —and Caroline VanMeter were joined in wedlock in Jefferson county, West Virginia, November 26, 1879, and their two children are: Nannie M., born
Mr. Johnson was born in Smithfield, this county, March 27, 1854, and is of English descent, his father, Thomas Johnson, having emigrated from England to America in 1832. Thomas Johnson married Mary E. Chamberlain, who is the mother of William M., and settled to work at his trade, that of a blacksmith, in Smithfield, where they still live, honored of all who know them. Their daughter Annie, sister of William M., died in 1853. Caroline B., wife of William M. Johnson, was born in Berkeley county, and is a daughter of Thomas V. and Melvina E. VanMeter, whose interesting history will be found recorded in this volume in connection with the sketches of Berkeley county. The subject of this sketch is prosperously engaged in farming in Middleway district. His postoffice address is Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN H. LINDSAY — is a farmer and thresher in Middleway district, Jefferson county, West Virginia, where he settled in life soon after the close of our civil war. He took part in that struggle as a soldier in the Confederate service for three years and six months. He was born in Washington county, Maryland, March 22, 1839, and was a son of John H. and Margaret (Coon) Lindsay. The former died at Sharpsburg, Maryland, September 10, 1839, and the latter still lives in that State and county. At Martinsburg, West Virginia, June 22, 1865, John H. Lindsay and Emily J. Henry were united in marriage, and their children are: Abbie R., born January 22, 1866; Anna M., January 20, 1871; Charles D., March 23, 1874; Christian, February 8, 1877; Clara May, May 10, 1881. Christian is deceased, and the other children are all at home. Mrs. Lindsay was born in Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, September 22, 1847, and is a daughter of John and Emma (Barr) Bingham, who are now residents in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Line is one of the prosperous farmers of Middleway district, and his postoffice address is Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

C. G. LITTLETON — is superintendent of the Jefferson county infirmary, which official position he has long held, giving universal satisfaction. He was born in Clarke county, Virginia, November 26, 1821, and became a resident in Jefferson county, this State, in 1859. His father, Thomas Littleton, was born December 27, 1758, and preached the gospel according to the Methodist Episcopal faith, in Clarke county, Virginia, for many years before his death, which occurred August 19, 1830. Louisia (Garrison), his wife, and the mother of C. G., was born February 16, 1830, and died December 18, 1849. In the State and county of his birth, December 7, 1842, C. G. Littleton was joined in wedlock with Amanda M. Corbin, who was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, November 8, 1822. Their children are: Sarah Jane, born October 29, 1843; James T., August 8, 1845; Charlotte A., (Tavenner), August 12, 1848; Mary L. (Blackford), October 28, 1850; Nancy F., (Shaull), August 20, 1852; Martha E. (Hiedwohl), February 5, 1855; Frances August,
April 6, 1857, died September 22, 1857; Kate Brown, July 29, 1859; Francis M., December 3, 1863 — the living children all residing in Jefferson county. The oldest son, James T., was one year in the Confederate army during the 1861 war. A brother of Mrs. Littleton, James Howard Corbin, was in the Union army during the same war, and was killed in Loudoun county, Virginia, while in active service. Mrs. Littleton was a daughter of James N. and Sarah (Gant) Corbin. The former was born in Stafford county, February 28, 1793; the latter born in Culpepper county, Virginia, October 16, 1802, died November 4, 1865. C. G. Littleton's residence is in Middleway district, and his postoffice in Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

ALEXANDER COMPTON MOORE — and Nanny Butler were joined in wedlock in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, November 12, 1879, and their union has been blessed with the birth of one daughter, Virginia M., born August 10, 1880. Alexander Compton Moore was born near Charlestown, this county, May 27, 1855, and is a son of John S. and Mary M. (Riely) Moore, the former of whom was born in Jefferson county, and the latter in Clarke county, Virginia. He is descended from pioneer settlers of Jefferson county, on his father's side, and the family have lived in the county since the early days when Garland Moore settled here, near Charlestown, putting under cultivation a large tract of land, in which was included the place where the subject of this sketch was born. Howard Moore, a brother, is now a medical student at a college in Baltimore, Maryland. A brother of Mrs. Moore is a practicing physician in Shepherdstown, this county. She was born in that place, January 27, 1854, a daughter of C. T. and Virginia (VanSwearingen) Butler, both natives of Jefferson county. Mr. Moore is pleasantly located on a productive farm in Middleway district, receiving his mail at Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

MANN P. NELSON, M. D. — born in Hanover county, Virginia, settled in Jefferson county in 1822, and has here passed sixty years of a busy and honorable life in his chosen profession. He was born September 7, 1800, a son of Francis and Lucy (Page) Nelson, now both deceased. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch and two sisters are the only survivors. His mother was a daughter of John Page, and was born in Gloucester county, Virginia. His father was a son of Thomas Nelson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the governor of Virginia succeeding Thomas Jefferson. The Hon. Thomas Nelson is also known to history as the commander of the militia force at the siege of Yorktown, during the war of 1776. Mann P. Nelson's first marriage was with Amelia S. Washington, born in King George county, Virginia, in 1810, whom he wedded in her sixteenth year, September 7, 1826; she died March 25, 1831. He was again married, September 27, 1832, to Lydia N. Kownslar, who died in 1853, January 28th. In the Episcopal Church at Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, West Virginia, May 14, 1855, he was joined in wedlock with Hannah E. Bryarley, who was born in Berkeley county, August 9, 1809, a daughter of Robert P. and Sarah (Rust) Bryarley. Dr. Nelson was the father of eight children, all of whom death has taken. They were born as follows: Frances H., September 12, 1828; Edwin Payton, March 17, 1831; Anna Amelia, December 6, 1835; William Gibson, February 23, 1840; Conrad K., August 20, 1842; Elizabeth, January 1, 1845; Mann P., December 6, 1846. Dr. Nelson was elected mayor of the village of Smithfield, this county, in 1872, and fulfilled the duties of that position for ten consecutive years. His address is Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM H. POPE — born in Frederick county, Virginia, in January, 1840, is a son of Conrad and Mary Q. (Swartz) Pope, now residents in Clarke county, Virginia, and is of German descent. He served in the Confederate army in the 1861 war, a member of the 2d Virginia Infantry, and took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, the first Bull Run, Winchester, Pine Run, and in several skirmishes. He was wounded at Winchester, and near Berryville was taken prisoner, held three months, and
exchanged; was again taken at the Wilderness battle, May 12, 1864, and held till close of war. He had one brother in the same regiment who died a prisoner at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. In Jefferson county, West Virginia, July 16, 1862, William H. Pope and Sarah J. Cooper were joined in wedlock, and the children of their union number eleven, nine of whom are living at home. They were born: Mary E., October 2, 1863; Bettie C., May 27, 1866; James W., October 31, 1867; Charles W., September 29, 1869; Elias F., September 4, 1871; Walter W., September 14, 1873; Lemuel L., July 17, 1875; Randolph P., December 20, 1876; Edith V. and Lillie B., May 9, 1879; Lillie died December 24, 1879, and Edith died August 18, 1881; John L., July 24, 1881. The wife of William H. Pope was born in Clarke county, Virginia, January 22, 1841, a daughter of Presley and Elizabeth L. (Leach) Cooper, the latter now living in Frederick county, Virginia; the father died January 12, 1850. Mr. Pope is now cultivating the Hancock farm in Middleway district, Jefferson county, West Virginia. William H. Pope receives his mail at Wadesville, Clarke county, Virginia.

JOHN J. RAMSBURG — and Mary Jane Fowler were joined in wedlock at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, April 30, 1857, the Rev. James March performing the marriage rite. Eleven children, all living in Jefferson county, have blessed this union, born as follows: George H., March 29, 1858; Annie E., July 18, 1859; John W., October 18, 1860; Ida V., October 1, 1862; Samuel L., September 8, 1864; Charles J., April 21, 1866; James T., February 12, 1868; Lewis N. B., March 29, 1870; Mary C., April 7, 1872; Marshall G., January 7, 1874; Laura E. A., May 13, 1876. Anna E. married Philip M. Creamer, October 21, 1880, and has one child, born May 21, 1881. The oldest son is a young man of great promise, a graduate of Shepherd College, Jefferson county. His wife's parents are Abrose and Anna (Bost) Fowler; the father died in Buckeye county, Ohio, and the mother in Shepherdstown, this county. Her grandfather, her mother's father, served in the 1812 war. John J. Ramsburg is a farmer and shoemaker in Middleway district, and the family receive their mail at Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

C. J. ROBERTS — is a descendent of one of the pioneer families of Jefferson county, the Roberts family having done good service here in the early days of the county. He is a son of E. H. and Amelia (Seibert) Roberts, whose children were as follows: George, born September 3, 1844, lives in Martinsburg; E. S., born February 16, 1846, lives in Kearneysville; Emma S., born March 12, 1848, lives at Shenandoah Junction; Alice May, born February 8, 1860, and Rosa Lee, born September 4, 1863, live at home; C. J., the subject of this sketch, born March 30, 1856, lives at home; Otha H., born January 29, 1850; Jacob W., April 18, 1852; Nannie E., October 19, 1853; the three last deceased. E. H. Roberts, the father of this family, died April 15, 1882. George D. and E. S., brothers of C. J., were soldiers in the Confederate service during the war of 1861. The parents of Mrs. Roberts were Michael and Elizabeth Seibert. C. J. Roberts cultivates a good farm in Middleway district, one mile from Kearneysville, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTS — deceased — was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, March 27, 1778, and was a son of Samuel Roberts, one of the pioneer settlers of this vicinity, who owned and put in cultivation a large tract of land in Jefferson county. Elizabeth Lemen, born August 31, 1784, became the wife of William H. Roberts in 1803, and twelve children were born to bless their union, their record as follows: Nancy, born September 30, 1804, died August 18, 1805; Rebecca, August 17, 1806, died May 8, 1880; Agnes, January 2, 1808, died November 13, 1880; Lemen, November 23, 1810, lives in Clarke county, Virginia; William H., October 3, 1811, died October 31, 1842; Hester, April 8, 1813; Samuel, January 5, 1815, died February 20, 1830; Mary, November 5, 1816, lives at
Martinsburg; Edmon H., July 22, 1818, died April 15, 1882; Elizabeth, June 28, 1820; Sarah, February 25, 1822, deceased; James L., September 15, 1823, lives in Clarke county, Virginia; Joseph L., June 16, 1825, lives in this county and district; Jones H., May 5, 1828, died September, 1831. James L. served four years in the Confederate army during the war between the States. Joseph L., for whom this family history is compiled, owns a farm which is a part of the land settled by Samuel Roberts, his grandfather. He is prosperously engaged as a sawyer and farmer; his postoffice address Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM J. ROBERTS — and Eliza L. (Bell) Roberts are the parents of the following named children: Elizabeth M. (Watson), born August 31, 1846, whose home is in Leetown; Fannie (Allen), March 10, 1848, lives in this district; Jennie (Jennings), February 10, 1850, resides in Brooklyn, Maryland; Nelson R., September 6, 1860, lives in Leetown. William J. Roberts was a son of Jonathan and Margaret (Ward) Roberts, who lived in Berkeley county, this State. He was a soldier in the Confederate army during the 1861 war, and is now a resident in Middleway district, following his trade of wheelwright and general mechanic. His wife's parents were also residents in Berkeley county, and his grandfather, Nicholas Shaull, was a minister in the Protestant Methodist Church, a graduate of the “Western Maryland” College, Westminster, Maryland, and is settled in Brooklyn, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, where he may be addressed. Nelson R., at whose request this sketch is compiled, may be addressed at Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN F. SHAULL — and Ellen J. Shaull were natives of Jefferson county, West Virginia, where he was born August 24, 1817, and she on the 8th of February, 1821. Their marriage was consummated in this county, also, the date being September 3, 1844. They have three children, with the following record: Clarissa (Hardesty), born September 23, 1845, lives in Leetown; Winfield Scott, born February 20, 1849, married Mary Lewis, April 15, 1874, and settled in Burnett county, Texas; Joseph Y., born February 22, 1861, lives in this county. Winfield’s wife died in Jefferson county, January 12, 1881, leaving him two children, Virginia Estella and Daisy Lillian. Nicholas and Elizabeth (Rosenberger) Shaull were the parents of John F. Shaull. He is of German descent, his grandfather, Nicholas Shaull, having come from the tilling of the soil as his occupation, and is now pleasantly located on a good farm in Middleway district, this county. He is of German descent, his great-grandfather coming from Germany to America over one hundred years ago, and his grandfather living and dying in this county, near Smithfield. His father and mother were born in this county, but ended their days in Barbour county, this State. His father, David Rosenberger, died June 6, 1879, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Shaull, departed this life February 2, 1871. At the bride’s residence, near Smithfield, this State and county, January 9, 1845, Michael Rosenberger was joined in matrmony with Lydia Shaull, who was born near Smithfield, this county, March 30, 1823. Her parents were George and Catherine S. (Knupp) Shaull, whose lives were passed in Jefferson county, where he died May 1, 1851, and she on the 2d of February, 1870. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberger are: Mary E., born January 30, 1847; George W., August 30, 1849; David B., August 27, 1851; Charles E., November 4, 1853; John Henry A., June 25, 1862. Mary E. and David B. have made homes for themselves in this county, and the other three children live with their parents. Address Michael Rosenberger at Summit Point, Jefferson county, West Virginia.
Germany to America in the early days of the settlement of Jefferson county. The maternal grandfather of John F. Shaull, whose name was Piltz, also emigrated to this country from Germany. Mrs. Shaull's parents, George and Catherine S. (Knupp) Shaull, moved from Jefferson county to Berkeley. John F. Shaull was for fifteen consecutive years overseer of the poor in this county, and in 1880, was elected road surveyor, which position he still acceptably fills. He is a farmer in Middleway district, receiving his mail at the village of that name, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

REUBEN W. SMALL—one of the farming residents of Middleway district, Jefferson county, West Virginia, was born in Berkeley county, September 1, 1836, and became a resident of this county in 1878. He served during the 1861 war as a member of the 2d Virginia Regiment, which was attached to the Confederate service in the famous "Stonewall" Brigade. In Berkeley county, he was united in marriage with Ellen Frances Reynolds, who was born in Jefferson county in 1840. The children of their union are: Charles H., born in 1865; Mary R., 1867; Frank L., 1870; Lizzie Florence, 1872; Ellen Julia, 1876; John W., 1879. The parents of Reuben W. Small are John C. and Sarah (Mong) Small, and his wife's parents are George and Mary (Hensell) Reynolds. The postoffice address of Reuben W. Small is Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

J. H. SMITH—and Margaret Granthem, both born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, were here joined in wedlock, March 24, 1840. Their children were born: William M., January 22, 1841, lives in Mississippi; Eleanor, April 12, 1842, died November 2, 1859; Benjamin, December 3, 1843, died August 7, 1847; Annie, March 5, 1845, lives at home; Jouetta, August 16, 1846, died May 8, 1850; Mary L., January 25, 1848, lives at home; James S., September 24, 1849, resides in Charlestown, West Virginia; Jouetta, May 1, 1851, lives at home; Alcinda, November 28, 1852, lives at home; Charles, October 10, 1854, lives in Colorado; Samuel, May 24, 1858, lives at home; Ella, June 15, 1860, died December 19, 1866. The oldest son, William, was in the cavalry service, Confederate army, and served through the 1861 war; was taken prisoner once, at his home, March 10, 1862, held a month, and then paroled. Margaret, wife of J. H. Smith, was born March 23, 1815, and her parents, William and Alcinda (Carter) Granthem, were born and died in Jefferson county. His death occurred July 7, 1871, and his wife's death in 1821. J. H. Smith was born November 30, 1817, and he is of Quaker ancestry. Moses and Eleanor (Gilbert) Smith, his parents, were natives of Jefferson county; the former died November 20, 1820, and the latter January 16, 1840. William Smith, great-grandfather of J. H., came from Wales to America with the Penn colony, in 1682, living first in Maryland, and coming to Jefferson county, in 1729. The grandfather of J. H., born in Maryland in 1710, came with his father to Jefferson county in 1729, and here, in 1776, his son Moses, father of J. H., was born. The grandfather owned the land and laid out the town of Middleway, as it now stands, in 1794. He took up between three and four thousand acres of land; some of it is the 90 acres in Middleway district owned and cultivated by J. H. Smith. Mr. Smith was appointed postmaster in Middleway in October, 1840, and served nine years and resigned; was appointed deputy county clerk of Jefferson county court in 1873, and served till October, 1878. His postoffice address is Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

MARTIN SWIMLEY—was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, August 7, 1812. His parents both died in that county; his father, Jacob Swimley, on the 16th of January, 1824, and his mother, Catherine (Snider) Swimley, on the 2d of December, 1859. They were of German descent. Jane Hiett became the wife of Martin Swimley, May 18, 1836, in Jefferson county, West Virginia. She was born in this county, January 26, 1811, and is of English descent. Her parents, John and Mary (Locke) Hiett, have been dead thirty-five years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Swimley were eight in number: George William, born June 5, 1837, lives in Champaign county,
Ohio: John H., January 24, 1839, died October 24, 1840; Harrison H., May 24, 1841, lives in Ottawa county, Ohio; Samuel J., December 11, 1843, lives in Brucetown, Frederick county, Virginia; Jacob L., March 21, 1846, also resides in Frederick county; Sarah J., April 13, 1848, died January 5, 1850; Mary C. V., December 22, 1850, died April 7, 1877; Martin M., September 9, 1853, lives in Clarke county, Virginia. Harrison and Samuel served in the 1861 war, in the Confederate Cavalry, Rosser's brigade, and were in all the engagements of that command. Samuel was twice wounded, once at Port Republic, and once at the battle of the Wilderness. Mr. Swimley settled on a farm in Middleway district March 28, 1848, and has a place in prosperous condition. His address is Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

A. H. TANQUARY — was born November 23, 1837, in Frederick county, Virginia, a son of James and Maria (Rust) Tanquary, whose home was in Frederick county. James Tanquary died on the 20th of December, 1869. The subject of this sketch served through the entire term of the 1861 war, in the cause of the Southern Confederacy. He was a member of Company C, 12th Virginia Cavalry, and passed unharmed through the battles of Manassas, the Wilderness, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Cedar Run, Cold Harbor, and minor engagements. In Jefferson county, April 2, 1867, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth E. Fry, born in this county, December 23, 1840. The children of their marriage, all living at home, are: Lizzie Fry, born September 13, 1868; Catherine R., June 15, 1870; Laura A., July 31, 1872; Helen R., February 24, 1878. Mrs. Tanquary's parents were David and Rebecca (Shauil) Fry, both natives of Jefferson county. Her father died February 22, 1879. Mr. Tanquary settled in Middleway district in April, 1872, and engaged in farming. His postoffice address is Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

W. A. THOMPSON — was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, in 1857. He had two brothers and five sisters, born as follows: Annie B. (Mierley) in 1855; Sallie C., 1859; Elizabeth, 1861, died in 1866; Emma L., 1863; Ida J., 1866; Robert F., 1868; David, 1871. The father, David Thompson, died in 1880. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary Laymaster, is still living. In Huntington county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1878, W. A. Thompson and Matilda Mierley were united in marriage, and one little one, Clarence, born September 10, 1879, brightens their home. Mrs. Thompson was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, 1859, and her parents, George and Sarah (Duffee) Mierley, are still residents there. W. A. Thompson took up his residence in Jefferson county in 1882, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Middleway district, receiving his mail at Kearneysville, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

RICHARD TIMBERLAKE — and Frances Larue were joined in the bands of wedlock in Clarke county, Virginia, April 20, 1838, and the record of their children's birth is: Mary C., born March 12, 1839; Margaret A., April 19, 1841; Thomas W., October 7, 1842, deceased; James H., August 4, 1844, deceased; Betty Frances, November 3, 1849, deceased; Benjamin, July 7, 1855, deceased; Frances L. G., May 7, 1860. Frances L. G. and Margaret A. live at home. Mary C. married David William Timberlake, Christmas Day, 1879, and they live at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia. Thomas W. served in the Confederate army, in the war of 1861, and was killed in the battle at Winchester, in September, 1864. James H. was in the same service, and was several times wounded, returned home, and married Martha V. Crane, June 15, 1876. Harfield Timberlake, father of Richard, died in 1828. His wife, Mary Griggs, mother of Richard Timberlake, died in 1847. Richard Timberlake was born in Jefferson county, near Summit Point, December 19, 1808, and his wife was born in Clarke county, Virginia, May 22, 1819. Her parents were Samuel and Margaret (Castleman) Larue, who died in Clarke county, the former in 1850, and the latter in 1822. She is descended from the Larue family who came to the Shenandoah valley among its first settlers, and the farm now owned by her husband, which lies in
Middleway district, was first settled by her ancestors. Mr. Timberlake's postoffice address is Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

HENRY TROSTLE — was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, near Warm Springs, November 9, 1839. He married in Cumberland county, in the same State, November 19, 1863, Annie Brechbill, a daughter of Henry and Maria (Smith) Brechbill. She was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Trostle took up their residence in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in March, 1872. They have two children, one born in Pennsylvania, and one in West Virginia, both now residing in this county. These children are: Benjamin F., born June 5, 1864, and John Adams, born April 10, 1874. Abraham and Priscilla (Sherer) Trostle were the parents of Henry Trostle. The former died in 1858, and the latter in 1877, both deaths occurring in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Henry Trostle's parents are both dead, the father dying in Darke county, Ohio, in 1880, and the mother in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1863. Samuel P., a brother of Henry Trostle, served in the Union army, in the Pennsylvania Cavalry, during the war of 1861. Henry Trostle is a farmer, carrying on an excellent farm in Middleway district, and receiving his mail at the postoffice at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

CHARLES A. TRUSSELL — and Phebe A. Fleming were joined in wedlock at the bride's residence near Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, on the 10th day of January, 1877. Sunshine and shadow have fallen on the home this union founded; two sons have been born to them, and death has taken one away. Arthur E., was born November 7, 1878; and Albert B., born September 22, 1879, died May 22, 1880. Mr. Trussell's parents were long residents in Jefferson county, and here his father, Eben Trussell, died March 10, 1878. The widow, Savanah (Fleming) Trussell, lives with her son. Joseph and Sarah (Anderson) Fleming, were residents in Clarke county, Virginia, at the time their daughter Phebe, wife of Charles A. Trussell, was born, an event which occurred April 2, 1852. Mr. Trussell's birth was in Jefferson county, and the date was April 12, 1852. Moses E., a brother of the subject of this sketch, served two years in the Confederate army, during our last war. Charles A. Trussell cultivates a good farm in Middleway district, five miles from Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, which is his postoffice address.

EBEN TRUSSEL — deceased — was born in Clarke county, Virginia, in 1814, and was a son of Moses and Delila Edna (Shipman) Trussel, now both deceased. He married in the State and county of his birth, January 22, 1839, Savanah Fleming, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, near Upperville, January 14, 1816. Her parents, Archibald and Elizabeth (Watkins) Fleming, passed their lives in Loudoun county, and there ended their days, long mourned by all who knew them. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Trussel, in the order in which their names are given: Jane, Sidner E. and Sidney B. (twins), both deceased; Catherine, Georgiana S., Moses, Sarah E., Edna D., deceased, Joseph and John (twins), and Charles A. Catherine married Clement Brichtner, in Maryland, in 1874, and is deceased; Moses married Jennie Pane in February, 1879, and lives in Jefferson county; Joseph married Mollie Dovenburger in January, 1875, and lives in this county; Sarah married William Fritts in March, 1875, and lives in this county; Charles A., the youngest, married Mollie A. Fleming in January, 1876, and also lives in this county. Moses was two years in the cavalry service in the Confederate army during our last war. Eben Trussell died March 4, 1879, and is buried in the Hedgehill cemetery at Charlestown. His wife still lives on the home farm in Middleway district, and her postoffice address is Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

THOMAS TURNER — was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, January 22, 1818, and was married in Washington county, Maryland, in October, 1849, and became a resident in Jefferson county, this State, in 1867. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah A. Thompson, was born in
Huntington county, Pennsylvania,
August 27, 1833. The genealogical
record of their children is as follows:
Robert, born July 25, 1850, married
Nanna McKinney, and lives in Kansas;
Winfield S., born October 24, 1852,
decceased; Mary S., born October 12,
1854, married Abram Miller; Jemima
E., born December 31, 1857, resides in
Jefferson county; Martha, born in
March, 1859, married George
McClincy; Rhoda, lives in this county;
Annie; David, born July 21, 1867;
Joseph, October 13, 1869; James, July
4, 1872; Edward, May 23, 1876 — the
younger children living at home. Mrs.
Tumer's parents are Robert and Mary
S. (Swope) Thompson; the father died
in 1876, in Jefferson county, and the
mother in Berkeley county, in June,
1854. Mr. Turner's parents died in
Berkeley county. They were Jesse and
Jemima (Kimball) Turner. The father
died in 1836. Mr. Turner served in
Pennsylvania as road supervisor from
1858 to 1860, and one year as
constable. He was a soldier in the
Mexican war, serving nearly three
years; was one of the soldiers wrecked
on the ship Empire at "Foul Key," in
1847. He now owns a well-improved
farm of 141 acres of limestone soil
land, in Middleway district, and
receives his mail at Kearneysville,
Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JAMES W. WAGELEY — is a
descendant of the Wageley family, of
German origin, who came from
Maryland to this part of Virginia at an
date, and were identified with the
best interests of the young country in
its pioneer days. He was born in
Berkeley county, April 25, 1824, his
parents settling in Jefferson county the
following year. His father, John
Wageley, died July 31, 1845, and his
mother, whose maiden name was
Elizabeth Sherman, is also deceased.
He was first married to Mary E.
Roberts, born September 13, 1827.
She died in this district, March 23,
1855, and is buried in the Mt. Zion
Baptist churchyard, in Berkeley
county, she having been a member of
that church. The children of this
marriage were five: Charles E., born
November 19, 1847, married Maggie
Snider, and is a carpenter in St. Louis,
Missouri; Mary E., born May 23, 1849,
mother C. A. Johnson; James F., born
May 2, 1851, married Anna Grantham;
Martha J., born November 15, 1852;
Frances E., born August 18, 1854, died
October 24, 1857. Mr. Wageley gave
his two boys each a good trade. In
Charlestown, this county, November
21, 1865, Mr. Wageley again entered
into the matrimonial state, Ann West,
dughter of William and Prudnis (Hill)
West, becoming his wife. She was born
near Kabletown, in this county,
January 25, 1822, and both her
parents passed to their last rest from a
home in this county. James W. Wageley
is a wheelwright by trade, located in
Middleway district. His postoffice
address is Charlestown, Jefferson
county, West Virginia.

JOHN WALPER — deceased — a
native of Jefferson county, West
Virginia, was here born in 1786, on the
premises now owned and occupied by
his son John C. Walper. He married, in
1816, in Washington county,
Maryland, Catherine Myers, who was
born in that State and county, in 1791.
Their wedding was celebrated at the
bride's residence, and they then
returned to the bridegroom's home,
and here lived over three score years
and ten. Two children were born to
them in the early years of their wedded
life, both of whom are still living in
this county. Mary H., born in 1817,
and John C., born in 1818. John
Walper's father emigrated from
Germany to this country at an early
date, and married Mrs. Mary Seevers,
whose people were among the earliest
settlers of this vicinity. They
commenced life for themselves in
1775, and settled 200 acres of land in
Jefferson county, a part of which land
is still owned in the family. John C.
Walper's postoffice address is
Kearneysville, Jefferson county, West
Virginia.

EPHRAIM WATSON — son of
Thomas and Rebecca (Hiett) Watson,
now deceased, was born in Jefferson
county, West Virginia, December 22,
1814. In 1836, in Frederick county,
Virginia, the Rev. Mr. Miller joined him
in wedlock with Eliza Lock, and they
were the parents of eleven children,
whose genealogical record is as follows:
Sarah R. was born January 5, 1837,
lives in Jefferson county; John T., born
January 9, 1838, lives in this county;
James E., born November 15, 1839, is engaged in the mercantile business, in Leetown, this county; Josiah H., born May 7, 1845, resides in Jefferson county; George R., born February 9, 1847, deceased; Charles M., born December 28, 1848, is engaged in the mercantile business in Fairview, Maryland; Lloyd L., born April 4, 1855, lives in Clarke county, Virginia; Floyd L., born February 28, 1859, lives in Jefferson county; Frances V., born May 13, 1843, married Chris Rosenberger, and lives in Shenandoah county, Virginia; Anna M., born October 31, 1851, lives in this county; Mary M., born March 5, 1853, married Henry Nicely, and resides in Smithfield, this county; Lucy M., born March 27, 1857, married Milton Watson, and resides in Clarke county, Virginia. James and John were soldiers in the Confederate service during the 1861 war. The wife of Ephraim Watson was born in Frederick county, Virginia, January 8, 1819, and her parents were John and Rebecca (Ridgway) Lock, both deceased. Mrs. Watson died January 30, 1879, and lies buried at the "old English burial ground," in Smithfield. Mr. Watson has one grandchild living with him Rosie Boman Watson, born June 18, 1868. Mr. Watson is engaged in farming in Middleway district, with his postoffice address at Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

Ephraim C. Watson — was born in Middleway district, Jefferson county, West Virginia, June 18, 1840. He was a son of James and Elizabeth (Shaull) Watson, who passed their lives in Jefferson county, the father dying here August 22, 1875, and the mother on the 7th of May, 1866. The subject of this sketch, and two of his brothers, William V. and John J., served four years in the Confederate army in the 1861 war. Ephraim C. was wounded at the battle of Brandy Station, and John J. at the battle of Winchester. William V. was killed near Bull Run, October 16, 1863. At Woodbury farm, near Leetown, this county, February 12, 1868, E. C. Watson and Mary C. Allen were united in marriage, and one daughter, Lelia A., born September 26, 1873, brightens the home this marriage founded. The parents of Mrs. Watson are Edmund and Margaret B. (Beavers) Allen, residents in the "Old Dominion" State, in Culpepper county. Their daughter Mary C. was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, January 11, 1842. James and John Allen, her brothers, served four years in the Confederate army. Ephraim C. Watson is a farmer residing in Middleway district, and his house has historical interest, as having been the home residence of General Charles Lee, of Revolutionary fame. It is said Washington once came here to reconcile the well-known differences between himself and Lee, but the latter, aware of his coming, was from home, leaving a very saucy inscription upon the door to confront his unbidden guest. Mr. Watson receives his mail at Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

James E. Watson — and Elizabeth M. Roberts were united in the bands of matrimony in Middleway district, Jefferson county, West Virginia, September 14, 1869. Their children are: Anna Virginia, born September 1, 1870; Fannie Bell, December 8, 1871; Harry Nelson, July 20, 1873; Carrie Edith, March 20, 1875; Pearl, February 23, 1879; Florence, December 4, 1880. James E. Watson was born in Clarke county, Virginia, November 15, 1837. His parents, Ephraim and Eliza (Bell) Watson, came to Jefferson county about 1845. He served in the Confederate army four years during the war between the States, in the Clarke county cavalry. His brother, John T., was in the same service about two years. Elizabeth M., daughter of William J. and Eliza L. (Bell) Roberts, was born in this county, August 31, 1846. Her parents are now both deceased. James E. Watson is successfully engaged in the mercantile business in Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

John B. Watson — and Mary C. Smith were born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, and in this county their lives were united in the bands of matrimony. He was born March 25, 1838, and her birth was on the 25th of February, 1841. Their marriage was consummated in Middleway district, November 3, 1860, and the children born of it are recorded as follows:
Thomas F., born August 13, 1861, died November 15, 1862; Robert L., November 12, 1863; Henry S., January 12, 1866; John F., May 17, 1867, died January 5, 1882; Sudie L., February 1, 1870; William, October 27, 1870; Arthur L., February 13, 1872; Ella, November 8, 1874; Bessie, April 30, 1875; Bartholomew, August 16, 1877; Sadie, August 16, 1879 - the living children are all at home. Thomas and Fannie (Shaull) Watson, parents of John B., passed their entire lives in Jefferson county, where both were born; the former died June 15, 1875, and the latter April 15, 1875. The father of Mrs. Watson is John F. Smith, who was born in this county, and now resides in Middleway district. Her mother, Susan B. (Bultz) Smith, was born in Berkeley county, and died in 1879. John B. Watson served in Rosser's brigade of cavalry, Confederate army, two years, participating in all the engagements of that command. His grandparents were pioneer settlers in this part of the country, at so early a date that the Indians had not ceased to infest the woods in which they pastured their cattle, and terrify the children as they went to drive home their cows. His paternal grandfather came to the Opequon Creek settlement when a boy, from England, and by economy managed to become a large landed proprietor before his death. It is related that he used to hoard his small savings under the rafters. Mr. Watson owns some of the land thus saved for, his farm lying in Middleway district. Address, Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

Josiah Watson — and Anna R. Lock were united in marriage at the residence of the bride, in Clarke county, Virginia, January 6, 1848, the Rev. Norval Wilson officiating. Ten children were the fruit of this union, namely: Thomas, John, Margaret, Milton, Bates, Joanna, Ida, Robert E. Lee, Lena and Lizzie, who was the eldest, and died in April, 1871. Thomas married Henrietta Swinly; John was united with Mollie Lock; and Milton with Lucy Watson. He lives in Clarke county, Virginia, and the other children are all settled in Jefferson county, West Virginia. Josiah Watson was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Showers) Watson, and was born in this county, March 7, 1827. His parents were both born here, and here their days were ended. His wife was born October 17, 1824, in Clarke county, Virginia, and both her father and mother died in that State and county. She was a daughter of John and Rebecca (Ridgway) Lock. Josiah Watson was appointed land assessor for Jefferson county in March, 1882, and is acceptably performing the duties of that position. He is largely engaged in farming in Middleway district, with his postoffice in the village of the same name, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

S. F. White — born in Carroll county, Maryland, November 9, 1837, took up his residence in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1865. Two years later, on the 25th of June, 1867, in the village of Middleway, this county, he was joined in wedlock with Fannie L. Macoughtry, who was born in Jefferson county, March 5, 1844. Their children are: Mary Nelson, born March 27, 1868; James Macoughtry, August 7, 1871; Bessie Page, January 14, 1874; Lucy Carter, August 16, 1876; William O. Macoughtry, October 19, 1879. John White, father of S. F., died in Carroll county, Maryland, in 1863; his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Stultz, died in that State and county, in 1849. He has one brother, Dr. William White, who is a successful practitioner of the healing art in Frederick county, Maryland; he is a graduate of the University of Maryland, Baltimore. Mrs. White's parents died in Jefferson county; her father was William O. Macoughtry; her mother E. M. (Nelson) Macoughtry, died January 3, 1878. She had one brother, James, who died in Loudoun county, Virginia, from wounds received in the second Manassas battle in 1862, where he was fighting in the Confederate army. S. F. White served four years in the same cause. The eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. White, Mary Nelson, is a graduate of the Standard Female College, of Kentucky. Mr. White was elected director of the public schools in 1881, and is ably fulfilling the duties of that office. He is carrying on a large mercantile business in Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia, where he may be addressed.
A. M. WIDMEYER — was born in Morgan county, West Virginia, in 1845, a son of George and Ellen (Grove) Widmeyer, who are still residents in that county. In Martinsburg, Berkeley county, this State, he was joined in wedlock with Ellen V. Ardinger, who was born in Kentucky, and was a daughter of James Ardinger, now deceased. In 1869, Mr. Widmeyer became one of the residents of Jefferson county, and here four children have been born to bless the home he has founded. They were born as follows: Sarah L., in 1869; Charles E., in 1873; Calvin, in 1876, deceased; Ella May, in 1878. Samuel Widmeyer, a brother of A. M., served in the Confederate army during the war between the States, and died in the service. His death occurred in Cumberland, Maryland. A. M. Widmeyer cultivates a good farm in Middleway district. His address is Kearneysville, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

EDWARD O. WILLIAMS — was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, in 1818, and in that county, at Martinsburg, in 1851, was joined in wedlock with Sarah Whiting, who was the mother of his children, as follows: Raleigh born in 1851, lives in Chicago, Illinois; Edward, born in 1853, lives in Berkeley county; George, born in 1856; Drusilla, in 1859; Liddie, in 1862; Enoch, in 1865; Charles, in 1868 — the five last named living in Jefferson county. Edward married Octavia Snyder, in Berkeley county, in 1867, and they have children born as follows: Raleigh, in 1867, and Charles Raphield, in 1869. Edward O. Williams' wife was born in York county, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Michael and Sarah (Hoke) Wolf. Mr. Williams is a farmer by occupation, and settled in his present pleasant location in Middleway district in 1879. His postoffice is at Leetown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT.

D. R. BARBOUR — son of William F. and Elizabeth (Varner) Barbour, is a native of the “Keystone State,” born March 29, 1844. His marriage was consummated in that State, Addie W. Bowers becoming his wife. She also was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of William and Suzan (Graham) Bowers. Mr. and Mrs. Barbour settled in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1867, and here their children were born: William A., March 23, 1868; David N., September 4, 1869; John H., October 25, 1872; George W., February 2, 1875; Samuel T., October 4, 1876; Minnie W., August 25, 1878; Annie F., March 4, 1880; Belle H., March 3, 1882, died June 26, 1882. Mr. Barbour was a participant in the civil war, serving as forage master of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. He is now a resident in Charlestown, and the traveling public will always find him ready to give them a hearty welcome to the “Taylor House,” where he is engaged in business. Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

WILLIAM DARKE BRISCOE — born in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1832, is a prosperus farmer resident in this county, in Charlestown district. In Spottsylvania county, Virginia, he was married, Eva G. Goodloe becoming his wife on the 27th of November, 1866. Their children are four: Mary E., born October 7, 1867; Sallie R. D., January 22, 1872; Kate C., September 8, 1876; John P., April 7, 1881. The wife of Mr. Briscoe was born in 1850, in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, a daughter of George Philip and Mary E. (Pendleton) Goodloe, who still reside in the place of her nativity. Dr. John and Sarah Darke (Ruthergood) Briscoe, who were the parents of William Darke Briscoe, were both born in Jefferson county, and are deceased, the former December 12, 1834, and the latter September 8, 1871. The subject of this sketch and one brother, F. A. Briscoe, were defenders of the principles of the Southern Confederacy in the war between the States. F. A. was first captain and then major, and William Darke enlisted as a private, and was made captain. Dr. Thomas Briscoe was killed at the first battle at Manassas, fighting for the rights of his State. The Briscoe and the Darke families are of English descent, and their family record makes a fine showing for gallant and honorable deeds. John Briscoe, progenitor of the Briscoe family as it is
represented in America, was from Crofton Hall, Cumberland county, England, and coming to America settled in St. Mary's county, Maryland, about 1634. His great-grandson, the great-grandfather of William Darke, settled in Berkeley county in 1742, and in connection with Morgan Morgan built the first Episcopal Church in the valley. The Darke family were prominently identified with the patriot interests in the war for Independence. Address William Darke Briscoe at Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

FRANKLIN BYINGTON, M.D. — was born in Washington, District of Columbia, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth A. (Bury) Byington. He came to Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1858, settling in practice among the people of Duffields Depot, Shepherdstown district, and vicinity, and devoting the years which have since ensued to the practice of medicine here. He married at Duffields Depot, Jefferson county, Sarah Catherine, daughter of Minor and Sarah (Davis) Hurst, who have always made their home in this, the county of their nativity. Here their daughter, who became the wife of Dr. Byington, was born in the year 1836. Dr. and Mrs. Byington have two children: Frank D., born in 1862, and Samuel Minor, born in 1864. Dr. Byington may be addressed at Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN F. CAROTHERS — was born in the “Buckeye State,” February 10, 1848, and settled among the people of Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1866. In Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia, in 1869, he was joined in wedlock with Donna I. V. Turner, who was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, June 15, 1850. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Carothers are six, and the record of their birth is as follows: Harriet C., was born October 16, 1870; Harry T., September 16, 1872; Lula Rose, June 14, 1875; Annie J., June 28, 1877; Hannie M. M., May 8, 1879; Edith Eloyd, July 9, 1881. Mr. Carothers is one of the proprietors of the “Taylor House,” Charlestown, Jefferson county West Virginia.

WILLIAM P. CARPER — resides on a fine farm in Charlestown district, which he is engaged in cultivating. He was born in Frederick county, Virginia, June 12, 1827, and in the same county was married, in the city of Winchester, March 3, 1852. On that date Eliza Jane Anderson, born in Frederick county, December 28, 1835, became his wife, and in the years that have followed twelve children were born to them, the record of their birth as follows: Mary Elizabeth, born September 3, 1853; Margaret C., April 13, 1856, deceased; Anna Maria, October 16, 1857; Sarah C., May 23, 1859; John Philip, August 29, 1860; James William, May 28, 1863; Eliza Jane, June 17, 1866; Isaac Walker, December 19, 1868; William Edward, December 23, 1870, deceased; Ida Virginia, March 13, 1873; Charles Edward, May 24, 1875; Alfred Lewis, May 26, 1879. The living children all reside in Jefferson county. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Carper were residents in Frederick county, Virginia. Robert and Margaret Anderson were her father and mother, and William and Margaret E. Carper were his parents. His mother died in Jefferson county, March 5, 1882. William P. Carper served three years under General Jackson during the war between the States. His postoffice address is Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

ALEXANDER C. DRAWBAUGH — was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and was a son of George and Barbara (Bloser) Drawbaugh, who are still residents of Pennsylvania. In 1866, Alexander C. Drawbaugh became a resident of Jefferson county, West Virginia, and in this State and county, in 1871, he entered upon a matrimonial alliance with Emma S. Roberts. She was born in this county, in 1849, a daughter of Edwin H. and Mildred A. (Seibert) Roberts, who settled in this county from Berkeley. One son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Drawbaugh, March 18, 1872, whom they named George E. C. The mercantile business has been followed by Mr. Drawbaugh during the years of his residence in Jefferson county, and since 1881 he has added to his other labors the duties of postmaster of Shenandoah Junction, Jefferson
county, West Virginia, where also his store and residence are located.

JAMES W. GLENN — a son of James and Ruth (Burns) Glenn, was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, January 10, 1832. His parents were also natives of this county, and here lived and died, honored by all who knew them. At Mount Zion, Marion county, West Virginia, James W. Glenn was joined in marriage with Susan M. Earle, who was born near White Post, Clarke county, Virginia. She is a daughter of John B. and Maria (Miller) Earle, who moved to Clarke county, Virginia, after their marriage, where they both died. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. James W. Glenn are three: John Earle, Florence V., and Lilly Barton. The eldest is in Colorado, and the two youngest at home. James W. Glenn is a prosperous farmer in Charlestown district.

JOHN HILL — was born in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia, December 18, 1820, and has been a resident in Jefferson county since 1834. He was married in this county April 19, 1846, and the wife of his choice, Mary E., daughter of John and Mary (Palmer) Harrison, was also born in Berkeley county, March 17, 1818. Her parents died in Berkeley county, her father in 1823, and her mother in 1833 or 1834. George and Margaret (Miller) Hill, who were the parents of John Hill, settled in Jefferson county in the winter of 1829, and the mother died in September, 1832, the father in September, 1854. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hill: Margaret L., born March 21, 1847; Bushrod C., born December 25, 1849; died January 20, 1850; John R., born December 5, 1851; died September 30, 1853; Blanche E., born August 8, 1854, died March 13, 1871. Margaret L. married Henry W. Dejarnette, November 3, 1873, in this county, and with their two living children, they make their home with her parents. The children born to them were: Samuel H., September 9, 1874, died January 28, 1875; John W., born August 30, 1878; and James H., born August 15, 1881. Henry W. Dejarnette was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, December 12, 1845, a son of Thomas and Susan (Lewis) Dejarnette. His father died in 1857; his mother is living. John Hill and his son-in-law were soldiers of the Confederacy, the latter serving through the entire war, and participating in the stirring engagements of the noted "Stonewall" brigade. Mr. Hill was disabled five weeks by a wound, and Mr. Dejarnette was one year a prisoner at Fortress Monroe. John Hill is a tailor by trade; his address, Shenandoah Junction, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. HARRISS — born in Fauquier county, Virginia, June 11, 1842, and Phebe Costallow, born in the same county, in December, 1852, were in that State and county joined in marriage, October 14, 1873, and came to the home he had provided in Jefferson county, West Virginia, where he had settled about two months before their marriage. Here their children were born: William M., September 5, 1874; Thomas H., April 20, 1877; Annie M., August 17, 1878; Blanche E., March 8, 1880; James A., June 13, 1882 — all are living at home. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Harriss now live in Loudoun county, Virginia. His parents are Joseph and Elizabeth (Whittaker) Harriss, and his wife is a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Stickles) Costallow. During the 1861 war, George W. Harriss served six months at Leesburg in the Virginia Guards, State militia. He is now a stone mason in Charlestown district, and his address is Shenandoah Junction, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

THOMAS A. MOORE — has been for fifty-two years clerk and deputy of the Jefferson county court, West Virginia, and still discharges the duties of that office. He was appointed three times by the magistrate and elected four times by the people. He was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, January 29, 1803; his parents, long since deceased, were Thomas Moore, of Alexandria, and Barbara (Ward) Moore. Mr. Moore came here in April, 1824, and practiced law until September, 1830. He is the only surviving resident member of the bar of that date. June 29, 1825, in Charlestown, this State and county, Thomas A. Moore was united in marriage with Jane Cramer, and the child of their marriage, Samuel
J. C., born June 29, 1826, now lives in Berryville, Clarke county, Virginia. Samuel J. and Eleanor (Kearsley) Cramer were the parents of Jane, wife of Mr. Moore, and they were born and wedded in this county, where their daughter was born in June, 1808. Thomas A. Moore was married a second time, Maria Jane Likens becoming his wife on the 29th of June, 1836. Their children are three: Cleon, born November 24, 1840; Berkeley W., born July 30, 1844; J. Henry, born June 29, 1849. The two oldest sons make their home in Jefferson county. J. Henry lives in Kentucky. Samuel J. C., Cleon and Berkeley each spent four years in active defense of the Southern principles during the civil conflict between the two sections of the country. All were commissioned officers of the “Stonewall” Brigade, and Samuel, who was wounded at the second Manassas battle, was afterward on General Ashby's staff as A. A. G. Thomas A. Moore may be addressed at Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

HARRIET S. MYERS —was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, a daughter of Joseph H. and Mary E. (Hammond) Vanvacter. In this county, in 1863, she became the wife of William M. Myers, who was born in this county in 1841, and was a son of Jacob and Mary A. Myers, natives of Jefferson county. Mr. Myers served one year in the Confederate army during the 1861 war, a member of the 12th Virginia Cavalry. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Myers were born: William Lee, August 23, 1864; James H., July 30, 1866; Minnie A., April 21, 1868; George Edwin, November 7, 1871; Robert W., January 7, 1875; Gertrude Maude, February 14, 1878; Hattie Hammond, September 5, 1880. William M. Myers died October 15, 1880, leaving the training of these children and the care of his business in the hands of his wife, and she now carries on the farm and continues to deal in merchandise in Mechanicsville, this district, where their home is, all the children living with her. The postoffice address of Mrs. Harriet S. Myers is Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JAMES MATTHEW RANSON, Jr. —was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, September 6, 1858, a son of James Matthew and Mary Eleanor (Baldwin) Ranson, the former born in Charlestown in 1817, and the latter in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1817. November 17, 1880, in Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, were spoken the words uniting the lives of James M. Ranson, jr., and Mary Comelia Brown. Their home is made in Charlestown district, where Mr. Ranson engages in agricultural pursuits, principally farming, and one little daughter, Mary Guy, born August 21, 1881, has been given them. The wife of Mr. Ranson was born in Nelson county, Virginia, on the 22d of May, 1857, and she is the daughter of Robert Lawrence Brown and Margaret (Cabell) Brown, both of them natives of Nelson county. James M. Ranson, jr., receives his mail at Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

W. A. ROPER —one of the enterprising farmers resident in Charlestown district, was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in the year 1849. Here he was married, in 1871, Mary C. Hedges becoming his wife. Their six children are: Mary E., born October 23, 1872; Lucy Hedges, born February 8, 1874; James Albert, June 18, 1875; Lawrence W., October 20, 1876; William Thornton, July 19, 1878; Walter L., November 19, 1880; Baby, November 16, 1882. The families of Mr. and Mrs. Roper are well-known in Berkeley and Jefferson counties, where they have always resided. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Laley) Roper, were both born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, and his wife's father, William L., was born in Hedgesville, Berkeley county, and her mother, Mary Hedges, was born in Kearneysville, Jefferson county. W. A. Roper may be addressed at Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

EMANUEL SCHAEFFER — and Sarah F. Moler were joined in wedlock in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1865, and their children are three, all living at home: Daniel M., born July 16, 1866; Russell M., September 15, 1871; Cora C., July 2, 1876. The birth of Emanuel Schaeffer was in Jefferson
county, July 7, 1843, and his wife was born in this county, March 5, 1843. Her father and mother were also born in this county, where they were wedded and still reside, their names Daniel and Cornelia (Moore) Moler. William Schaeffer, the father of Emanuel, was born in this county; his mother, whose maiden name was Betsey Russell, was born in England. Emanuel Schaeffer combines the occupations of farming and teaching, making a success of both. His residence is in Charlestown district, and his address is Halltown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

DANIEL L. SMITH — deceased — was born in Frederick county, Maryland, July 5, 1836, a son of Henry M. and Barbara (Rhoback) Smith, who still reside in the place of his birth. In Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, November 30, 1858, Daniel L. Smith and Mary C. Moore were united in marriage, and they became residents in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1865. Her parents, Edwin and Eliza (Fridley) Moore, died in Loudoun county, Virginia, where she was born, June 30, 1838. Daniel L. Smith died February 24, 1880, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss. Seven children had been born in their home, the record as follows: Oscar, born September 28, 1859, died March 23, 1871; Susan C., born February 26, 1865, married Joseph O. Moore, October 12, 1882, and lives in Frederick City, Maryland; Sarah L., born September 15, 1868; Mary Elizabeth, December 18, 1869; George M., June 25, 1871; Lydia A., July 25, 1874; Daniel L., Christmas Day, 1877 — the younger children are all at home with their mother. Mr. Smith was by trade a wheelwright and cabinet maker, and with his wife was one of the first to locate in the little settlement of Mechanicstown. His widow receives her mail at Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN H. STRIDER — was born near Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, November 20, 1819, a son of Philip and Catherine (Hinkle) Strider. His father was born in this county, and his mother in Frederick county, Maryland. January 6, 1842, he was married near Halltown, Jefferson county, then in Virginia, Amanda Sophia Cheney becoming his wife. She was born near Boonsboro, Washington county, Maryland, December 3, 1822, and her parents were Luke and Matilda (Shawn) Cheney. Her father died in Washington county, Maryland, and her mother came to Jefferson county in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Strider have twelve children: Prudence A., born October 15, 1842; Laura C., January 18, 1844; Lucretia C., July 14, 1845; John Philip, May 17, 1847; Luke C., June 22, 1849; Thomas Oscar, April 9, 1851; Emma Florence, January 3, 1854; Anna Cora, January 1, 1856; Edward W., April 29, 1858; Dewitt C., July 29, 1859; Minnie Lee, July 24, 1863; Nellie Jackson, April 3, 1866. The six first-named reside near Harpers Ferry, this county; the next four in Washington, District of Columbia, Minnie Lee in Charlestown, and Nellie Jackson in Halltown, this State and county. John H. Strider held the position of post commissary in the Confederate army at Monterey, Highland county, Virginia, during the 1861 war. His oldest son, then a student at Washington College, Virginia, was out with the Confederate army twice, and the second time was wounded in the thigh. He was taken prisoner at Charlestown, and paroled by the Federal authorities on account of his youth. Mr. Strider is of one of those pioneer families spoken of in our general history. He is engaged in business as a merchant and farmer, with his postoffice address at Halltown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. THOMAS — born in Fluvanna county, Virginia, July 7, 1838, became a resident in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1871. He served four years in the army during the war of 1861, and left the service uninjured. In New York city, November 5, 1874, he was united in marriage with Caroline F. Steinebrecher, who was born in that city, September 1, 1848. The children of this union were born: Arthur R.,
September 13, 1875; Ida Straith, August 3, 1877; Dora A., July 14, 1880; George W., June 15, 1882. Jacob J. Steinbrecher, the father of Mrs. Thomas, emigrated from Germany, settling in New York city, where he married Elizabeth Wilson. They continue to reside in that city. Valentine Winston Thomas, father of George W., married Theresa A. Hazlegrow in Palmyra, Fluvanna county, Virginia, in 1824, and they had four children: Charles B., Joseph A., William C. and George W. William C. was a soldier in the war between the States, serving in Carpenter's Battery, and was killed in the second Winchester battle, September 19, 1864. Valentine W. Thomas died July 14, 1868, and the subject of the sketch, George W., is the only living representative of the family. He is extensively and profitably carrying on a liquor business. His address, Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOSEPH W. TRUSSELL—and Mary E. Dovenbarger were united in marriage near Kabletown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, January 27, 1875. Two sons and two daughters gladden the home this marriage established, their birth as follows: Albert Elmer was born January 6, 1876; Edith Irene, November 9, 1877; Joseph Daniel, November 24, 1879; Mary Beulah, October 1, 1882. Joseph W. Trussell and Mary E., his wife, were both born in Jefferson county, his birth occurring on the 7th of March, 1831, and hers, January 28, 1835. His parents, Eben and Savannah (Flemming) Trussell, were natives of Loudoun county, Virginia, who, in the early days of their married life, took up their residence among the people of Jefferson county, West Virginia. The father and mother of Mrs. Mary E. Trussell, Daniel and Catherine (Heffebower) Dovenbarger, were born in Jefferson county, and now reside in York county, Nebraska. Joseph W. Trussell is engaged in the tilling of the soil, and he may be addressed at Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

DAVENPORT H. WILTSHERE—son of John C. and Camilla (Simpson) Wiltshire, natives of Jefferson county, West Virginia, was born in this county, November 30, 1833. His marriage was consummated in this county, March 25, 1855, Sarah J. Burr on that date becoming his wife. She was born in this county, February 1, 1835, and her parents, James and Jane L. (Slemmons) Burr, were born in this county, also. They are now residents in Missouri. James B. Wiltshire, a brother of Davenport H., served in the 12th Virginia Cavalry, Confederate army, during the war of 1861, and was taken prisoner by the Federal troops, and sent to Point Lookout, where he died. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wiltshire, as follows: Clarence B., August 30, 1856; Mary L., October 17, 1858; John W., November 21, 1860; Anna B., November 2, 1862, deceased; James B., March 30, 1865; Lucy L., March 31, 1867; Camilla B., December 19, 1869, deceased; Robert S., March 1, 1874. These children make their home in Jefferson county. Davenport H. Wiltshire owns and cultivates a good farm in this district. His postoffice address is Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

J. E. WYATT—was born in Aspen Hill, Jefferson county, West Virginia, October 15, 1860, and married in this county on the 22d of November, 1881. His wife was Nellie W. Aigsworth, daughter of E. M. and Ann A. (Bristoe) Aigsworth, residents in Jefferson county, and was born in Charlestown, July 24, 1859. They have one little one, Katie G., born August 16, 1882. J. G. Wyatt, father of J. E., was born in Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Kate D. Hurst, was born in Jefferson county. Two of her brothers, Harry and Thomas Hurst, were soldiers in the Confederate army, in "Butt's Greys," and were both killed in active service. J. E. Wyatt is a merchant and grain dealer in Charlestown; he is also engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has ample means and business ability to successfully carry on a large business, as he is doing.

KABLETOWN DISTRICT.

CALEB BURNS— is a son of Jonathan and Nancy (Williamson)
Burns, who came from Berkeley county to Jefferson, in 1825. He was born in this county, August 17, 1829, and is now a prosperous farmer residing in Kabletown district. In Charlestown, February 7, 1856, he married J. Armand Lock, a daughter of William F. and Rachel (Myers) Lock, whose home has always been in Jefferson county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Burns are: J. E., born October 30, 1857, lives in Charlestown; William M., August 16, 1858, lives in this district; Ewell W., June 13, 1863, deceased; Mary L. and John L., April 26, 1865, the former living at home, and the latter now in Charlestown. William M. is a farmer, and is married to Laura A. Rohar. They have had two children who are deceased. J. E. married Bettie Shugart, and one child was born to them, which died in 1881. During the troubled days of the last war, Caleb Burns held a responsible position in the commissary department in the Confederate army, serving for eighteen months, till 1863. He is now engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning two tracts of land containing 401 acres, limestone and soapstone, with good orchards on both farms. His postoffice address is Rippon, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN BURNS — and Martha E. Lock were united in marriage in Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, March 31, 1852, the Rev. Henry Furlong officiating. The record of the eight children of this marriage is as follows: Mary Ester, born March 5, 1853, lives near Charlestown, this district; William Myers, born July 31, 1854, died February 18, 1857; Fannie Ellen, born May 21, 1859; lives in Kabletown district; Cora Bethel, August 31, 1860, lives at Beverly farm; John Caleb, June 24, 1863, lives at Beverly farm; Robert Lee, born November 4, 1865, died February 26, 1869; William Marshall, born January 24, 1868, lives at Beverly farm; Lucy Lock, January 14, 1870, died August 24, 1870. The two oldest of these daughters are married. Mary Ester married Thomas Frasier of Loudoun county, Virginia, December 16, 1874; Fannie Ellen married Luther Randolph Huyett, of Clarke county, Virginia, the Rev. A. C. Hopkins officiating at both marriages. John Burns was a son of Jonathan and Nancy (Williamson) Burns, and was born in this county, December 12, 1827. His parents settled in this county in 1825, coming from Berkeley county, where his grandfather, William Burns, had been a pioneer settler. Mr. Burn's wife was a daughter of William French Lock, a native of this county, and Rachel (Myers) Lock, his wife, who came from Adams county, Pennsylvania. John Burns is a farmer in Kabletown district, owning Bull Skin farm, which contains 450 acres of limestone land, well watered and timbered. He purchased the place about ten years ago, and it is in fine condition in his hands. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, at which place he receives his mail.

CALVIN PAYSON HEIKES — and Alice M. Weaver were joined in matrimonial bands at Clear Spring, Adams county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1869. Both are natives of the Keystone State, where he was born in York county, May 24, 1848, and she in Adams county, December 28, 1849. Six times the angel of life has visited their home, and once it has been overshadowed by the dark wings of the angel of death. The record of these visitations is as follows: Robert Andrew, was born November 12, 1871, died March 10, 1872; Edward Calvin, born April 9, 1873; Estella A., October 26, 1874; Nora Alice, June 12, 1876; Rena Beatrice, July 13, 1879; George Irving, February 3, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Heikes came to Jefferson county in 1872, and their living children are all with them in their home in Kabletown district. The parents of Mr. Heikes, Andrew and Mary A. (Mumper) Heikes, were residents in York county, Pennsylvania. Andrew Heikes was born on Christmas Day, 1825, and married Mary Mumper in 1841. They had four children: Edward, deceased; Calvin, whose birth we have recorded; Mary M., born May 15, 1855; Irving A., born June 10, 1862. Mrs. Alice Heikes was a daughter of George P. and Margaret (Gardiner) Weaver, whose home was in Adams county, Pennsylvania. Calvin P. Heikes is the fortunate owner of Cloverdale farm, containing 250 acres.
of as good land as lies in Jefferson county. His postoffice address is Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

GEORGE HOFFMASTER — born in Washington county, Maryland, January 22, 1834, came with his parents, George and Elizabeth (Eckles) Hoffmaster, when they settled in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1840. In the beginning of the war of 1861 he entered the Confederate service, and was wounded December 8, 1861. He married in Charlestown, this State and county, November 4, 1855, Elizabeth Eckles, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, December 11, 1835. They have ten children: Mary A. E., born May 16, 1857; Charles H., February 16, 1859; John A., March 22, 1861; George F., April 27, 1863; Sarah Ellen, July 18, 1866; Margaret Rebecca, April 21, 1868; Laura Cecelia, May 1, 1870; Alice Norah V., February 17, 1874; Horace Oliver, April 19, 1876; Hulda Fanny Emeline, April 11, 1878—all live in Kabletown district. Abram and Nancy Eckles, father and mother of Mrs. Hoffmaster, now live in Maryland. George Hoffmaster is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Kabletown district, receiving his mail in the village of Kabletown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

C. H. KABLE — is a son of John Kable, and a native of Jefferson county, West Virginia. He married a native of Frederick county, Maryland, and they have two little daughters, Laura M., born in 1873, and Anna R., born in 1876. Mr. Kable is engaged in milling, with his postoffice address at Kabletown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

I. N. RENNER — son of Joseph and Martha (Larick) Renner, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, April 4, 1831, and in that county his parents are still living. He was married at Harpers Ferry in Jefferson county, West Virginia, May 4, 1858, and settled in his present location in 1863. His wife is M. A. Schaeffer, born in this county August 7, 1837, and a daughter of well-known residents here, William and Elizabeth (Russell) Schaeffer. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Renner, as follows: Mary C., November 23, 1859; William S., September 25, 1861, deceased; George L., July 2, 1864; John A. S., December 21, 1866; Bessie Porter, July 4, 1871. Mr. Renner is engaged in milling, four miles from Charlestown, on the Charlestown and Berryville turnpike. The firm of Renner & Son there own and run a large flouring mill purchased, with eleven acres of land adjoining, in 1866. They have a large custom, and their work, both at home and in Baltimore, stands deservedly high. I. N. Renner's postoffice address is Rippon, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON ROPER — was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, May 9, 1842, and, in his 26th year, in Pennsylvania, January 7, 1868, was joined in wedlock with Elizabeth Laley, a native of that State, born in 1846. The children of this union are: Archer Clifton, born December 22, 1868; Ella Bassett, April 8, 1873; Mena, March 12, 1875; Marshall, April 10, 1878; Alice, December 20, 1881—all still brighten their parents' home. The parents of Mr. Roper were James and Elizabeth (Laley) Roper, the former born in this county, May 12, 1783, and the latter born in this county also. They were married in 1837, and were the parents of seven children: Ann C., America V., James M., William H. H., A. Victoria, Elizabeth, and Washington A. Mrs. Elizabeth Roper was a daughter of Michael and Jane (McGonigal) Laley, residents of Pennsylvania. Her family are of German descent, settling in America about 1760, in this county, near Harpers Ferry. Mr. Roper's grandparents came from England, and settled in Jefferson county, engaging in agricultural pursuits near the spot where Mr. Roper now owns and carries on his farm of 333 acres. His land is limestone soil, well timbered with oak and hickory, and with a fine orchard of choice fruits. His postoffice address is Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

HENRY M. SMITH — is a wheelwright, doing a good business in Myerstown, Kabletown district, where he settled on coming to Jefferson county, which was in 1866. He came here from Frederick county, Maryland,
where he was born in 1848, a son of Henry M. and Elizabeth C. (Rhoback) Smith, who still reside in Maryland. Martha E. Clipp was born in Jefferson county, in 1852, and in her twentieth year became the wife of Mr. Smith, the marriage rite which linked their lives having been performed in Charlestown, this district. She was a daughter of John T. and Tamsend (Orem) Clipp, who are well-known residents in Jefferson county, where their home has always been. Three little ones gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, born as follows: Bessie, January 29, 1873; George William, January 9, 1877; Newton Franklin, April 9, 1879. Henry M. Smith makes at his place of business all kinds of wheels, furniture, etc. He may be addressed at Kabletown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

S. P. STICKEL — was born in Clarke county, Virginia, in 1840, and in that State and county he entered into a matrimonial alliance with Columbia A. Finnell, who was born in Virginia, in Rappahannock county, in 1840. They became residents in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1872, settling in Kabletown district, where Mr. Stickel is prosperously engaged in the ancient and honorable calling of a farmer. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stickel: Amelia A., Mary Ann, deceased, Jesse E., deceased, Bertie R., Simon P., and Martha A. The parents of S. P. Stickel were Simon and Amelia (Ashby) Stickel, and they died in Clarke county, Virginia. Jesse P. and Adaline (Singleton) Finnell, parents of Mrs. S. P. Stickel, came from Rappahannock county, Virginia, to this county about 1870. S. P. Stickel was a soldier during the war between the States, serving in the 2d Virginia Regiment, Colonel Allen, commander. He was wounded at Fort Virginia, June 9, 1862, by a charge of grape shot. His postoffice address is Kabletown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

THOMAS J. WEST — who is one of the farming residents of Kabletown district, Jefferson county, West Virginia, was born in this county, August 15, 1856. In this district and county, January 22, 1879, he was joined in wedlock with Mollie Campbell, who is the mother of his two little ones: Caroline, born February 7, 1880, and Thomas, born October 11, 1881. Mollie, wife of Mr. West, was born in Clarke county, Virginia, January 11, 1855, and is a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Johnston) Campbell. Her parents are both Virginians by birth, her father born in Page county, and her mother in Clarke county of that State. Thomas and Caroline (Howell) West, whose lives have been passed in Jefferson county, were the parents of Thomas J. West. His mother, who was the second wife of his father, is now deceased, and his father, with a third wife, is living on a farm in this district. Thomas J. West has one brother, George William, and one sister, Anna M., and six half-brothers and two half-sisters. The postoffice address of Thomas J. West is Rippon, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

C. P. WILLSON — was born in Frederick county, Maryland, February 28, 1836, and settled in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in June, 1874, having first had a taste of soldier life during the war of 1861, when he served as sergeant-major in the 7th Virginia Cavalry for three years; was twice wounded, once in the head, and once in the leg. His present wife is Euphemia M., daughter of Martin and Ann (Hayward) Goldsborough, whom he married in Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland, June 29, 1874. Three children were born, as follows, of this marriage: Martin Goldsborough, December 22, 1875, deceased; William Otho, October 15, 1879, deceased; Ann Goldsborough, February 5, 1881. By a former marriage with Sarah McCorkle, of Lynchburg, Virginia, Mr. Willson became the father of five children, born as follows: Charles Perry, September 23, 1866; Samuel, November 13, 1867, deceased; Sarah O'Donald, January 1, 1870; Susan Hilleary, February 14, 1871; John Clark, October 24, 1872. Mr. Willson's parents were John C. and Susan (Hilleary) Willson. They had four children: Jane Rebecca, C. P., John T., and W. N. C. Mrs. Euphemia M. Willson's parents were married in Cambridge, Maryland, in 1831. Their children were: Antoinette, Euphemia, Adalaide, Estelle, Cathleen, Thomas Hayward (deceased), Richard Martin (deceased), James Randolph, Laura,
Gertrude, Mona Washington. Euphemia was born in Talbot county, Maryland, in 1836. C. P. Wilson owns a good property at Summit Point, and also owns and runs a large store of general merchandise, dealing in grain, fertilizers, etc. He is also the postmaster at Summit Point, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

HALL WILSON — born in the adjacent county of Berkeley, in 1847, is now a prosperous farmer resident in Kabletown district, Jefferson county, West Virginia, having settled here in 1869. He was joined in marriage with Mary E. Seibert, in Hedgesville district, Berkeley county, November 23, 1870. The children of this union are: Lewis Feuilleteau, born January 27, 1873, and James Hall, born November 2, 1876; both live at home. Lewis Feuilleteau Wilson and Mary E. (Chamberlin) Wilson were the parents of Hall Wilson; the former is deceased, and the latter resides here with her son. The parents of Mrs. Wilson, both now deceased, were Harrison S. and Catherine V. (Hedges) Seibert, and she was born in Berkeley county in 1850. The farm of Hall Wilson is one of the best in location in Jefferson county, lying near the village of Kabletown, with Bull Skin creek running through it. He receives his mail in Kabletown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

A. L. WITHERS — was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, May 20, 1804, a son of Lewis and Frances (Jennings) Withers, who passed their married lives in Fauquier county, and there died. He was twice married, his first wife, Frances Buckley, uniting her life with his in Alexandria, Virginia, May 19, 1829. Their children were: Frances E., born April 29, 1830, deceased; Harriet B., October 30, 1831, deceased; William A., January 28, 1833; Frances V., October 2, 1834; Caroline R., April 19, 1837, deceased; Addison L., January 30, 1840, deceased; Charles B., August 5, 1841; Sarah T., April 5, 1843, deceased; Virginia, August 25, 1845, deceased. Mr. Withers' second marriage took place December 1, 1868, in Frederick City, Maryland, where he was wedded to Susan Fox, who was born in Hampshire county, West Virginia, in March, 1835. She was a daughter of Vause and Rebecca (Harness) Fox, then residents in Hampshire county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Withers are three, all living at Summit Point, this district, born as follows: Robert Lee, January 29, 1869; Walter Ashby, June 9, 1870; Addison Lewis, March 9, 1873. William A., a son of the first marriage, wedded Fanny Welden, who died: he then married Leanora Vrooman; their children are deceased. His brother, Charles B., married Rebecca Fox, and they have six children. Frances Virginia, a daughter of the first marriage, was united in marriage with George H. B. White, cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, District of Columbia, and is the mother of four children. In 1872, A. L. Withers removed from Cumberland City, Maryland, having been mayor of that city one year, to Jefferson county, West Virginia, and in this county, Kabletown district, owns and cultivates a fine farm of 282 acres, well improved, with limestone soil and a good orchard of choice fruit, and comfortable buildings. His postoffice address is Summit Point, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

SHEPHERDSTOWN DISTRICT.

DR. JOHN W. AYLER — is a practicing physician residing in Shepherdstown district, Jefferson county, West Virginia. He was born in Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania county, Virginia, July 15, 1838, and his parents, highly honored residents of that county, have there ended their days, his father dying August 5, 1872, and his mother on the 5th of May, 1882. They were George and Ann E. (English) Ayler. October 30, 1862, in Prince Edwards county, Virginia, Dr. Ayler was united in marriage with Eliza A. Flourney, and five children bless their union. They were born as follows: Annie Parke, September 4, 1863; Fannie S., February 14, 1866; Lily, March 21, 1868; Ellen P., July 28, 1872; John W., August 4, 1881. Eliza A., wife of Dr. Ayler, was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, July 16, 1843, and was a daughter of Richard W. and Sarah Park (Poindexter) Flourney. Her father died October 30, 1859, and her mother now lives in Richmond, Virginia. Dr. Ayler receives
his mail at the postoffice in Duffields, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JAMES W. BANE — is a native of Jefferson county, West Virginia, and was born in the year 1821. His father and mother, both born in this county, were William and Sarah Bane. The wife of James W. Bane was Maria, daughter of Henry and Maria Barnhart. She was born in 1819, and died leaving six children William H., Sarah H., John J., Rosa, Mary V., Robert. These children all make their home in Jefferson county, and in this county, in Shepherdstown district, James W. Bane is engaged in the cultivation of a fine farm. Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

GEORGE W. BROWN — was born in Louisiana, January 2, 1838, and the following year his father, Daniel Brown, died in that State. In 1844 his mother, Mary (Hudson) Brown, came to Jefferson county, West Virginia, bringing her little son with her, and made her residence here until her death, February 5, 1872. Eliza Wagoner, born in Hagerstown, Maryland, February 25, 1840, was joined in marriage with George W. Brown in the place of her nativity, on the 16th of January, 1868. Her parents, Jack and Eliza (Williams) Wagoner, are residents of Maryland. From the union of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Brown five children were born as follows: John C., March 9, 1871; George W., jr., December 21, 1872; Walter N., October 11, 1874; Chester H., November 8, 1875; Mary M., October 8, 1877, died March 19, 1878 — all the living children are at home. Mr. Brown is a farmer and general agent for H. Shepherd, and carries on a place in Shepherdstown district, receiving his mail at Shepherdstown village, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM H. BYERS — and Rebecca D. Maloy, were joined in marriage in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, January 11, 1877, and two little daughters cement their marriage bond. Laura B., was born March 23, 1878, and Grace A., November 1, 1880. Mr. Byers was born in Shepherdstown district, Jefferson county, West Virginia, September 23, 1824, and was a son of Jacob and Catherine (Snyder) Byers. His father died in this county, and his mother in Washington county, Maryland. His wife was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Maryland, January 2, 1845, and was a daughter of Hugh C. and Anna C. (Dinkley) Maloy. Her father died July 16, 1864, and her mother is now residing in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia. William H. Byers was first married to Sarah Daley, who died in 1873, aged 50 years. Their children’s record is: Anna C., born December 24, 1846; John J., April 14, 1848; James C., May 16, 1849; George W., November 20, 1850; Charles G., January 3, 1852, died June 18, 1852; Elizabeth E., January 20, 1853, married Gyers Houts; Charles M., July 12, 1854, died August 8, 1855; Albert L., July 1, 1855, died July 18, 1858; Isaac N., March 12, 1857, lives in Sangamon county, Illinois; Lawrence W., September 8, 1858, lives in Sangamon county, Illinois; Lee H., July 10, 1860, died March 2, 1861; Chalmers, December 16, 1861, lives at home. Mr. Byers is a farmer and his postoffice address is Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JAMES H. COFFINBARGAR — was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, March 13, 1828, and came to Jefferson county with his parents at the date of their settlement here, about 1854. At Martinsburg, Berkeley county, this State, he was joined in marriage with Cornelia Ann Engle, and four children who are living at home, bless their union. They were born as follows: Bessie M., September 23, 1874; Nannie Mary, June 19, 1876; James C., June 30, 1878; William E., January 5, 1881. Edwin C. and Nancy (Snider) Engle, the parents of Mrs. Coffinbargar, were both born in Jefferson county, and are highly honored residents. William Coffinbargar, the father of James H., lived in this county until his death. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Underdunk, still lives in Jefferson county. James H. Coffinbargar was a soldier of the 1861 war. He went into the 12th Virginia Cavalry in 1862, and served till the close of the war: was in the detached service in the western part of Virginia some of the time, but
saw and took part in most of the fighting of his regiment. He is now a farmer in Shepherdstown district, and engaged in the peaceful and honorable endeavor to accumulate, from the tilling of his own lands, a competency for the children Providence has sent him. His postoffice address is Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

FERDINAND GERLING — is a native of Germany, born in Deitzhausen, Prussia, January 8, 1826. His parents, Mathew and Margret (Albrecht) Gerling, are both deceased, and he came to America when quite a young man, and was for some years a respected resident in Berkeley county, where he was honored by the people who chose him to represent them in several responsible positions. He settled in Jefferson county, April 1, 1882. At Martinsburg, Berkeley county, February 22, 1854, he married Elizabeth M., daughter of Frederic Barnhart. She was also born in Germany, May 2, 1836, and her parents are now deceased. Eight children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gerling: William F., born March 3, 1856; John F., May 3, 1858; Louis C., September 23, 1860; Katy M., May 1, 1863; Annie C., May 23, 1866; Barnhart, July 29, 1870; Lena, November 11, 1873; Charles Otto, April 26, 1876. John and Louis have made homes for themselves in Martinsburg, the remaining children are at home. Through his kindness of heart, Ferdinand Gerling became security on three notes for a neighbor, and had them to pay. He instructs his children to profit by his example, and not become losers in the same way. Mr. Gerling was elected treasurer of Berkeley county in 1868, and served two years; has also been secretary of the Berkeley County Building Association; was assistant postmaster at Martinsburg one and one half years. At Martinsburg Mr. Gerling also was engaged several years in the mercantile business, and he still receives his mail at that city, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

DR. JOSHUA GREGG GIBSON — was born in Romney, Hampshire county, West Virginia, January 3, 1823, a son of James and Susan (Gregg) Gibson who are now deceased. He studied for the medical profession, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in 1846. He practiced in Frederick City, Maryland, then in Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, then in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, this State; and in 1881 returned to this county, and entered into business as a druggist, in Shepherdstown. In 1860 he was elected a magistrate of Jefferson county, but the war prevented his serving. Dr. Gibson has been twice married, and his present wife, with whom he was united in Sharpsburg, Maryland, March 14, 1867, was Alice Baker Grove. She was born in 1836, in the place where her marriage was consummated. Her parents were Jacob H. and Mary A. (Hite) Grove, now deceased. Two children were born of her marriage with Dr. Gibson: Robert, September 19, 1868, and Hopkins, January 11, 1872. The first wife of Dr. Gibson, to whom he was united in Frederick City, Maryland, was Susan, daughter of William and Fanny (Hite) Waters. She was born in Frederick City, Maryland, and died near Leetown, this county, in September, 1864. They were wedded May 18, 1847, and the children of their marriage were: Fannie Hite, now living in Wythe county, Virginia; William Waters, lives in Texas; Agnes, lives in Hagerstown, Maryland; James, lives in Texas; Nannie P., in Frederick county, Maryland; Francis Conway, deceased. Dr. Joshua Gregg Gibson is to be addressed at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GRAVES — proprietor of hotel and livery stable, in Shepherdstown, became a resident in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1879. He was born in Berryville, Clarke county, Virginia, December 28, 1833, a son of William and Charlotte Graves. His father was a colonel in the 1812 war, and his father's father held the same rank in the 1776 war. In Hagerstown, Maryland, January 12, 1862, Benjamin F. Graves was united in marriage with Elizabeth Sands, and they now have five children, all living with them. These children were born: Herminie T., September 27, 1863; George B.,
founded by Mr. Graves was born in Waynesborough, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1834, a daughter of well-known residents in that county, Thomas J. and Sarah Matilda Sands. Address Benjamin F. Graves through the postoffice of Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JAMES M. HENDRICKS — and Sarah E. Knott were united in marriage at Unionville, Shepherdstown district, Jefferson county, West Virginia, on the 12th of February, 1867. Both were natives of this county, where he was born February 6, 1844, and she on the 22d of June, 1842. Here eight children have been born to them, of whom four are living, and four — three girls and one boy died in infancy. The living children, who are all at home, were born as follows: Maggie S., October 27, 1868; James K.; April 26, 1870; Samuel M., April 7, 1873; Nellie M., September 10, 1879. Mr. Hendrick's family were among the pioneer settlers of this portion of the Virginia valley, coming here at a very early date. Both his parents, James and Sophia (Snyder) Hendricks, were born in this county, and here the father lies buried. Mrs. Sarah E. Hendricks' father, Samuel Knott, also died in Jefferson county; her mother, Margaret (Sanders) Knott still lives here. Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks took up their residence in Jefferson county in 1826, coming from Maryland. James M. Hendricks was a soldier during the war between the States, serving the Confederate first in the "Stonewall" brigade; was in the battles of Manassas, first and second Kernstown, Cedar Mountain, the engagements of the Virginia valley, above and below Richmond; was wounded in the thigh at Kernstown, and transferred to Rossers' brigade of cavalry, where he participated in all the engagements of his regiment until captured, February 5, 1864, at Smithfield, Virginia. He remained a Federal prisoner until released in June, 1865; was sent to Camp Chase, thence to Fort Delaware. He is now a prosperous farmer in Shepherdstown district, and has served his district as county school commissioner a number of years. His address is Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JAMES HENRY LEE HUNTER — was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1830, a son of Thomas and Anna (Quigley) Hunter, who are now deceased. He became a resident in Jefferson county, West Virginia, March 1, 1853, and two years later, on the 17th of May, 1855, at the bride's residence near Charleston, this county, he was united in marriage with Mary Ellen Wright. She was born September 23, 1837, and was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Snider) Wright, who were born and always lived in this county, and are here. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter were: Rose Beall, born February 25, 1856, died October 25, 1861; Boyd B., born July 13, 1860, died November 11, 1861; Samuel W., born July 6, 1868, lives at home; Warren H., born January 8, 1871, lives at home; Mary Quigley, born November 20, 1872, died September 27, 1879. Mr. Hunter was a captain in the 2d Virginia Regiment in the Confederate service during the war between the States, in the "Stonewall" brigade. He served through the entire war. He is now prosperously engaged as a farmer in Shepherdstown district, and his postoffice address is Duffields, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

CHARLES HENRY KNOTT — and Susan G. Reinheart were united in marriage in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, on the 23d of February, 1869. Five children have been born to bless their union, as follows: Irene, February 16, 1870; Edna, June 23, 1872, died September 10, 1872; Mary C., September 2, 1873; Ester L., August 26, 1875; Laura R., January 21, 1878 — all live at home. The subject of this sketch was born in this county May 1, 1841, and is the son of Samuel and Margaret (Sanders) Knott, of whose history mention is made elsewhere on this page. Mrs. Knott was also born in Jefferson county, February 5, 1850, and her parents were Christian and Ann C. (Grove) Reinheart; her father is deceased. Charles H. Knott was a soldier in the Confederate service during the war of 1861, and went into the 12th Virginia Cavalry, in 1862, and
served till the close of the war. In 1878 Mr. Knott was appointed notary public. He is a farmer and boatman in Shepherdstown district; his address, Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

GEORGE S. KNOTT—engaged in farming and boating in Shepherdstown district, was born in this county, August 31, 1832. He was married in Frederick county, Maryland, March 27, 1860, Caroline E. Doub becoming his wife. She was born in Frederick county, Maryland, January 10, 1837, a daughter of George and Catherine (Smith) Doub, both of them now deceased. Samuel and Margaret (Sanders) Knott, who settled in Jefferson county in 1823, are the parents of George S. His father was born in Maryland, September 9, 1800 and his mother was a native of the same State, born January 5, 1806. She is now living in Jefferson county where her husband died February 27, 1872. During the 1861 war, George S. Knott was a soldier in the 12th Virginia Regiment, and he has served in this district as school commissioner. His postoffice address is Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

SAMUEL M. KNOTT—a prosperous farmer residing in Shepherdstown district, Jefferson county, West Virginia, was born in this county, March 2, 1830. Samuel Knott’s father was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in this State and county, February 25, 1872. His mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Sanders, was born in Maryland, and is now a resident in Jefferson county. In Unionville, this county, February 16, 1858, Samuel M. Knott was joined in wedlock with Margaret U. Kepehart, and their family record shows nine children, born as follows: John O., January 12, 1859; Charles J., April 18, 1861; Virginia H., February 11, 1863; Rosa Lee, August 4, 1866; William R., July 14, 1869; Samuel O., February 25, 1872; Betty K., February 2, 1875; Alice E., August 26, 1877; Marvin, June 7, 1880. John O. is at Nashville, Tennessee, studying for the ministry, and Charles J. is teaching school in Berkeley county; the rest of the children are living at home with their parents. Mrs. Knott was a daughter of John and Ellen (Moler) Kepheart. Her father was born in Maryland, and her mother in Jefferson county, West Virginia, and they settled in Frederick county, Maryland, after their marriage, but returned to this county, where they died. Their daughter, Margaret U., was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in March, 1836. Mr. Knott was three years in the cavalry service during the late war, participating in the battles of Harpers Ferry, Port Republic, and in an engagement near Georgetown; the last year he had a substitute in the field. His postoffice address is Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

W. J. KNOTT—is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Sanders) Knott, who settled in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1823. Here the subject of this sketch was born, June 14, 1828, and in this county and district he wedded, on the 16th of January, 1853, Margaret A., daughter of G. W. and Sarah (Hagley) Moler. She also was born in this county, August 24, 1831, and her father died in Jefferson county, April 2, 1872; her mother’s home is still here. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Knott: Laura V., October 7, 1853, died October 16, 1853; George M., February 8, 1856, lives at home; Margaret V. and Sarah Catherine were born July 25, 1857; Margaret lives in the county, and Sarah at home; Samuel T. and Elizabeth E. were born July 2, 1859; Samuel lives at home and Elizabeth died August 22, 1859; William J., born January 30, 1861, lives at home; Ella, February 30, 1863, lives at home; John L., November 18, 1864, died February 26, 1866. One son is a practicing physician. Mr. Knott had six brothers in the war between the States, and one, John, was killed; he himself sent a substitute into the service. His grandfather, William Knott, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was an iron forger, and from the trade acquired the habit of always standing when talking. Samuel Knott, his father, was born in Maryland, and on coming to this county in 1823, was employed at the day’s work, by a distiller. By economy and diligence he became wealthy, and his son, W. J., inheriting
some of his wealth and much of his energy, is now actively engaged in farming his own land, and in milling and boating. His postoffice address is Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JAMES BUCHANAN LUCAS — and Ellen B. Lucas, who became his wife in Baltimore, April 6, 1868, were both born in Jefferson county, West Virginia. Each was the child of a farmer, and their parents were all born and raised and passed their whole lives in Jefferson county. Colonel Edward Lucas was in public life many years, and was a soldier in the 1812 war. James B. Lucas was born on what was then called the "Lucas Farm," January 21, 1848. His father Edward Lucas, died March 5, 1858, and his mother, Mary E. (Jonson) Lucas, died in 1850, in her 33d year. Ellen B. Lucas was born on Elmwood farm, June 2, 1849, and her parents, both living in this county at the present writing, are Robert A. and Catherine A. (Shepherd) Lucas; her mother was born in 1812. The children of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Lucas were born: Charles W., July 29, 1869, died, February 2, 1873; Rion, October 17, 1870; Armstead S., April 29, 1876; Kate S., July 29, 1880. Mr. Lucas was a soldier in the Confederate army, serving eighteen months; was in engagements at Bunker Hill, Winchester, Fishers Hill, Woodstock, and a number of skirmishes. Came out of surrender at Harpers Ferry at close of war, and never got a scratch. His brother Robert R. was twenty-seven months a prisoner at Fort Delaware. James B. Lucas is settled on a good farm of his own in Shepherdstown district, and gets his mail at Duffields, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

ROBERT A. LUCAS — born in Shepherdstown district, Jefferson county, West Virginia, June 4, 1815, married Catherine A. Shepherd in Frederick City, Maryland, November 11, 1840, and began farming the home place for himself in 1843. His grandfather, his father, himself, his children and several of his grandchildren were born on this place. The house, a commodious two story brick, was erected in 1797, and stands on a little eminence commanding a lovely view. A spring near at hand has furnished water for six generations of the Lucas family. Thomas Shepherd, a great-grandfather of the present generation of the Lucas family, owned and laid out Shepherdstown, in 1762. Catherine A. Shepherd, born September 12, 1814, on the place which is now the college lot, was a daughter of Abraham and Ellen (Peck) Shepherd. Her father, born in this county, died October 9, 1853; her mother, born in Augusta county, Virginia, died in Jefferson county, in September, 1867. Robert A. Lucas' father, Edward Lucas, third of that name, died in September, 1849, and his mother, Mary (Highronious) Lucas, also born in this county, died January 29, 1831. Two of Robert's brothers were soldiers in the last war, Benjamin and Charles W. They served in the same battery, and were in the seven days' fight at Richmond, where Charles was killed. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Lucas were born as follows: Mary, September 6, 1841, died February 9, 1843; Elizabeth P., September 27, 1843, lives near Duffields; S. J. W., December 2, 1846, lives at home; Ellen B., June 2, 1848, married and settled near home; James S., January 2, 1846, lives at home; Ellen B., June 2, 1848, married and settled near home; Kate, Hammon, October 22, 1850, lives in Shepherdstown district; Fannie, September 4, 1853, lives in Duffield. Address Robert A. Lucas at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

PRESLEY MARMADUKE — is descended from a family of pioneer settlers of this part of the valley of the Virginias. His grandfather came to this county one hundred years ago, from Westmoreland county, Virginia, and settled near what is now known as Zoar's church. He was a Baptist clergyman, and helped to build the first Baptist church in the county, which was only a log structure. It has been replaced by a stone building, and is now no longer used as a church. The subject of this sketch was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, June 26, 1826, and was a son of John A. and Catherine (Mother) Marmaduke. They settled in Jefferson county in June, 1833, bringing their son Presley with them, and locating in Shepherdstown district. The father died in April, 1855, and the mother in about 1863. At Berryville, the county seat of Clarke
county, Virginia, Presley Marmaduke was united in marriage with Catherine V. Marmaduke. She was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and was a daughter of Silas and Catherine (McKendree) Marmaduke, who died in Loudoun county, the former in 1863, and the latter in 1850. Two of Mr. Marmaduke's brothers served in the Confederate army in the 1861 war, both in the "Stonewall" brigade. Both were taken prisoners at Manassas Gap. James was sent to Fortress Monroe, and paroled; L. R. was sent to Elmira, New York, and died in imprisonment, at the age of 42, in 1863. Presley Marmaduke is a farmer.

JACOB S. MELVIN—was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, and was a son of natives of this State and county, Captain John and Nancy (Snyder) Melvin, both now deceased. In this county he married, February 22, 1855, Susan H. Snyder, and the following is their children's record: Annie S., born February 20, 1856, died June 11, 1857; John Fletcher, February 20, 1858; Elizabeth Catherine, January 18, 1860, died January 24, 1872; Henry Lee, November 27, 1862; William Jackson, May 26, 1866; Jacob Marshall, July 22, 1870; Clarence Schley, March 18, 1873, died February 9, 1874; Hester May, August 17, 1874; Mary Virginia, October 26, 1878, died June 21, 1879; Charles Thomas, August 28, 1880, died October 7, 1881—all the living children residing in this county. Mrs. Melvin was born in this county, and here her parents, Henry and Hester L. (Marshall) Snyder, were born and died. Previous to the war, Mr. Melvin was elected school commissioner repeatedly. When the war broke out, he was lieutenant in a company from Duffields, belonging to the Jefferson county volunteer regiment. They marched to Harpers Ferry, the evening the United States arsenal was set on fire, as soon as the passage of the ordinance of secession by the State of Virginia was made known. He served as lieutenant of said company until after the Manassas fights, when he was made regimental commissary. As commissary he served two years. After Gettysburg battle, in the autumn of same year, Captain Melvin took his seat as member of the House of Delegates at Richmond, Virginia, having been elected by army and refugee votes from Jefferson county. He served two years and was re-elected to a second term just previous to the close of war. He then returned home from Waynesborough, Augusta county, Virginia, where, with his family, he had been refugeeing the last year of the war. When the right of suffrage was extended to Confederate soldiers and Southern sympathizers, he was elected justice of the peace by voters of the Potomac district. Before the expiration of his term, he was elected member of the House of Delegates, serving the term of 1879 at Wheeling City. Upon the adoption of the amendment to the State constitution, abolishing the old county court system, and substituting commissioners court, he was elected commissioner, serving about two years, resigning after being nominated by the senatorial convention as a candidate for State senate. He was elected State senator at the election of October 10, 1882, for the term of four years. Captain Melvin takes just pride in never having been defeated in an election before the people. He is both farmer and merchant by occupation, and during this senatorial term will continue to make his home at Duffields, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. MOLER — and Laura F. Flanagan, both natives of Jefferson county, West Virginia, were here united in matrimonial bands on the 21st of December, 1854. His birth was on the 1st of December, 1833, and she was born November 1, 1847. They have been the parents of ten children, five of whom are living, and are at home. These children were born as follows: Ida Frances, January 16, 1856, died October 26, 1859; Rose B., July 10, 1858, died July 17, 1860; George N., March 1, 1861; James D., December 1, 1863, died December 13, 1867; Mary A., July 26, 1866, died April 30, 1870; Daniel Lee, March 11, 1869; Margaret E., October 27, 1871, died April 2, 1872; Frederick F., November 4, 1873; Harvey T., October 5, 1876; Robert Dudley, February 4, 1880. Daniel Moler, born in Jefferson county, was the father of George W.; he died in August, 1855. His mother was Margaret (Lecklider) Moler, and
she died in May, 1879, at the advanced age of 70. Mrs. Laura F. Moler was a daughter of James and Frances (Griggs) Flanagan, who were both natives of Jefferson county. Her mother still lives here, but her father died in July, 1855. Her grandfather, William Flanagan, came from Ireland to this country when but a small boy; he married Martha Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, and they were among the pioneer settlers of the Virginia valley. Mr. Moler owns and cultivates a productive farm in Shepherdstown district, receiving his mail at the village of Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM A. MORGAN — was born near Mount Vernon, Fairfax county, Virginia, March 30, 1831, and with his parents came to Jefferson county, West Virginia, April 1, 1837. He was united in marriage with Anna J. Smith in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, on the 20th day of December, 1854. She was born in that State and county, August 3, 1831, and was a daughter of Colonel Augustin Charles Smith and Elizabeth (Magill) Smith, his wife; her parents both died in the place where she was born. Jacob and Mary (Smith) Morgan, parents of William A., died in Jefferson county, the former in 1855, and the latter in 1865. Eight children, all now living at home, have been born to William A. and Anna J. Morgan, as follows: Augustin C., born November 3, 1855; Mary A. September 5, 1857; Betty Magill, September 25, 1859; Anna J., November 4, 1861; Maria L., April 16, 1865; William A., November 15, 1866; Daniel H., December 18, 1869; Archibald M. S., December 12, 1871. Mr. Morgan is deputy sheriff of Jefferson county, and resides on his farm near Shepherdstown, where he receives his mail.

WILLIAM T. MCQUILKIN — was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, June 13, 1822, and came to Jefferson county about 1838. Mary Kate Kearney, who became his wife in this county and district, on the 2d of November, 1865, was also born in Berkeley county; her birth occurring January 29, 1843. Their children are: Sarah E., born September 7, 1866, died December 7, 1877; Frank R., January 29, 1868; William T., Jr., August 24, 1869; John Reynolds, September 28, 1870, died October 26, 1877; Byrle H., May 27, 1874; Katie F., November 28, 1878; Dwight, September 19, 1882 — the living children are all at home. The parents of Mrs. McQuilkin, Josiah and Elizabeth (Walper) Kearney, lived on the boundary line between Jefferson and Berkeley counties. Her father died August 10, 1843, and her mother on the 2d of August, 1860. William McQuilkin's paternal grandfather was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, and learned the tailoring trade. He came to America and reared four sons, Samuel, Thomas, Robert, and William. His second son, Thomas, who is the father of the subject of this sketch, he bound out to learn the tanner's trade, and the remaining sons were bound out to learn trades. Thomas in after life chose the more independent calling of a farmer, and married Sarah Rush, who was born in Berkeley county, and was the mother of his children, four daughters and four sons. Thomas McQuilkin died April 27, 1866, and his wife died December 21, 1854. William McQuilkin is a farmer residing in Shepherdstown district, receiving his mail at the postoffice of that name, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JAMES B. OSBOURN — was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, January 14, 1844, a son of James A. and Jane C. (Burr) Osbourn, both now living in this, the county of their birth. James B. Osbourn was but a young man when the war between the States occurred, but he threw himself into the cause of the Southern Confederacy, and was a soldier in her battles for two and one-half years serving in the 12th Virginia Cavalry. In an engagement at Brandy Station, he was taken from the field wounded in the foot, and was six months disabled. Upon resuming active service, he was in several severe skirmishes, and in the battles of the Wilderness and Uppersville, Virginia; in the latter engagement, his horse was shot under him, April 9, 1864; he was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In 1871, in this county, he married Alice N. Link, who was born in this county, as were her parents, John A. and Ann C. (Melvin) Link. Five children have been born to
Mr. and Mrs. Osburn: Nannie May, December 11, 1872; Samuel E., June 2, 1875; John Melvin, October 20, 1877; Elizabeth, January 15, 1880; James Burr, March 17, 1882. Mr. Osburn is profitably engaged in farming, in Shepherdstown district, with his postoffice address at Shenandoah Junction, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

ABRAHAM SHEPHERD — was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, near Shepherdstown, and three miles from the Potomac, March 25, 1836. He was a son of Henry and Fannie (Briscoe) Shepherd, now deceased. Mary E. Williams, daughter of Dr. E. C. Williams, and Sarah C. (Shepherd) Williams, became his wife in Hagerstown, Maryland, February 28, 1871. They have two sons, Edward Cleggett and James Touro Shepherd, and two daughters, Lillie B. and Sallie C. Mrs. Shepherd's parents are living in Martinsburg. Mr. Shepherd is a farmer, and one of the substantial residents of Shepherdstown district. He receives his mail at the village of Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN W. AND HARRY L. SNYDER — sons of John and Rachel (Lambright) Snyder, were born in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia. John W. was born in August, 1858, and Harry L. in October, 1861. They learned the printer's trade in the office of the Shepherdstown Register, and went to Washington, where they were employed in the Government printing office for several years. They then returned to their native town, and bought the Register printing establishment from John H. Zitter, who had been for twenty-five years owner of that paper and office. Their father was a soldier in the war between the States, a volunteer in Company B, 2d Virginia Regiment. He fell while doing a soldier's duty on the battle ground of the Wilderness, in 1864. The Snyder Brothers may be addressed at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN D. STALEY — and Virginia Smurr, both born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, were united in marriage in this district February 8, 1853. He was born April 7, 1831, and she on the 6th of April, 1834. The record of their children's names, dates of birth and place of residence is as follows: William H., born May 12th, 1854, lives at Harpers Ferry; Florence L., February 17, 1858, resides at home; Jacob A., December 27, 1860, lives in this district; Lilly E., July 21, 1862, lives in Baltimore; Charlie O., December 1, 1863, and Richard R., October 20, 1868, live at home. John D. Staley's parents were born in this county, and passed their lives here. His father died March 8, 1864; his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Welshans, died in September, 1873. Jacob Smurr, father of Virginia (Smurr) Staley, died in March, 1858. The subject of this sketch was elected to serve his county as president of the board of supervisors in 1864, and held the office four years, and was once appointed justice of the peace of the State of West Virginia, by Governor Bowman. He is engaged in the milling business, his postoffice address being Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM VICKERS — born September 4, 1831, and Jerusha Mullen, born April 23, 1835, were joined in marriage in Washington county, Maryland, on the 8th of January, 1856. Twelve children were born of this union, of whom nine are living, as follows: John W., born January 15, 1857, lives in Washington county, Maryland; Robert A., December 1, 1858, lives in California; Missouri, October 3, 1860, died November 26, 1860; Barbara A., October 28, 1861: Elmer A., December 5, 1863; Bertha May B., May 21, 1867; Enoch H., March 14, 1869; Emma C., December 28, 1870; the five last named living at home; Susan A., September 8, 1872, died January 4, 1873; Franklin B., December 19, 1874, died February 2, 1875; Luther B., April 16, 1876, and Olivia L., August 28, 1878, live at home. Joshua Vickers, deceased, and Rachel (James) Vickers, who died about 1876, were the parents of William Vickers. Their home and the place of their death was Washington county, Maryland. In that State and county, the parents of Mrs. Vickers also lived and died. They were John and Barbara (Loushbauch) Mullen; the former died about 1874, the latter in...
1867. William Vickers came to Jefferson county, Shepherdstown district, April 1, 1879, and now cultivates the excellent farm on which he resides. On the 22d of July, 1880, his wife died, in the twenty-fourth year of their wedded lives. The postoffice address of Mr. Vickers is Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN H. ZITTLE —was a son of Jacob and Catherine (Schildtknecht) Zittle, who died in Frederick county, Maryland. He was born in that county and State, May 15, 1830, and cast his future fortunes in with the people of Jefferson county, West Virginia, in November, 1853. He entered the Confederate army during the 1861 war, enlisting in March, 1861, and serving one year in Company B, 2d Virginia Regiment, Colonel Allen commanding, and Stonewall Jackson commanding brigade. He participated in the battles of Bull Run and Kernstown. In Boonsborough, Washington county, Maryland, on the 22d of May, 1852, John H. Zittle and Elizabeth Smith were united in matrimonial bands, and now for thirty years have been traveling life's journey together. She was born in Boonsborough, April 1, 1831, and her parents, Jacob and Fietta (Davis) Smith, are still living in the place of her nativity. Address Mr. Zittle at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

HARPERS FERRY.

THOMAS ALLSTADT —is a prosperous farmer of Harpers Ferry district, Jefferson county, West Virginia. This is also the place of his nativity, and the date of his birth was August 24, 1841. Jefferson county. Harpers Ferry district, is still the home of his parents, John H. and Mary A. (Gardner) Allstadt, who are well known here. December 1, 1866, in Jefferson county, were joined in wedlock J. Thomas Allstadt and Anna E. Cockrell, and five children were born of their union: Hattie D., who is deceased, was born in 1867; Lizzie, in 1869; Castalina, in 1874; Ira C., in 1875; and Luty, in 1881. John G. and Lizzie (Griggs) Cockrell, residents in Jefferson county, are the parents of Mrs. Allstadt, and her birth was in this county, in 1847. Address J. Thomas Allstadt at Harpers Ferry, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM AVIS —son of Bazel and Jane (Rodrick) Avis, was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, and in this county, at Charlestown, was married, Mary Webb becoming his wife on the 19th of January, 1882. His birth was on the 2d of June, 1845, and she was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1854. Her parents, Samuel and Sarah (Blinko) Webb, still reside in the state and county of her nativity. The mother of William Avis is no longer living. His occupation is painting, and his residence is at Harpers Ferry, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

CHARLES H. BRIGGS—was born on Long Island, June 23, 1844, a son of Charles H. and Amelia (Austin) Briggs, who now live in Brooklyn, New York. Charles H. entered the Union army during the war between the States, in the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, and participating in all the battles of that regiment. He was in the first Bull Run battle, and was wounded in the head; was laid up three months, and then resumed duty, and was again wounded, at Harpers Ferry; and again at Ashland, Virginia, he was so severely wounded in the head that he did not recover for six months, and the war was then ended. Having learned the trade of a painter, Charles H. Briggs settled in Jefferson county, West Virginia, at the close of the war, May 1, 1865, and he now follows that trade in Harpers Ferry. In this state and county, May 23, 1878, he entered upon a matrimonial alliance with Emma E., daughter of John B. and Sarah (Hessey) Loman, and on the 10th of March, 1882, their daughter Anna B. was born. Mrs. Briggs was born in this county, in September, 1859, and her parents are still living here. Harpers Ferry, Jefferson county, West Virginia is the address of Charles H. Briggs.

JOHN WILLIAM EACKLES —is a native of Jefferson county, West Virginia, where he was born June 13,
1856, a son of Benjamin and Margaret (Scarlet) Eackles, well-known residents here. He is engaged in the tilling of the soil of a good farm in Harpers Ferry district. December 8, 1881, in this county and district, he was joined in wedlock with Rachel Hawk, and the 2d of July, 1882, a daughter was born to them whom they named Lily M. Rachel, wife of John W. Eackles, was born in Jefferson county, in 1858, and her parents, Elijah and Elizabeth (Walters) Hawk, still make their home in this county. Albert Hawk, a brother of Mrs. Eackles, was a soldier in the Union army during the 1861 war, and was in several hard engagements with his regiment before he was captured by the Confederate troops. He was then sent to Belle Isle, a prisoner, and died from the hardships of that life. John W. Eackles receives his mail at the postoffice at Harpers Ferry, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

BENJAMIN ENGLE —is a descendant of that Engle family who are accounted to have been the first settlers in Jefferson county. His father was Philip Engle, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Daniels, was born in Pike county, Ohio. They made the home of their wedded lives in Jefferson county, and here their son Benjamin was born November 20, 1836. He married in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, April 7, 1865, Virginia, daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Props) Royer. She was born in the year 1851, in the county in which her marriage was consummated. Six children, whose names follow, brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Engle: Mary, Noah, French, Valley, Columbia and Rebecca. Benjamin Engle was in the Confederate service four years during the last war, and during that time participated in much hard fighting, from which he came out unharmed. His occupation now is the tilling of the soil, and his address is Harpers Ferry, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM H. ENGLE. — He was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Daniels) Engle, long residents in this county, where both are now deceased. In Front Royal, Warren county, Virginia, he was joined in wedlock with A. E. Bennett, who was born in that county, and in the years which followed, these children were born to them: Lucy R; John P., born January 26, 1860; Charles L., January 15, 1862; Anna C.; January 22, 1868; Ernest B., February 16, 1873. John and Ann M. (Ainsworth) Bennett, the parents of Mrs. Engle, now make their home in Jefferson county. Her brother, Charles H., was adjutant under General Sterling Price, of Missouri, during the 1861 war, and was killed at the battle of Oak Hill, August 12, 1862. William H. Engle also served in the Confederate army, in that war, in General Stewart’s brigade. He was in the service four years, and was in the battles at Gettysburg, Petersburg, and in all the engagements of that brigade. The Engle family is one of the oldest in the county, and is quite large. The grandfather of William H. was born in Ohio, and served under General Harrison in the battle of Sandusky, Ohio. His son, the father of William H., and another son who always traveled with him, made a number of horseback
trips to Missouri before the railroads to the West had been constructed, when the journey was beset with dangers and accomplished amid great difficulties. William H. Engle is engaged in farming, and may be addressed at Harpers Ferry, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

PATRICK FLYNN — This man is a native of Ireland, in which country he was born February 21, 1832. He is a son of David and Catherine (Turner) Flynn, who now reside in New York. In that state, Patrick Flynn and Catherine Mulvany were married, January 10, 1858. She, also, was born in Ireland, where her parents died, and the year of her birth was 1840. Eight children have been born in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Flynn, their names and the dates of their birth as follows: Sarah, born November 6, 1859; John, October 22, 1860; Frank, April 3, 1863; Joseph, February 19, 1865; Anna, July 6, 1868, Owen deceased; Jennie, September 19, 1874; Clara, December 15, 1877. Patrick Flynn, with his family, took up his residence in Jefferson county, West Virginia, February 15, 1882, settling on a farm in Harpers Ferry district. He may be addressed at Harpers Ferry, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM C. H. FRENCH — is engaged in Harpers Ferry district, Jefferson county, West Virginia, as a stone quarryman, and settled in this county in 1879. He was born in Maryland, January 4, 1843, and his parents were John H. and Elizabeth W. (Davis) French. The mother died in Maryland, and the father was killed in the late war. Hannah, daughter of John and Mary Myers, residents in Maryland, was born in that State, May 17, 1844, and she became the wife of W. C. H. French, in Charleston, this county, December 24, 1874. Mr. French had two daughters by his first wife. Their names are Mary A. and Ida M. Mrs. French had two sons by a former marriage. Mr. French served as a soldier in the Confederate army, as lieutenant in Company A, 1st Virginia Cavalry, and was in all the engagements of that regiment. He was once wounded, at the battle of Antietam, and lost only one month’s service. His present address is Harpers Ferry, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

GEORGE W. GRAHAM — son of John F. and Mary S. Graham, was born in Delaware county, New York, July 9, 1844, and became a resident in Harpers Ferry district, Jefferson county, West Virginia, in November, 1875, having first served twenty-six months in the Union army during the war between the States, as lieutenant in the 144th New York Volunteer Infantry. At Harpers Ferry, June 16, 1870, George W. Graham and Sophia Bilson were united in marriage, and the children of their union were: John F., born November 1, 1871; died in Richmond, Virginia, September 5, 1872; Ella May, born November 17, 1872; Nettie P., March 13, 1876; George Arthur and Leda, born February 17, 1882; Leda died July 18, 1882. Sophia, wife of George W. Graham, was born in this county and district, October 15, 1847, and here died on the 22nd of May, 1882. She was a daughter of William and Mary (Hoffman) Bilson, both now deceased, the former dying September 9, 1873, and the latter in 1869. The mother was one of the Hoffman family who are descended from the pioneer settlers of that name in this district. Mr. Graham’s ancestry on his father’s side were of the house of the Earl of Montrose (Sir John Graham) and were early settlers in New York. Mr. Graham is by profession an attorney-at-law, and has been prominently before the people in important official positions. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, 1869-71; United States assessor of internal revenue for the 4th Virginia district, 1871; and member of the State Senate, 1871-75. His address is Harpers Ferry, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

CHARLES C. HENKLE — is one of the farming residents of Jefferson county, West Virginia, in which State and county he was born October 12, 1858. His parents were John T. and Mary (Swageler) Henkle, and their home was in Jefferson county. The Henkle family were, indeed, among the first settlers in this part of the country, and the father of Charles C., who was born in Jefferson county, and here passed all his life, was well-known as one of the substantial residents of the county. He died
January 8, 1882 at the age of 72 years. Grove Hinkle, a brother of Charles C., was four years in the Confederate service during the 1861 war, under "Stonewall" Jackson, and was wounded in the engagement at Spottsylvania. The farm of Charles C. Henkle's mother lies at Harpers Ferry district, and he receives his mail at Uvilla, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

JOHN B. LOMAN — son of Joseph Loman, and Sarah Hessey, daughter of Daniel Hessey, both born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, were united in marriage in Washington county, Maryland. Their children are eight, born in the order in which their names are given: Virginia, Thomas H., Alice, Daniel, William S., Robert, and Richard. Thomas H. was born July 26, 1851, and is one of the enterprising men of the district. He married Clara B. Peacher, December 14, 1880. She was born in Iowa, August 23, 1858. The occupation of John B. Loman is milling; his address, Harpers Ferry, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

ALEXANDER MURPHY — was born in the city of Baltimore, in 1838, and was a son of James and Mary Murphy, both of whom are now deceased. In April, 1861, Alexander Murphy took up his residence in Harpers Ferry, and was here married in 1864, Mary Brannon, a native of Ireland, becoming his wife. Her parents, James and Susan (McSherry) Brannon, are now living in Harpers Ferry. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have had five children: Charles J., born July 27, 1865, died September 2, 1865; Annie M., May 9, 1867, died October 4, 1867; Mary M. August 30, 1870; William J., June 4, 1872; Cora S., July 13, 1875, died November 4, 1878. Mr. Murphy lost one brother, James, during the war between the North and South. He was a Union soldier, and was killed in battle before Richmond. Alexander Murphy is a butcher by occupation; his place of business, Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia.

CHARLES B. WENTZELL — born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, October 11, 1850, is a descendant of the Wentzell family whose names are enrolled among the pioneer settlers of Jefferson county. His father is a native of this county, and his mother was born in Frederick county, Maryland. William H. and Mary C. (Buckey) Wentzell are his parents, and they make their home in Jefferson county. January 5, 1873, in this county, Charles B. Wentzell and Anna L. Daniels spoke the words which were to join in one their future lives, and the years that have followed have brought them seven children, born: Maud E., November 23, 1873; Ella B., December 19, 1874; Frank A., December 12, 1875; Grace E., March 25, 1877; Harry E., August 28, 1878; Maurice E., October 12, 1880; Anna M., December 30, 1881. Anna L., wife of Mr. Wentzell, was born in New Jersey, in 1853, a daughter of Anthony and Jane (Patterson) Daniels; the former is deceased, and the latter resides in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Charles B. Wentzell is engaged in the livery business at Harpers Ferry, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

GUSTAV BROWN — a native of Germany, born in the year 1837, has been a resident in Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, since 1866. In the city of Baltimore, in 1874, Gustav Brown and Doris Matthaei were united in marriage, and one son was born of their union, in 1878, whom they named Gustav D. Doris, present wife of Gustav Brown, was born in Baltimore, in 1856. In 1860 Mr. Brown was first wedded, Eliza Matthaei, becoming his wife, and she was the mother of his two children: Louis E., born in 1861 and Charles W., born in 1862. Mr. Brown is prosperously engaged in the business of confectioner, conductor of business, and having his postoffice and residence at Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia.
End of Book