HISTORICAL ATLAS

OF

AUGUSTA COUNTY,

VIRGINIA.

MAPS FROM ORIGINAL SURVEYS,
BY JED. HOTCHKISS, Top. Eng.

ITS ANNALS,
BY JOSEPH A. WADDELL

PHYSIOGRAPHY.
BY JED. HOTCHKISS, C. & M. E.

ILLUSTRATED.

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ANNALS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

BY JOS. A. WADDELL.

CHAPTER I.

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE FIRST COUNTY COURT.

A S far as known, the country now embraced in Augusta county was never visited or seen by white men before the year 1716. This portion of the Valley of Virginia was then entirely uninhabited. The Shawnee Indians had a settlement in the lower valley, at or near Winchester, and parties of that tribe frequently traversed this section on hunting excursions, or on warlike expeditions against Southern tribes; but there was no Indian village or wigwam within the present limits of the county. At an earlier day, Indians had doubtless resided here, as would appear from several ancient mounds, or burial places, still existing in the county. [See Peyton's History of Augusta County, page 7.]

The face of the country between the Blue Ridge and the North Mountain, was, of course, diversified by hill and dale, as it is now; but forest trees were less numerous than at the present time, the growth of timber being prevented by the frequent fires kindled by hunting parties of Indians. Old men living within the writer's recollection, described this region as known by them in their boyhood. Many acres, now stately forests, were then covered by mere brushwood, which did not conceal the startled deer flying from pursuit.

At the time of which we speak, wild animals abounded in this section. The buffalo roamed at will over these hills and valleys, and in their migrations made a well-defined trail between Rockfish Gap, in the Blue Ridge, and Buffalo Gap, in the North Mountain, passing by the present site of Staunton. Other denizens of the region at that day were the bear, wolf, panther, wild cat, deer, fox, hare, etc. It would appear that wolves were very numerous.

The first passage of the Blue Ridge and discovery of the valley by white men, was made by Governor Spotswood, in 1716. About the last of July or first of August in that year, the governor, with some members of his staff, starting from Williamsburg, proceeded to Germanna, a small frontier settlement, where he left his coach and took to horse. He was there joined by the rest of his party, gentlemen and their retainers, a company of rangers, and four Meherrin Indians, comprising in all about fifty persons. These with pack-horses laden with provisions, journeyed by way of the upper Rappahannock river, and after thirty-six days from the date of their departure from Williamsburg, on September 9th, scaled the mountain, at Swift Run Gap, it is believed. Descending the western side of the mountain into the valley, they reached the Shenandoah River and encamped on its bank. Proceeding up the river, they found a place where it was fordable, crossed it, and here on the western bank, the governor formally “took possession for King George the First of England.” The rangers made further explorations up the valley, while the governor, with his immediate attendants, returned to Williamsburg, arriving there after an absence of about eight weeks, and having traveled about 440 miles out and back.

It was in commemoration of this famous expedition that Governor Spotswood sought to establish the order of the “Knights of the Golden Horseshoe.” The country thus discovered by Governor Spotswood, and claimed by him for the British crown, was, of course, diversified by hill and dale, as it is now; but forest trees were covered by mere brushwood, which did not conceal the startled deer flying from pursuit. The expedition of the “Knights of the Golden Horseshoe,” trivial as it may now appear, was at the time regarded as very hazardous; and it no doubt led to important results. The glowing accounts given by Spotswood and his followers of the beauty and fertility of the valley, attracted immediate attention, and induced hunters and other enterprising men to visit the country. Of such transient excursions, however, we have no authentic account; and at least sixteen years were to pass before any European located in this region.

At length John and Isaac Vanmeter, of Pennsylvania, obtained from Governor Gooch a warrant for 40,000 acres of land to be located in the lower valley, and within the present counties of Frederick, Jefferson, etc. This warrant was sold by the grantees to John Hite, also of Pennsylvania. Hite proceeded to make locations of his land, and to induce immigrants to settle on his grant. He removed his family to Virginia, in 1739, and fixed his residence a few miles south of the present town of Winchester, which is believed to have been the first permanent settlement by white men in the valley.

Population soon flowed in to take possession of the rich lands offered by Hite; but a controversy speedily arose in regard to the proprietor's title. Lord Fairfax claimed Hite’s lands as a part of his grant of the “Northern Neck.” The dispute raged between the settlement of that part of the valley, and induced immigrants to push their way up the Shenandoah river to regions not implicated in such disputes. A strange uncertainty has existed as to the date and some of the circumstances of the first settlement of Augusta county. Campbell, in his “History of Virginia” (pages 497-9), undertakes to relate the events somewhat minutely, but falls into obvious mistakes. He says: “Shortly after the first settlement of Winchester (1726), John Marlin, a pizzic, and John Salling, a weaver, two adventurous spirits, set out from that place” (Winchester) “to explore the upper country,” then almost unknown. They came up the valley of the Shenandoah, called Sherando, crossed James river, and reached the Roanoke river, where a party of Cherokee Indians surprised and captured Salling, while Marlin escaped. Salling was detained by the Indians for six years, and on being liberated returned to Williamsburg. “About the same time,” says Campbell, “a considerable number of immigrants had arrived there, among them John Lewis and John Mackey.”

Lewis and Mackey visited it under his guidance,” Campbell, in his “Sketches of Virginia,” is silent as to the date of the settlement. He mentions, upon the authority of the late Charles A. Stuart, of Greenbrier county, a descendant of John Lewis, that the latter first located on the left bank of Middle river, then called Carthrae’s river, about three miles east of the macadamized turnpike. Thence he removed to Lewis’ Creek, two miles east of Staunton, where he built a stone house, known as Fort Lewis, which is still standing. According to Foote, Mackey and Salling came with Lewis, or at the same time, Mackey making his residence at Buffalo Gap, and Salling his at the forks of James river, below the Natural Bridge.

Peyton, in his “History of Augusta County,” gives an account of the coming of Lewis to the valley quite different from Campbell’s version of the matter, and somewhat at variance with Foote’s narrative. He says Lewis “had been some time in America, when, in 1729, Josiah Hite and a party of
pioneers set out to settle upon a grant of 40,000 acres of land in the valley. * As far as we know, had little or nothing to assemble for the worship of God, with schools possible erected log meeting houses in which to ...

The most important event in this history was the appeal to the General Assembly of the colony of Virginia, in pursuance of an order in council, dated August 12, 1738, in the name of George II, and father of George III, and his wife, Princess Augusta. The act provided that the two new counties should remain part of the county of Orange. In the year 1738, however, on November 8, the General Assembly of the colony of Virginia passed an act establishing the counties of Frederick and Augusta. The next day they came on to the house of John Lewis, and there it was finally arranged that the party should settle in Borden's tract.

As early as 1738, Michael Woods, an Irish immigrant, with three sons and three sons-in-law, came up the valley, and pushing his way through Woods' Gap, settled on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge.

Beverly and Borden were indefatigable in introducing settlers from Europe. James Patton was a very efficient agent in Ireland, and sold almost the whole of the estates in the valley before he had been in the country a year. He is said to have crossed the Atlantic twenty-five times, bringing Irish immigrants, and returning with cargoes of peltries and tobacco. * A. Broek, "Downdale Papers," vol. 1, page 6. Most of the people introduced by Patton were the class known as "Redemptioners," or "indented servants," who served a stipulated time to pay the cost of their transportation. The records of the county court of Augusta show that this class of people were numerous in the county previous to the revolutionary war. They were sold and treated as slaves for the time being. Up to the revolution, there were comparatively few African slaves in the valley.

Missionaries, says Foote, speedily followed the immigrants into the valley. * A supplication from the people of Beverly Manor, in the back parts of Virginia, was laid before the Presbytery of Don­

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three farthings per pound," and also for the election, by freeholders and housekeepers, of twelve persons in each county, to constitute the vestries of the respective parishes, as required by the laws relating to the Established Church. As we shall see, the county of Augusta was not fully organized and started on its independent career till the year 1745.

The Presbyterians of Augusta continued their "supplying" the Presbytery of Donyall, for a pastor to reside among them. In 1738, they first applied for the services of the Rev. Mr. Thompson, who came and preached for a time. Next they sent a call to the Rev. Mr. Finlay, at a meeting of presbytery, in September, 1739; "Robert Doug (Dou)k and Daniel Denison, from Virginia, declared in the name of the congregation of Shenandoah, their adherence to the call formerly presented to Mr. Craig; and on the next day, Mr. Craig was set apart for the work of the gospel ministry in the south part of Beverley's Manor.

The Rev. Mr. Craig was born in 1679, in County Antrim, Ireland. He was educated at Edinburgh; landed at New Castle upon the Delaware, August 17, 1734; and licensed by the presbytery to preach, in 1737. As stated, he came to Augusta "in Aug., 1738," and was "appointed to a new settlement in Virginia of our own people, near three hundred miles distant."

At his death, in 1774, Mr. Craig left a manuscript giving some account of himself and the times in which he lived. Referring to his settlement in Augusta, he says: "The place was a new settlement, without a place of worship, or any church order, a wilderness in the proper sense, and a few Christian settlers in it with nuns of the heathens traveling among us, but generally civil, though some persons were murdered by them about this time. They march in small companies from fifteen to twenty, sometimes more or less. They must be supplied at any house they call at, with victuals, or they become their own stewards and cooks, and spare nothing they choose to eat and drink."

The inhabitants of the new county discovered before long that living without payment of taxes was not desirable. Poor people could not be provided for; roads could not be cleared, nor bridges built; and, especially, the wolves were multiplied, and all endeavor to destroy them, therefore, made "humble suit" to the assembly, and, in accordance with their wishes, in May, 1742, an act was passed "for laying a tax on the inhabitants of Augusta county." The act provided that the County Court of Orange, should divide the county of Augusta into precincts, and appoint persons to take lists of tithables therein; and that each tithable should pay two shillings ($1.50) yearly, to James Patton, John Christian and John Buchanan, to be laid out by them in hiring persons to kill wolves, etc., etc., in such manner as should be directed by the court-martial to be held annually in the county.

What the people had to sell, and where they sold their products, are questions we cannot answer. Probably peltries and such live-stock as they could raise and send to market, were their only means of obtaining money.

The state of the country and of society in the settlement, from its origin till the year 1745, was quite singular. The dwellings of the people were generally constructed of logs, and the furniture was simple. There were no roads worthy of the name, and probably no wheeled vehicles of any kind; horseback was the only means of transportation. There was no minister of religion till Mr. Craig arrived, except transient visitors to the mission; no marriage feasts nor funeral rites, and very few sermons on the sabbath to call the people together. There were no courts and court days, except at Orange C. H., beyond the mountain. One of John Lewis's sons, William, studied medicine at Philadelphia, and was probably the first educated physician who resided in the settlements. The first schools were constructed of 'logs, and the furniture was simple and scanty. There were no roads for obtaining money.

The state of the country and of society in the county of Augusta was of the same kind, and, in the year 1745, the Alexanders, Allen, Andersons, Bells, Breekencrofts, Brown, Buchanans, Campbells, Christianes, Dickinsons, Danks, Kerrs, Lewises, Matthews, McCallanths, McChangs, McLeans, McPuhens, Pongs, Prestons, Robinsons, Scotts, Stuarts, Tates, Thompsons, Trimbles, Wilsons and others, abounded in the settlement.

CHAPTER II.
FROM THE FIRST COURT TO THE FIRST INDIAN WAR.

Length of time for the organization of the county of Augusta had arrived. On October 30, 1745, Governor Graham issued a commission of the Peace, naming the first magistrates for the county, viz.: James Patton, John Lewis, John Buchanan, George Robinson, Peter Scholl, James Bell, Robert Campbell, John Brown, Robert Pangoe, John Pickens, Thomas Lewis, Hugh Thomson, Robert Cunningham, John Tinda, (Finley?) Richard Woods, John Christian, Robert Craven, James Kerr, Andrew Dickenson, Andrew Pickens, and John Anderson—in all twenty-one.

At the same time, the governor issued a county court commission to James Patton, as sheriff of the county. John Madison was appointed clerk of the county court, by "commission under the hand and seal of Thomas Nelson, Esq., Secretary of Virginia;" and Thomas Lewis was commissioned surveyor of the county, by "William Dawson, president, and the masters of the college of William and Mary."

In anticipation of the organization, William Beverley, the patentee, had erected a court-house, no doubt a rough structure, on his land, and very near, if not on, the site of the present court-house. On the day the commissions were issued, the commissioners were sworn in. The trial of the first cause was held, as stated, in Beverley's Mill, near Port Republic. We may mention that the first clerk of the county court, John Madison, was the father of the Rev. Mr. Madison, who has been bishop of the Episcopal church in Virginia. He and Gabriel Jones, the lawyer, lived in the same neighborhood, near Port Republic.

The first will presented in the county court of Augusta was that of Robert Wilson. It was executed November 3, 1745, and was proved and admitted to record February 11, 1746, not 1745, as the record is made to say by a blundering copyist. The first deed recorded, November 9, 1745, was from Andrew Pickens to William McPheters, and conveyed twelve and one-half acres of land in consideration of five shillings. Deed books 1, 2 and 3 are occupied almost exclusively by the conveyances of William Beverley to various persons.

Beverley no doubt made many deeds previous to 1745, which were recorded in Orange; and from 1745 to 1755, no less than one hundred and sixty-six of his deeds were recorded in Augusta. He never conveyed the two acres promised to the justices, in 1745; but in 1749 he donated much more land to the county, as we shall see.

From the papers in an early suit we have ascertained the prices in the county of several articles in the year 1745. Money was then, and for long
afterward, counted in pounds, shillings and pence, one pound, Virginia currency, being $3.32-. We state the prices here in the present currency. The price of sugar was 161 cents per pound, two nutmegs 23 cents, half a pound of powder 334 cents, one and a half quarts of lead 104 cents, and one ounce of indigo 25 cents.

The "rates for ordinances fixed by" the court March 10, 1746, were as follows: For a hot diet 174 cents, a cold diet 83 cents, lodging with clean sheets a night 94 cents, rum the gallon $1.50, whiskey the gallon $1, clarret the quart 834 cents.

The ordinary proceedings of the county court, as recorded in the order books, often illustrate the history of the times, and we shall make frequent quotations.

As soon as the court was established, taverns were needed at the county seat. Therefore, we find that on February 18, 1746, license to keep ordinaries at the court-house were granted to Robert McClanahan and John Hutchinson. And the same day it was "ordered that any attorney interrupting another at the bar, or speaking when he is not employed, forfeit five shillings."

On February 19, 1746, a court was held to receive proof of "public claims," and the losses of several persons by the Indians were proved and ordered to be certified to the general assembly for allowance.

At the April term of the same year, John Nicholas having declined to act as prosecuting attorney, the court recommended Gabriel Jones "as a fit person to transact his majesty's affairs in this county." Mr. Jones was accordingly appointed, and duly qualified at the next court.

At May term, 1746, John Preston proved his importation from Ireland, with his wife, Elizabeth, William, his son, and Lottie, and his daughter, at his own charge, "in order to partake of his importation from Ireland, with his wife, Elizabeth, county." Mr. Jones was accordingly appointed, and was not completed till 1753-4. [For a fuller account of the proceedings of the vestry, see Peyton's History, pages 96-102.]

Mr. Hindman had left the parish by May 21, 1750. At a meeting of the vestry on that day, Mr. Closeesmee, was recommended as rector, but was rejected, the vestry "not being acquainted with him," and resolving to receive no minister "without a trial first had." For more than two years the parish was vacant, and then, in 1752, the Rev. John Jones, about the same day it was ordered that any attorney interrupting another at the bar, or speaking when he is not employed, forfeit five shillings.

The number of tithables in the county in 1747 was 1,670, and the population probably about 8,350.

The following extract from the records of the court, of date May 20, 1748, is a part of the history of the times, and possesses some special interest:

"On the motion of Matthew Lyle, yts ordered to be certified that they have built a Presbyterian meeting-house at a place known by the name of Falling Spring."

In the interval, from 1761 to 1768, and probably at other times, Thomas Lewis served as one of the delegates from Augusta. James Patton also represented the county, for we find that at November term of the county court, 1765, an allowance was made to his executor for "burgess wages."

We shall revert to an earlier period in the history of the county. On May 21, 1747, George Wythe appeared before the county court and took the oaths required of attorneys. At the same time the grand jury presented five persons as swears and two for sabbath breaking.

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Of course, in our local archives or elsewhere.

"A plan of the town of Staunton, in Augusta county, each lot containing eight acres, was laid out in the year 1748, and since confirmed by an act of the last session of assembly."

The plan was produced in court by William Beverley, February 27, 1749, and ordered to be recorded. It may be found in Deed Book No. 2, page 410.

The twenty-five acres referred to were conveyed by Beverley to the justices of the peace for the use of the court-house, etc., April 1, 1749. This tract was laid out in lots and streets, and the greater part disposed of by the court for paltry considerations, from time to time, till the land within the town belonging to the county was reduced to its present dimensions.

Why Staunton was so called has been a question for many years. We long ago saw a statement in print somewhere, that the new town was named in honor of Lady Gooch, wife of the governor, who, if it was said, was a member of the English family of Staunton, but we do not vouch for the truth of the statement. There is a small town of the same name near Kendal, Westmoreland county, England.
and built on Mossy Creek, the first iron furnace in Augusta county, and allowing fairs to be kept there," was passed by the assembly in 1748. It was, however, for some unexplained reason, "disallowed" by King George II, and pronounced by Governor Dinwiddie, April 8, 1753, as being in violation of the king's dissents to various acts which his predecessor had approved. The Assembly remonstrated against this exercise of the royal prerogative, but in vain.

The biographers of the celebrated Daniel Boone state that he was born in Pennsylvania on an excursion to Augusta, about 1748-9, with his cousin, Henry Miller. The latter returned to the county, and built, on Mossy Creek, the first iron furnace in the valley.

We continue the extracts from the records of the court:

May 19, 1749.—"Ordered that James Montgomery and Richard Burton, or any one of them, wait on the court of Lunenburg, and acquaint them that the inhabitants of Augusta have cleared a road to the said county line, and desire that they will clear a road from the court-house of Lunenburg to meet the road already cleared by the inhabitants of Augusta." Lunenburg and Augusta were, therefore, adjoining counties at that time. It will be observed that here, as well as elsewhere, nothing is said about grading the road—it was only "cleared." Till many years afterward nothing was attempted; and it was not till the present century that our road surveys could be persuaded that the distance was as short round a hill as over it.

November 29, 1749.—A commission to Robert McClanahan to be surveyor of the county, with power to execute the work, was passed. He was also ordered to be present at the court, and be aided and assisted in all the work. As a matter of course, his successor was given the same authority.

Adam Breckenridge qualified as deputy sheriff.

Robert McClanahan was a native of Ireland, and came to Augusta at an early day. A brother of his, Blair McClanahan, was a merchant in Philadelphia, a prominent politician, and member of congress after the revolution. His wife was Sarah Breckenridge, and his children were four sons and two daughters. Three of the sons, Alexander, Robert, and John, were prominent in the Indian wars, and Alexander was a lieutenant-colonel during the revolution. One of his daughters married Alexander St. Clair, who came from Belfast, Ireland, and was long a prosperous merchant at Staunton, and an active member of the county court. Mr. St. Clair also represented Augusta at the state convention in Philadelphia. A prominent politician, and member of the House of Burgesses, Mr. St. Clair MeClanahan, was a merchant in Philadelphia.

In 1749, Andrew McNabb was arrested "for threatening a breach of the peace by driving hogs over the Blue Ridge on the Sabbath." In 1751, James Frame was present "for a breach of the peace of the Sabbath in unnecessarily traveling ten miles." At laying the county levy in 1740, allowance was made for 500 wolf heads—"the entire head had to be produced. In 1751, allowance was made for 324 heads. In 1754, William Preston obtained an allowance for 103 heads. He hardly slew them all himself, but most, if not all, were probably purchased by him. Indeed, wolf heads constituted a kind of currency.

The court and grand juries were extremely loyal. In 1746, Jacob Castle was arrested "for threatening a breach of the peace by driving hogs over the Blue Ridge on the Sabbath." The accused made his escape, and the presentment was dismissed. In 1756, Francis Ferguson was brought before the court for speaking disrespectfully of Governor Dinwiddie, the representative of the king, but was excused on apologizing and giving security to keep the peace.

Constables were appointed at various times on the Roanoke and New rivers.

The next extract from the records of the court is of peculiar interest. Under date of August 29, 1751, we find the following:

"Ordered that the sheriff employ a workman to make a ducking stool for the use of the county according to the order in charge of laying the next county levy."

An act of assembly, passed in 1750, in accordance with the old English law, prescribed ducking as the punishment for women convicted as "commonsol describers." The ducking stool was never to be used in the county, but we have searched in vain for an instance of its use according to the law. The failure to use it was certainly not because there were no offenders at that time, but because it was not until some years after the machine was constructed, or ordered, one Anne Brown went into court and "abused William Wilson, gentleman, one of the justices of this county, by calling him a rogue, and that he should give it to him with the devil." Mrs. Brown was taken into custody, but not ducked, as far as we can ascertain. Nor was the failure to use the stool due to timidity or tenderheartedness on the part of the members of the court. They lashed women as men at the public whipping-post, and were brave enough to take Lawyer Jones in hand on one occasion for "screwing an oath." After thorough investigation and mature reflection, we have come to the conclusion that the making of the ducking stool was an "Irish blunder" on the part of our revered ancestors. Having provided a jail, stocks, whipping-post, shackles, etc.—all the means and appliances necessary in a well-ordered community—we had no use for them.

In 1753, John David Vilpert (the only man with three names we have encountered yet) petitioned the court, setting forth that he had been "at considerable expense in coming from the northward and settling in these parts," and had rented three lots in the new-erected town of Staunton, through which runs a good and convenient stream of water; and praying leave to build a grist and fulling mill. The petition was resisted by John Lewis, who had a mill within a mile of town, and the case was taken by appeal to the general court. How it was ultimately decided, we are not advised; but the petition no doubt indicates the origin of "Fackler's mill," which stood on the creek, south of Beverley street, and between Water and Main streets.

In the year 1753, the Assembly of Virginia passed several acts "for encouraging persons to settle on the waters of the Mississippi river, in the county of Augusta."

Let us now refer again to the Rev. John Craig, and his narrative. The territory occupied by his congregation was "about thirty miles in length, and nearly twenty in breadth." The people agreed to have two meeting-houses, expecting to have two congregations, as afterwards came to pass. The people of the Augusta, or stone church, neighborhood, amongst whom Mr. Craig lived, "were fewer in numbers, and much lower in their worldly circumstances, but a good-natured, prudent, government people, and liberally bestowed a part of what God gave them for religious and pious uses; always unanimous among themselves."

I had no trouble with them," says Mr. Craig, "about their meeting-house. A significant and timely fire fixed on the place, and agreed on the plan for building it, and contributed cheerfully, money and labor to accomplish the work, all in the voluntary way, what every man pleased."

But the people of the other section were, according to Mr. Craig's way of thinking, a stiff-necked and perverse generation. He says: "That part now called Tinkling Spring was most in numbers, and richer than the other, and forward, and had the public business of the affairs of the whole settlement: their leaders close-handed about providing necessary things for pious and religious uses, and could not agree for several years upon a plan or manner, where or how to build their meeting-house."

A difference happened between Col. John Lewis and Col. James Patton, both living in that congregation, which was hurtful to the settlement, but friendly to me. They both brought their children to friendship with each other, or obtain both their friendships at once, ever after. This continued for thirteen or fourteen years, till Col. Patton was murdered by the Indians; after that time he was friendly with me. After his death, Col. Lewis was friendly with me till he died."

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN WARS, ETC., FROM 1753 TO 1775.

Instances of robbery and massacre by the Indians had frequently occurred before the year 1753, as is shown by the records of the county court and otherwise. The most disastrous raid made by the Indians within the county, as it then existed, took place in December. A party of Indians from Ohio came into the valley, and John McDowell, who lived on Timber Ridge (now Rockbridge) summoned his neighbors to watch and, if need be, resist the savages. The whites fell into an ambush, at the junction of the North river and the James, and at the first fire McDowell and eight of his companions were slain. The Indians, alarmed at their own success, fled precipitately, and were not pursued. The people of the neighborhood gathered on the field of slaughter, and, says Foote, "took the nine bloody corpses on horseback and laid them side by side near McDowell's dwelling, while they prepared their graves, in overwhelming distress."

John McDowell's grave may still be found in Timber Ridge burying-ground, marked by a rough stone. He has been mentioned heretofore, as one of the best settlers in Augusta. His son, Samuel, was colonel of militia at the battle of Guilford, and the ancestor of the Reids, of Rockbridge; and his son James, who died in early life, was the grandfather of the late Governor James McDowell. His only daughter, Martha, married Col. George Moffett, of Augusta, a gallant soldier of the revolution, whose descendants are numerous in this county and elsewhere.

But while Indian forays were not uncommon, there was no concerted action by the savages, till the year 1753. From that time, for more than ten years, war raged all along the frontier. We do not propose to give a history of the general war, and can only briefly sketch some of the principal
France held Canada and Louisiana, which latter was understood to embrace all the country west of the Mississippi river. This territory was ceded by England to France; but not content with this vast domain, the French claimed all the territory watered by streams tributary to the Mississippi. In pursuance of their claim, they built Fort Du Quesne, where Pittsburg now stands, at that time, as held by Virginians, within the county of Augusta. In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie sent Maj. Washington to remonstrate with the French officer commanding on the Ohio, to warn them that war was inevitable unless he withdrew. The French persisting in their claim, Dinwiddie began to prepare for the conflict, and invited the cooperation of the other colonies. The Indians, at first not specially friendly to either side, were conciliated by the French, and proved their faithful and efficient allies during the war.

Col. James Patton was "Lieutenant," or commander-in-chief, of the Augusta militia, in 1754. In January of that year, Gov. Dinwiddie wrote to him that he had determined to send two hundred men to reinforce the troops then at Monongahela. He therefore ordered Patton to "draw out" the militia of the county, and from the regulars, by volunteering, fifteen men for the purpose. The troops were to be at Alexandria, by February 20, and were to be commanded by Maj. George Washington. [Dinwiddie Papers, p. 90.]

Andrew Lewis, provided with a party of the Augusta company, at any rate he was with Washington, July 4, 1754, at the capitulation of Fort Necessity, and, although wounded and hobbling on a staff, by his coolness probably prevented a general massacre of the Virginia troops.

No event occurred specially affecting the people of Augusta, till the year 1755. Early in that year a British force, under Gen. Braddock, arrived in America, and as soon as possible took up the line of march to expel the French from the territory occupied by them on the Ohio.

It is said that Thomas Lewis was sent with a company of men, to build a stockade fort in Greenbrier, then part of Augusta, to check Indian raids from that quarter. At an early day John Lewis, the father of Thomas, acquired extensive landed possessions in the Greenbrier region.

Braddock was accompanied by a considerable force of Virginians, and among the captains was Peter Hogg of Augusta. A writer in Howe (page 204), states that Samuel Lewis, the eldest son of Col. John Lewis, was captain of another company, in which were all his brothers. There also accompanied the expedition a negro slave, named Gilbert, who died in Staunton, in 1844, at the reputed age of 112 years.

Braddock's defeat occurred on July 9, 1755. It was a slaughter, rather than a battle. Col. Dunbar, the British officer who succeeded to the command on the death of Braddock, retreated, or rather fled, with the remnant of the army to Winchester; and fearing for his safety even there, retired with the regulars to winter quarters in Philadelpia. While waiting at the fort for horses and pack-saddles, Messrs. Craig and Brown, the pioneer clergyman of the valley, preached to the soldiers.

Peter Hogg was a native of Scotland, and came to Augusta county about 1745. He was the ancestor of the Hoge family of Augusta. In 1759 he was licensed to practice law. John Smith was the ancestor of the late Judge Daniel Smith, of Rockingham, Joseph Smith, of Folly Mills, and others. Archibald Alexander was the executor of Benjamin Borden, the patentee, and ancestor of the well known Rockbridge family of that name, and of the late Mrs. McClurg, of Staunton.

Two volunteer companies, under Capt. Montgomery and Dunlap, joined the expedition, and a party of friendly Cherokees, under Capt. Paris. Capt. David Stuart, of Augusta, acted as commissary.

The expedition rendezvoused at Fort Frederick, on New river, then in Augusta county, and the whole force amounted to three hundred and forty men. While waiting at the fort for horses and pack-saddles, Messrs. Craig and Brown, the pioneer clergyman of the valley, preached to the soldiers.

John Lewis started from Fort Frederick on February 18, and reached the head of Sandy Creek on the 28th. Before the middle of March, the supply of provisions began to run low; and so it went on, and they were rescued from starvation by the killing of several elk and buffaloes. On March 11, ten men deserted, and finally the whole body, except the officers and twenty or thirty of the privates, declared their purpose to return. It was an order that had been given back, when within ten miles of the Ohio, by a messenger from Gov. Dinwiddie. It required two weeks for them to reach the nearest settlement, and during that interval, they endured great suffering from cold and hunger. Some of the men who separated from the main body, perished.

On a court day in 1756, Capt. John Dickenson, of Windy Cove, brought to Staunton a strange man, of dark complexion, but not a negro, nor an
Indian, who excited much curiosity at the time and for long afterwards. He had been found in the woods in a suffering condition, by Samuel Givens. As the stranger could not speak English, nor any language known to the people, it was impossible to learn who he was, and whence he came. The Rev. John Craig took him to his home, however, and after a time learned that the man was a native of Algiers, in Africa. He said that his name was Helim. He had been captured at sea by Spaniards and taken to New Orleans, from which place he escaped and made his way to the backwoods of Augusta county. The earlier part of his history was written and published many years ago by the Rev. David Rice, of Kentucky; and the subsequent part is given in detail by Bishop Meade, in his historical collections. (See Peyton's History, pages 114-116.)

In the year 1757, there was a fort near the point where the public road from Staunton to the Warm Springs crosses the Cow pasture river. At this fort, during the year mentioned, was a boy who was born in Augusta county in 1742. The boy was named Arthur Campbell, and he had volunteered as a militiaman to aid in protecting the frontier. Going one day with others to a thicket in search of plums, the party was fired upon by Indians lying in ambush, and young Campbell was killed and captured. He was taken to the vicinity of the great lakes, and detained a prisoner for three years, when he made his escape and returned home. About six years before the revolution, he removed to the Holston river, now Washington county, his father and family soon following. He was afterwards prominent in the assembly and the state convention of 1788, as well as during the revolution ary war. One of his sons, Col. John B. Campbell, fell at Chippewa, where he commanded the right wing of the army under Gen. Scott. Gen. William Campbell, the hero of King's mountain, also a cousin and brother-in-law.

Another expedition for the capture of Fort Du Quesne was set on foot in 1758, Faquier being then Governor of Virginia. The English force consisted of six or seven thousand men under Gen. Forbes, Washington commanding the Virginian troops, some six hundred in number. Maj. Grant, with a chosen company of eight hundred men, was despatched in advance to reconnoitre, Maj. Andrew Lewis having charge of the rear guard of the detachment. On arriving at the fort, a warm and long-poured out in the after guard followed. Maj. Grant and Maj. Lewis were captured, and their lives spared through the intervention of French officers. But the Indians, who had taken alarm at the advance of Forbes' large force, withdrew from the fort, leaving there only five hundred French. The latter set fire to the buildings and proceeded down the Ohio, and the English took possession, November 25. The works were repaired, and the place was called Fort Pitt.

From 1757 to 1761, the people of Augusta, at least those residing within the present county limits, seem to have been relieved comparatively from the alarms of savage warfare. In 1758, Fort Seybert, in the present county of Pendleton, then Augusta, about fifty miles from Staunton, was captured by the Indians. There were thirty-six persons in the fort, twenty-five of whom were tomahawks. Eleven of the whites were taken off by the Indians, none of whom, except a boy named Dyer, returned, or were ever heard of.

We learn from Howe (page 204), that in 1761, about sixty Shawnees penetrated to the settlement on Jackson's river, committed several murders and carried off several prisoners, among whom were Mrs. Benix and five children. The Indians were overtaken in their retreat by a party of whites, and nine of their number killed, but the prisoners were not rescued. One of them, however, Mrs. Dennis, effected her escape in 1763.

The town of Staunton was at last chartered by act of Assembly, in November 1761. The first trustees of the town were, William Preston, Israel Christian, David Stuart, John Brown, John Page, William Lewis, William Christian, Elodje McClanahan, Robert Breckenridge and Hannah Lockhe. The first election might be held annually, in June and November; but positively prohibited the building of wooden chimneys in the town.

Another man named James Hill, testifying in 1807, in the cause of Peter Heiskell vs. the Corporation of Staunton, gave some account of the town in 1762, when he settled here. Samson and George Matthews kept store at the northeast corner of Beverley and Augusta streets. Samson Matthews also kept an ordinary in the long frame building, a story and a half high, with dormer windows, which formerly stood on the east side of Augusta street, below Fredericks. The lot at the southwest corner of Augusta and Fredericks, was, in 1766, "Matthews' stable lot." Mrs. Woods lived on the west side of Augusta street, about midway between Beverley and Fredericks. Mrs. Cowden lived on the west side of Augusta street, a little north of Beverley. Daniel Wilkes' house, and the Lutheran church now stands. The depositions of Hill and the diagram which accompanied it, show that most of the twenty-five acres donated by Beverley in 1749, to the county, was occupied by town lots and streets in 1766.

Samson Matthews was the father-in-law of the late venerable Samuel Clark, of Staunton, and of Mr. Alexander Nelson, whose descendants are quite numerous. George Matthews, born in Augusta in 1738, was father-in-law of Gen. Samuel Blackburn. He was famous in Indian wars and during the revolution, and finally became Governor of Georgia; elected in 1780, and again in 1794 and in 1812.

Col. John Lewis, the pioneer settler, died Feb. 1, 1762, having attained the age of eighty-four years. His will, executed November 28, 1761, and admitted to record November 18, 1762, expressed the writer's pious hopes. He was buried on the farm where he lived. The executor was the testator's three sons, Thomas, Andrew and William. Charles is named in the will, but no mention is made of Samuel.

Canada was conquered by the English in 1719, and in 1760 the former colonies concluded with England and France. The savage allies of the French, however, having acquired a taste for blood, continued the war on the English settlements. In the year 1763, Cornwallis, the celebrated Shawnee warrior, appears in history for the first time. Nothing is known of his youth. At the head of about sixty Indians he fell upon the settlers in Greenbrier, killing the men and capturing the women and children. The white settlers who could escape fled to Jackson's river, pursued by their foe. A part of the Indians remained behind in charge of the prisoners, while a part crossed the mountain to Kerr's Creek, now Rockbridge county. There, on July 17, a scene of horror was presented. Men, women and children were indiscriminately slaughtered. When sated with blood and plunder the Indians retired; but they, or another portion of the body to which they belonged, were overtaken by a party hastily collected, and routed at, or near, the head of Back creek, now Bath county. John Dickenson, of Windy Cove, and John Young, who lived near the church since known as Hebron, were members of the pursuing party. John Young, brother of John, was slain in the action. His body was buried on the field, but his scalp, torn from his head by the Indian who killed him, was brought home and buried in the Globe graveyard.

This lamentable occurrence spread alarm throughout the county. Some persons residing in Staunton fled across the Blue Ridge. Measures of defence were, however, immediately adopted. At the Augusta court, Andrew Long was appointed as lieutenant of the county, or commander-in-chief of the county militia; William Preston, qualified as colonel, and the following persons as captains: Walter Cunningham, Alexander McClanahan, William Crow and John Bowyer. John McClanahan, Michael Bowyer and David Long, qualified as lieutenants, and James Ward as ensign. The Indians made a second raid upon Kerr's creek, the date of which is uncertain. It may have been in Oct. 1761, or in March, 1764. Whatever the date, the horrors of the massacre exceeded those of the first. In the second incursions the Indians slaughtered from sixty to eighty white people. In the first they took no prisoners; but in the second, from twenty to thirty persons were carried into captivity, some of whom never returned. Among the captives were Cunninghams, Hamiltons and Gilmore. An entire family of Doughbertys, five Hamiltons and three Gilmores were scalped.

For the only detailed account of the Kerr's creek massacre, we are indebted to the Rev. Samuel Brown, of Bath county.

In the meanwhile a general war between the whites and Indians was raging. Col. Bouquet defeated the latter, August 2, 1764, at Bushy Run, in western Pennsylvania. Soon afterward, however, the British government made various efforts to establish friendly relations with the Indians. Col. Bouquet's expedition to Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg), issued a proclamation forbidding any British subject from settling or hunting west of the Alleghany mountains without written permission; and in the fall of 1764, proceeded with a body of troops to the Muskingum, in Ohio, then in Augusta county. On November 9, he concluded a treaty of peace with the Delawares and Shawnees, and received from them two hundred and six white prisoners. Of these, nineteen Virginians, thirty-two men and fifty-eight women and children. Some of the captives who had been carried off while young, had learned to love their savage associates and, refusing to come voluntarily, were brought away by force.

Mrs. Renix, who was captured on Jackson's river, in 1761, was not restored to her home till the year 1767. In pursuance of the terms of Bouquet's treaty, she was brought to Staunton in the year last mentioned. Her daughter died on the Miami; two of her sons, William and Robert, returned with her; her son Joshua remained with the Indians and became a chief of the Miamis.

A corps of Virginia volunteers accompanied Bouquet's expedition and were assigned the places of honor on the march, a portion of them forming the advance guard and the remainder bringing up the rear. A part, if not all, of this corps were Augusta men. Charles Lewis and Alexander McClanahan were captains of companies, and John McClanahan was one of the lieutenants. As late as 1779, John McClanahan being then dead, his infant son was allowed two thousand acres of bounty land for his father's services in the expedition.

The county court of Augusta did not meet in October, 1764. At April court, 1765, a vast number of military claims were ordered to be certified—for provisions furnished to the militia, for horses pressed into service, for William Christian, William McKamy and others presented claims "for ranging," and Andrew Cowan "for enlisting men to garrison Fort Nelson." The orders are
Early Monday morning, October 10, the Virginians were suddenly attacked by a large body of Indians, led by Cornstalk and Logan. The battle raged all day, and was one of the most noted conflicts that ever occurred between Indians and white men. Seventy-five of the whites, including Col. Lewis and Field and Capt. Robert McClanahan, were killed, and both August 22, and forty were wounded. The lives of the Indians is unknown, but they were signally defeated.

After burying the dead and providing for the wounded, Gen. Lewis marched into Ohio to meet Gov. Dunmore. At the council with the Indians it was held, and a temporary treaty of peace was concluded. Logan was not at the meeting, but delivered to the messenger who went to request his attendance the speech which more than all else has perpetuated his fame.

The anxiety of the people at home in the meantime may be imagined. There is no record or tradition in regard to it, but the county court records indicate the state of feeling. The October term of the court began on the 18th, but no business was transacted, except the qualification of several new justices of the peace. The court met again on the 19th, but only to adjourn to the next term. The whole community was too anxiously awaiting intelligence from the west to attend to ordinary affairs. The news of the battle could not have reached Staunton until about the 24th of October.

When November court came round the surviving heroes of Point Pleasant had returned to their homes. One of them, Andrew Moore, appeared in court on November 15, and qualified to practice law. He was the father of Messrs. David S. and S. M. Moore, of Lexington, and became a United States Senator from Virginia. Alexander McClanahan sat as a magistrate on the county court during August 22, and then hurried to Camp Union; he was on the bench again on November 18, soon after his return.

By January court, 1775, the men who were in the expedition had gotten up their accounts against the government for pecuniary compensation. Many were for “diets of militia;” some for “sundries for the militia;” others for “driving pack-horses.” William Sharp and others presented claims for services as spies. John Hays demanded pay for himself and others as “pack-horse masters.” William Hamilton had a bill for riding express, and William McCune another as “corn-bird.”

Col. Charles Lewis was killed on August 10, 1774, on the eve of his departure for Point Pleasant, and the instrument was admitted to record January 17, 1775. The testator seems to have been a man of considerable wealth. Four children survived him—John, Andrew, Elizabeth, and Margaret, and one was born after his death. Cornstalk survived his defeat about three years. He was killed at Point Pleasant in 1777 by some of the men stationed there, in revenge, it was believed, for the Kerr’s Creek massacres.

CHAPTER IV.
THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION, ETC., FROM 1774 TO 1783.

While the strife between the colonies and mother country was brewing, in 1774, the port of Boston was closed by the British, and the people of that city, mainly dependent upon commerce for subsistence, were reduced to a state of destitution, and not a few of the people of this country was aroused, and contributions for their relief were made in various places. The remote county of Augusta sent her quota the very autumn her sons fought the Indians at Point Pleasant.

The President of the Pennsylvania court informed Governor Penn of the arrest of his associates. He stated that Connelly, having at Staunton qualified as a justice of the peace for Augusta county, “in which it is pretended that the country about Pittsburg is included,” was constantly surrounded by an armed body of about
instructions. The committee consisted of the Rev. Alexander Belmaine, Samson Matthews, Alexander McIlhany, and two delegates appointed were Thomas Lewis and Samuel McDowell. It is supposed that Mr. Belmaine wrote the resolutions, or instructions, which are exhibited in the terms of most popular description of the time.

A "committee for the county of Augusta" was appointed in 1775—a sort of "vigilance committee"—of which Silas Hart, an old justice of the peace, was placed at their head. This committee met at Staunton, and, pursuant to summons, Alexander Miller appeared before them to answer charges. We do not know who Miller was, nor what became of him, but he was accused of having denounced as rebellion, etc., the popular opposition to the measures of the British government. Mr. Miller was solemnly tried and pronounced guilty. His punishment anticipated the recent policy in Ireland called "correction." The committee subjected the offender to no restraint, and advised no violence toward them. They only recommended that "the good people of this county and colony have no further dealings or intercourse with said Miller.

A deed of the six Indian chiefs, representatives of the united tribes of Mohawks, Oneidas, etc., to George Croghan, for two hundred thousand acres of land on the Ohio river, executed November 4, 1766, was proved before the court of Augusta county, on September 25, 1766, the land lying in the county. It was further proved before the court at Staunton, August 19, 1777, and ordered to be recorded. [See Deed Book No. 29, page 1.]

The Indian land sold these lands embraced blankets, stockings, calico, vermilion, ribbons, knives, gunpowder, lead, guns, flints, needles, and jens-harps. The deed was also recorded in Philadelphia.

At length, the Virginians kidnaped Capt. Connolly, and took him to Philadelphia, and there upon the Virginians seized three of the rival justices and sent them to Wheeling as hostages. By this time, the war of the Revolution was approaching. The people of the disputed territory were alike patriotic, but the distinction between Virginians and Pennsylvanians was still maintained. Each party held meetings, separate from the other, and denounced the encroachments of the British government.

Capt. Connolly, being discharged from custody, turned up a Tory, and, in November, 1776, was arrested in Fredericktown, Maryland, for being engaged in treasonable projects. He was detained in jail, at Philadelphia, till April 3, 1777. What became of him is not known.

Finally, in 1779, each of the states appointed commissioners, and through their agency the dispute was quieted in 1780. The boundary was not definitely fixed, however, till 1788, when Mason and Dixon's line was established.

A detailed account of the boundary controversy is given in Geery's History of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and we are indebted to that work for most of the facts here stated.

By act of assembly, in October, 1776, the district of West Augusta—west of the Alleghany mountains—was organized, and the boundary fixed, and soon afterward three counties therein were established. We may state that the rhetorical declaration about West Augusta, attributed to Washington, is sheer fiction. What Washington said, in the papers he produced, was, that if driven to the extremity, he would retreat to Augusta county, in Virginia, and there make a stand.

The first patriotic meeting of the people of Augusta, of which we have any account, was held in Staunton, February 29, 1776. A committee was appointed to choose delegates to the general convention at Richmond, March 20, and to draw up instructions. The committee consisted of the Rev. Alexander Belmaine, Samson Matthews, Alexander McIlhany, and two delegates appointed were Thomas Lewis and Samuel McDowell. It is supposed that Mr. Belmaine wrote the resolutions, or instructions, which are exhibited in the terms of most popular description of the time.

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After the battle of the Cowpens, when Morgan was retreating to Virginia with his prisoners, and Cornwallis was trying to intercept him, a call was made upon our valley for troops. Capt. James Tate, who had fought with Morgan at the Cowpens, commandery raised in that neighborhood, and Tinkling Spring neighborhoods; Capt. George Moffett, who also was at the Cowpens, commanded another company. Col. Samuel McDowell commanded the last. When the Augusta companies were about to start from Midway, the latter part of February, the Rev. James Waddell, of Tinkling Spring, delivered a parting address to the men. Many of them notched their names on the hills. The number of private soldiers were killed at Guilford, on March 15. Some who came back, carried on the memories of British sabres. Archibald Stuart, afterwards the judge, was a commissary, but found in the ranks at Guilford. His father, Maj. Alexander Stuart, who commanded the Augusta and Rockbridge battalions (Col. McDowell being disabled by sickness), was wounded and captured. He was detained for some time on board a British ship. In the retreat, Samuel Steele, who died in his old age near Waynesboro, shot a British dragoon who followed him, and others assailed him, and he was forced to succumb. He refused, however, to give up his gun, which he afterwards succeeded in reloading, and then put his captors to flight. David Stewart was cut down in the retreat, and left for dead. He revived and came home, and lived to old age. Toome states that the scar of a deep wound over one of David Steele's eyes painfully disfigured him. Several persons who often saw the old soldier, have informed us that his face was not disfigured at all. His skull was cleft by a sabre, and to the end of his days he wore a silver plate over the spot. Col. Fulton, who was at Guilford, and afterwards for many years represented Augusta in the legislature, is said to have been disfigured as Steele is described to have been. One of the Wilsons of Bethel, was probably the last survivor of Guilford in this region. The Rockbridge troops started from that point, February 26, and the survivors reached home again on March 23, following.

Among the revolutionary soldiers from Augusta, who died within the last fifty years, are the following: John Tate, died August 6, 1836; Samuel Steele, June 8, 1837; Maj. Samuel Bell, May 15, 1838; Lewis Shyey, January 22, 1839; Robert Harmanberger, February 7, 1840; Smith Thompson, May 12, 1841; Col. Samuel Gardner, January 11, 1842; Francis Gardner, July 26, 1842; John Bell, Sr., October 17, 1843; Claudius Buster, November 20, 1843; Capt. Robert Thompson, January 23, 1847; William McCutchen, June 29, 1848.

In June, 1781, the first and only alarm of the war occurred in Augusta county. The members of the legislature were driven from Charlottesville on the 4th of that month. Tarleton, the commander of dragoons, and met in Staunton on the 7th, in the old parish church. But on the following Sunday, the 10th, as stated, a session was held to the adjournment to the Wisteria Springs. This proceeding was caused by a report that Tarleton was pursuing across the Blue Ridge. Some of the members of assembly took the road toward Lexington, and others went to the north-west part of the county, Patricke Henry was one of the latter, and such seemed to be the emergency that, according to tradition, he left Staunton wearing only one boot.

The cause of the alarm and stampede has been variously reported. The late Judge Francis T. Brooke, then a young lieutenant of the Continental army, gives one version of the matter in a memoir he left behind him. He was in Albermarle, in command of a detachment, and was ordered by his captain, Rehmann, if he could not join the Baron Steuben, to proceed to Staunton, and then to join the corps to which he belonged in the army of the Marquis de Lafayette. The next day I crossed the ridge about six miles to the south of Rockfish Gap. When I got to where the Yankees were, I found a large force of eight hundred men, some to support the mountain, the women and children his silver spoons and other portable articles of value. Two venerable men, who were children in 1781, many years ago related to the writer their recollections of the time. One of these remembered that his father came home from Tinkling Spring church and took down his gun, to the boy's great gratification, as it is known to be generally understood that no denomination should be favored in that respect; but the scheme of
“general assessment,” for the benefit of ministers of all sects, was proposed and advocated by Patrick Henry and others.

In April, 1760, Hanover presbytery met at Tinkling Spring, on the bank of the house of Mr. Waddell. A memorial, praying the legislature to abstain from interference with the government of the church, was prepared, and Messrs. Waddell and D. McClanahan were appointed to present it. Col. McDowell and Capt. Johnston, the delegates from Augusta, presented the memorial to the assembly. Another memorial on the subject was daughted by Mr. Graham, May 15, 1784, and read another in October, 1784. A convention of Presbyterians was held at Bethel, August 10, 1785, and a final memorial, drawn by Mr. Graham, was adopted on the 13th. The legislature met October 17, 1785, and on December 17, Mr. Jefferson’s bill “for establishing religious freedom” became a law.

CHAPTER V.
FROM THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION TO THE YEAR 1812.

The immigrants who came to America from Ireland before the war of the Revolution were almost exclusively Protestant Dissenters. The influx of Irish people of a different faith began at a later day. But before the war, many German people found their way to the new world, and several of our valley counties were largely settled by them. They were, for the most part, Lutherans and Tunker, or German Baptist, and have transmitted their religious faith, with their steady habits, to their posterity. They brought their German Bibles with them, and for several generations the language of the fatherland was used by them in their households. Indeed, many of the older people never learned to read nor speak English. Before the close of the revolution a considerable part of the best lands in Augusta county was occupied by people of this race.

Peter Hanger, the ancestor of the numerous family of that name, settled in Augusta in 1750, it is said, having been born in Germany, but converted at Pennsylvania. He purchased Spring Farm, near Staunton, and died there in 1801. In 1780 he was appointed a justice of the peace, but declined to qualify. One of his sons, of the same name, lived at the place on the Whickham road, and is said to have been a merchant and leather-hoese maker. During the administration of the Revolutionary war, he was elected by the people of Botetourt to represent them in the state legislature, residence of delegates in the county not being required at that time.

Jacob Pegg, long an enterprising citizen, was living here in 1780, having come from Pennsylvania.

John Swoope and John Boys came to Staunton from Philadelphia, in 1769, and were engaged in mercantile business. Both of them married here, but the wife of the latter dying in a short time, he returned to Philadelphia, where he died in 1788. Mr. Swoope was clerk of the district court at Staunton, and acquired wealth and prominence.

Sometime between 1785 and 1790, several persons came to Staunton from different places, all of whom were prominent and influential in their day, and some of whom reared large families. We refer to John Wayt, (the son of that name,) Joseph Cowan, Andrew Barry, Peter Heiskell, Michael Garber, Lawrence Tremper, and a school teacher named Clarke. Mr. Wayt came from Orange county. He was a member, a magistrate, and high sheriff, several times a member of the legislature, and long active in all affairs concerning church and state. He died in 1813, leaving no child. Mr. Cowan and Mr. Barry were natives of Ireland, and leading merchants. Mr. Garber came from Pennsylvania, and Mr. Heiskell from Frederick county. Lawrence Tremper was born in New York and married there. He was a trade merchant of leather-hoese making. At the administration of Washington, he was appointed postmaster at Staunton, and held the office continuously till his death, in 1841. He also retailed drugs, patent medicines and sundries. Mr. Clarke, the school teacher, came from Pennsylvania, like so many others. He left four sons, Samuel, John, William and Thomas, who long resided in the county, and the first of whom, in a quiet way, filled a large space in the community for many years.

Three brothers came to Staunton from Nelson county, probably about the year 1790. Chesty, a son of William Kinney. The first named was clerk of several of the courts, in which sat Mrs. and the father of five sons and a daughter. Jacob Kinney was a lawyer. His only child was a daughter, the wife of the late Enasus Stribling, and mother of Dr. F. P. Stribling and others. William Kinney, Sr., was a bachelor, and pursued no regular business during the latter years of his life; but he was noted for genial traits which made him a welcome guest in many houses.

An act of Assembly, passed November 6, 1767, added twenty-five acres of land belonging to Alexander St. Clair, to the town of Staunton. This addition has always been known as Newtown. Other land, belonging to Judge Stuart, in the northeast part of the town, was added in 1811.

The earliest returns of commissioners of the revenue for Augusta county, found in our local archives, are for the year 1787. Parts of Bath and Pendleton counties were then included in Augusta. The commissioners of the revenue were, James Ramsey, Joseph Bell and Charles Cameron. Alexander McClanahan was clerk of the county court. The number of horses and miles in 1787 was 10,818, cattle 15,699; 5,500 ordinary, kept by John Basong, Windle Grice, Peter Heiskell and Thomas Smith; practicing physicians 4, Drs. William Grove, Alexander D. Long and Hugh Richie. It seems that lawyers were not taxed, as none were assessed. The number of gists was 2, owned by John Ermitage and Robert Richardson. There were no four-wheeled riding carriages in the county.

Pendleton county was formed from Augusta, Rockingham and Hardy, in 1788; and Bath from Augusta, Botetourt and Greenbrier, in 1791, when Augusta was reduced to its present dimensions about 30 miles long and 29 miles wide.

In the state convention of 1788, which ratified the Constitution of the United States, Augusta was represented by Zachariah Johnston and Archibald Stuart.

Until the year 1789, the county court was the only court of record which sat in Staunton. As stated heretofore, it had an extensive jurisdiction in law and chancery. Its higher law tribunal, called the General Court, composed of gentlemen “learned in the law,” sat in Richmond. There was one chancellor for the whole state, who also held his court in Richmond. George Wythe, the signer of the declaration of independence, was the chancellor for twenty years, from 1777.

In 1799 the legislature passed an act establishing district courts of law. The counties were arranged in districts, in each of which two judges of the general court were required to hold terms. Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham and Pendleton constituted a district, and the court sat in Staunton. Judges Mercer and Parker held the first court, Judge Tyler (the elder) and others sat here at different times.

The first clerk of the district court at Staunton was Francis Lytle. He was in the county in 1793, by John Coalter, after judge; he by Miriah Coalter, and he by Chesley Kinney.

Archibald Stuart, of Staunton, was elected a judge of the general court in 1799, and for some years combined, with his county, in the district courts. At the time of his election he was a member of the legislature.

The title of Indian warfare had rolled back from Augusta county as white settlers located in the west, but it did not cease on the frontier till 1794. In August of that year Gen. Anthony Wayne, at the head of a considerable force, encountered and
routed a large body of Indians at the rapids of the Great Maumee river, in Ohio. Gen. Wayne had been distinguished during the revolutionary war, but his last achievement made him a popular hero. The war had almost ended when he was called for, and the Wayne Tavern, in Staunton, was another of his namesakes. This tavern, which stood at the north-west corner of Beverley and New streets, invited travelers to take shelter there by its old-fashioned swinging signboard, a native artist having displayed his skill in trying to paint a likeness of "Mad Anthony."

The Washington Tavern stood on the present site of the Virginia Hotel, and displayed on its sign a portrait of the Father of his Country. John Wise, a soldier under Wayne at the Maumee, settled in Staunton before the close of the century. He was originally a printer, and at one time published a newspaper here.

Mr. Jefferson, while residing at Monticello, previous to his election to the presidency, turned his attention, among his various projects, to the manufacture of nails, and wished to establish an agency in Staunton. In June, 1789, he wrote to Balden Stuart, his former pupil and personal and political friend, inclosing some "nail cards," which he wished put into the hands of a substantial and punctual merchant. He suggested a suitable agent, Mr. St. Clair, or Gamble & Grattan. The next year, in January, he wrote again on the same subject. The nail business was not prospering, evidently; but we are gratified to find that even at that early day Staunton was considered a better market, at least for nails, than Warren or Warsaw.

In February following, the price of nails had gone up in Philadelphia, and the "Sage of Monticello" was encouraged. He advised his Staunton correspondent to embank in the manufacture of potash, and assured him there were "millions in it." The tradesmanlike way he wrote about "penny brasses" and the profits of potash, reminded one of Dr. Johnson playing the business man at the sale of Thrale's brewery. From a letter, written at Philadelphia, July 8, 1788, Mr. Jefferson being vice-president, it seems that John McDowell charged Bob Bailey, the noted gambler, made his headquarters here two miserable horse races. Managers were much like those of Richmond, nor were the people "actuated by a superior desire to discharge the debts which they contracted." During his stay at the inn, he "saw great numbers of travelers pass by, merchants or sellers of land, going to Greensboro and Carolina, or persons on their way to the medicinal springs." The goods sold by the storekeepers were brought from Baltimore or Philadelphia.

At the time the French traveler was in Staunton, Bob Bailey, the noted gambler, made his headquarters here. He was a friendly, amusing, and very likely sought the acquaintance of the stranger. A few years afterwards, he was in the hands of the district court, upon the charge of swindling, but fled to escape the penalty of the law.

Before the year 1800, Staunton was thronged every summer and fall with people going to and returning from "The Springs." The Warm and Sweet Springs were then much frequented by invalids and pleasure seekers.

Dr. William Boys, long a prominent physician in Staunton, and the first physician of the Western Lunatic Asylum, was here from Philadelphia, about the beginning of the present century.

From the books of the Commissioners of the Revenue for the year 1800, we obtain some interesting facts. The number of tithables in the county, judging Staunton, was 3,256. The number of horses was 6,998. The cattle were not listed. Four-wheeled riding carriages were taxed, but gigs were not; and the number of the former in the county was exactly two, viz.: Thomas Martin's and Jacob Staut's "chariots."

The total tax was $1,557.78. Twenty-five merchants doing business in the county, paid license tax the same year, and among them appear the still familiar names of John McDowell, Jacob Swoope, Andrew Barry, John Wayt, Joseph Cowan, Alexander St. Clair, Peter Hanger, and others.

William Humphreys, who died in Staunton, in 1802, and whose family afterwards removed to Kentucky, seems to have been the solitary practicing physician in the county. Still the lawyers who exempt from license were lawyers here at the time. Gen. Samuel Blackburn was living here, and was at the zenith of his fame as an advocate. He afterwards removed to his estate, called the Wilderness, in Bath county, where he spent the latter years of his life.

In the year 1802, another change was made in the judiciary system of the state. Four chancery districts were then constituted, and John Brown, who was elected by the legislature, "Judge of the Court of Chancery for the Upper District." At the time of his election, Judge Brown resided in Harly county; but he immediately removed to Staunton, where he required to hold terms of his court. He sat also in Lewisburg and Wytheville. The first chancery court was held in Staunton, July 7, 1802. Henry J. Peyton was the first clerk of this court, and William S. Eckridge was the second and last. William Kinney, Sr., was its "Sergeant-at-Arms." Among the lawyers who qualified to practice in the court, on the day of the opening, were Edmund Blackburn, John McDowell, Daniel Sheffey, Chapman Johnson and Edward Graham. Of these only Mr. Johnson resided in Staunton. Mr. Sheffey lived at that time in Wythe, and did not remove to Staunton till some twenty years after. Judge Brown died in 1826. His successor was Judge Allen Taylor, of Botetourt, who presided in the court till 1831, when another change was made in the judiciary system.

In connection with the foregoing, we may state here, that, in 1809, circuit courts of law, instead of district courts, were established by act of assembly. The counties of the state were arranged in circuits, and one of the judges of the general court was required to hold terms in every county. Judge Stuart then became sole judge of the circuit of which Augusta was a part. Chesley Kinney, appointed by the act, was clerk of the circuit court of law for Augusta county, till 1828, when his son, Nicholas C. Kinney, was appointed.

The system of two distinct courts, one of law and the other of chancery, continued till the year 1831.

From the year 1800 to the year 1860, emigration and immigration were the order of the day in Augusta county. The sons of farmers and others, descendants of early settlers, were enticed away by the low prices of rich lands in the west—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Often whole families sold out their lands here, and left in search of new homes near the frontier of civilization; and sometimes several families, neighbors and friends, went together to form a congenial settlement elsewhere. The emigrants packed in wagons their provisions, clothing, bedding, and such cherished articles as they could not leave behind, and spent weeks on the road, camping out at night. The descendants of Augusta people in the states just named, must number many thousands. Some forty years ago, a citizen of Augusta was visiting relations in central Illinois, when two other citizens of the county arrived on horseback. The latter stated that after crossing the Ohio river, they had spent every night at the house in Staut.

The places of the emigrants were taken by immigrants from Pennsylvania and the lower valley, generally people of German descent—the most
RESIDENCE OF JOHN W. FAUVER, - RIVER HEADS DIST., AUGUSTA CO., VA.
RESIDENCE OF DR. A.M. FAUNTLEROY, STAUNTON, VA.

“OAK HILL  DAVIS A. KAYSER  PROP’R, BEVERLEY MANOR  DIST., AUGUSTA CO, VA.”
thirsty of farmers — and thus the county suffered no loss in population.

For some years Mississippi was the Eldorado which attracted young men who desired to embark in business with doctors and clerks; many of them, however, drifted back to their old homes. Our farming and grazing population, were never much inclined towards the cotton-growing states and territories.

Between the years 1800 and 1812, the county received important accessions of professional and business men from abroad. Most of these located in Staunton, and became part and parcel of the county. John C. Hays, the merchant, Briscoe G. Baldwin, Ennannus Stribling, and the Eskridge brothers came from Frederick county, or elsewhere. Chapman Johnson came from Louisa county, and the Waddells from the same section. John H. Peyton, the lawyer, and John Randolph, the Middlebrook merchant, came from Stafford county. James A. Frazier, a native of Ireland, was employed as a store boy at Jennings' Gap by Robert McDowell, who afterwards failed in business. Young Frazier held the position, and in the course of time built up an extensive business and one of the largest fortunes ever accumulated in the county. During the earlier part of his career Augustan merchants dealt almost exclusively in Philadelphia. They generally made the trip to market, or "below," as the phrase went, twice a year, on horseback, two or more traveling together, carrying Mexican dollars in their saddle-bags.

Jacob Swoope, of Staunton, was the member of congress from the Augusta district in the years 1809-1811. Party spirit ran high in those days. Mr. Swoope was leader of the Federalists and Judge Stuart of the Republicans. Both parties had halls in Staunton, to which their adherents in the county were invited, with their wives and children. Each had also street processions, headed by its chief. Mr. Swoope's competitor when he was elected was Daniel Smith, then a young lawyer in Rockingham. Swoope could speak German, while Smith could not, and the German people of the district generally voted for the former.

Mr. Swoope declined a re-election, and Gen. Samuel Blackburn, then of Bath, was announced as the Federalist candidate. William McCoy, of Pendleton, came forward as the Republican candidate. The election was held on April court day, 1811. At that time, and for long afterwards, elections were not held as now, on the same day, throughout the state, or even district, but the people of a district cast their votes at their appointed places. Augusta, Bath and Hardy gave majorities for Blackburn, but Pendleton and Rockingham, the other two counties of the district, carried the day for McCoy, who was elected by a majority of 135 votes. At the same time Chapman Johnson was elected to represent Augusta in the state senate, and A. Fulton and A. Anderson were elected delegates. The whole vote cast in Augusta at the election was 785, the right of suffrage being restricted to freeholders.

William McCoy held the seat in congress till 1833. Daniel Sheffey represented the Wythe district in the house of representatives from 1809 to 1817, and afterwards represented Staunton. In due time he presented himself as the Federalist candidate against McCoy, but in vain. On election day in Pendleton he was there to confront his adversary at home; on his return reported that "It was nothing but Hiner, Greiner and McCoy," the first two being candidates for the legislature.

The Staunton Academy, a high school for boys, was incorporated in 1790, but the building seems not to have been completed till about 1810. When the town council gave the lot. A part of the funds employed was raised by general subscription in the county, and a part was donated by the state out of proceeds of sale of glebe lands. The Masonic fraternity also had an interest in the building, occupying an upper room as their hall. In the year named the principals of the academy were James G. Waddell and Bartholomew Bonds. The former taught the classics and the latter the mathematicians.

For nearly seventy years — until the building was turned over to the trustees of public free schools — a succession of federal chartered of the academy. In 1833, Lyttleton Waddell and David D. Cooke became joint principals. The latter continued for a short term only, but the former conducted the school for more than twenty years. During that time the institution was highly prosperous, attracting many pupils from abroad.

Col. Robert Porterfield was elected brigadier-general of state troops in 1810, and appointed Mr. John H. Peyton his chief of staff.

The population of the county in 1810 was 14,329, Staunton 1,923, Waynesborough 350, Greenville 169, and Middlebrook 68. Isaac Collett, a famous printer in his day, became proprietor of the "Republican Farmer," a newspaper which had been started in Staunton by William G. Lyford, in 1809. In his first issue Collett announced that he was "decidedly of a federal character." He also published an extract from a speech in congress by Daniel Sheffey, in opposition to the threatened war with Great Britain. But the war came on, notwithstanding.

CHAPTER VI.

FROM THE YEAR 1812 TO THE YEAR 1860.

A MAJORITY of the voters of Augusta county, as no doubt sympathised with Daniel Sheffey and other statesmen of the same school, in their opposition to the measures which brought on the war of 1812; but when the war arose, no unpatriotic spirit was exhibited in the county. The war, however, did not approach our borders, and very few of our people actually participated in the conflict. Nicholas C. Kinney and George Eskridge, young lieutenant in the regular army, served for a time on the northern frontier. When the state was invaded and troops were called for, many military companies were raised in the county. The captains are given by Peyton as follows: Briscoe G. Baldwin, Chapman Johnson, John C. Hays, W. G. Dudley, James A. Frazier, David Gallaway, John Matthews, Hugh Young, Abraham Lange, Christian Morris, Joseph Larew, William D. Cooke became joint principals. The latter continued for a short term only, but the academy. In 1833, Lyttleton Waddell and David D. Cooke became joint principals. The latter continued for a short term only, but the academy.
During the time alluded to above, and for long afterward, the Presbyterian congregations of the county were served by a number of able and venerable ministers, such as are seldom found in close proximity. We can do little more than name some of them.

The Rev. Wm. Calhoon came to the county in 1803, and till 1833 was pastor of the united congregations of Staunton and Hebron. Afterward, for many years, was pastor of Hebron and Scottsville.

The Rev. Conrad Spence, D.D., a native of Bedford county, was pastor of Augusta church from 1813 to 1836. He cultivated general literature and wrote on a variety of subjects. He was eminent as a writer, a public-spirited citizen, and no mean poet. The hymn beginning, "Blest Jesus, when thy cross I view," found in most church collections, was written by him.

The Rev. John Hendren, D.D., pastor of Mossy Creek and Union churches, was born in Ireland, but reared and educated in Lexington. He conducted a classical school at his residence in this county for many years, of wide-spread reputation, at which many prominent men were educated.

The Rev. Francis McFarland, D.D., pastor of Bethel church, was also a native of Ireland, reared and educated in Western Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, D.D., pastor of Tinking Spring and Waynesborough, was a native of Rockbridge county. All the ministers named were buried in the fields of their labors, but relicts of those who were men of mark and influence, but none of them remained here long enough to become identified with the county.

In 1825, Dr. H. J. Kinney, a young medical student from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, bought the establishment of Isaac Collett, and converted the "Republican Farmer" into the "Staunton Spectator," which he continued to publish until 1849. Some time before the arrival of Harmer, Thomas J. Michie settled here to practice law, and in the course of time became widely known.

On March 8, 1824, the legislature passed an act chartering the "Staunton and James River Turnpike Company," with a capital of $250,000, for the construction of a turnpike from Staunton to Scottsville, in Albemarle. The company was formed, and the road was made in due time. This was the first grade road in the county, and was a decided improvement. Previously, Augusta farmers wagoned their produce to Richmond, the road being rutted by the wagons after every rain; and some marl, was often impassable, being cut into deep ruts by the wagons, so that only a remnant of Augusta wagons. The road was shortened, and time was therefore saved; but the labor was hardly less than before. The road, especially in Albemarle, was often impassable, being cut into deep ruts by the wagons after every rain; and sometimes being through its whole extent a "leap of Despond." The broken parts of wagon wheels scattered along the road were like the debris numera of a battle field. Over this road, as well as all the Augusta farmers transported their produce to Richmond, the trip requiring at least two weeks. Now Scottsville became the market town, and for a large part of every day there was a train of wagons on the road.

In 1831, Judge Lucas P. Robertson, Judge Stuart, and his sons, Gen. Porterfield, Col. Robert Doak, a soldier of the Revolution, long a delegate in the legislature from Augusta, and who was Judge Stuart and his sons, Gen. Porterfield, Col. Robert Doak, a soldier of the Revolution, long a delegate in the legislature from Augusta, a justice of the peace and high sheriff of the county, and elder in Bethel church, died March 12, 1832. A political convention met in Staunton, July 15, 1832, which was regarded as very imposing and influential. It was largely attended, by young men especially, from every part of the state. The county court clerk's office was along one side of the building, and the wine was furnished by a prominent citizen. The court house stood in the yard still occupied as a court house. The ceiling and upper floor were supported by iron clamps, in which the hands of criminals were secured, and which were considered a height at which they were out of reach of the criminals. The building was a brick house of two stories, North and South sides. The lower story was occupied exclusively as a court room. The ceiling and upper floor were supported by wooden columns which were ornamented with iron clamps, in which the hands of criminals were confined, in order to be a cage, etc. The upper story of the court house was divided into jury rooms.

The county court clerk's office was a long room, the building being north of the lot, and the south of the court house. On the north side of the lot, adjoining the alley and Augusta street, was a brick house of two stories,
where the clerk’s offices of the chancery and circuit courts were accommodated. This house was entered through a two-storied porch on its south side, fronting the court-house.

The county jail occupied the site of the present prison and was as plain and unsightly as the court-house. The town market-house was a large shed, with roof but no side walls, on the corner of the jail lot next Augusta street. In the rear of the market-house was the whipping post and pillory.

Augusta street terminated a short distance south of the creek. The top of “Gospel Hill” was the eastern terminus of Beverley street; and the main Winchester road entered town over that hill, Coalter street being an extension of the road.

The people of Staunton obtained water for drinking and cooking from a half dozen public wells; and the labor of carrying water to distant points, no doubt retarded the growth of the town. There were few houses on the hills.

There were three churches. The old parish church had disappeared, and a fine new Episcopal church had taken its place. The other churches were the Methodist and Presbyterian; and all three were without ornamentation.

A new house was seldom built, and an old one as seldom repaired.

The taverns were the Bell, the Eagle, the Wayne and the Washington. The widow Mitchell kept a country inn half a mile from town, on the Winchester road.

The Wayne tavern is always associated in the writer’s mind with Indians. Before the removal of the southern Indians west of the Mississippi, Staunton was on the direct route from their country to Washington, and Cherokee, Chickasaws and Choctaws frequently passed through town on their way to visit the “Great Father.” [For an Indian story located at Staunton, see note to Campbell’s Gertrude of Wyoming.]

Another familiar sight in Staunton, in 1833, was the “Knoxville team.” At that time the merchants of east Tennessee transported their goods from Baltimore in wagons, and every spring and fall many lumbering wains passed through town, traversing the country, going and coming.

The horses were generally decorated with bells. After the extension of the James River canal to Lynchburg, Knoxville teams were seen in Staunton no more. The United States mails for southwestern Virginia and east Tennessee were brought through Staunton in stage coaches. The mail bags were changed here from one set of coaches to another, and many of the bags daily thrown off at our post-office were labelled “Abingdon,” where there was a distributing office. The Staunton boys of that era had an idea that Abingdon was a place of immense importance.

About the year 1834, there was a great tide of emigration from eastern Virginia and North Carolina to Ohio. Forlorn looking people, with horses and carts to correspond, and a train of thin-headed children, frequently came along, and when asked where they were going, never failed to reply: “To the Ohio.” But while the east was thus peopling the west, Ohio, and especially Kentucky, sent annually to the eastern markets immense droves of hogs. Every fall, drove after drove came through Staunton, till it seemed there must be a surfeit of swine’s flesh east of the Blue Ridge. At the same
time, little carts drawn by little horses brought over sweet potatoes from Nelson county and oysters from Fredericksburg.

Staunton was also a great thoroughfare for travelers going to and returning from the Virginia springs. During the “Springs season” the town was alive with stage coaches, besides the private carriages in which many wealthy people traveled. Some of the latter and all of the former were drawn by four horses, and occasionally there was quite a display of liveried servants. The Western line of coaches extended from Staunton to Goochland, on the Ohio river, and afforded the only mode of public conveyance for travelers from nearly all parts of Virginia and portions of other states, to the Mississippi valley. Bawgett (pro-
mounced Bockett), long the proprietor of the Winchester line, had retired from business in 1833. He was succeeded by Belden, Porter, Boyd, Farish, Ficklin, Harman, Trotter and others. But at last the railroads drove the stage coaches from the field.

The Fourth of July was often celebrated with great zest, especially when Gen. Porterfield could be induced to come up to town and take part. At other times the people had their “Knoxville teams.” At that time the members of his regiment met in Staunton during the dreary winter months of 1831-3, it was kept awake by Gen. Baldwin’s law classes. This school was attended by some spring-fed youth who sometimes gave employment to the solitary police officer of the town. Dr. Waddell instructed the classes in medical jurisprudence.

Although Staunton was apparently so unpro-

CYCLOPEAN TOWERS, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.
perous about the year 1833, many branches of industry were prosecuted here then, which have greatly declined, or are entirely unknown at the present day. The labor and cost of transportation required the manufacturer at home of many articles which are now obtained from the great factories abroad. It was so, no doubt, in most inland towns. But in 1833 Samson Eagon and Henry Stover, in Staunton, and James B. Trimble, at his place, called the factory, the country trade with wagons; David Gilkeson manufactured cabinet furniture and sold it all around; Jacob and Peter Kurts were the great manufacturers of chairs, spinning wheels, etc.; Staunton supported three or four looms; and many of the other buildings in the yard, were taken down, and the product of their shops.

In 1835 the old court-house of Augusta, and other buildings in the yard, were taken down, and the present court-house and clerk's offices were erected. The present jail was not built till some years afterward.

In the same year occurred a famous contest for a seat in congress, between Samuel McC. Moore, of Rockbridge, and Robert Craig, of Roanoke. The polls were kept open in Augusta for three days, and the county gave Moore a large majority, but Craig was elected.

When the presidential election of 1836 approached, Gen. Harrison, instead of Mr. Clay, became the Whig candidate for the presidency. In September of that year, Gen. Harrison was in Staunton, on his way to visit his early home below Richmond. He was invited to partake of a public dinner here, but declined. Many of his political friends dined with him, however, at the Washington tavern. At the election, the vote of Augusta stood, for Harrison, 801; Van Buren, 302; Hugh L. White, 20. There were only six voting places in the county—Staunton, Waynesborough, Middlebrook, Mount Solon, Mount Sidney and the pastures.

Robert Craig was re-elected to congress in 1837, and at the same time Alexander H. Stuart and William Kinney were elected to represent Augusta in the house of delegates. David W. Patteson represented the county in the state senate.

In March, 1838, the Valley Turnpike Company was chartered to construct a macadamized road from Staunton to Winchester. The capital stock was three hundred thousand dollars, of which the state subscribed three-fifths. The remainder was promptly subscribed by the people immediately interested, and the work was vigorously prosecuted. Early in the same year the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike was located, and the road was made, in course of time, at state expense. These great improvements gave a considerable impetus to Staunton.

During the night of October 4, 1838, an extensive conflagration occurred in Staunton. The Wayne, occupied by J. M. French, was consumed; five other houses, three shops and six stables were consumed. The tavern stable had been rented and supplied with forage for the horses belonging to the members of the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, then meeting in Staunton, and seventeen of these horses perished in the flames.

On November 1, 1838, the hundredth anniversary of the organization of the county, was celebrated. The Staunton Light Infantry, Capt. Harpe, and Capt. S. D. Colon's, troop of cavalry paraded in town, and salutes were fired morning and evening from the old field pieces. There was also a dinner at the Washington tavern, Mr. Peyton presiding.

The subject of supplying the town of Staunton with water, by means of iron pipes leading from a spring in the country, had been in the town council as early as 1833, but nothing was accomplished till 1839. The legislature in that year, passed an act for supplying the Western Lunatic Asylum with water, and a new well was sunk, and a pipe laid from the city water works to the asylum in bringing water from Paris Spring.

The county contributed one thousand dollars to the cost. The quantity of water furnished, however, proved inadequate to supply both town and asylum in the former in 1846, 'piped the "Buttermilk Spring." Dwellings soon sprang up on the hills surrounding the town. The contract for the present extensive city works was awarded July 25, 1876.

In July, 1839, Cyrus H. McCormick gave the first exhibition of his reaper, in the county, on the field of Joseph Smith. The machine was advertised to cut one and a half to two acres an hour, and required two men and two horses to work it. The price was $500.

The institute for the deaf and dumb and the blind was opened in Staunton, the latter part of 1839, in rented quarters. The corner stone of the building erected by the state, was laid, with much ceremony, July 9, 1840. James McDowell, of Lexington, a member of the board of visitors, delivered an oration, and there was a dinner at the Eagle tavern.

During the summer and fall of 1840, politics were the absorbing topic throughout the country. The supporters of Gen. Clay, the whig candidate, organized "Tippecanoe Clubs," built log cabins, and drank hard cider, to help on the cause. The people of Augusta were thoroughly aroused, a large majority of them supporting Harrison; but a "Spartan band" of the "unterritied democracy" in the county was equally zealous.

A two days meeting was held in Staunton, August 24 and 25, Ex-Gov. Barbour, John S. Pendleton and S. McC. Moore were the speakers on the whig side; and William Smith, afterwards governor, Thomas J. Randolph and John Letcher represented the democracy.

Early in October, a great mass meeting was held in Richmond, on which occasion Daniel Webster delivered several orations. Augustus R. Dowell attended the meeting in large numbers. On September 4th, the "Augusta Banner" was displayed at the court-house in Staunton. Gen. Bald- way made a speech, and delivered the "Banner" to John Wise, who marched under Wayne, at the Maumee, to bear it in the procession at Richmond. Gen. Porterfield was in town, and at the court-house, and the people escorted him to his lodgings.

The "Staunton Spectator" of October 1, announced that one hundred and fifty Augusta farmers had recently crossed Rockfish Gap, in their wagons, on their way to the Richmond meeting. John Wise was, however, stolen from them at Richmond, and made to carry the "Mamme battle flag."

At the election Augusta county cast 1296 votes for Harrison, and 461 for Van Buren. In the spring of 1841, Alexander H. Stuart, of Augusta, was elected to the United States House of Representatives, over his competitor, James McDowell of Rockbridge. The primary canvass was noted for the ability and dignity with which it was conducted by the candidates. It is a little remarkable that only two citizens of Augusta—Jacob Swoope and Alexander H. Stuart—have ever sat in congress, and they only for one term each. Outstandingly, many eminent men have resided here from the earliest period in the history of the county.

At the session of the legislature of 1841-2, Gen. B. G. Baldwin, of Staunton, was elected by the legislature a judge of the supreme court of appeals. Mr. Peyton was at that time the state senator from Augusta.

Staunton was from an early day the seat of a high school for the education of females, under a succession of teachers. In 1831 the widow and daughters of Daniel Sheffey opened a school for girls, at their residence, and conducted it prosperously for many years. In 1824 the Presbyterianists of the county founded the Augusta Female Seminary. Soon after, the Episcopalians founded the Virginia Female Institute, and the Methodists the Wesleyan Female Institute. Lastly, the Staunton Female Seminary was founded under the auspices of the Lutherans.

The political canvass of 1844 was conducted in Augusta, as elsewhere, with nearly as much ardor as was displayed in 1840. The whigs were active in their efforts to secure the election of Henry Clay, but failed of success.

A second newspaper was established in Staunton, in 1845, as the organ of the democrats of the county. It was first called the "Augusta Democrat," but the name was subsequently changed to "Staunton Vindicator."

When the war between the United States and Mexico arose, in 1846, the State of Virginia furnished a regiment of volunteers, to which Augusta county contributed a company. The commissioned officers of the company were Mr. Kimsey, cap­ tain, and Robert H. Kinney, Vincent E. Geiger and William H. Harman, lieutenants. The Virginia regiment was employed on the northern frontier of Mexico, and, the war having shifted to other parts of the country, never encountered the enemy in battle. The Augusta company returned home in August, 1848.

In the meanwhile the subject of internal improvements occupied much attention in the county. A meeting of the people was held in October, 1846, and resolutions were adopted in favor of the extension westward of the Louisa railroad, then completed to Gordonsville. A convention of delegates from several counties met in Staunton on the 20th of the same month, and passed resolutions of similar pur­ pose. Another more imposing convention was held in Staunton in October, 1848, which took action in favor of the Blue Ridge and extending the rail­ road to Covington. We cannot follow the history of this railroad, afterwards called the Virginia Central, and now the Chesapeake and Ohio. The road was completed to Staunton and opened for travel in 1854.

On March 9, 1848, an act of the legislature was passed, authorizing the extension of the "Howardsville and Rockfish turnpike," from Martin's Mill, in Nelson, to Greenville, in Augusta, the state to pay two-fifths of the cost, not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars. The turnpike was subsequently extended from Greenville to the Staunton and Middlebrook road, about a mile from the latter place.

The "Green Valley Turnpike Company" was chartered March 17, 1849, to make a macadamized road from Buchanan to Staunton, through Lexington, with a capital of six thousand dollars, of which the state subscribed three-fifths. This road was graded and planted, but not macadamized. The "Middlebrook and Brownburg Company" was chartered March 17, 1849, to make a turnpike from Staunton to Lexington, by way of Middlebrook and Brownburg. The capital stock was thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, of which the state subscribed three-fifths. The road was made as contemplated.

The first bank opened here was established in 1848. It was a branch of the "Bank of the Valley in Virginia," at Winchester, and was known as the "Valley Bank," at Staunton. The Central Bank
of Virginia, an independent institution, was established here in 1853. The funds of these institutions were unavoidably converted into Confederate currency and securities during the war of 1861–5, and the capital of both was found to be worthless at the end of the war.

The subject of calling a convention to revise the state constitution was agitated for several years previous to 1850. In that year the convention was called; the members of the Augusta County Court were David Pulitz and Hugh W. Sheffey, and the new constitution was ratified by the people at the polls in 1851. The changes in our system of government were numerous and radical. Suffrage was extended to all white men; and justices of the peace and all county officers were made elective by the people.

The last session of the county court of Augusta under the old system was held July 26, 1852. Lyttleton Waddell was the last of the high sheriffs, but held the office for only a few months. George M. Cochran, Jr., would have succeeded him, if there had been no change in the constitution. Both these gentlemen had served as members of the county court for many years without compensation. The people, however, retained most of the former county officers. Judges Thompson was elected judge of the circuit court, Nicholas Kinney clerk of that court, and Jefferson Kinney clerk of the county court. Moses H. McCue was elected sheriff, and William H. Harman commonwealth's attorney.

Under the constitution of 1850, justices of the peace were elected for a term of four years, beginning July 1, 1852. The first county court was held by the new justices on the fourth Monday in July of that year. Col. James Crawford was elected president of the court. His successor was Nathaniel Masse, and other presiding justices were, in the order named: Robert Gay, J. Marshall McCue, and Robert G. Pickle.

The last county court held by justices of the peace set April 1, 1870, and the last orders of the court were attested by William J. Nelson, president pro tem. At the next term the bench was occupied by John N. Hendren, elected judge of the County Court of Augusta by the legislature, under the constitution of 1869.

Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, was called to the office of President Fillmore in 1850. After the adoption of the constitution of 1851, Staunton was usually selected as the place in which to hold state conventions of the democratic party, to nominate candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor, and members of the House of Delegates. Here John Landonson and Henry A. Wise were successively nominated for the office of governor, by large and tumultuous assemblies.

The John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry occurred in the fall of 1859. Many military companies were assembled at that place by order of Governor Wise, among them the West Augusta Guard of Staunton, Capt. W. S. H. Baylor. This fanatical affair was a repetition of the Piegan campaign of 1858, committed by members of the company, parapetarily trifling in itself, but tending to the desperate strife which arose in less than two years thereafter.

CHAPTER VII

AUGUSTA COUNTY DURING THE LATE WAR.

It is not expected that we should give here a history of the recent war, from 1861 to 1865; but a brief mention of the state of affairs in the county during that period may be attempted. Much has been written and published about the battles of the war, and the life of soldiers in the field; we propose to relate succinctly how the people at home fared — what they saw and heard, and how they thought and how they felt.

Until the war actually arose, the sentiment of the people of Augusta, with the exception of a few who were in favor of maintaining the Union. A state convention having been called by the legislature, delegates were elected on Monday, February 4, 1861, and Alexander H. H. Stuart, John B. Baldwin and George Baylor were chosen, as Union men, to represent this county. The convention met during the same month, and its proceedings culminated in the passage of an ordinance of secession on April 17. The result was precipitated by the proclamation of President Lincoln, issued April 15, calling for volunteers from Virginia. Staunton was named in the proclamation as one of the places of rendezvous. This was regarded as the beginning of war, and our people almost unanimously took sides with the Southern States. Which side—North or South — was to blame, we shall not discuss here: the people of Augusta, and indeed of the whole state, have always felt that they were not responsible for the conflict.

Much military enthusiasm prevailed throughout the state after the "John Brown raid," and many volunteer companies were organized in the county. When the war began we had about a dozen, one artillery, two cavalry, and the remainder infantry. All the infantry companies were armed, and the artillery had four pieces of cannon. The West Augusta Guard, of Staunton, the oldest of the organizations, was completely equipped.

April 17, 1861, was a day of intense excitement in Staunton. People from the country poured into town, and all business and labor were suspended. An order had been received by telegraph from Richmond— irregularly issued, it was afterwards ascertained—requiring the various military companies of the county to report to march. Late in the afternoon of the 17th, the West Augusta Guard, Capt. James H. Waters, and the Staunton Artillery, Capt. John D. Imboden, went eastward by a special railroad train; and it soon afterwards appeared they were going to Harper’s Ferry, by way of the Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroad.

On the 19th the companies from Springhill (Capt. Doyle), Greenville (Capt. Newton), and Middlebrook (Capt. Williams), marched down the valley. Capt. Patrick’s troop of cavalry, and Capt. Antirius’s company of infantry also marched on the 19th, without passing through Staunton. The West View company Capt. E. H. Stewart, the Mt. Solon company (Capt. Grinnan), and Capt. A. W. Harman’s company, organized at Staunton, speedily followed the others down the valley.

The eight infantry companies from the county and two more from the lower valley, were organized at Harper’s Ferry as the 5th Virginia regiment. This regiment became a part of the "Stone-wall Brigade," and served during the war, at the close of which very few of the original members survived. The first field officers of the regiment were Kenton Harper, colonel; William H. Harman, lieutenant-colonel; and Wm. S. H. Baylor, major.

Staunton soon became an important military station, and a great depot for army supplies. M. G. Harman was the first quartermaster of the post, with the rank of major. He, on going to the field, was succeeded for a short time by A. W. Harman. Finally, H. M. Bell was appointed to the office, and held it during the last two and a half years of the war. The first commissary of the regiment was Capt. F. H. Gilman, who was succeeded by Capt. E. W. Bayly. Wm. M. Tate, of Augusta, afterwards commissioned commissary with the rank of major, was stationed at Staunton as agent for the purchase of army subsistence. Extensive hospitals for sick and wounded soldiers were also organized and maintained here during the war. The first surgeon in charge was Dr. J. Alexander Waddell, and afterwards, successively, Dr. W. M. Tate, and Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy.

During the latter part of April, sixty-nine wagons laden with guns from the Lexington arsenal, arrived in town. Day after day, troops also arrived and departed. On May 10, seven companies, under command of Col. John Echoles, were temporarily quartered here. The ladies were then busily at work making soldiers’ garments.

The ordinance of secession was voted on by the people May 31, and ten votes against it were cast in the county. At the same time Hugh W. Sheffey, William M. Tate and James Walker were elected to the House of Delegates. Bolivar Cheatham represented the county in the State Senate.

On June 4, news of the encounter with the enemy at Phillips, Barbour county, was received. The churchville cavalry was ordered to take a position, which increased the anxiety felt in the community. A considerable body of Virginia troops was soon collected in the northwestern part of the state, beyond the Alleghany mountain, and most of the supplies were forwarded from Staunton. For this purpose, in addition to government wagons and teams, many others belonging to farmers were temporarily pressed into service.

Capt. R. D. Lilly’s company, organized at Staunton, and four other companies from different counties, started to the northwest on June 7. Regiment after regiment and company after company arrived and departed in like manner.

The militia of the county were called out on the 28th of June. On the 15th and 16th of July we had tidings of the disaster in the northwest, and of the death of Gen. Garnett.

In my diary kept by the writer at Staunton during the war, we shall now make sundry extracts, as more likely to interest the reader than any other statement of facts. A contemporary account, written on the spot, will, perhaps, to some extent, enable readers to form ideas as they were seen by the writer. We quote:

Saturday, July 20, 1861.—We have had a horrid view of war since my last. On Thursday evening two wagons full of sick soldiers arrived from Monterey, Highland county. Before these could be provided for others were brought in. The sick men were taken out of the wagons and placed in the sheriff’s office and courthouse, many of them on the floors. The sights was a sickening one — one man gasping with asthma, another suffering from fever, and others shivering with chills. There are now at least one hundred and fifty sick soldiers in town. The citizens are doing what they can for them. ** * * The Arkansas regiment left for the north-west yesterday. Two other regiments left this morning, and a fourth will go to-day. The men of one of the companies sang as they moved off. "We’ll stand the storm," etc. ** * * George M. Cochran, Jr., arrived from Winchester yesterday evening, and says Gen. Johnston has gone across the Blue Ridge to relieve Beauregard at Manassas. ** * * Evening.—The sick soldiers have been coming in all day in crowds, and are lying about in every place, suffering for food, etc. ** * * On the 19th we heard by telegraph of some fighting in Fairfax county, which was the beginning of the " First Battle of Manassas."
and this morning there is intelligence of a great battle, lasting from 8 A.M. till 12 P.M. The victory is attributed to our side. The enemy were said to be retreating, pursued by our cavalry. Troops on both sides, it is presumed, 10,000 to 12,000. Most of the volunteers from this county were on the field, and we know that at least a part of Johnson's command was in the engagement. The utmost desire, not without apprehension, is felt to obtain full particulars.

At night it was announced that one member of the Staunton Artillery and two of the Guards (Wm. H. Woodward and Joab Seely) had been killed, and that seven men in both companies were wounded.

The Augusta Militia were discharged on the 7th of August, the quota of volunteers called for having been made up. The 3rd Virginia regiment was organized at that time. The field and staff officers were: John B. Bullock, colonel; M. O. Harman, lieutenant-colonel; John D. Ross, major; Dr. Livingston Waddell, surgeon; George M. Cochran, Jr., quartermaster; and Bolivar Christian, commissary.

On August 20 the price of salt had gone up to $10 a sack, and on the 24th the price of coffee was forty cents a pound.

Monday, September 11.—The 5th regiment marched out today toward the east, which the Yankees crossed, lined with people. Seven of the companies are from this county—Skinner's, Long's, Mc сниe's, Lambert's, Howard's, and Berry's. The companies are from Rockbridge—Miller's, Morrison's, and Watkins.'

On September 17 there were 750 patients in the Staunton hospital, and notice had been prepared to receive 500 more from Greenbrier River.

Thursday, November 7.—Yesterday was election day for president of the Confederate States, members of congress, etc. There was no opposition to Jefferson Davis for the presidency. The refugees from the Wheeling district, who voted here for congressman, under the governor's proclamation, seemed more interested and excited than any other group. At the court-house they gave Russell three votes and Kidwell two.

November 11.—Salt is now held here at $18 a sack. Baldwin is elected to congress in this district. Here have not heard the result in the Wheeling district.

December 11.—Several trains of empty wagons have gone out to bring away the army stores which have accumulated at various points in Highland county since last spring. War is a costly business. Two trains from the lower part of Rockingham cost more than $250, eleven days' hire, probably more than the lading was worth.

On Saturday morning, December 14, news was received of a battle on the Alleghany mountain. Empty wagons continued to be sent out to bring from the mountains supplies sent there at vast labor and expense. Droves of broken down army horses were also brought in, and better ones sent out as fast as they could be procured.

December 26.—Money was never so plentiful. Confederate States treasury notes, state treasury notes, bank notes of all sorts and sizes, and "shelplivers" issued by corporations and anybody who chose. Gold and silver coin are never seen.

Thursday, March 13, 1862.—Intelligence came last night that the Federals were at Winchester, Gen. Jackson having withdrawn his army.

Sunday night, March 10.—Jackson's army, when last heard from, was at Woodstock. A portion of the rolling stock of the Manassas Gap railroad arrived yesterday over the turnpike.

The militia of the county having been called out again, to reinforce Gen. Jackson, they assembled in Staunton, and on March 17 proceeded down the valley. The ranks of the companies were very thin, nearly all the able-bodied men of the county being in the army already. The diary states: "when Co. A, 160th reg., was ordered into line, —marched out, solitary and alone. He was afterwards joined by several others."

March 21.—One of the Augusta militia who was discharged and sent home, gives the following account of things: "The army seemed to be in a high state of excitement, but glad to receive the reinforcements from this county. The volunteers—the men composing the army—were dressed in every conceivable style. Some were dressed from manufacture and others the old-fashioned high-crowned beavers. They were, however, uniformly dirty. Many wagons were employed by the army, coming from Mount Jackson to New Market. The loads were emptied in great haste and the teams hurried back for more; as the enemy never a mile of the county round were flying with what property they could carry off, some having their chickens tied on the wagons. But the men, old and young, were in the army with their guns. The hurry and tumult were kept up nearly all night. The next day (21st), the Augusta militia were marched down, meeting our coming this way, and quartered on the Meem farm. The cavalry were between them and the enemy, who had advanced to Woodstock, and a battle was considered certain. The next morning (22d), our army was suddenly put in rapid motion toward Woodstock in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

On March 26, the price of sugar in Staunton was thirty-three and three-quarters pounds. Salt could not be bought at any price. Supplies were again going out to our military force on the Alleghany mountain.

News of the battle of Kernstown, near Winchester, was received on the 23d, and for several days afterward there were various conflicting reports from that quarter. On April 1, Gen. Edward Johnson's force at the Alleghany mountain was withdrawn to the Shenandoah mountain. Under date of April 3, the diary says (the writer having recently been in Highland) that the withdrawal of the army "has caused a great panic in Highland, Bath and Pendleton counties. Many of the people were flying to get away from the Yankees. It was really painful to witness the anxiety of the women. * * * Recruits and returned furloughed soldiers are going down (to Jackson) from here every day in large numbers."

On Thursday night, April 17, the report came that Jackson was attacked that morning by thirty-five thousand men and one hundred cannon, and was in full retreat toward Staunton. At that time there were in Staunton clothing for ten thousand or twelve thousand soldiers, ammunition, cannon and other arms, besides the ordinary quartermaster and commissary stores. On the 19th, it being understood that Gen. Jackson had ordered the evacuation of Staunton, the convalescing patients at the hospital and a portion of the military stores were sent by rail to Charlottesville. The money, etc., of the Staunton banks, the records of the courts, etc., were also sent to Charlottesville. At the same time, Gen. Johnson's command, in his absence, fell back from the Shenandoah mountain to the village of Westview, in Augusta. It turned out, however, that Jackson had given no orders for these movements, and a degree of confidence was speedily restored. But by the 24th, some of the enemy had appeared on North mountain, at Buffalo Gap and also at Jennings' Gap. On the 25th the enemy occupied Harrisonburg, and helped themselves to whatever they wanted. There were conflicting reports as to the movements of Jackson and Ewell, but it was understood they had withdrawn from about Harrisonburg toward the Blue Ridge.

On Saturday, May 3, the news came that Jackson was crossing the Blue Ridge at Brown's Gap, leaving Ewell at Swift Run Gap, and the way open for the enemy from Harrisonburg to Staunton. Sunday, May 4, was a day full of rumors and excitement. Among other reports it was stated that 10,000 of Sherman's command under Gen. Pope, at Westview, seven miles west of Staunton. In the afternoon, however, several trains of railway cars arrived from the east, crowded with soldiers. Pickets were immediately posted on all the roads leading from town, and no one was allowed to go in that direction. Gen.

Jackson and his staff arrived, on horseback, before night, and it was soon found that the army had entered the valley again, through Rockfish Gap. Train after train arrived on Monday, and a part of the command came on for the brigade (known as "Stonewall") encamped two miles east of town. In the evening the town was full of country people, who were permitted to come in, but not to go out. On Tuesday the 6th, we had news that the Federal army at Harrisonburg had started down the valley, in a hurry, the day before; we also learned that Johnson's command had moved westward, but where to we did not know.

Wednesday night, May 7.—Jackson's army started today, all five brigades (except one), marching toward Buffalo Gap. We are entirely at a loss to know the destination of the command; but presume it will soon turn and more down the valley. The force which has passed through since Sunday, numbers at least 10,000; and this is exclusive of Johnson's brigade, which is from 4,000 to 5,000 strong.

A portion of Ashby's cavalry, about 800, passed through town in the afternoon, and camped on the Buffalo Gap road.

Thursday, May 8.—Gen. Johnson surprised the Federal encampment two hundred cavalry yesterday, at Ryan's, in the Pastures, killing from six to ten (variously reported) and capturing two. They left their camp and returned to Ashby.

Friday, May 9.—Port of Jackson's army is at Strasburg, near Gettysburg. Some of the cavalry is in town.

The command moved down the valley on Tuesday, the 9th.

Tuesday morning, May 27.—Yesterday morning we had news that Jackson had routed the enemy under Banks and chased them beyond Winchester, taking 3,000 prisoners and capturing all their military stores.

Wednesday, May 28.—A number of Stonewall's people have gone to Winchester to buy goods, having heard that the town was well supplied with all necessary stores. An order has come for all the wagons in the county to adjourn to counties, to go down to town and get captured stores.

Some four thousand prisoners, captured in the lower valley, were taken to Charlottesville, without passing through Staunton. On the 8th there were about thirteen hundred sick and wounded soldiers in the military hospitals here.

Wednesday, June 4.—It seems to be true that Jackson has retired far up toward Harrisonburg, before a large force of the enemy. * * * A large number of wagons, sent down the valley to bring up the captured stores, returned today, many of them empty. The enemy pressed too closely for us to bring off all the supplies. Upward of 3,000 Federal prisoners were at Mt. Crawford today, waiting till a bridge could be built across North river.

Friday, June 6.—Jackson's army is at Port Republic. The commander from Virginia, Harrisonburg, variously estimated from 17,000 to 40,000. Shields is on the east side of the Shenandoah with from 10,000 to 12,000 men.

On the 7th we heard the sad news that Ashby had been killed near Harrisonburg."

On Sunday evening, the 8th, we had the first tidings of the battle of Port Republic. A body of demoralized Confederate cavalry dashed into town, proclaiming that our army was defeated. They were put under arrest by Maj. W. H. Harman, acting commandant of the post. Further news of the battle was received on the 9th. Many soldiers of the two regiments from Augusta were wounded, and one (Doon) was killed.
A letter from a Michigan girl to her brother, a soldier in the Federal army, picked up down the valley, begged the latter to beware of poisoned springs.

Four skirmishes took place on the 15th and 16th. The enemy under Burnside are opposite Fredericksburg, demanding the surrender of the place. Gen. Lee is there, commanding our forces. Jackson and D. H. Hill have moved forward to the same direction.

Intelligence of the battle of Fredericksburg was received on December 13th, 14th, and up to the 25th.

Friday night, December 25.—At a place near town to day, born well at 11 o'clock, was 250o, born 5:00, and other things in proportion.

Sunday, January 4, 1863.—Returning from the cemetery this morning over the hill and through the grounds where deceased soldiers are buried. The number of graves has greatly increased since I was there last. It is an eternal sorrow to see the rows of graves recently dug, waiting with gaping mouths for the still living victims. The sight brought before me vividly the sufferings of the soldiers dying in military hospitals, far from home and kindred, and all the horrors of a time of war.

Friday night, January 30.—A general impression that the war will soon be over.

February 7.—A number of deserters from the Federal army opposite Fredericksburg have arrived here within a few days past.

February 23.—The money value of a day's rations for one hundred soldiers, formerly about $0, is now at market prices more than $123. Coffee $3.50 to $4, and sugar $1 a pound; butter $1.75.

By March 15, Btaunton Artillery was attached to Hood's brigade. Instead of proceeding down the valley, Jackson captured Harper's Ferry, and forty-seven more from the northwest on the 24th of August there was a report that an enemy was approaching by the valley route. By the 16th, Gen. Lee's army was back on this side the Potomac. On the 26th, four thousand prisoners were brought in. On the 29th, a long train of ambulances loaded with wounded or sick men arrived.

July 25.—Crowds of sick and wounded soldiers have been arriving in ambulances, wagons, and on foot; and many of the inhabitants of the lower valley, with all the property they could bring off.

Gen. Lee had left the valley and gone east of the Blue Ridge.

July 25.—Wounded and sick soldiers and refugees still coming in.

On the 24th of August there was a report that the enemy had appeared at Buffalo Gap. The convalescent patients in the military hospitals were arraigned the citizens formed companies, and J. E. B. stonewall. The report was published in the Richmond Dispatch, and countermanded the command (said to number 1,000 men) came up from their camp. Cannon were planted on Reservoir Hill, and other preparations were made to repel the enemy. Toward 10 o'clock a.m., most persons concluded that no enemy was near. People from Buffalo Gap had heard nothing of the approaching foe till they came to town.

In September peace was abundant, and sold at $23 to $25 a burlap.

Tuesday night, October 15.—I have been engaged for several days past in the great work of having a suit of clothes made. My wife bought the cloth several weeks ago at the factory near town. It is gray jeans, and cost $10 a yard, but similar cloth sells now at $14. Four yards of unbleached cotton cloth were furnished by my wife (whom I know not) for pocket shirts, etc. She also produced a piece of black alpaca, which her brother had worn as a cravat, for skirts and back lining. I bought two yards of ombourge, at $2.50 a yard, and have engaged buttons from the same house for the town. The Luhrsbaugh turn buttons out of maple wood. The suit will cost from $10 to $15.

A letter from a Michigan girl to her brother, a soldier in the Federal army, picked up down the valley, begged the latter to beware of poisoned springs.
posed to be advancing. The various companies were organized as a regiment on the 11th—John B. Baldwin, colonel; Renato Harper, lieu-colonel; J. M. Meister, major; D. J. Alexander, Wadell, surgeon; C. R. Mason, quartermaster; N. P. Catlett, commissary; and J. C. Marquise, adjutant.

Friday, November 13—Seven or eight companies of the Rapid Guard were on parade to-day, the object of the exercise being to encourage the men to know that we had so many men left. They are mounted infantry, except a company of artillery raised in town.

Thealarm of invasion proved unfounded, andthe companies were dismissed for the time. The price of flour had risen to $80 a barrel on November 16.

Saturday night, November 21.—There is a general feeling that the war will be interminable. All round the horizon there is not a glimmer of light. Yet the war does not weigh as heavily on the spirits of the people as it did for many months after it began. The recollection of the security and abundance formerly enjoyed seems like a dream. I picture to myself the scenes in our streets three years ago—the piles of boxes before every store door, the shops crowded with customers, the display of fruits, candies and cakes; wagons loaded with country produce calling at every house, and farmers急忙ly hastening to purchase flour, pork, potatoes, beef, pork, apples. Now the stores—still so called by courtesy—will furnish you thread, buttons, pins and occasionally a few yards of calico or linsey; the cloth of Southern manufacture (at $3.75 a yard), vessels made of clay instead of glass or chinaware, and occasionally a few yards of calico or linsey; the border waistcoat are like "banquet halls deserted," and you will be lucky if by dint of entreaty, and as a special favor, a farmer will sell you a barrel of flour or a few bushels of corn. In consequence of this state of affairs, each family manufactures and produces its own supplies, as far as possible. People are willing to pay any price for "current," as they say; "money" is plentiful, but alas! it cannot be used as food or clothing.

But I discover no change in female attire; most of the ladies neither add a "pinch" nor a "rubber" to their bonnet. How this happens I do not know. Perhaps women's ingenuity—"Garam said lace looks as ancient and as new as it ever was." But from the sensation caused by a new bonnet at church, I suppose the sexes do feel the pressure of the times in regard to fashions. Men dress in homespun or in broadcloth of antique cut, without regard to style. Our ladies, however, are just as eager for the:"fashions" from Philadelphia and New York. Every now and then some fashion passes through the lists of the patterns of her bonnet, dress and shoes are speedily adopted by the whole sex.

November 20.—Flour is up to $95 a barrel. At this rate of depreciation we shall soon have no currency at all, as the money we have will buy nothing. Many persons, however, have no more of the depreciated currency than they formerly had of good money.

November 30.—It is reported that the loss of men from this county, killed and wounded, in the late fight on the Rapahannock, was one hundred and fifty.

Friday night, December 1.—Another raid reported. The home guard called out. The home guard went to the Shenandoah mountains. During the night of the 11th, there were wild reports from various quarters. It was said that Imboden had been skirmishing with the enemy at the Shenandoah mountains, and that Elliott had been driven back from Lewisburg. On the 15th, several railroad trains filled with soldiers, under Gen. Early, arrived from and went through to Harrisonburg. Gen. Fitz Lee's cavalry was in the vicinity of town.

December 17.—When I awoke this morning, it was raining hard, and the trees were covered with snow. I wondered how it was possible for human beings to endure long-continued exposure to such weather. At ten o'clock, Lee's division of cavalry passed through town, and went up the Greenville road. None of them knew where they were going. The men were dripping wet, but seemed in fine spirits. The horses generally are in good condition. It is reported that the men brought with them saying to one another, 'bad news!' but could not quite learn what, until it leaked out that there was a report of the capture of their wagon train.
Thursday, June 16.—The town has been at ease every day as on Sunday. Stores and shops closed; a few men sitting about on the streets and talking over the events of the last two weeks. The little children are less noisy than usual. Everything looks like a tornado had swept over the country and left the stillness of death in its track. Many having lost their horses, are unable to work their corn.

Sunday night, June 19.—Reported this morning that Hunter got near enough in Lynchburg to throw two trains into the city, one of which killed a boy; that Early attacked him yesterday evening, and defeated him; that the Confederate advance, however, is but short, and found the Federal army retiring in confusion; and that Breckenridge was in a position to intercept the retreat.

Tuesday evening, June 28.—Early's army has been passing through town since daylight, off and on. The infantry have gone down the valley, the artillery down the New Hope road, and the cavalry around the western part of the county, without coming through town.

* * * The soldiers, generally, seemed in good spirits. * * * Early is supposed to have from 20,000 to 25,000 men.

Wednesday night, July 13.—We have no intelligence from Early, except through northern newspapers. Great excitement in the North.

Friday, July 15.—* * * The government offers $50 a bushel for wheat! Surely the public debt will never be paid.

Monday night, July 18.—Our army has left Maryland and crossed to the south side of the Potomac, near Leesburg.

Tuesday, August 2.—Early is said to be at Bunker Hill, near Winchester.

August 3.—A rumor to-day that 40,000 Federal troops were at Harper's Ferry.

August 4.—Northern newspapers report that McCausland has been to Chambersburg, Pa., and burned the town.

Henry K. Cochran, of Staunton, was killed there.

Saturday, August 13.—Heavy cannonading was heard all morning, from six to eleven or twelve o'clock.

August 14.—A large number of army wagons came in today, probably 140 to 150 in all.

Tuesday, September 20.—Our army defeated yesterday before Winchester. * * * A deep gloom seems to pervade the community. Life has no charms at present, and there is little to hope for in the future.

It is like walking through the valley of the shadow of death.

Friday evening, September 25.—A report got out about two witches. Early had been driven from Fisher's Hill.

* * * September 24.—A despatch from Gen. Early this morning assured the people of Staunton they were in no danger.

About ten o'clock at night, September 24, Gen. Early sent an order to evacuate the town, as he was compelled to retake Fishers' Hill in the Blue Ridge. During that night there was little rest or sleep to persons connected with the various government depots; and as early as possible the next day all army stores were started eastward by railroad and wagon trains.

The Federal army, some three thousand men, under Gen. Torbert, entered Staunton on Monday evening, September 26, and, passing through,camped on the way to Richmond. A part of them went to Wayneborough on Tuesday, during which day the remainder of them occupied Staunton. They entered very few houses, and committed no depredations of any consequence. They impressed all the negro men into their service, and took them down the railroad to destroy the track and bridges. The colored people were very indignant, and did much less damage to the railroad than they could have done.

On Wednesday, the 28th, the whole Federal command moved to Wayneborough, and late that evening they were attacked by a party of Confederate cavalry from Brown's Gap. The enemy were driven off, taking one horse dead and more than eighty prisoners. They returned through Staunton late Wednesday night, in great haste and some disorder, and went down the valley, as they came up, by the Springhill road. They appeared to spend Thursday and Thursday night in burning barns in the direction of Middle river, the whole heavens being illuminated until a late hour.

Confederate cavalry entered Staunton on Thursday, the 29th. Gen. Early afterwards moved his infantry from Wayneborough towards Mt. Sidney, and for several days North river, from Bridgewater to Orange river, was the line between the two armies.

John N. Hendren, of Staunton, was appointed treasurer of the Confederate States in the fall of 1864.
at any point. They burst Swoope's depot and Bell's mill, near the town, on March 29.

Gen. Early retired with his small force to Waynesboro, where he made a stand, but he was surrounded by a host of enemies, and his men were killed, captured or scattered. William H. Harman was killed there, while acting as a volunteer aid. The General narrowly escaped capture. On Saturday, the 4th, a body of the enemy returned to Staunton with their prisoners, 600 to 800, and the same day renewed the attack. They drove down the valley, while their main body crossed the Blue Ridge at Rockfish Gap. Sheridan had no wagon train, but subsisted off the country, his men plundering, consuming and destroying as they went. While they were in Staunton they seized cooked food wherever they found it, and on the 2d the writer's family had nothing to eat during the day except some potatoes which a servant smuggled into the house and roasted in the dining-room. For several weeks afterwards there was no communication by railroad or telegraph between Staunton and Richmond.

Early Monday morning, April 3, the news of the evacuation of Richmond flew through the streets of Staunton, and from house to house.

April 6.—All things indicate that the days of the Confederate States are numbered.

On Tuesday morning, April 11, vague reports of Gen. Lee's surrender reached Staunton.

Friday, April 14.—We heard last night from an authentic source that Gen. Lee had certainly surrendered himself with his army. * * * O'Ferrall is still operating in the lower valley. The Federal commander in that quarter notified him that he was violating the terms of Lee's surrender, and O'F., has sent to Staunton for information. * * * Pierpont, the Governor of Virginia, recognized by the Federal government, has been in Richmond. He was elected by a few votes in Alexandria, Norfolk, and possibly some other places occupied by Federal troops during the war. Another state, called West Virginia, is presided over by Governor Bowman, or Boreman.

April 19.—No rumors today of any consequence. Yesterday there was a report that Lincoln had been assassinated.

April 20.—The report of Lincoln's assassination was renewed this evening. * * * There is general regret in our community. * * * We are now in a condition of anarchy. Bands of soldiers are roaming about, and taking off all rattles, sheep, horses, etc., they suppose to be public property.

Having borne the heat and burden of the war for so long, the people of Staunton, it is true, showed no signs that returned soldiers, having some home in a state of destitution, should feel that they had a peculiar right to Confederate property; nor is it strange that they sometimes mistook private for public property.

April 24.—The county was busy today, trying to devise means for maintaining law and order.

April 25.—We have no mails, no newspapers, and no regular communication with the world. Occasionally some person arrives with a Baltimore or Richmond paper. * * * Trouble, suspense, anxiety—a time when we have no government, and know not what will be on the morrow.

On the 20th of April several companies of the 22d New York Cav., under Col. Reid, arrived in Staunton from Winchester. Their object in coming was to restore order and parole Confederate soldiers. They retired on May 2, accompanied by many colored people of both sexes, who could not yet realize that freedom was possible in their old homes.

A public meeting of citizens was held in the courthouse on Monday, May 8, and a committee appointed to go to Richmond and ascertain what could be done under the existing circumstances.

On May 9 a considerable body of Federal troops, under Gen. Denison, arrived from Winchester, and remained in Staunton for several weeks. The conduct of the officer named was justly complained of by our people. He complained that the people were "still defiant;" that young girls "made months" at Federal soldiers, etc., etc., and ordered or allowed many acts unworthy of the representatives of a great government. A pistol having been fired in the street on one occasion, the General was convinced that some "rebels" had attempted to assassinate him. Several Federal officers openly ridiculed the idea, but Gen. Duval could not be pacified. During the next day no one was allowed to enter or leave the town, and every house was searched and all firearms were carried off. United States flags were suspended or posted at many points, and every body who was supposed to treat the national symbol with disrespect was vigorously dealt with. Finally two regiments of infantry, under a Col. Stewart, arrived on June 12, to relieve Gen. Duval, and greatly to the relief of the citizens of Staunton. Col. Stewart proved to be an intelligent gentleman, and magnanimous in his administration of affairs. We had no civil officers, and only military authority. It was understood that we were to be under the "Pierpont Constitution of Virginia," framed at Alexandria by sixteen men, it was said, and never voted upon by any one else. Several stores were soon opened in Staunton by army sutlers, but the people were too poor to purchase many of the articles temptingly displayed. When the war ended there was absolutely no "currency" in the community, and it was several weeks before any kind of money could be obtainable in sufficient amount for even limited business operations.

The "Legislature of Virginia" met in Richmond the latter part of June, and passed an act prescribing who might vote at ensuing elections. The Senate was composed of four men, including the lieutenant-governor, who presided.

The first election for county officers under the new order of things was held July 19, and most of the late incumbents of the various offices were re-elected. The first session of the county court was held August 28. An election of corporation officers had also been held, and the military authorities made a formal surrender of the town to the civil authorities; but as long as Federal troops remained in Staunton the provost-marshal continued to try and determine causes brought before him, according to his arbitrary will and pleasure.

An election for members of the State legislature was held October 12. Nicholas K. Trout was elected to represent Augusta county in the Senate, and John B. Baldwin, Joseph A. Waddell and George Baylor were elected members of the House of Delegates.

The Circuit Court for Augusta county, Judge L. P. Thompson presiding, was held at the usual time in November. By that time all Federal troops had been withdrawn from the county, and civil authority was fully restored.

END OF ANNALS.

BESSIE BELL AND MARY GRAY.

By Dr. A. Waddell.

During the time over which we have passed in the course of our annals, one generation of men after another has danced round about the plain. "The fathers, where are they?" Old houses, too, and nearly all the ancient works of man, have been rapidly disappearing. It is only here and there a structure associated with the early times of the county remains.

But some objects in and around Staunton have remained the same year after year, substantially unchanged and unchangeable. These old hills, who does not love them? The pioneer settlers in Beverley Manor saw them as we see them now, and no "native to the manor born" can ever behold or think of them without feelings of almost filial affection. The dwellers in level countries cannot appreciate many parts of Psalms. When they read of "the mountains round about Jerusalem," no chord in their heart vibrates; and those other words, "I will lift up my eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help," so pleasant to us, excite no emotion in them.

Pre-eminence among our Staunton hills stand Bessie Bell and Mary Gray. We prefer the original Scotch spelling and pronunciation of the former name. "Betsy," as people call it now, is harsh and crabbed, but "Bessie" is soft as is Apollo's lute.

As far as we know there is nothing remarkable in the structure or products of the two hills. We presume this soil continues to produce annual crops of huckleberries and chinacins as it did in days of yore. One of the former productions of that region, however, has long since disappeared.

Seventy or eighty years ago the boys and girls who went there for berries and nuts returned with an ample supply of ticks, the little insects now quite unknown in this part of the country.

It must be confessed that Bessie Bell and Mary Gray cannot boast of the cedars of Lebanon, the dew of Hermon, or "the excellency of Carmel." Even the prospect from the higher peak does not fully compensate for the toil of climbing the rugged ascent. Bessie Bell is no Pisgah; but of her it may be said emphatically, "The distance lends enchantment to the view."

And rodes the mountain in its aureole.

People living in Staunton, northwest of Bessie Bell, never see how beautiful she appears at sunrise; but all of them who love the picturesque must have observed and feared upon the entrancing beauty sometimes presented after a shower of rain, by the rays of the setting sun lingering on a summer's evening upon her leafy summit. And then, when the clouds gather around her head, and "Bessie Bell puts her nightcap on," we see her in another phase scarcely less attractive. Ben Nevis and Snowden are doubtless grand mountains, but what are they to Bessie Bell and Mary Gray? Surely no Staunton boy, coming home from his wanderings, ever fails to look out for the old familiar hills, and to hail them at first sight with feelings akin to rapture.

It was once currently reported that Bessie Bell and Mary Gray were young girls murdered near Staunton by the Indians; but there is no foundation for the story. The names are of Scottish origin. According to the tradition Mary Gray's father was lord of Lednoch, and Bessie Bell's of Kinvar. An intimate friend ship subsisted between the girls, and while Bessie was on a visit to Mary Gray, in 1645, the plague broke out in the neighborhood. To escape the pestilence they built a bower near Lednoch House, and lived there for some time. But the plague raging with great fury caught it from a young man who was in love with both of them, and who had brought them their food. They died in their bower, and were buried near the river Almond, half a mile from the house of Lednoch, which is seven miles northwest from Perth. Their sad fate became the subject of a ballad, which commenced thus:

Bessie Bell and Mary Gray.

They were two bonnie lassies,
They lagged a lan in Beverley's Manor,
And thekit it over wi' rinses.

Bessie Bell and Mary Gray.

They were two bonnie lassies,
They lagged a lan in Beverley's Manor,
And thekit it over wi' rinses.
RESIDENCE OF HON. A. H. H. STUART,
STAUNTON, VA.

AUGUSTA CHURCH,
BUILT IN 1755
LIST OF AUGUSTA MEN

WHO SERVED IN THE FIELD AS CAPTAINS, MAJORS, ETC., IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

Baldwin, John H.—Inspector-general of state troops.
Banks, William.—Major of Co. G, 52d Inf.
Balch, James.—Captain of Co. A, 52d Inf.
Barker, John.—Captain of Co. J, 5th Inf.
Berven, John.—Major of Co. H, 52d Inf.
Blevins, John.—Captain of Co. F, 52d Inf.
Blevins, William.—Major of Co. G, 5th Inf.
Blythe, James.—Major of Co. A, 52d Inf.
Blythe, Joseph.—Captain of Co. A, 52d Inf.
Blythe, William.—Captain of Co. A, 52d Inf.

Bourne, Abraham.—Captain of Co. D, 52d Inf.
Brown, J. B.—Inspector-general of state troops; colonel of 52d Inf. Disabled by sickness.
Buechel, William.—Major of Co. A, 52d Inf.
Bull, James.—Major of Co. G, 5th Inf.
Burke, Thomas.—Major of Co. L, 52d Inf.
Burke, William.—Major of Co. H, 52d Inf.

CHURCHES IN AUGUSTA COUNTY.

Presbyterian.

Augusta Church.—Generally known as the "Old Stone Church." Organization begun in 1746. Present church erected about 1755.

Tinkling Spring.—Congregation organized about 1740. The present church building is the third or fourth house of worship at the same place.

Hoborn.—Originally " Brown's Meeting House." Congregation organized about 1746. Present church building erected about 1799.

Bethel.—First house of worship erected in 1772.

Wood creek.—Congregation organized in 1767.

Rocky Spring.—Near Deerfield. Congregation organized during the last century.

Sunset, First Church.—Congregation organized in 1804; first church built about the year 1818; present building erected in 1871.

Stanton, Second Church.—Organized in 1875. Church built in 1876.

Waynesborough.—For many years associated with Tinkling Spring. First church building erected about 1798, which was superseded by another in 1824. Organized as a separate church in 1847. Present church building erected in 1874-75.

Other Presbyterian churches in the county, with the dates of their organization, are as follows:

Union, 1817; Shamarah, 1832; Mt. Caroll, 1835; Mt. Heron, 1857; and Lock Wilkin, at Churchville, 1866.

There are several chapels in the county, connected with various congregations. The total membership is about 2,500.
The only church of this denomination is located about two miles south of Midway Creek, and is called Providence, or "Old Providence," to distinguish it from New Providence, in Rockbridge. The first church organization at Providence was in 1748, by the Presbyterians. About 1760 the population on Midway Creek, Rockbridge, having increased, and the membership being chiefly in that neighborhood, the original site was abandoned. The Associate Reform Presbyterians, commonly called "Seekers," occupied the spot about the year 1769. In 1783 they began to erect a stone church, which still stands, but it has been superseded by a brick church built in 1859-60.

EPISTOLIC.

The parish church in Staunton was built on ground donated by Beverley, the patentee. It was taken down in 1831, when a new church was built. The latter gave way to another, which was superseded by the present structure.

There are two Episcopal chapels in the county, one called Boyd's, some five miles southeast of Staunton, and the other called Trinity, two miles west of town.

METHODIST.

A Methodist church was built in Staunton before the close of the last century, probably about 1797. The present building is the third erected on the same spot. It is stated that the name of Staunton circuit first appears on the minutes of the Methodist Episcopal church in the year 1806. The denomination has church buildings now at Staunton, Greenville, Waynesboro, Shermansville, Mt. Sidney, New Hope, Springhill, Churchville, Parnassus, Mt. Solon, Jennings' Gap, Craigsville, West Augusta, Calvert Chapel, Mt. Olivet, Pleasant Grove, and Hammond Chapel. There is also a chapel at West End, Staunton.

The value of the property is $25,100, and of six parsonages $11,500. Membership in 1882, 1,611.

The colored Methodists of Staunton have two churches, one of them a large and well-built structure.

BAPTIST.

A Baptist church was organized in Staunton in 1853, and their present house of worship was built in 1855. There are now six Baptist churches in the county, the closest connection, with a membership of 890, besides two African Baptist churches in Staunton.

LUTHERAN.

The Lutheran churches are, Coiner's, or Trinity, on South river, built in 1780; Mt. Tabor, built about 1785; Mt. Zion, six miles west of Middlebrook, organized about 1830; Mt. Hermon, at Newport, organized in 1850; Bethlehem, near Fishersville, organized in 1845; Mt. Zion, near Waynesboro, organized about 1845; Staunton, founded in 1850; Salem, near Mt. Sidney, built in 1845; Churchville, built in 1850; Bethany, near Waynesboro; and Pleasant View, between Staunton and Springhill.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

The number of organized churches in the county is fifteen, with eleven houses of worship. Bishop J. J. Glasm very resides in the county, at Churchville.

TUNKER, OR GERMAN BAPTIST.

This denomination was first organized in the county about the year 1790. Its churches are Mt. Vernon, Barren Ridge, Valley District and Mosocow, with branches at several places.

GERMAN REFORMED.

The existence of this church in the county dates back to the last century. For many years the denomination held, jointly with the Lutherans, St. John's Church, in Middlebrook, St. Peter's, Churchville, and Zion's, near Waynesboro. The Rev. John Brown ministered to these churches many years, till 1833. From 1835 to 1858 the Rev. J. C. Hinsel officiated at St. John's, New Bethany church was ascended at Newport in 1845, and another church was built, at Mint Spring, in 1882.

CATHOLIC.

The church in Staunton was built in 1850. Number of members, 500. A school connected with the church is conducted by Sisters of Charity.

POSTOFFICES IN AUGUSTA COUNTY.


VOTING PLACES IN AUGUSTA COUNTY.

Staunton.—First Ward at court-house, and Second Ward on Water street.

Reading Meeting House.—West End, Helen Church, Folly Mills, Bolivar and Sandy Hollow.

North River.—Springhill, Mt. Solon, Sangerville, Parnassus and Centreville.

Riverheads.—Greenville, Middlebrook, Mint Spring, and Newport.

Middle River.—Red Mills, New Hope, Mt. Mordecai, Mt. Sidney and Verona.

South River.—Fishersville, Waynesbourgh, Barterbrook and Sherando.

Pastures.—Churchville, Deerfield, Lebanon Springs, Buffalo Gap and Craigsville.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY, STAUNTON.

This institution was founded in the year 1841, and the trustees were incorporated by act of the Legislature of Virginia, January 30, 1845. The first principal was the Rev. Rufus W. Bailey; the present principal is Miss Mary J. Baldwin. From a small beginning the school has become, under the present management, one of the largest and most important of its class in the country. For many years the number of pupils has been about two hundred, of whom from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty have boarded in the establishment. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, embracing every branch of learning and accomplishment useful to women. The seminary was founded by Presbyterians. See engraving.

STAUNTON MALE ACADEMY.

Dr. J. T. Miller, a Lutheran minister, and his wife, together with other faithful associates, have attended the University of Virginia, or Washington and Lee University, or received appointments at Annapolis and West Point, have won, and have been given assurance of the character of this preparation. Yet recognizing the demand for a course of study for a large class of boys whose opportunities of education will and must be limited to the Academy, a course of instruction has been adopted which is intended to fully meet this demand, and which is believed to be surpassed by no other school in the state.
"Hill Top."

Recitation Rooms & Art Gallery.

(Front View)
Augusta Female Seminary, Staunton, Va.
This is an institution of high grade, designed to prepare boys for the universities or the business of life. The course of instruction embraces the English branches, ancient and modern languages, mathematics, natural sciences, penmanship and book-keeping. The location is one of the most delightful in the Valley of Virginia—nine miles from Staunton, on the Valley Turnpike; half a mile from Fort Defiance Depot, Valley railroad; within two hundred yards of the old Augusta Church, and at an elevation of thirteen hundred feet above sea level. This school is recommended by Washington and Lee University, and the University of Virginia, as one of the very best in the state. Postoffice, Fort Defiance. See engraving.

STATISTICS FROM THE UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1880.

AGGREGATE POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1860</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Augusta County</td>
<td>1,727,263</td>
<td>1,723,488</td>
<td>1,702,673</td>
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POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, 1880.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staunton City (ward 1)</td>
<td>5,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverley Manor District</td>
<td>5,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle River District</td>
<td>5,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South River District</td>
<td>5,275</td>
</tr>
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POPULATION BY RACE.

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<th>1870</th>
<th>1860</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,081,792</td>
<td>1,061,083</td>
<td>1,041,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>645,471</td>
<td>662,395</td>
<td>661,299</td>
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POPULATION BY NATIVITY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nativity</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1860</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>1,727,263</td>
<td>1,723,488</td>
<td>1,702,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>1,727,263</td>
<td>1,723,488</td>
<td>1,702,673</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCHOOL, MILITARY, AND VOTING POPULATION, 1880.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>18-21, both</th>
<th>Over 21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 to 14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PUBLIC OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY AND CITY IN 1884.

William McLaughlin, judge of circuit court.
Joseph N. Ryan, clerk of circuit court.
John W. Stout, judge of county court.
Wm. A. Burnett, clerk of county court.
Meade F. White, commonwealth's attorney for county.
Alex. B. Lightner, sheriff of the county.
James N. McFarland, treasurer of the county.
John G. Steuer, county surveyor.
J. W. G. Smith, judge of Hustings Court of Staunton.
N. Argenbright, clerk of Hustings Court of Staunton.
A. C. Gordon, mayor of Staunton.
Edward Echols, commonwealth's attorney for Staunton.
William D. Rounels, sergeant for Staunton.
James H. Waters, chief of police for Staunton.
John W. Carroll, city treasurer.
Geo. H. Hudson, commissioner of revenue for Staunton.
The Physiography of Augusta County, Virginia.

By Jed. Hotchkiss.

The Physiography of Augusta county, its descriptive natural geography, like that of any region of equal or greater extent, properly embraces the following subjects:

1st. Its position and general relations.

2nd. The extent and character of its surface.

3rd. Its waters and their distribution.

4th. Its geology—the condition of its rocky skeleton, including a description of its soils and minerals.

5th. The nature of its climate.

6th. Its animal and vegetable productions.

7th. Its people, their origin, condition, occupations, etc.

I. Position and General Relations.

Augusta county is situated between 37° 54' and 38° 30' North latitude, and 77° 45' and 78° 28' West longitude. Its place in the United States is midway between the northern corner of Maine and the southwestern corner of Mississippi near New Orleans, and midway between the Capes of Virginia and the mouth of the Big Sandy at the corner of Virginia, in which most of its area lies, and the parallel ranges and spurs of the Apalachian mountains, which occupy about 120 square miles of the county, and constitute its portion of the Cumberland plateau of the Great Valley of Virginia. The larger portion of it is drained by the Shenandoah river. The watershed of the James and the Shenandoah crosses the southwestern portion of the county, so a portion of it is included in the Central plateau of The Valley and the southern, on an early north-south line, of the parallel ranges and spurs of the Appalachian mountains.

Topographically this county occupies the upper portion, the southwestern, of the Northwestern plateau of The Great Valley grand division of Virginia,—that of the upper portion of the basin of the Shenandoah river. The watershed of the James and the Shenandoah crosses the southwestern portion of the county, so a portion of it is included in the Central plateau of The Great Valley, that drained by the James and the Shenandoah.

Strictly speaking, this county embraces portions of three of the natural grand divisions of Virginia: Its southeastern line runs along the crest of the Blue Ridge, consequently the westerly slopes of that chain along this boundary are within this county and constitute its portion of the Blue Ridge grand division of Virginia. The larger portion of its territory, the valley region proper, that lying between the Blue Ridge and the North mountains, is in The Valley grand division of Virginia. The northwestern portion of the county, the mountain region westward of the great limestone valley, is part of Appalachian Virginia.

Augusta county is bounded: On the northeast by Rockingham; on the southeast by Albemarle and Nelson; on the southwest by Rockbridge and Bath counties, of Virginia; and on the northwest by Fluvanna and Highland counties, of Virginia, and Pendleton county, of West Virginia.

As originally organized, in 1738, this county embraced all the region west of the Blue Ridge, "northerly, westerly and southerly, beyond the said mountains, to the utmost limits of Virginia," except the territory lying northeast of a line extending from the head spring of the Potomac to the head spring of the Rappahannock, a line corresponding to the present northeastern line of Rockingham county extended to the top of the Blue Ridge on the southeast and to the corner of Maryland at the head of the Potomac on the northwest. These original limits, as they understood, extended this county from the Blue Ridge westward to the Pacific ocean, and from 30° 30' North latitude indefinitely northward. From this imperial domain, as population spread, western, northwestern, counties, which afterwards became states, and counties from which dozens of other counties were subsequently formed, were, from time to time, taken, until it was reduced to its present, but still noble dimensions in 1790.

II. Extent and Character of Surface.

This county has an average length of about 39 miles, with the trend of The Great Valley of Virginia, in a northeast-southwest direction, from the Rockbridge county line on the southwest to the Rockingham county line on the northeast. Its breadth, in a northeast-southwest direction, varies from 24 miles on the Rockbridge line, on the southwest, to 32 miles on the Rockingham line, on the northeast; it is widest, 36 miles, on a line from the Pendleton-Highland corner, on the Shenandoah mountain, to Bostwick gap on the Blue Ridge; its average breadth is about 34 miles. Its general form is that of a rude rectangle extending from the crest of the Blue Ridge on the southeast to the crest of the Shenandoah-Olive pasture mountains on the northwest, across The Great Valley of Virginia (here called the Shenandoah Valley) and at right angles to its general direction. It is 42 miles from the northern corner of the county to the southern, on a nearly north-south line.

The horizontal extent of the surface of this county is not far from 1,000 square miles. This area is divided among the Magisterial districts of the county and the City of Staunton about in the following proportions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North River</th>
<th>Middle River</th>
<th>260</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pastures</td>
<td>South River</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverley Manor</td>
<td>Riverheads</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a general way there are two kinds of surface in this county: First, that of an undulating and rolling valley-like plateau, which embraces about 600 square miles, or three-fifths of the entire area of the county,—including under this head the larger stream-valleys of the mountain region. Second, that which may properly be classed as mountain country, embracing the ridges and spurs of the Blue Ridge, which occupy about 129 square miles of the southeastern border of the county, and the parallel ranges and spurs of the Appalachian mountains, which occupy about 240 square miles of the northwestern portion of the county; making the mountain regions embrace about 400 square miles in all, or about two-fifths of the county.

The relief, or elevation above sea-level, of the surface of this county has a range of about 3,500 feet. The junction of the rivers at Port Republic, some 23 miles from the Augusta line, is 1,000 feet above tide level, and so the junction of North and Middle rivers at the county line is but a few feet more; the summit of Mount Rogers, probably the highest land in the county, is 4,500 feet above tide. The valley portion proper of the county, that between the Blue Ridge and the Little North mountains, lies between 1,000 and 2,000 feet of altitude, only a few isolated points within this area rising above the latter level; within these limits of relief are also included all, or nearly all, the cultivated stream-valleys of the mountain region. The remaining range of elevation, that between 2,000 and 4,500, is occupied by the slopes and crests of the mountains, some of the latter embracing considerable areas of elevated table lands. It is necessary to add that portions of the mountain region adjacent to the lower levels of the valley country are embraced in the relief lines below 2,000 feet.

The distribution of the areas of the county in reference to their elevation above tide level, within certain limits, is, approximately, as follows:

| Area between 1,000 and 1,200 feet, 700 square miles. | Do do 1,200 | 1,400 | 180 |
| Do do 1,400 | 1,600 | 210 |
| Do do 1,600 | 1,800 | 267 |
| Do do 1,800 | 2,000 | 165 |
| Do do 2,000 | 2,500 | 164 |
| Do do 2,500 | 4,000 | 33 |
| Do do above 4,000 | 5 |

There are two general slopes to most of the county; the larger portion of it is drained by the Shenandoah, the basin of which has the northeastward slope by which that river, conforming to the general direction of The Great Valley of Virginia, finds its way to the Potomac, and the southeastern by which the waters of the Shenandoah are all led, sooner or later, across The Valley to the main trough of the river basin near the western foot of the Blue Ridge. In consequence of those drainage features the general aspect of the relief of most of the county is to the eastward; still there are, within its limits, large areas having all possible exposures, since its drainage lines lead towards all points of the compass.

The general arrangement of the surface features of this county is in six parallel belts, five single and one double, corresponding in the direction of their length, or very nearly so, with the northeast-southwest trend of the mountain ranges of the region, and coinciding in extension and breadth with the geological formations that underlie the surface.

These belts of surface features, taking them in the order of their position in crossing the county from the southeast to the northwest, may be designated and described as follows:

1. The Sandy or Drift belt.
2. The Western Blue Ridge belt.
3. The Eastern Blue Ridge belt.
4. The Limestone belt and its Eastern and Western branches.

5. The Slaty and Shaly belt.

6. The Apalachian belt.

1. The Eastern Blue Ridge belt embraces all of the Blue Ridge mountain chain within the limits of this county that is underlaid by and mainly derived from the epiclinal, hornblendic, granitic and other rocks of the Archean or old Metamorphic and Primary groups. It is a region of mountains disposed in ridges and knobs with boldly rounded outlines. Its soils are warm and rich, and, with the growth of grains and grasses of all kinds, and especially suited to grapes, apples, and all kinds of temperate climate fruits.

Only a portion of the length of the Blue Ridge region of this county is embraced in this belt; it is limited to a strip some nineteen miles long, and less than one mile in average breadth, that extends from the southwestern end of Humpback mountain, including that range, northeastward to Jarman gap and projects eastwardly; it is Augusta's portion of the Eastern Blue Ridge.

2. The Western Blue Ridge belt includes all of the Blue Ridge region of this county not embraced in the preceding belt; it is generally poor in upland rock, stony, slaty, or sandy ridges, spurs, knob, plateau, and narrow stream-valleys of a similar character, all chiefly derived from and underlaid by the rocks of the Potomac, or No. 1, group. From Jarman gap southward to Jarman gap all of the Blue Ridge region belongs to this belt; from Jarman gap to opposite Sherando it includes only the westerly portion of that chain. As a whole, from opposite Sherando to the Rockingham line, it is a broad, sordid, almost barren, and the rocky and stony spurs that project to the northeast and to the southwest from that plateau between the narrow valleys through which run the head streams of the South rivers of the Shenandoah and the James. This is a region some 12 miles long, and from 3 to 8 miles wide, that may be characterized as poor mountains and hollows, valuable only for the minerals they contain and for the timber of a scant forest growth. As a whole it projects sordidly and boldly westward into the Great Valley, forming a striking feature in the landscape, and, to nearly the extent of its area, narrows that valley.

3. The Sandy or Drift belt, that of the piney woods, succeeds the Western Blue Ridge one as a strip of moderately sloping or nearly flat land, from one mile wide with rolling upland and adjacent to the western foot of the Western Blue Ridge and forming the first belt of the Great Valley proper. It is a portion of the great limestone valley that has been overrun by the sands, bowlders, and other clays, derived mainly from the waste of the destruction and decay of the Potomac rocks of the preceding belt; that has drifted westwardly during a long period of time. Its features are adapted to the growth of pine and oak forests than to agriculture or grazing.

4. The Limestone belt succeeds the sandy one on the west; it is that of The Valley lands proper, those immediately underlaid by, and mainly derived from the Valley limestone, or Siluro-Cambrian rocks, and is, by far, the most valuable and attractive portion of the county. At the Rockbridge line this belt is single, with a breadth of about 12 miles, extending from the Sandy belt on the east to the Appalachian one on the west, at the foot of Little North mountain, occupying the larger portion of the width of The Valley. This single belt continues some 7 miles northeast from the Rockbridge line, to a point about 3 miles northeast from Greenville where it is met by the 5th belt, the Slaty and Shaly one, or the long tongue of Triassic rocks which projects southwestwardly into this country.

From the northeast, from the Rockbridge line, and is divided into two limestone belts, an Eastern and a Western, that continue across the county to the northeast, on each side of the 5th or Slaty belt, to the Rockingham line.

This Limestone belt where single, from the Rockbridge line some 7 miles northeast, occupies nearly 60 miles in length, and, as it were presenting the typical surface features of a Middle Silurian (Lower Silurian) limestone country, one made up of broadly and gently undulating uplands diversified by ridge-like swells and knobby knobs, and crossed in nearly all directions by winding stream-valleys that vary in their dimensions from point to point.

This is a region having a wide range of adaptations; it is a natural blue-grass country the larger portion of which is the best of plow-land or pasture-land; land good for wheat or corn, or for other grains, favorable to the raising of fruit, and that naturally clothes itself with park-like forests chiefly of hard-woods.

The Eastern Limestone belt branches from the main or single belt, about 2 miles to the northeast of Greenville, with a breadth of about 7 miles, whence it continues northeastwardly about 20 miles, bounded, in a general way, by South river on the east and by Christian creek and its extension as Middle river on the west, to the Rockingham line, where it is only about 3 miles wide, narrowing gradually to the northeast as its bounding rivers, South and Middle, approach each other in flowing to their confluentes just beyond the county. This belt contains about 100 square miles of surface; it has the same general characteristics as the single belt from which it branches, but its surface is more gently undulated and valley-like.

The Western Limestone belt, like the Eastern, branches from the main or single belt about 2 miles to the northeast of Greenville, where it has a breadth of about 11 miles, and continues for about 25 miles northeast to the Rockingham line, where it is about 12 miles wide, from the mouth of Naked creek to Little North (Narrow-back) mountain; it embraces about 240 square miles of surface. This belt is quite uniform in its breadth for its entire length between the Slaty and the Apalachian belts, a portion of the wide Western limestone valley of the Great Valley. Its features and characteristics are those of the main portion of the limestone belt as described above.

5. The Slaty and Shaly belt lies between the two branches of the Limestone belt; it may be described as a long and narrow tongue of surface features that projects southwesterly into this county, from the Rockingham line between the mouth of North river and the mouth of Naked creek, some 93 miles to the vicinity of Greenville, taking, in virtue of its location, about 80 square miles of territory. This belt has been called the Slaty belt of the whole length of the county. This Slaty belt extends but about four-fifths of the length of the county and not entirely across it, as do the others except the first; it has a nearly uniform breadth of about 4 miles, but tapers to a tongue-like point at its southwestern end.

This Slaty and Shaly belt is carried from the slates, shales, impure limestones, and other rocks of an area of the Siluro-Cambrian or Upper Cambrian group (No. III of the Virginia survey), that here occupies a trough in the Valley, or No. II limestone; its surface is very much broken into steep-sided ravines and sharply-rounded hills with numerous narrow stream-valleys and plateau-like divides; portions of it furnish good soils for small grains and fruits, while other portions are poor. Its relief when seen near by is a conspicuous feature of the topography of a long tongue.

6. The Apalachian belt is the mountain-and-valley portion of the county situate westward of The Valley; it is Augusta's portion of Apalachian Virginia; a territory nearly 30 miles long and from 8 to 10 miles wide, and occupying nearly 250 square miles, or about one-fourth, of the area of the county. This belt may be said to consist, in a general way, of three parallel ranges of mountains, extending northeast and southwest, two of them the whole length of the county and nearly the whole length, with main and lateral valleys between those ranges and their branches. These mountain ranges, taken in order from The Valley westward, are: The Little North, under various names; the Great North, the middle and dominating range, but shortest of the three, also under various names; and the Shenandoah mountain range, also variously named, on which is the westerly boundary of the county.

About half of this region is drained to the southwest by the waters of the James; a territory half to the northeast by those of the Shenandoah. It is a region greatly varied in its surface features, since it has been shaped from the rocks of four great groups or geological formations, the Siluro-Cambrian, the Silurian (Upper Silurian), the Devonian, and the Lower Sub-Carboniferous, from formations III, to X, inclusive, of the Virginia survey. Its valleys are mostly rather lean Devonian ones, but these are frequently bordered by Lower Helderberg. No. VI, limestone bands of great fertility and especially adapted to grass, so that the valleys of this region that drain into the James are known as "The Pastures." The mountain ranges are generally rough and comparatively poor, though banded, some of them, by fertile belts at one rock formation or another underlies the surface. It is mainly a forestal, mineral, and grazing region.

III. The Waters of Augusta County.

The waters of this county belong to two distinct river basins of the Chesapeake bay drainage system: 1. The waters of the James river basin flowing southwesterly; 2. The waters of the Potomac basin flowing northeastward. About 200 square miles of the county are drained by the Potomac and about 800 into the Potomac.

The Augusta-Rockbridge line, crossing The Valley at right angles to its length, was located so as to put all the head-springs of the Shenandoah river of the Potomac in Augusta, therefore only the interlocking head-waters of the James come within its borders.

The drainage system of the county referred to Chesapeake bay may be thus tabulated:

| James river | No. 1. The waters of the James river basin flowing southwesterly. |
| Potomac river | No. 2. The waters of the Potomac basin flowing northeastward. |

The "divides," or watershed, between the James and the Shenandoah (Potomac) waters, crosses the county somewhat in the line of a rude circle described from the confluence of North and South rivers of the Shenandoah at Port Republic, with a radius of from 25 to 31 miles in length, from the Bald knob in the Blue Ridge on the east to the Counties-corner knob on the Shenandoah mountains on the west, as one of the James confluence. It is traced on the general map of the county. The most distant point in the divide from the confluence centre, 31.5 miles, is near Old Providence church and the Rockbridge line.

It may be well to note the altitude, or elevation above sea-level, of points in this water-parting, as
The James river waters of this county are all tributaries of North river of the James, a stream that flows southward across the adjoining county of Rockbridge. Only the upper reaches of these tributaries are in Augusta; the fall southwardly from the divide. Taking them in the order in which they run from the county, from west to east, these James river streams may be thus tabulated:

**Big Calf-pasture river.**
- 1. Flat run.
- 2. Broad run.
- 4. Stony run.
- 5. Little river.
- 7. Thriny branch.

**Little Calf-pasture river.**

**South river.**
- 12. Man run.

The Big Calf-pasture and the Little Calf-pasture unite a few miles beyond the Rockbridge line and form North river of the James. These rivers and their tributaries drain nearly half of the Apachian belt of Augusta. They are variable mountain streams the upper portions of which are frequently dry in summer and fall; along the lower half of their courses in this county they are fed by numerous bold limestone springs, and become reliable mill streams. In Augusta the Big Calf-pasture falls nearly 1,200 feet in a direct course of about 24 miles, and the Little Calf-pasture some 400 feet in a course of 19 miles. Bold spring branches flow into Big Calf-pasture all along the eastern base of Walker mountain, notably Mill creek which is fed by noble springs. Little Calf-pasture has a number of branches. These are all permanent spring-fed streams with a rapid fall; Moftett creek is a noted mill stream.

South river of the James is in this county mainly a variable mountain stream draining part of the Western Blue Ridge belt; its direct length is about ten miles; it has a large gathering ground and a rapid fall. Its Marl run, a county-line stream, though short, is a noted mill and factory stream flowing from numerous fine springs in the Limestone belts and having a fall of several hundred feet in a few miles.

2. The Potomac basin waters of Augusta are all tributaries of South fork of the Shenandoah river of that basin. All these tributaries from this county flow into either the North or the South river of the South, two streams that unite at Port Republic, about 2.5 miles beyond the limits of this county in Rockingham, and form the South fork of the Shenandoah.

Few drainage basins present such a symmetrical and full-branched hydrological tree as does the South fork of the Shenandoah as it ramifies through 800 square miles of the county of Augusta from its trunk at Port Republic. All its headsprings are included in the basin of a circle roughly described with a radius of from about 25 to 31 miles long from the confluence of the two main branches at Port Republic. The air-line distances from that confluence to the principal head-springs are: 7 miles, Middletown creek of South river, 29.5 miles; to head of South river near Rockbridge line beyond Old Providence church, 31.5 miles; to head of Christian creek, south of South river, 28.5 miles; to head of Middleriver, near Mt. Zion church, 31 miles; to Elliott spring, on Mount Rogers, 28 miles; to head of Jennings branch, near Lebanon springs, 20 miles; to head of Moftett branch, beyond Striling Springs, 26 miles; to head of North river, at North River gap of Shenandoah mountain, 22 miles, and to head of Brieri branch, at North corner of county, 25.5 miles.

The principal branches of North river in this county may be thus tabulated:

**From the north-west.**
- 1. White-oak lick.
- 2. Freemason run.
- 4. Long glade.
- 5. Golden run.
- 6. Naked creek.

**From the south-west.**
- 10. Mount Airy branch.
- 12. Mill creek.

The affluents of North river from the northwest are mountain streams, mainly from the Apachian belt, and very variable in character. Those from the southeast, except White-oak lick and Freemason run, are fine, permanent streams. Mossey creek and Naked creek are remarkable mill streams, noted for their full and steady volume of water and for the superior workmanship they furnish. Long glade is a steady stream, but has a moderate fall. Numerous noble limestone springs supply these creeks, such as the remarkable one at the head of Mossey creek.

Middle river, though in deference to local usage classed above as a branch of North river, is the chief river of the county, having the largest gathering ground and volume of any. It drains over 400 square miles of the central portion of the county, or about one-third of its entire area, including all the Sisty belt, large portions of the Main and the Eastern Limestone belts, a large part of the Western Limestone belt, and a part of the Apachian belt. Its head springs are the most distant from the point of confluence and the highest in altitude of any of the county rivers, and it is, both in direct and in developed length, considerably the longest stream in Augusta.

The more important tributaries of Middle river, taken in order from its source downward, are:

1. Mountain run.
2. Story run.
4. Turnip run.
5. Buffalo branch.
6. Jennings branch.
7. Miller creek.
9. (Walker) creek.
10. Frames run.
11. Broad run.

The following extract from Hotchkiss' Physiography of Virginia, page 146, furnishes additional information: "Middle river, the upper portion of the Shenandoah proper, rises in and flows diagonally across a N. 55° E. course, draining the central portion of that county. This river is fed by a remarkable number of bold, constant springs. Its tributaries are numerous and have many branches; the chief ones are: from the left, from the North mountains; Buffalo br., 10 ms. long, falls some 2,400' from its head spring on Mount Rogers, and has a Dry br.; Jennings br., 15 ms., falls some 400', has Whiskey cr. br.; Moffett br. 12 ms., has Elk-run br. and Striling sps.

Augusta church (Stone church) run, 3 ms.; Frames run, 3 ms.; Broad run, 9 ms.; from Mt. Sidney—by the right, from the left, from the Valley, Black cr., 10 ms., near Middletown, falls over 400'; Baker cr., 10 ms.; Bell cr., 6 ms.; Lewis cr., 12 ms.; Staunton located on, falls over 500'; Christian cr., 10 ms. long, falls over 100'; by channel, very crooked, cut nearly deep into Siluro-Cambrian slates, falls over 600', and has many branches, one, Boys mill cr., 12 ms. long, falls over 300'; Long-meadows run or draft, 10 ms., near Fishersville, and Crawford draft. 6 ms.

And, from page 56, of same work:—"The Middle river of the Shenandoah, in Augusta, furnishes a good illustration of the character and condition of the streams of the whole Valley in reference to their adaptation to manufacturing or irrigating purposes; its direct length, is the air-line distance from its source to its junction with North river, is 80 miles, while its developed length, that of its actual channel, is 68 miles, and in that distance it has fallen about 1,000 feet, all of which fall can be utilized for the volume of water at its very source is ample for turning a mill. The aggregate direct length of the river and its ten principal affluents, in the same county, is 122 miles, while their developed length is 283."
RESIDENCE OF BENJ. F. SMITH, SOUTH RIVER DIST, AUGUSTA CO, VA.

"ROSEMONT"
RESIDENCE OF J. N. McCARLAND, BEVERLEY MANOR DIST, AUGUSTA CO, VA.
is quite remarkable for the number and extent of the geological formations and for the number and variety of the minerals and soils found within its borders.

Of the four grand divisions of the age of the world as recorded in its rocks, as recognized by geologists, three are represented in this county: the Bezoino, the Paleozoic and the Cenozoic; only the third in order of time, the Mesozoic, is entirely wanting.

Of the twelve general groups into which all the known rock-masses of the earth are subdivided, seven, as recorded in the table given below, are represented here, and only five, the Middle and the Upper Carboniferous, the Lower and the Upper Mesozoic, and the Tertiary are entirely wanting.

The following geological table includes the formations now known in this county, and their groupings and equivalents, arranged after the Virginia geological table of Prof. Wm. B. Rogers, the Director of the Geological Survey of Virginia in 1835-41, as used in his Geology of the Virginias, to which reference can be made for illustrations from this county.

Geological Table for Augusta County:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>General Groups</th>
<th>Subdivisions, or Formations in Augusta</th>
<th>Rogers' Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Archean</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 a. Archean</td>
<td>i c. Huronian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pre-Cambrian</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 a. Pre-Cambrian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cambrian</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 a. Lower Cambrian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ordovician</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 a. Ordovician</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Silurian</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 a. Lower Silurian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Devonian</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 a. Lower Devonian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mississippian</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 a. Lower Mississippian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Pennsylvanian</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 a. Lower Pennsylvanian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Permian</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 a. Lower Permian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Triassic</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 a. Lower Triassic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Jurassic</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 a. Lower Jurassic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Tertiary</td>
<td></td>
<td>13 a. Lower Tertiary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following geological table includes the formations now known in this county, and their groupings and equivalents, arranged after the Virginia geological table of Prof. Wm. B. Rogers, the Director of the Geological Survey of Virginia in 1835-41, as used in his Geology of the Virginias, to which reference can be made for illustrations from this county.

Geological Table for Augusta County:
The soils derived from this formation are the heavy clays and loams that are known as "limestone lands"; they vary in character as do the strata of this formation. The minerals here found in or with the Valley limestone are:

- Beds of iron ore, pockets, generally found near on or near the flinty ridges or knobs, as those near Staunton and Mossy creek; tufaceous marl, in beds along the streams from which it has been deposited; beds of limestone, some good for building, and others that going into architectural and agricultural lime, and others hydraulic in character and good for making cement; brick-clays abound, also clays suitable for tile and common pottery purposes; umbers and ocheres accompany these clays.

Small quantities of barites, and of lead, zinc, and silver ores have been found at several places in this formation.

The numerous bold springs that issue from these rocks in all parts of the Limestone belts are all mineral springs, since they are all carbonated, more or less, with lime or magnesia, or with other mineral substances, like Sawright's.

1 a & b. the Tenston, and Potter's River, Formation No. III, the Silurian-Cambrian, or Upper Cambrian, general group of rocks, underlies all of the Slaty belt portion of this county, as before described, and also a somewhat narrow strip along the crest and slope of the Little North mountains, variously named, from the Rockbridge to the Rockinghain line, thus including portions of the Limestone and the Apalachian general group, which are here over the Limestone formation.

To the Slaty belt, in the Valley, on the Tanatam, the Christian Creek-Middle River, as before stated, these rocks are disposed, in a general way, in a trough or syncline; in the North mountains belt they are more or less vertical in position.

The strata composing Formation No. III in this county are slates of various colors—black, dark greenish, light greenish buff, brown or red, with interstratified thin beds of limestone and hard or soft sandstones. Some of these slates are calcareous, and on these are the fertile, warm, slate soils of the Slaty belt; but where the slates are argillaceous or arenaceous the soil is usually rather poor.

Some of the springs flowing from No. III are more or less chalky, sulphurous, or aluminium from percolating through its slates containing iron pyrites, etc. Beds of iron ore are found in the upper part of No. III in parts of Virginia, but none so extensive in that county, unless the beds at Pond gap belong here.

6a. Melatia, Formation No. IV, is a mountain-building formation, as the preceding ones, Nos. II and III, are valley-makers. This is the bottom formation of the upper Silurian general group.

It is found in this county as a group of sand-rocks, not far from 1,000 feet thick, standing more or less on edge, forming the crest of the Little North mountains from the Rockbridge line to the Rockingham line, usually rising as a rough wall above the belt of No. III that rests against it on the east; it also forms the backbone and much of the mass of Walker mountain. In Augusta this formation is composed of two members: the lower a coarse, hard, mottled gray, heavy-bedded conglomerate, often called the Oneida conglomerate; and the upper a purplish brown, fine-bedded and fine-grained sandstone, one that is often mistaken for iron ore. The coarse sand-rock of this formation is a good building stone; it is used for lining blast-furnaces and sometimes for millstones. The soil from this formation is a rich fertile soil, and the sage and field corn do well in it.

5 b. c. and 6, Clinton, Niagra and Selvita; Formation No. V, usually spoken of in Virginia as the Clinton, is here a group of sandstones, slates, shales, and beds of iron ore, several hundred feet thick, extending eastward from the confluence of Little North mountain from the Rockbridge line to near North River gap,—but little exposed northeast of Buffalo gap,—outtopping westward of the exposures of IV. They also outcrop as narrow bands along Brown and Black-oak ridges, Siding hill and Walker mountain.

Several beds of iron ore, some called "red-shale" and others "fossil" ore, are found among the shales that lie between the massive sand-rocks of this formation; these have been mined at Buffalo Gap, Ferrol and Esteline. Ochres accompany these ores;planoramic beds of No. V are good building stones.

7. Lower Heidelberg, Formation No. VI, a limestone deposit, outcrops sparingly in this county: in the Little North valley, they are often mistaken for coal. Small pockets of iron ore are found among these shales, and nodules of iron pyrites, spheroidal in form, are quite common. Mineral springs of numerous varieties everywhere flow from this formation, so readily do its rocks decompose and impregnate with the mineral substances they contain the waters that percolate through them; hence iron, alum, sulphur and other mineral springs are common. Some of these are resorts for health or recreation, such as the Woodwell, the Yellow, the Striling, the Lebanon, the Variety, and the Crawford springs in this county. These soils are calcareous and the manufacture of alum. The soils of VIII are generally thin.

18, the Catskill, Formation No. IX, is an enormously thick group of red and brown intermingled slates and sandstones, of very variable character, that make up the upper portion of the mass of the Big North, the Hankey, and the Shenandoah or Cow-pasture mountains and the high portions of their great spurs. There are fine exposures of these Catskill or upper Devonian rocks crossing Big North mountain by the Parkersburg turnpike, and along Little river beyond North river gap.

The rocks of IX make a sterile soil, one that sustains, as a rule, only a meagre forest growth. Some of its harder sand-rocks could be used for building purposes.

19, the Montgomery Grits and Cob measurements, Formation X, the Lower Sub-Carboniferous, is found in this county as a few patches or fragments held in depressions in formation No. IX. The largest of these, known as the "Dora" coal-field, is a narrow strip that extends into the county from Rockingham, west of the upper Pennsylvanian group, to a short distance southwest of North river Gap. A smaller patch also projects for a short distance into this county from Rockingham about halfway between the crests of Narrow-back and Shenandoah mountains. It is a small coal-office, the coal above the spring on the top of Mount Rogers belongs to the bottom of No. X.

No. X is here generally composed of three rock-masses: at the bottom a conglomeratic or massive sandstone or quartzite; next slabby sand-rocks, composed of inequollneous coarse sand and alumina, with a thin slate and some iron ore, followed by beds of green and black slates with irregular coal beds and thin beds of coal topped by beds of slabby sandstones abounding in vegetable impressions, as in North river Gap.

The areas of this formation in this county are so small it would merit but a mere mention if its importance had not been greatly exaggerated by reports that have been made concerning the anthracite coal of the Narrow-back belt or Dora coal-field. The quality of this coal is good, but it has been largely crushed in the defective conditions of this Appalachian region, and the beds are variable in thickness, and so limited in extent as to be only valuable for a small local demand. This coal is the oldest, or lowest, of the coal-bearing formations, of any in this country that is at all workable.

20, the Quaternary.—The formation last described, No. X, is, so far as ascertained, the upper-
most of the regular formations now remaining in place in this county; the great groups of the Middle and the Upper Carboniferous, that in all probability at one time were in place here above it, have been destroyed and swept away. The Mesozoic and the Tertiary groups, that succeeded the Carboniferous in time, probably never existed here to any extent; but the next great group, the last and topmost of the geological column, the Quaternary, is represented in the caves and ancient depositis and mineral beds, and in some of the near surface features that have been formed in recent geologic time.

We have and The Fountains cave, in this county, rank with the most remarkable caverns of the world in the extent and beauty of the varied depositis of lime carbonate of Quaternary age that they contain. Small caves of a similar character are found throughout the Limestone belt of the county. Tufacones marl of this age abounds along Marl run, near Midway, Lewis creek, near Stauton, Posque run, near Millbrook, and elsewhere in the county.

V. Meteorology.

The climate of Augusta county is one of the most healthy and agreeable for all-the-year-round of any portion of the Union, being equally removed from the extremes of heat and cold that characterize more northern or southern localities and the mountainous parts by being disposed to protect it from the violent storms that, with their attendant "weather," so often pass up or down the Atlantic coast region on the east or the Mississippi valley on the west. Its latitude, about 38° North,—that of San Francisco and Southern Maryland in the United States, of Lisbon and Athens in Europe, and Smyrna and Yedo in Asia—would give it the climate of the middle temperate zone, one rather too continuously warm in summer; but here comes in the element of altitude, the range of from 1,000 to 4,500 feet above sea-level here existing, as a modifying agency that tempers the heat of summer, making its high temperatures of short duration and its nights comfortably cool. This element of elevation and its lofty mountain barriers secure it immunity from the damp chilliness peculiar to the lower regions of its latitude, in winter and give it a clear, dry, and bracing atmosphere. Its climate is one of means regarded from the standpoint of this continent.

The range of Temperature in this county, by months, is illustrated by the following table, compiled from observations of a standard Fahrenheit thermometer located at Staunton about 1,500 feet above tide, the mean altitude of the valley portion of the county, given the maxi-

The highest and the lowest indications of the ther-

The Rainfall in Augusta county is from 40 to 45 inches, on an average, annually from 20 to 25 inches of this belong to the average rain-

The figures for 1890 would indicate that all the land of the county, except 140,431 acres, was at that time embraced in farms, and that 392,457 acres, or over 62 per cent of the whole, were unimproved, or still in forest.

By the above figures the average value of the land embraced in farms was $21 per acre in 1850, $25 in 1860, $25 in 1870, and $70 in 1880. An inspection of the table will show that the average price for 1880 was made much lower than that for 1870 by including in the farm acreage of 1880 so much more unimproved land than in that for 1870.

The farm statistics of the census of 1890, as given below, show, in acres, the uses to which the lands of this county were put in the year 1879; also the number and value of the farms and their improvements, and the value of their products, etc.:

The trees that the farmer during the fall and winter, even to March, taking no damage, but on the contrary being rather improved in quality by remaining in the shocks, if they have been well put up. The annual rains prepare the ground for the wheat planting and seeding, which are done from mid August to December.

The prevailing winds of this county are mostly from the south quarters of the horizon, as meteorological records show. Hogs and geese are rare and tornadoes are unknown. Clear weather is here the rule, to a remarkable degree, and the proportion of rainy and entirely cloudy days in a year is comparatively small.

VI. Animal and Vegetable Productions.

As the preceding statements indicate, this county is every way well adapted to the growth and full development of all the animal and vegetable productions peculiar to a middle temperate climate. Its condition as a grazing, dairying, and agricultural region is best exhibited by the statistics of its farms and what they produce.

The area of Augusta county is about 1,000 square miles, or 640,000 acres. The United States Census reports from 1850 to 1880 show, approximately, how much of this acreage was embraced in farms, as improved land or land under cultivation, and how much in forest, or as unimproved land, and the total value of its farms, at each census, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Acres in farms</th>
<th>Land improved</th>
<th>Total acres</th>
<th>Value of farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>210,431</td>
<td>204,431</td>
<td>414,862</td>
<td>$83,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>268,431</td>
<td>262,431</td>
<td>530,862</td>
<td>$112,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>392,457</td>
<td>386,457</td>
<td>778,914</td>
<td>$205,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>392,457</td>
<td>386,457</td>
<td>778,914</td>
<td>$205,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures for 1890 would indicate that all the land of the county, except 140,431 acres, was at that time embraced in farms, and that 392,457 acres, or over 62 per cent of the whole, were unimproved, or still in forest.
The formation at the periphery in 1880 is the following:

The wool-growing industry of this county for 30 years shows the following results:

The increase in the quantity of wool produced by each sheep, on an average, as shown above, is very noteworthy.

The Agricultural products of Augusta county.—The following table represents the quantities, in bushels, of the cereals produced in this county in each census year from 1840 to 1880:

The product of these cereals in 1880 gave an average of over 40 bushels per capita for the entire population of the county, a quantity large enough to feed eight times the number of its inhabitants.

The other vegetable products of Augusta county at five census-takings, from 1840 to 1880, were as follows:

These figures show that the county has had a slow but steady increase in population at each census except that of 1840; this increase has been more rapid since the county was reached by rail-ways between 1850 and 1860. The gain in population from 1850 to 1860 was 12 per cent; from 1860 to 1870, the decade of the civil war, during which this county was the scene of active operations, the gain was but 3 per cent; while from 1870 to 1880 it was over 13 per cent. The ratio at each of these censuses will show a still larger ratio of increase.

The large increase in the negro population between 1870 and 1880 was in consequence of the large demand for labor created by the construction of new rail-ways, the opening of mines, and the general development of the county.

It is proper to add that this county has furnished, from the date of its settlement, large numbers of emigrants to all the western country; the highways of travel to the west have always led through it, and its sons, vigorous scions of a hardy and enterprising people, have always been among the leading pioneers in the western march of population.

The average density of the population of this county in 1880 was about the same as that of the states of Tennessee and Vermont. The population of the state of New York was three times as dense, that of Massachusetts six times, and that of Rhode Island eight times.—If there had been as many people to a square mile as there were in Rhode Island, this county would have contained 272,000 people in 1880.

The negro population of this county, as previously stated, was about eighty in 1756 and about 500 in 1790. The numbers and condition of this race at each United States census are shown in the following table:

The table preceding the above shows that the negro population of this county was very nearly stationary, or increasing but moderately, until between 1870 and 1880. In 1860, most of them slaves, they were a little over 22 per cent of the population; in 1870, when all free, they made about 23 per cent, and in 1880 they were about 36 per cent of the whole population. Many negroes migrated to this county from the less prosperous ones to the eastward after the close of the late civil war, so the increase of 1880 was not a natural and normal one.

The county tables show that in 1880 nearly 93 per cent of the people of this county were born in Virginia, and that the handsome increase of its population between 1870 and 1880, notwithstanding the enormous drains of the war of 1860-65, was a natural and local increase, one indicating, very forcibly, the native vigor of its people.

The total population of each of the seven civil divisions of the county, the city of Staunton and six Magisterial districts, in 1870 and 1880, is shown in the following table:

South River district includes the town of Waynesboro, which had a population of 538 in 1870, and of 484 in 1880.
Cyrus H. McCormick was born at Walnut Grove farm, Rockbridge county, Virginia, February 15, 1809. His home and early surroundings on the farm were like those of the well-to-do people of the Valley of Virginia. His parents, Robert and Mary Ann Hall McCormick, were of Scotch-Irish descent, of superior intelligence and strong character, whose thrift and industry had placed them in comfortable circumstances, and so Cyrus, like the rest of his brothers and sisters, received a good English education.

Early taught at home that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, he grew up into such habits of industry, obedience and strict morality as shaped his future life and character, and made him capable of the great things he afterward accomplished.

His father, being an extensive farmer, and at a great distance from any workshop, had of necessity supplied himself with carpenter and blacksmith shops, and the means of making and repairing most of the tools and farming implements of that time.

Many a long day was spent by the boy Cyrus in these blacksmith and carpenter shops on the homestead, tinkering with plows, harrows, etc., thus making himself not only familiar with the use of farm machinery, but becoming expert in the use of tools, and in devising methods of overcoming mechanical difficulties, little dreaming that this was the seed time of his life, in which those germs of mechanical invention took root, which afterward blossomed out into a glorious fruitage. He soon developed such an aptitude for tools, and a dexterity in using them, that when only fifteen years old, he constructed a grain cradle for his own use in the harvest field, being ambitious to do his full share of the work alongside the most expert cradler, and over many a broad acre of grain on the old Virginia farm did he swing this primitive harvester of his boyhood, as the forerunner of the great harvester which was to come.

His first invention was a hillside plow, patented in 1831, for throwing alternate furrows on the lower side being thus a right or left hand plow at will. Two years later he invented a superior horizontal self-sharpening plow, which was pronounced a great success. These were but stepping stones, however, to the great work that has made his name famous throughout the world.

His father, Robert McCormick, who was a genius in the construction of several machines for threshing, hempen breaking, etc., had in the year 1816 devised a reaping machine, but it was not by any means a success, and after repeated efforts he abandoned it, convinced that it could not succeed.

Time rolled on, and the old reaper lay near the workshop, condemned and abandoned as a relic of disappointed hopes, but it was daily under the eye of the young man Cyrus as an unsolved problem, a feat attempted, but unaccomplished.

The problem of cutting grain by machinery absorbed his thoughts day and night in that quiet old home. His father believed nothing could come from pursuing his idea, and he discouraged what he thought was only a waste of time. Mr. McCormick was satisfied that if he would succeed, he must proceed on a wholly different plan of construction from his father's. The old machine therefore served but as an inspiration in the work, without affording any foundation to build upon. He soon became convinced, first, that grain standing in the field must be acted on in a mass; second, that the cutting must be done by an edged instrument having a rapid reciprocating motion to make it effective as it advanced. As these ideas matured in his mind, he began, in a crude way at first, to mentally outline the salient points of the great invention, the sickle to cut, the platform to receive the falling grain when cut, and the reel to bring the standing grain within the action of the cutting edge. To combine all these and the other necessary features into a machine with the proper relation of parts, and requisite speed of each part, taxed his inventive ingenuity to the utmost, but patience and perseverance were inborn traits in his character, which never failed him, and here they triumphed.

With his own hands he made and fashioned every piece of the machine, both wood and iron, in his father's workshop, which is still standing on the old homestead.

At length it was finished and put at work in the harvest of 1831, in cutting a piece of six acres of oats on the farm of one John Steel, a neighbor. It proved a success to the astonishment of all who witnessed its trial, but neither the inventor nor the spectators had any idea of the value of the work that day begun, a work that was destined to revolutionize agriculture throughout the world, and in our own country to turn the wild prairies of the West into fruitful grain fields, so marvelously increasing the production of grain as to tax the powers of transportation, and stimulate in the United States the construction of a greater network of railroads than in all the world beside, enriching the world, lessening the severity of toil, and making it possible to feed the whole human family on the finest of the wheat.

That the inventor himself did not grasp at first the full value of his invention is evident from the fact that about this time he was induced from the sudden impulse given to the iron interest to engage with another in the iron smelting business, and in doing so the reaper was for a time overlooked. This new business, however, in the financial panic of 1837, proved disastrous, and, like many other enterprises at that time, ended in ruin. This misfortune was shared by his father's whole family, who united in their efforts, and by mutual industry, good management, and unflinching fidelity, at length extricated themselves, though at the sacrifice, on the part of Cyrus, of everything but honor and integrity.

Disappointed at his reverses, but never discouraged, he now turned his attention once more to the reaping machine, and with all the ardor of youth, centered all his energies upon it, determined, if he had failed in the iron business, he would not fail here.

But few machines could be expected to be sold in those early days, for farming was limited in extent to a few eastern states. His earliest efforts at manufacturing were to make a few machines by hand on the farm, and sell them as best he could. In this way he worked along for a few years under the protection of his first patent, which was issued to him in 1834.

He began soon to realize, however, that the young west was the field where he could hope to accomplish anything worth while, and so in 1846 he removed to the then western edge of the nation for the purpose of extending more widely the sale of the new reaper, for it began to be well known by this time that a machine had been invented to cut grain by horse-power. Here several hundred
machines were built and sold in the southern border States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, some of them going over into Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The next year he arranged with a firm in Brooklyn, New York, to build the machine on a royalty, and thus introduce it into use in more northern sections.

While this initial work was going on of introducing the reaping machine, it should be borne in mind that many of the great states and territories beyond the Mississippi line, where now the harvesting machine is most extensively sold, were then one unknown wilderness.

Mr. McCormick procured additional patents for valuable improvements in 1846 and 1847, and still kept up the work of experimenting and improving year by year, a work he continued during his lifetime, never seeming satisfied with present attainments, but ever pressing onward for something higher and better.

The Great West by this time began to open up its wonderful resources, and Mr. McCormick soon realized that Chicago, and not Cincinnati, was destined to be the metropolis of the West, and that the reaper works, with every vestige of machinery removed in 1847. On his arrival he speedily perfected arrangements whereby he was enabled to erect works and to manufacture seven hundred machines in 1846, and so successful was the new business that the next year the manufacture was increased to fifteen hundred machines.

In those early days this was a gigantic undertaking, considering the novelty of the enterprise, the absence of the modern wood and iron working machinery, and the limited means of transportation through the west; for not a mile of the present superb railway system of the west was then in existence, and the slow going canal boat was the only means of transporting machines from Chicago to the interior river towns, and from thence the farmer had often to wagon them fifty to seventy-five miles to his home.

It required more nerve and brain, and superior judgment, and good business tact, to inaugurate and build up business in those early days, surrounded by so many discouraging obstacles, than to carry it on now, when over fifty thousand machines per annum are built and sold.

After the success of the machine was made an assured fact, Mr. McCormick spent much of his time abroad, bringing his machine to the notice of Europeans. In 1851 he attended the first World's Fair in London. During the early days of the exposition his reaper in the American department was the subject of much ridicule. The London journals pictured it to us as something like a "cross between an Astley chariot, a wheelbarrow, and a flying machine." But a few weeks later, when this despised Yankee invention, as it was called, was put at work in the English grain fields, ridicule was turned into admiration and the harness, "and so be rebuilt the reaper works on a grander scale than ever, and lived to see their safety being multiplied tenfold."

In 1878, while in Paris, he suffered acutely from a carbuncle on his neck, and after undergoing a painful operation in its removal, he returned home much enfeebled in health, but subsequently rallied for a period under the power of a vigorous constitution. Rheumatic affections soon began to seriously interfere with his much loved exercise on horseback, and after a few years his enforced sedentary habits began to tell on his general health. After a brief illness he died at his home May 13, 1884, having completed the seventy-fifth year of his life. Up to his death, though a confirmed inveterate, his disposition was full play and vigor, and the energy, foresight, and comprehensiveness, with which he disposed of all the knotty business problems incident to such an extended business as he presided over, was remarkable for one in his position.

In the death of Mr. Cyrus Hall McCormick, America lost a grandly representative citizen, and the world one of its greatest benefactors. Unpreaching as he was, he had been the guest of kings and emperors. He lived a life of the highest order of nobility, himself a king without a crown. His were the victories of peace. To his fertile brain in the world stands as a model for one of the most valuable of labor-saving machines; to his industry, generosity and enterprise the city of Chicago, and the religious denomination to which he belonged, owes a debt of gratitude which money is powerless to liquidate. Mr. McCormick was in every respect a typical American. He was also a natural inventor, and, unlike most inventors, he was a good business man, possessing a spirit of restless energy and enterprise that faced every obstacle and yielded to no antagonism.

The works of such a man, founded on industry, patience, and prudence, and Christian faith, shall live through all time and be a monument, and cause them "being dead yet speaketh.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESOURCES OF THE MCCORMICK REAPER WORKS.

Inventions which have resulted in great industries and the development of great natural resources will always be subjects of deep interest to the student of history and political economy. The cotton gin rendered available the vast agricultural resources of the southern states, and the correspondingly great cotton manufacturing interests of England and New England. The reaper did as much for northern agriculture.

America is the basin and home of the reaping machine. Here it was invented by the late Cyrus Hall McCormick, and first successfully introduced; here its greatest achievements have been won, and here it has proved itself one of the factors in transforming a state of primitive solitude to be the home of fifty million enterprising people engaged in all the arts and manufactures of civilization.

We would not occupy many years and remember that the reaping-hoe and grain cradle were the only means the farmer then had of securing his crop, we are led to wonder how many centuries must have elapsed before the land west of the Mississippi was discovered; and when the great fire of 1871 laid all in ashes, he was among the first to spring forward with plans and means for rebuilding on a still grander scale.

Unconquerable will-power to a remarkable degree was possessed by him, and a determination to pursue his plans no matter what obstacle might stand in the way to block his pathway. This trait was peculiarly exemplified when, in 1871, his great reaper works, with every vestige of machinery and equipment, were destroyed by a prairie fire, and when he was advised by friends to retire from active business at his advanced age in life, he had there accumulated a large fortune, but his reply indicated the fixed purpose of the man of iron nerve; said he, "I know of no better place for a man to die than in the harness," and so he rebuilt the reaper works on a grander scale than ever, and lived to see their safety being multiplied tenfold.
of the same matter, remarked that "owing to Mr. McCormick's invention, the line of civilization moves westward thirty miles each year."

These prophecies have been more than realized, and undoubtedly this most-significant of evolution will continue its conquering and to conquer, as it has in the past, until every available acre of this great continent shall be reclaimed, and made to bloom as the garden of the Lord.

Rev. John Hendren, D.D.

Rev. John Hendren, D.D. was the son of Samuel Hendren, born in County Down, Ireland, December, 1873—the exact day is not given.

Of the few particulars known of his ancestors, these are prominent, that they were remarkable for possessing good sense, and were eminent for godliness. His parents had four children, viz.: Betsey, Ann, Edward and John, the subject of this sketch. Edward died in his childhood in his native land. When John was about twelve years old the family moved to the United States, and came to Rockbridge county, Virginia, and made their home in the town of Lexington. His parents were Presbyterian. Here he grew up under their tender, careful Christian training. They valued intellectual cultivation, and though their pecuniary resources were not large, they gave him the best education attainable.

His talent for the mechanical order, and being studious, he became a thorough student, graduating in Washington College, near his home, the same institution which in after years conferred on him the degree of D.D., now Washington and Lee University.

He had taken into consideration the profession of both law and medicine. Before reaching manhood he made a public profession of religion, and after this his mind turned towards the Gospel ministry. He was licensed to preach, in 1807, by Lexington Presbytery.

While pursuing the study of theology, he taught a classical school for one year in Petersburgh, Virginia, and afterwards in New Glasgow, Amherst county. In this county he began his ministry; first as a missionary in it and adjoining counties until 1810. A church was organized at Amherst Court House where he was first as minister. He held the same time presented him a call to become its pastor, which he accepted.

As a pastor he was faithful in "teaching and exhorting with all long-suffering and doctrine, with the sick, and was a comforter to the afflicted; his heart was tender and sympathizing; so much so, that he took the troubles of others to his own heart. Like the Master, having loved his people, he loved them to the end.

As a teacher he commanded the respect of his pupils, by his dignity and the purity and force of his character. They feared and loved him. If they did not feel an affection for him, that one was, at least, constrained to respect him. There were few of these that he did not succeed in leading to become in some degree, students; thus he conscientiously labored to effect in each case. Very many he prepared for college, many for business, and some for the Gospel ministry, by giving tuition or board in whole or in part. His pupils may be found scattered in Virginia, and probably in most of the southern and western states.

In 1835 he resigned the pastoral charge of Mossey Creek, and removed his residence to the neighborhood of Union, of which church he continued pastor until his death. His health being much worn down by an arduous life, he was induced by his family to resign his school some years before that event. It was the main source of support for himself and family, and being an unusually good financier, it enabled him to possess a farm as a home for himself and them. It so happened that he was never the receiver of gratuitous assistance from his fellow men, but he himself a benefactor to many in a variety of ways. His affection for his family was entwined around every fibre of his sensitive, finely strung nature; he was alike susceptible of exquisite enjoyment and exquisite suffering.

The death of his wife was a sore bereavement; a month previous to this, Susan Emma, a darling little daughter, was taken away, and a few years succeeding occurred the death of a dear little son, Eldridge Rivers. And again, after the lapse of a year or two, a young married daughter, Mrs. S. Jane Stephens, wife of the late Dr. John B. Stephens, was removed by death. Of her, her father wrote, "A most affectionate daughter, and I trust, a sincere child of God."

She left two little daughters, whom he took to his home, and raised with his remaining children. His widow was a lady of many excellencies of head and of heart; of her he was also bereaved. He survived her about five years.

In friendship he was always to be relied on, and was never swerved from it by an evil surmise or report, propagated against one for whom he had entertained a good opinion.

If a friend did fail he did not forsake him, but manifested his faithfulness in endeavoring to lift him up; if any were false to his trust, revenge found no place in his heart, but the painful wound it made left a scar.

Letters to him from acquaintances, from those who had lived under his ministry and from those who had been his pupils, all give evidence that his influence for good was not diminished by distance or lapse of time; and is likely to descend from generation to generation, perhaps, to the end of time.

In him the power of God's spirit could not be denied; the force of his example accompanied his teaching. And it became the sentiment, far and wide, in the county and out of it, "that if Dr. Hendren said or did anything it was surely right."

He spent his fall and spring vacations, of a month each, in preaching in other parts of the country, or in some special work for the spread of the Gospel. It seems almost incredible that he could do so much and do it well; still, it is true, that nothing which he undertook was slightly done. As a pastor he was faithful in "teaching and exhorting with all long-suffering and doctrine, with the sick, and was a comforter to the afflicted; his heart was tender and sympathizing; so much so, that he took the troubles of others to his own heart. Like the Master, having loved his people, he loved them to the end.

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CEDAR HILL, RESIDENCE OF THE LATE REV. JOHN HENDREN, D.D., NORTH RIVER DIST., AUGUSTA CO., VA.

'SELMA,' RESIDENCE OF JUDGE JOHN N. HENDREN, STAUNTON, AUGUSTA CO., VA.
"WALNUT GROVE." - HOMESTEAD OF THE McCORMICK FAMILY, ROCKBRIDGE CO., VA.
loved father in the heavenly land. He was in the prime of life, a fine looking, handsome man, of uncommon mental ability, and more than all this, an humble Christian for several years previous to his death.

Dr. Panoost, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., said, on the occasion of his death, that "the death of such a man was a public calamity."

The eldest and only remaining son of Dr. Hendren, Judge J. N. Hendren, with his family, resides near Staunton.

Rev. R. C. Walker, son-in-law of Dr. Hendren, with his wife and three single daughters of Dr. Hendren still occupy his late residence.

This is a brief statement of facts given as a tribute to the memory of one of the noblest possible men, and a testimony to the power of divine grace manifested in him.

REV. FRANCIS MCFARLAND, D.D.*

This venerable and eminent minister of the Gospel departed this life early on the morning of October 10, 1871, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Dr. McFarland was born January 8, 1786, in the County of Tyrone, province of Ulster, in the north part of Ireland. His parents, who were members of the Presbyterian church, emigrated to the United States in 1789, and settled in western Pennsylvania. His father was that excellent man, the Rev. Elias McCardy, D.D., whose memory is still precious in the whole region in which he lived. His collegiate education was at Jefferson and Washington colleges, from the latter of which he received the degree of A.B., in 1816, and subsequently the degrees of A.M. and D.D. In the spring of 1816 he entered the theological seminary at Princeton, where among his fellow-students and intimate friends—and some of them, at least, his classmate, Dr. Charles Hodge, William H. Sprague, Joseph Smith and Bishop John Johns. He says, in a communication written about two years ago, "I regard it as one of the kindest dispensations of divine Providence towards me that I was led to that institution, where I enjoyed the esteem of those wise and holy men, Dr. Archibald Alexander and Dr. Samuel Miller, then the only professors in the institution, and who honored me with their friendship as long as they lived."

He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, New Jersey, October 6, 1816, but remained for some time in the seminary prosecuting his studies and preaching as a missionary in the surrounding country. In 1820 he received an appointment from the general assembly's board of missions to labor in Indiana and Missouri. After fulfilling this mission he spent five months in Georgia as a missionary under the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia. In the summer of 1823 he spent three months preaching to the First Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, New York, then recently organised. While laboring there he was (August 1, 1823), ordained, *sine titulo,* by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, which at that time met in the Presbyterian church in Princeton. The Rev. Dr. John Woodhall, then in the seventy-ninth year of his age, pronounced the sermon, and Rev. Dr. Miller delivered the charge.

In the fall of that year he had a severe attack of typhus fever, accompanied with hemorrhage from the lungs in consequence of which, as soon as partially recovered, he was advised by his physicians to travel to the South on horseback. Upon reaching Staunton, Virginia (where he was the guest of that noble Christian gentleman and eminent physician, Dr. Addison Waddell, for whom he ever cherishes a warmest regard), it was found that his health had been greatly improved. The church of Bethel, about ten miles south of Staunton, where he had removed, was partly the charge of the Rev. Dr. Chapman, Mr. McFarland was invited to preach there. After supplying the pulpit for three sabbaths he returned to Pennsylvania, where he soon after received a unanimous call from his congregation to become their pastor. This call he accepted, and in the year following was duly installed, the Rev. Dr. Ruffner, of Lexington, preaching the sermon, and Rev. Dr. Speese, of Augusta county in Kentucky, delivering the charge. In the winter of 1835 he was elected corresponding secretary of the board of education, which important office he felt it his duty to accept. The pastoral relation was dissolved in January, 1836, and on March 1, he entered upon the duties of his office in Philadelphia, in the faithful performance of which he continued till August 1, 1841. It may as well be stated here that, although it was a period of very great financial trouble, and in which the great church controversies were in progress, which culminated in the rupture of 1838, the service of Dr. McFarland was highly useful, and upon his resignation the board of education adopted a resolution of great appreciation of him personally and officially.

The church of Bethel had just become vacant by the removal of its pastor, the Rev. A. B. McDade, to New York. The unanimous vote of the congregation the old pastor was again invited to settle among them. He had not contemplated retiring from the work in Philadelphia quite so soon, but the prospect of returning to his old home, and among associations in Virginia so congenial, was decisive. A small farm was purchased, which his practical turn soon shaped into a very comfortable home for his family, and there the good man dwelt till called to "the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." He was a well read theologian, averse to speculations, but inquisitive and fond of friendly discussion. His preaching, when in his prime, was highly attractive, and often with great power of concentration. In pastoral intercourse he could hardly be excelled. Friendly, sympathizing and familiar in his manner (though always the dignified Christian gentleman), he was ever welcome among his people. His admirable practical sense qualified him to be a judicious adviser on any subject. In sickness or affliction who could minister with more tenderness and skill? The unusual fact that he was invited unanimously a second time to become the pastor of Bethel indicates the confidence and affection he had inspired.

In the councils of the church it would not be easy to point out his superior. His eminent piety, the uncommon soundness of his judgment, his remarkable prudence and conciliatory spirit, none more inflexibly firm and true to principle, gave his opinions great weight, from the church session to the general assembly. To this last judicatory he was more frequently sent than any other member of Lexington presbytery, and in the assembly of 1866, having been chosen as the moderator, he presided over its deliberations with a dignity and skill not only satisfactory to all, but which excited general admiration.

Rev. F. McFarland was united in marriage to Mary A. Best, of Winchester, Virginia, who was born in 1800. This union was blessed with eight children, viz.: Betsey, Mary, Francis William, Francis William, Robert P., Lemuel B., James N. and Mary. James N. McFarland was born February 24, 1841, and is married to Mary E. daughter of William and Mary E. (Shields) Wallace. She was born December 5, 1847. The issue of this union is two children, Francis P. and Wallace B. In May, 1883, Mr. McFarland was elected treasurer of Augusta county on the democratic ticket, and is at present conducting the affairs of this office. He is, in possession of a home of one hundred and thirty acres, to which he has added one hundred acres more, thus making a fine farm. An illustration of his residence can be found on another page.

FRANCIS BROWN AND HIS DESCENDANTS

It is very much regretted by the now living descendants of Francis Brown and his wife that so much of his history should have been unwritten, and thus perished. The following is all that can be called authentic.

Francis Brown and his wife emigrated from the north of Ireland, it is supposed, about the year 1728 or 1729, and settled between the north and south branches of Naked creek, in the northwestern part of Augusta county, Va., on the land now owned by his descendants.

It is not known whether he accepted any office of honor or trust during his life; he passed all his days and died there, leaving but one son, Hugh Brown, who was born June 21, 1745. He lived on this place. During the war he was called to the office of lieutenant, and was in a battle at Jamestown, Va. When all seemed to be lost he was asked what was to be done? His reply was characteristic of the man: "Fight," said he; "fight to the last extremity." After the war he returned to the peaceable pursuits of agriculture.

In the latter part of his life he had one of his legs amputated. He died September 23, 1816, leaving one son and two daughters.

Francis Brown, son of the above, Hugh Brown, lived a long and busy life, devoted to the care of his numerous family and his farm. He died suddenly, August 10, 1831, beloved and respected by all. Of his numerous family there is now only one alive, Cyrus Brown, who still occupies the old ancestral homestead which has been occupied by this family for near a century and a half.

The old original patent bears date September 25, 1747, but the place was occupied several years prior to that date.

GEORGE AND JOHN SEAWRIGHT

The Seawrights are of English extraction. George Seawright, the grandfather of the gentlemen whose names head this article, was born in England. He first settled at Williamsburgh, and removed with the Lepers and Kings to Middle river district. His wife, whose maiden name was King, was an English lady. They had but one child, a son, John Seawright. When a mere lad his mother removed to Georgia, where he lived until he attained his twentieth year, when he returned to Augusta county, to take possession of the estate left him by his father. He married Jane Sharp De Laney. She was born in Pennsylvania, in 1790, and died in 1842. His decease occurred in 1861. Seven children were born to them: Mary Sharp, Jane, Rebecca L., Ann (widow of J. E. Myers), John, George and Elizabeth. The daughters are dead. George and John built the present mill, which they dedicated to their parents, and were engaged in business together until 1876, at which time George was married to Miss E. F. Allier. He has occupied several positions of trust and responsibility, the duties of which he has discharged satisfactorily to his constituents and with credit to himself. In 1838 he was appointed magistrate of the county by the governor. He served the county in this capacity until 1851, when the office became by revision of the constitution an elective one. The following year, 1852, he was nominated and elected for the position he had so
acceptably filled, but declined to serve. Since 1880 he has been engaged in merchandising at Stonewall. The farm of Mr. Seawright is one worthy of special notice. About a mile and a half from his residence is a mineral spring which is possessed of valuable medicinal qualities. Its waters have been analyzed by Dr. Taylor, state chemist, who pronounces them to be equal to the most noted springs of Virginia. These waters are being rapidly introduced into all sections, and are found to be highly curative in many forms of disease. There is also on this farm a very valuable vein of iron ore.

In 1818 Mr. Seawright was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James and Sarah Ann (Swank) Allen. She was born in 1815, June 4, 1813, on the farm settled by his grandfather. They have five children: George, Ann Elizabeth, Evaline, John and Martha. John and Jane are deceased. John Seawright (the elder) was born December 3, 1815, and married Frances Isabella Cupp, daughter of Jno. J. Cupp. She was born in 1820, and died May 19, 1828. They had four children: John E., Lida F., Mary H. and George C. All these children except Mary H. are deceased.

J. A. Patterson, Jr.

J. A. Patterson, Jr., is a lineal descendant of William Patterson, of Scotch-Irish descent, who emigrated to Augusta county over one hundred years ago, from Ireland, and was therefore one of the earliest settlers in Albemarle county. James Patterson, one of his descendants, became the father of three sons, James, John and Samuel. Samuel married Peggy Craig, and they raised a family of ten children, among whom was James A., who was born in 1815. He married Mary, daughter of James and Virginia (Bell) Patterson, and she is the only survivor of a family of ten children.

Among the children of James A. Patterson is James A., Jr., who was born in 1845. When sixteen years of age, he engaged as an apprentice in the store of M. Harvey Efinger, one of the prominent businessmen of Harrisonburg, Virginia. Being an apt pupil, he acquired a thorough and practical business education, and thereby laid the solid foundation for a successful business career. He was still engaged with Mr. Efinger when the late war commenced, and he cheerfully relinquished his cherished designs to respond to the call of his state for volunteers. He enlisted in Co. A, 92nd Va. Inf., in April, 1861, as a private, and participated in the following engagements: Alleghany Mountain, Va., November 29, 1862; battle of Malvern Hill, in May, 1862; and in all the engagements in the Valley campaign, in 1862; also in the battles of Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Second Manassas, and the capture of Harper's Ferry, in 1862. He was also engaged in the battle of Sharpsburg, in 1862, where he lost an arm.

After having sufficiently recovered, he was appointed as first assistant doorkeeper of the Confederate congress at Richmond. He was commissioned as major by Gen. Breckenridge, with instructions to recruit for the cavalry service in Virginia valley, and was engaged in this duty when the war closed, in 1865. As a soldier he was brave, efficient and fearless.

When the war closed he was absolutely destitute of any means to commence in business, being possessed of well known business ability, integrity and credit, he was enabled to establish himself in business, which he conducted for about eighteen months, when he came to Waynesboro, and engaged with Mr. J. B. Smith in merchandising. This partnership of Smith & Patterson continued in business for about eleven years. In the meantime they purchased the Waynesboro flouring mill, which had a capacity of fifteen thousand bushels, and was conducted as a custom mill. The mill was practically placed under the supervision of Mr. Patterson. Three years subsequent to their purchase they increased its capacity to one hundred thousand bushels of wheat, by placing in improved machinery, and conducting it as a custom and merchant mill. The mill subsequently passed into the possession of Mr. Patterson, and he placed in the full roller system, at an expense of many thousand dollars. The mill now has a capacity of from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and forty barrels of flour per day, and the flour manufactured is equal in quality to that of any roller mill in the United States. His sales are principally through the southern market, being one of the chief characteristics of Mr. Patterson, he has erected a elevator with a capacity of forty thousand bushels. An illustration properly representing this important industry can be seen on another page. Mr. Patterson is one of the sagacious, enterprising, public spirited, business men of Augusta county. It is to such men that the county is indebted for the measured prosperity it enjoys.

Politically he affiliated with the democratic party. He has held the office of mayor of Waynesboro for six years, and refused the renomination to this office. In 1866 he married Miss Nancy E., daughter of the late Dr. David Patterson. They have three children living: Etta, Annie and J. Frank.

Rev. Daniel Yount.

The Yount family originated in the liberty loving country of Switzerland. The progenitor of the American branch of the family emigrated to America in an early day, and settled in York county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in farming. Joseph Yount, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved to Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1868, to Augusta county, on the farm where his son now lives. This farm he practically improved, and he was considered a model farmer. He was a consistent member of the Brethren church, and died at an advanced age, respected by all. He married Elizabeth Bowman, who died in 1868, aged about seventy-five years. They were blessed with nine children: Esther, Samuel, Martin, Joseph, Benjamin, David, Jacob, John and Daniel.

Samuel was born April 30, 1862. He purchased the farm where his son now resides, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was an honest, upright man, and accorded to each man his just dues. He well succeeded in his chosen vocation, and was at one time a minister of the Brethren church. He departed this life January 22, 1869. He married Eliza Whitmore, who passed over the river April 3, 1865, aged fifty-five years. The issue of this union was five children: Susan (Wine), Daniel, John, Samuel and Emma (Grove).

Daniel Yount was born October 28, 1832, reared on a farm, and early taught habits of industry and economy. He received a common school education, but extended reading and travel has become possessed of a large fund of valuable information. Since 1872 he has officiated as a minister of the Brethren church. Rev. Yount is one of the prosperous, progressive farmers of the county, and the fine farm which he raises his fine grain from, are here represented, are index of the man. October 13, 1857, he was married to Miss Margaret C., daughter of the late D. P. Bowman, of Rockingham county, who was born March 1, 1840. Their marriage has been blessed with one son, Walter B., born June 29, 1859.

Samuel Yount.

Samuel Yount, son of Samuel and Eliza (Whitmore) Yount, was born May 18, 1846, on the farm where he now resides. Under the tutelage of his father he became proficient in agricultural pursuits and has adopted farming as his life's vocation, consequently he keeps abreast of the improvements in stock, and practices the walks that tend to make the prosperous farmer. In February, 1863, he enlisted in Co. E, 1st Va. Cav., and participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, in the latter engagement he was wounded, June 2, 1864, which temporarily incapacitated him for military duty. Some four months later having recovered he rejoined his company and continued in the service until the close of the war, when he returned home and resumed farming. An illustration of his residence can be found on another page. Politically, he affiliates with the democratic party, believing in sustaining men and principles regardless of party. October 15, 1860, he was married to Virginia E., daughter of David Bowman, of Rockingham county. She was born September 8, 1848. They have two children—Ella L. and Minnie S.
portion of the old homestead. Reared to practical farming, he has ever taken a deep interest in the introduction and raising of fine stock. For the last six years he has made a specialty of fine sheep and hogs, and has purchased thoroughbred sheep from Snell Bros., Mille, and others. His sales of fine sheep have extended to nearly every county in the state, also in West Virginia, Georgia, and other southern states, and up to the present time no one has visited his farm with the intention of purchasing but what have done so, and in every instance he has received letters of commendation from the purchasers—a more satisfactory inducement could not be given. He has been thoroughly acquainted with the market, and is a competitor for premiums at every fair he has exhibited. Southdown and Cotswold sheep are his specialties. For two years he has taken all the premiums in Southdown at the state fair. In 1883 he took sixteen premiums in the Southdown at the Roanoke fair, on both breeds, which gives him an unprecedented record as a successful sheep breeder. Mr. Hamilton is to be highly commended for this practical demonstration of progress. To him is due the benefit of the sheep of the whole farming community. In 1883, he served on the awarding committee, on sheep and hogs, at the state fair of Ohio. January 24, 1878, he was married to Miss Desper, who was born in April, 1859, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He married a Miss Desper, who died in April, 1859, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He was a very reputable gentleman, a mechanic of more than ordinary ability, and a worthy citizen. He died in 1867, when the subject of this biography was a lad of twelve years. The boyhood of Col. Williams was one of toil and self-denial. He was denied the privilege of an education, but in that school, in which the teachers are observation and experience, he was an apt pupil and his opportunities extensive. At the age of sixteen he was thrown upon the world, and took a widowed mother and three younger sisters dependent upon him for support. He followed the vocation of a carpenter up to the year 1861, when he entered the service as captain of Co. D, 5th Va. Inf. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of major, and the following year was advanced to the position of lieu.-colonel of the regiment. Although in command of the regiment from 1862 until the close of the war, he did not obtain his commission as colonel until 1864. He did gallant service in the Confederate cause, and in the many battles in which his regiment was engaged, they were victorious, until in the battle of Winchester. At the battle of Bull Run he was severely wounded, and again at the battle of Winchester. On October 16, 1864, at the battle of Cedar Creek, he was permanently disabled, and for twelve months was unfit for service, during which time he was at his home. After peace was declared, the colonel returned to civil life and engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which vocation he has since been engaged. Col. Williams has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Mary A. Miller, to whom he was married in 1856, was born in Augusta County, June 10, 1854, and died August 28, 1877. Ten children were born to them—George W., John H., Emma V., Robert E. Lee, Martin L., James E., Hazel J., Charles L., Samuel F., and Margaret A. October 8, 1868, he married, for his second wife, Miss Rebecca Jane McCormick. This lady was born November 17, 1845, and was the daughter of Robert and Sally (Steele) McCormick. Her father, Robert McCormick, was born July 13, 1802, and died December 4, 1879. His father was born December 4, 1802. Robert McCormick was the original inventor of the McCormick mower and reaping machine. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had born to them two children—Nettie May and Leander M. Mr. Williams owns four hundred and fifty acres of good farming land. His farm consists of two hundred and eighty-seven acres, and is situated two and one-half miles south of the village of Green- ville. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a republican.

JOHN BROWN.

John Brown, son of John and Elizabeth Zimmerman Brown, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, August 18, 1829. He followed the vocation of a blacksmith until December 20, 1857, at which time he was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Tedford) Greeding. Mrs. Brown was born in Augusta county, Virginia, July 18, 1838. Her parents were of German descent, but were both born in Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born two children: Mary Margaret and George Adam. Since 1837 Mr. Brown has followed farming, (as a farmer) in bed, under good cultivation, well watered, has made improvements, and consists of two hundred and thirty-five acres. The elder Brown was of English descent, and was born in 1802. He removed to Brunswick, Illinois, where he died during the late war. His wife was of German extraction and died in 1872. She was one of a family of twelve children, seven of whom—Sarah, Frances, George, Mary, Ellen, Emily Jane and Thomas—are living in the counties of Catherine and Harvey county, Kansas. George resides in Page county, Virginia.

CAPT. C. B. COINER.

The Coiners are of German extraction, a representative of this family having emigrated from Germany in an early day and settled in Lancaster county Pennsylvania, about 1727. He raised a family of nine sons, all of whom, with one exception, came to Virginia and settled in Augusta county about 1784. The family has since largely increased and now numbers about 140 voters in Augusta county. The numerous members of the descendants of these heads of families have notably been honest, industrious and prosperous citizens, and by their united efforts have largely added to the material wealth of the county. Phillip Coiner, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Catharine Miller, and lived on the farm now in the possession of David W. Coiner, who is his son. Among their family of ten children was Solomon D. Coiner, who was born in 1805 and died in 1867. When a young man he learned the miller’s trade and followed this vocation for eighteen years. About 1845 he purchased the farm where his son, Capt. C. B. Coiner, now lives, and devoted the balance of his life to farming. He married Susanna Miller, who was born in 1812, who survives her husband and is enjoying a ripe old age. At the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864; Virginia C., Sarah A., C. B., Mary S. (deceased), and Hannah R. Capt. C. B. Coiner was born January 30, 1842. He was attending the Virginia Military Institute when war was declared between the Northern and Southern States. He responded to the call of his state for volunteers and was mustered to Richmond April 31, 1861, where for two months he drilled recruits who were centered here. In June, 1861, he enlisted as drill master in Co. G, 52nd Va. Inf., and was ultimately promoted to the captancy of the regiment. He was made a most gallant and efficient commanding officer, and participated in every battle and skirmish of “Stonewall” Jackson in the Valley, and was with Gen. Lee in the seven days’ fight below Richmond, also at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Second Manassas, Gettysburg, The Wilderness; wounded May 18, 1864. He was also with Gen. Early in the Valley, Mine Run, siege of Petersburg, and was present at the surrender of Appomattox. His military career was a most active and glorious one. At the close of the war he returned home and, like millions, resumed the plow and has been most successful in his chosen vocation, as his well tilled fields attest. An illustration of his farm buildings can be found on another page. In 1870 he was married to Miss R. T. Miller, who died in 1876, leaving three children: DeLacy H., Everett E., and Claiborn B. In 1880 he was united in marriage with Alice L. Watson, who departed this life in 1881. He was married in 1883 to Carrie B. Roberts, his present partner. Capt. C. B. Coiner affiliates with the democratic party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member of the board of deacons.
JOHN W. FAUVER.

The subject of this brief sketch, John W. Fauver, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, July 8, 1822. He farmed on a farm and has been a most apt pupil in agricultural operations, as his well tilled fields amply attest. He is in possession of the old homestead of one hundred and fifty acres, to which he has been enabled to add, by good business management, nearly fourteen acres more of very fine land, which makes him quite an extensive landed proprietor. On his farm can be found iron ore, lead, marble, and other minerals, which will someday be utilized and made valuable. On his farm can be found iron ore, lead, marble, and other minerals, which will someday be utilized and made valuable.

In 1838 Mr. Fauver engaged in the distilling business, which he successfully conducted until 1872, since which time he has given his undivided attention to farming. An illustration of his beautiful farm residence can be found on another page of this volume. Daniel Fauver, father of John W., was born in 1804 and departed this life in 1879. His mother, Catherine Fauver, was born in 1806 and is still living at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. They became the parents of ten children, all of whom are living with one exception.

DABNEY C. RAMSEY.

Dabney C. Ramsey, son of J. M. Ramsey was born in Nelson county, Virginia, October 12, 1844. His father was also a native of Nelson county and was born in 1820. His mother was a Virginia lady. She was the mother of five children—Melvina, Delilla, Dabney C., Andrew J. and Susan. Dabney C. was married October 9, 1864, to Miss Lovina E., daughter of David and Catherine Fauver. She was born in Augusta county, December 28, 1842. Eight children have been born to them, six of whom are living—Thomas L., Dorsey Bell, Arthur M., Oscar M., Wilford D., and Coral Birdie Hyide. Wallina E. and John F. are deceased. Mr. Ramsey served in the Confederate army. His home farm consists of one hundred and eighty-six acres of valuable land; besides this he has a large tract of mountain land, which is rich in minerals, especially tin, lead and iron.

SAMUEL CARRELL.

Henry Mish, the father of George C. Mish, was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1810. Upon removal to Augusta county he purchased the farm now owned by his son, George C. It comprises two hundred and eighty acres of fine farming land (see illustration). The elder Mish was twice married, his first wife, Miss Angelina Wallace, was born in Rockingham county, Va., in 1814. She was the mother of eight children: Elizabeth J., Mary Margaret, Amelia M., Virginia D., Martha T., John W., William P. and George C. Her decease occurred January 7, 1886. Three years later Mr. Mish was again married to Miss Melissa Brown Lee. By this marriage there were two children: Jessie Lee and Thomas Henry. George C. Mish was born March 9, 1856. October 17, 1878, he married Maggie S., daughter of Abraham Wenger, of Rockingham county, Va. They have one child, Bertie George, who was born March 5, 1871. A. H. KENDIG.

Henry Mish, the father of George C. Mish, was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1810. Upon removal to Augusta county he purchased the farm now owned by his son, George C. It comprises two hundred and eighty acres of fine farming land (see illustration). The elder Mish was twice married, his first wife, Miss Angelina Wallace, was born in Rockingham county, Va., in 1814. She was the mother of eight children: Elizabeth J., Mary Margaret, Amelia M., Virginia D., Martha T., John W., William P. and George C. Her decease occurred January 7, 1886. Three years later Mr. Mish was again married to Miss Melissa Brown Lee. By this marriage there were two children: Jessie Lee and Thomas Henry. George C. Mish was born March 9, 1856. October 17, 1878, he married Maggie S., daughter of Abraham Wenger, of Rockingham county, Va. They have one child, Bertie George, who was born March 5, 1871. A. H. KENDIG.

The ancestors of Mr. Kendig on his father's side came from Holland, and on his mother's side from Germany, and settled in this county about the time of the Revolutionary war. Emanuel Kendig, the fourth child and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1791. He married Elizabeth Graf. They became the parents of ten children, of whom A. H. was the fourth child. Mr. A. H. Kendig was raised on a farm and has followed this vocation all his life and has been a very successful farmer, having acquired a competency. To accomplish this he has been obliged to rely almost wholly upon his own resources, energy and industry. A fine illustration of his farm residence can be found nearby, which is ocular evidence of his being one of the enterprising and successful agriculturists of this section. Of late years, Mr. Kendig, in company with his son, E. D. Kendig, has made a specialty of fruit raising. Mr. Kendig married Elizabeth Wenger, daughter of Abraham Wenger, of Rockingham county, Va. Their children are E. D., born May 19, 1860, and Leannah J., who survive, and three who died in infancy. Mr. Kendig is a member of the Christian church, and his wife of the German Baptist.

THE PATTERSON FAMILY.

William Patterson, the progenitor of the American branch of this family, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and emigrated to America from Ireland about 1740 and settled in Augusta county, on South river, above Waynesboro. He there married a Miss Henderson, and a few years subsequent, on account of the scarcity of timber, moved to the bench where George, from whom we now descend, here he lived until just an aged gentleman, when he made his home with his son James on the farm now owned by William Patterson, and here resided until his death, which did not occur until he had attained the ripe old age of over one hundred years. They reared four children, viz.:
William, James, Virginia and Jane. After his father's death William disposed of his property and moved to Kentucky. James lived and died on the farm now owned by William and James G. Patterson. He married Miss Grimes, and they were blessed with thirteen children, Martha McKee, of Rockbridge county, and settled in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Two of the sons settled in Tennessee and Kentucky. Three of them, John, Archibald and Robert settled on the head waters of Middle river, in Rockbridge county, Augusta county, Virginia. John lived with Robert, and died unmarried, age eighty. Robert married Margaret Kerr in 1792, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Kerr, who settled in same neighborhood at Summerdean. The children of Robert and Margaret Dunlap were: Elizabeth, who married Levi L. Stevenson, of Staunton, Virginia; Isabella, who married Robert Sterrett, of Rockbridge county, Virginia; John, who married Isabella North, of Staunton, Virginia, and Isabella Blain, of eastern Virginia; he removed to Atchison county, Missouri; Nancy, who married James A. G. Youell, of Rockbridge county, Virginia; Bailey, born in 1800, who married Sallie Baylor, daughter of George Baylor; settled at Mount Pleasant, near Spring Hill, on Middle river, on a farm once owned by Moftaff; Jane married David Kerr, of Summerdean, Virginia, grandson of Robert and Elizabeth Kerr; Robert died at the age of twenty-three, unmarried; Madison married Martha McKee, of Rockbridge county, and settled on Kerr's creek in said county; William, the youngest, married Mary J. Crawford, daughter of Robert Crawford; his second wife was Mrs. Amanda Blair, daughter of Dr. John McChesney. William resides at the homestead of his father, Robert Dunlap, who was born in 1765 in Campbelltown, Argyleshire, Scotland.

THE KERR AND DUNLAP FAMILIES.

Three brothers—Robert, William and James Kerr—came to America in 1763. James settled in the Carolinas, William in Ohio and Robert in Pennsylvania, about forty miles from Philadelphia. They were of Scotch descent. Robert, born 1720, married Elizabeth Bailey, of Wales, in 1763, and came to America the same year. He resided in Chester county, then of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, until 1783, when he removed with his family to Augusta county, Virginia. His homestead was the Summerdean farm, which is now owned by his great great grandson, M. Green Kerr, son of Samuel X. Kerr. The children of Robert and Elizabeth Kerr were: Daniel, who settled in Pocahontas county, Virginia; Margaret, who married Robert Dunlap in 1792; Elizabeth, who married James Smith in 1793; William, who married in 1708 Mary A. Grove, daughter of Wendell Grove, who resided on an adjoining farm, and David, who died unmarried. William and Mary A. Kerr were the parents of Elizabeth, who married Moses Wallace, near Craigsville, Bailey, who died unmarried, 1720; Robert B. Smith, son of Bailey Dunlap, was born September 3, 1839. In 1866 he married Amelia M., daughter of Henry and Angelina (Wallace) Mish, of Middlebrook, Augusta county. She was born August 28, 1844, and died leaving a family of six children, as follows: Angeline W., Bailey, Henry M., Kemper, Maggie B. and Amelia M. In 1838, Mr. Dunlap married Susan C., daughter of Nicholas and Christian (Smith) Elyan. She was born April 22, 1841. John Elyan and Martha Keisel, the grandparents of Mrs. Dunlap, were of German birth, and first settled in Pennsylvania, and from that state moved to Virginia in 1829. Mr. Dunlap owns the old home farm of two hundred and eighty acres, formerly possessed by his father, located in North River district. See illustration.

ROBERT B. SMITH.

son of Bailey Dunlap, was born September 3, 1839. In 1866 he married Amelia M., daughter of Henry and Angelina (Wallace) Mish, of Middlebrook, Augusta county. She was born August 28, 1844, and died leaving a family of six children, as follows: Angeline W., Bailey, Henry M., Kemper, Maggie B. and Amelia M. In 1838, Mr. Dunlap married Susan C., daughter of Nicholas and Christian (Smith) Elyan. She was born April 22, 1841. John Elyan and Martha Keisel, the grandparents of Mrs. Dunlap, were of German birth, and first settled in Pennsylvania, and from that state moved to Virginia in 1829. Mr. Dunlap owns the old home farm of two hundred and eighty acres, formerly possessed by his father, located in North River district. See illustration.

B. F. SMITH.

son of John H. Smith, was born February 8, 1843, in Louisa county, Virginia, and when about five years old came with his parents to Augusta county. He received a common school education. During the later war he promptly responded to the call of his state for volunteers, and enlisted in the Waynesboro Guards—56th Va. Inf.—in June, 1861. In the spring of 1863 he was transferred to Co. F, 1st Va. Cav., and served in the army until the surrender of Gen. Lee. He participated in many important battles with credit to himself. Returning home at the close of the war he engaged in farming and in merchandising; with his father for several years. Having concluded to go west he went to Texas, where he remained for nine months and then removed to Missouri, and after a stay of one year in this state he returned home and April 4, 1871, married Maria C., daughter of the late Josiah McCoy, of Staunton. Mr. McCoy was a native of Maryland, but removed to Winchester, Virginia, where he married Jane L., daughter of Baty Carson, one of the old families of that section. Mrs. Mc Coy was born in 1819, and died April 30, 1884, in Shenandoah county, Virginia. Their children were: Bettie, George, F. C. Cosgrove, E. J., Baty C., Norval W., Maria C. (Smith), Mary E. (Allen), and Thos. E. B. (deceased). In 1849 Mr. McCoy moved to Staunton, where he was the first coachmaker. He died in November, 1861. Mr. B. F. Smith is engaged in farming, and a view of his residence can be found on another page. He is the father of four children—Nannie H. J., John F. (deceased), Thomas Edwin, and Harry S. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Waynesboro Presbyterian church.

HENRY B. SEIGG.

In 1782 Paul Seigg, the grandson of the gentleman whose name he bears, came to Augusta county and purchased a large tract of land. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1754. His wife, Susannah Fauer, was of German birth and parentage, and came to this country in 1769. To them were born six children, John, Jacob, Paul, Valentine, David and Susannah. David is still living. He was born in 1797. He married Miss Rebecca Franklin, of Rockingham county. She is also living at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Henry B. Seigg was born November 22, 1818. April 28, 1844 he married Miss Martha C. Davis. She was born in Rockingham county, June 5, 1837. They are the parents of five children, Paul, James W., Mary E., Addie and Ward H. Mr. Seigg is one of the substantial farmers of the county, and represents this district upon the board of supervisors. On another page may be seen an illustration of his home.

THOMAS SCOTT HOGHEAD.

The Hogshead family are of Irish extraction, and first settled in Pennsylvania. In 1829 John Hogshead, the great great grandfather of Thomas Scott Hogshead removed to Augusta county and settled on what is now known as the "Holly Hill" farm which has never been out of the possession of the family. Thomas Hogshead, father of Thomas Scott Hogshead, was born in 1781. His wife, Miss Margaret Hogshead, was born in 1791. He died in 1832. Her death occurred in 1881. To them were born seven children, Thomas Scott being the only survivor. He was married in 1855 to Miss Adelia Jackson Steele, daughter of Thomas and Jane Steele, who were natives of Augusta county. The Steele family are of Scotch-Irish extraction. The date of this family's coming to this country is not known, and no authentic history of them is preserved. Mrs. Hogshead was born in 1829. They were blessed with three children, Anna Clifford, Mary Eliza and Emmet William David. The latter lost his life in a railroad catastrophe at Wilboro, Virginia, in December 35 of 1882. Mr. Hogshead is the owner of "Holly Hill," the ancestral home. The farm comprises two hundred and fifty acres of land. [See illustration.]
JOHN W. LANDER.

John W. Lander was born July 4, 1832. On attaining his majority he married Miss Anna, daughter of Joseph and Anna Harbriggs. The parents of Mr. Lander were Christian and Elizabeth Wanger. The Wangers were of German descent. The older Lander was born April 30, 1806, and died January 16, 1878; his wife was four years his junior, and died in August of 1869; his father came from Pennsylvania at a very early date and settled in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Lander are the parents of seven children, only three of whom are living: Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Isaac N. Grove, Nettie Anna, now Mrs. James E. Rankin, and Martha Josephine. Mr. and Mrs. Lander removed to the farm where they now reside, and to their marriage. The farm consists of one hundred and forty acres of valuable land, and is situated east of Mount Sidney.

JOHN H. SILLING.

JOHN H. SILLING was born in Augusta county, Virginia, February 7, 1847. His father, Enos Silling, was born in 1801; he married Miss Elizabeth Snyder, and reared a family of twelve children; he died in 1861, his wife in 1869. John H. was reared on a farm, and at the age of twenty engaged in merchandising in the village of Pansassas, in company with J. A. Hamsick. In 1871-2-3 the firm carried on the grocery business in Staunton, and at the same time engaged in groceries merchandising in Pendleton, West Virginia. Mr. Silling is also engaged in the milling business, and is also agent for all kinds of steam machinery. On December 8, 1877, Mr. Silling was married to Miss Annie F. Whitmore, of Augusta county; her father, Daniel Whitmore, was born on September 14, 1823, and served in the war of 1812; he died July 4, 1867. Mr. Whitmore was twice married, his first wife Annie Bush, and was a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and was born on October 11, 1792, and died October 11, 1857. In 1859 he was again married to Miss Sallie Carroll, of Augusta county, Virginia. This lady was born January 4, 1834, and has three children born by this union, Unie E., Daniel B. and Ida Bell. Her father, Randolph Carroll, is of English extraction and a descendant of John Carroll. He was born in 1760, and married Miss Annie Crickenberger; she was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1794, and died March 6, 1877.

JOHN W. FAUVER.

JOHN W. FAUVER was born July 31, 1838, and reared in the southwestern end of Augusta county. He was bred to the life of a farmer, and now owns the old homestead of his father, which has been in the possession of the Fauver family for nearly a century. The old homestead contains, when Mr. John W. Fauver became the owner of it, in 1853, one hundred and fifty acres. Since 1853 he has added some nine hundred acres and made some of the most valuable improvements to the land and buildings, having torn down the old mansion house and erected one of the finest and most convenient

ENOS OTT.

About 1700 John Ott, a native of Germany, emigrated with his family to America and settled in Pennsylvania, where he resided but a short time, when he removed to Augusta county, Virginia. He had one son, John, who was born in Germany. He married Miss Mary Newcomb. They had one son, also named John, who was born June 5, 1785. He married Miss Hannah Hauger, of Augusta county, where she was born September 18, 1779. His death occurred October 28, 1865. His wife survived him, her demise occurring September 28, 1867. They were the parents of Enos Ott, the immediate subject of this notice. Enos was born November 28, 1807. On April 25, 1844, he married Miss Virginia McMasterson, daughter of Robert and Sally Steele McCormick. His father was born July 15, 1792, and her mother December 4, 1804. He died in December, 1880, and she in September of the following year. Mr. and Mrs. Enos Ott are the parents of eight children, only three of whom are living: Anna Steel, Mary Virginia, Sallie Henrié, Lulla, John Alexander, Robert McCormick, Enos and David Junkin, only four of whom are living. Until 1869 Mr. Ott was interested in the milling business. Since that time he has devoted his energies to farming. His farm consists of seven hundred acres of valuable land, three hundred and fifty of which is in the home farm. In addition to farming, Mr. Ott is engaged in stock raising. A fine illustration of which can be seen on another page. The progension of the Haupwe family in Virginia was John Haupwe, a Pennsylvanian. The date of his settlement is not definitely known, but was at an early day. He married a Virginia lady by the name of Miss Mary Mizer. Seven children were reared from this marriage, four daughters and three sons, all of whom are deceased. Adam, their third child, married Margaret Dunlap, of Augusta county, and to them were born six children, as follows: Mary, Susan, James S., Margaret Rachel, Wilfred and Lucy. Mr. Haupwe was born May 7, 1841, and Margaret, his wife, November 5, 1813. His decease occurred September 13, 1880. That of his wife on September 16, 1878. James Shields Haupwe was born October 1, 1814, and to them were born six children, as follows: Mary, Susan, James S., Margaret Rachel, Wilfred and Lucy. Mr. Haupwe is a thorough and progressive farmer. His farm, an illustration of which can be seen on another page, is about one-half a mile west of Green­ville, and comprises one hundred and seventy-five acres of valuable land.

T. F. HOY.

Isaac Hoy came from Scotland prior to the war of 1812, and settled in eastern Virginia. He reared a family of three sons—Isaac, William and Thomas. William and Thomas went west, and the last heard of them were fighting the Indians in the vicinity of the Rocky mountains. About fifty years of age Isaac came to Augusta county, and remained here until his death, in April, 1879, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He first married Miss Taylor, who died leaving eight children. He then married Mildred Hamilton, whose ancestors came from England, she being a lineal descendant of Dr. Hamilton, who settled in eastern Virginia. She died in 1866. By his second marriage he also had a large family of children. In 1883 he married Miss Mary Virginia, daughter of Maj. Archibald Stuart, who descends from one of the earliest settlers in the valley. This property came into the possession of Capt. Pratt in 1857, and has since that time been devoted to the breeding and rearing of improved stock, viz.: herd register Jersey cattle and South­down sheep (Walsingham); also Berkshire, Essex, Jersey Red and Poland China swine. The farm is conveniently situated as far as railroad facilities are concerned, and beautifully adapted to the pur­poses of its owner. Silver creek flows through the estate, furnishing the purest water in every field, and the rolling uplands and rich meadows abund­antly supply the needs of the herds and flocks there reared. Capt. Pratt has also devoted a consider­able area to the cultivation of fruit, and a thifty orchard of 1,000 trees is just coming into usefulness and profit.

JOHN W. FAUVER.

John W. Fauver became the owner of it, in 1853, one hundred and fifty acres. Since 1853 he has added some nine hundred acres and made some of the most valuable improvements to the land and buildings, having torn down the old mansion house and erected one of the finest and most convenient...
residences in the county. It is built in the latest modern style, and he has also erected valuable outbuildings. The farm lies on both sides of the Shenandoah Valley railroad, which runs through it for one mile south of Lofton and two miles north of Strasburg stations. A fine view is obtained from his residence of the railroad. On the farm are fine deposits of manganese and iron ore, which renders it very valuable. Mr. Fauver was engaged in the distillery business from 1858 until 1873. Since that time he has given his attention and time to his farm, which is under a fine state of cultivation. Recently he has invented and patented a ditching machine, which is thought to be one of the greatest inventions that has been made for draining land or throwing up roads. Mr. Fauver volunteered in Co. E, 5th Va. Inf., Stonewall brigade, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Fauver is the architect of his own fortune. By his industry and thrift he has accumulated a well won competency. Liberal to a fault and kind hearted, he has a large circle of friends. Mr. Fauver never married. His family consists of himself, mother, and sister who is also single. His parents were David Fauver and Catharine Crest. His father was born in 1804 and died in 1878. His mother was born in 1808 and is still living. They were the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living. All reside in the county and are highly respected and prosperous. The names of the children are as follows: Susan A. (deceased), Sarah J., John W., Margaret E., Mary C., Eliza A., Luvenia E., Rebecca C., David H. and Amanda S. All were reared on the old home-stead by kind and religious parents.

BUMGARDNER & McQUAIDE.

Sixty-four years ago, or in 1820, M. J. Bumgardner, now an old gentleman eighty-four years of age, built the distillery which he and his sons, W. L. and J. A. Bumgardner, now operate, and placed upon the market the now famous brand of "Bumgardner Whisky." The goods were kindly received, and since this time the demand has been steadily growing and now "Bumgardner Whisky" has a remunerative sale in eight or ten states, and, like other classes of goods where the principal recommendation is honesty and purity, "wherever it goes it goes to stay." In 1875 Col. W. L. Bumgardner and Capt. John McQuaide formed a co-partnership and established a wholesale liquor house in Staunton. In addition to "Bumgardner Whisky" they carry a full line of everything demanded by the trade.

PERSONAL MENTION.

BEVERLY MANOR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nativity</th>
<th>Postoffice</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. R. Bshland</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Churchville</td>
<td>Farmer and stock-raiser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. P. Atkinson</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Churchville</td>
<td>Farmer and stock-raiser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. S. Cook</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Staunton</td>
<td>Farmer and stock-raiser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archibald T. Mccoy</td>
<td>Augusta County, Va.</td>
<td>Rockbridge</td>
<td>Manufacturer of plug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Combs</td>
<td>Augusta County, Va.</td>
<td>Rockbridge</td>
<td>Manufacturer of plug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George W. McAllister</td>
<td>Augusta County, Va.</td>
<td>Rockbridge</td>
<td>Manufacturer of plug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George W. Tawyer</td>
<td>Augusta County, Va.</td>
<td>Rockbridge</td>
<td>Manufacturer of plug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John W. Bird</td>
<td>Augusta County, Va.</td>
<td>Rockbridge</td>
<td>Manufacturer of plug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. B. Benden</td>
<td>Augusta County, Va.</td>
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PASTURES DISTRICT.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. S. Cook</td>
<td>Augusta County, Va.</td>
<td>Churchville</td>
<td>Farmer and stock-raiser.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PASTURES DISTRICT—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nativity</th>
<th>Postoffice</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. S. Cook</td>
<td>Augusta County, Va.</td>
<td>Churchville</td>
<td>Farmer and stock-grower.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RIVER HEADS.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nativity</th>
<th>Postoffice</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Shenandoah county. Va Farmer Augustaeoun Va.... GPASTURES .DISTRICl'.
RIVER HEADS—CONTINUED.

MIDDLE RIVER DISTRICT.

NAME | Nativity | Postoffice | Occupation
--- | --- | --- | ---
D. M. Crockett | Virginia | Mount Sidney | Farmer and stock-raiser.
J. H. Burton | Virginia | Mount Vernon | Farmer and stock-dealer.
J. W. Legg | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
W. D. Allen | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
J. B. Wagbeck | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
J. D. Wagbeck | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
W. H. Beery | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
J. A. Wagbeck | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
J. J. Wagbeck | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
W. B. McKeen | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
W. B. Beery | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
J. B. Lambert | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
W. B. Lambert | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
J. B. Lambert | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
J. N. Lambert | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
W. B. Lambert | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
J. B. Lambert | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
W. B. Lambert | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
J. B. Lambert | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
W. B. Lambert | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
J. B. Lambert | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
W. B. Lambert | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
J. B. Lambert | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
W. B. Lambert | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
J. B. Lambert | Virginia | Monticello | Farmer and stock-dealer.
MAP OF THE United States.
MAP OF BEVERLY MANOR MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

BY
JED. HOTCHKISS, T.E.
1884.
RESIDENCE OF D. C. RAMSEY, RIVER-HEADS DIST., AUGUSTA CO., VA.

RESIDENCE OF H. J. WILLIAMS, RIVER-HEADS DIST., AUGUSTA CO., VA.
THE SOUTH RIVER MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT,
Augusta County, Virginia.

BY

JED. HOTCHKISS, T. E.

1884.

SCALE OR MILES.

Election Districts.
1. Fishersville.
2. Waynesboro.
4. Sherando.
RESIDENCE OF ADAM M'CHESNEY, SOUTH RIVER DIST., AUGUSTA CO., VA.
ERIAL DISTRICT,
Y, VIRGINIA.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.
1. Greenville.
2. Middlebrook.
3. Midway.
4. Newport.

PLAN OF
NEWPORT VILLAGE,
(McCullough's Creek P. O.)
Riverands Estates,
By Jed. Hotchkiss, T. E.
1864.

State of Miles
WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM.
RESIDENCE OF CAPT. G. JULIAN PRATT, SOUTH RIVER DIST., AUGUSTA CO., VA.
MAP OF
MIDDLE RIVER MAGISTERIAL
DISTRICT,
Augusta County, Virginia.

BY
JED. HOTCHKISS, T. E.

1884.

Election Districts.
No. 1. Mount Sidney.
No. 2. Mount Meridian.
No. 3. New Hope.
No. 4. Red Mills.
No. 5. Verona.
RESIDENCE OF GEO. W. FAUBER, RIVER-HEADS DIST, AUGUSTA CO., VA.

"RANDOLPH'S FRONTIER."
RESIDENCE OF J. M. H. RANDOLPH, NORTH RIVER DIST, AUGUSTA CO., VA.

RESIDENCE OF GEO. C. MISH, RIVER-HEADS DIST, AUGUSTA CO., VA.

RESIDENCE OF R. H. DUDLEY, NORTH RIVER DIST, AUGUSTA CO., VA.
MAP OF
THE PASTURES MAGISTERIAL
DISTRICT,
Augusta County, Virginia.
By JED. HOTCHKISS, T.E.
1884.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.
1. Craigsville.
2. Deerfield.
3. Lebanon Springs.
LIST OF HOLDERS OF PROPERTIES
LOCATED ON MAP OF STAUNTON CITY, VIRGINIA, AND VICINITY.
MAPS OF
The Town of Waynesboro,
The Village of North Waynesboro,
AND THE
Village of Waynesboro Junction,
South River District, Augusta Co., Va.,
By JED. HOTCHKISS, T. E.,
1884.
The Map of Waynesboro is from Map of G. W. DUDLEY, C. & M. E., revised by SEV. P. KEHR, who added portions beyond Corporation Lines.

WAYNESBORO STATION. C. & O. Ry.
1,084 feet above mean tide.
198.90 miles from Newport News.
188.50 miles from Richmond.
19.46 miles from Staunton.

Scale of Miles