

Marshall University

Marshall Digital Scholar

0236: Fred B. Lambert Papers, 1809-1964

Digitized Manuscript Collection Materials

December 2020

MS 76 Box 1 Notebook 14 - Laidley notes "the Fry family; the Kanawha Co. Summers family; the Kanawha Road; Henry Morris family"

Fred Bussey Lambert

Follow this and additional works at: https://mds.marshall.edu/lambert_papers

Recommended Citation

Lambert, Fred Bussey, "MS 76 Box 1 Notebook 14 - Laidley notes "the Fry family; the Kanawha Co. Summers family; the Kanawha Road; Henry Morris family" (2020). *0236: Fred B. Lambert Papers, 1809-1964*.

https://mds.marshall.edu/lambert_papers/8

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Manuscript Collection Materials at Marshall Digital Scholar. It has been accepted for inclusion in 0236: Fred B. Lambert Papers, 1809-1964 by an authorized administrator of Marshall Digital Scholar. For more information, please contact zhangj@marshall.edu.

MS 76
BX 1
NBK 14

LAIDLEY NOTES --

THE FRY FAMILY
THE KAN. CO. SUMMERS FAMILY
THE KANAWHA ROAD
HENRY MORRIS FAMILY

MS 76
BX 1
NBK 14

Landley - Hist of Kan Co.

References

n. — John Paddy Huddleston ✓

n. 78⁷⁸ Mrs. Mary Ingles (Also see Hale)

n. 85⁸⁵ Alvah Hansford Recollections, ✓

n. — James River & Kan. Turnpike ✓ opened

n. — Daniel Boone n. 58 + ✓

n. — " "

n. 152¹⁵² " " , Delegate to Va ^{Legisla} Legislature

n. 122 — The Salt Industry.

n. 209-10 Photo stat for C. & O. R. R.

n. 122 + — Pack Saddle Transportation

n. 192-3 & 194-5 — For Transportation.

n. 159 + — First white child born
west of the Alleghenies.

n. 152¹⁵² — Kan. Delegates since 1791.

n. 182 — Transportation

n. 252 — Churches & Religious, etc
Burwell Spurlock mentioned

n. 272²⁷² — Col. James Atkinson
a. t. John McConihay.

Laidley

n. 222+ - The Van Bibbers.
n. 299 " " " (also n. 40)

n. 292+ - Early Taverns, etc.

n. 285 - Reminiscences of James Carlow

n. 52 - Fleming Cobb

n. 62 - Horan 4

n. 118 - Early Attorneys.

n. 64 - Major John Hansford.

n. 78 - Eli Jarrett.

n. 59 & 65 - John Jones.

n. 88 - Simon Kenton.

n. 961-959 - Laidleys

n. 1019 - Old Kan Bap Church

n. 728 - Morris R. Shawkey.

n. 32 - The Teays Families.

n. 81 - John Young.

3

Landley - Hist of Kan Co.

n. - ? Andrew Hatfield is mentioned as being with Daniel Boone, on a surveying trip through Boone County, etc. & this is proved by trees showing the names of these 4-5 surveyors.

n. 4 - Landley -

Introductory

Why?

Why a history of Kan. Co.?

Because it is needed.

Had we a better record of our pioneers, we might have had a better estimate of their efforts.

We want future generations to know who it was that made the county and city, that they may be encouraged to keep up the good work.

(Rankin - See below.)

n. 520 - Landley Hist of Kan. Co.

In a sketch of John S. Harst, former Auditor of W. Va (n. 518-520), a brother of John S. Harst, born in Gallia Co. O. m. Helen Rankin, and he was a miller in Pickertown, O.

The father of John S. Harst, was Roman Harst, a miller was born in Mercer Co. O., and was the eldest of a large family of children. He was b. 1837, d. 1880, at 43.

He m. Permelia Watkins of Gallia County, O. She d. at 28, leaving four children -

Moses W. m. Helen Rankin.

Ella m. John Shivers, a lumberman who had lived in Georgia & had a son & dau.

John Sherman - above, b. 1860

Fannie m. Hegel, & lived at Pomeroy, O.

John Sherman d. was a grandson of Abram Harst who m. Miss Shaver. & was a miller at Pomeroy, O.

Abram Harst came from Va. to Ohio, & he d. at an advanced age. His wife also came from Va. They belonged to the Christian Church & are exhorters. He was a miller.

n. 122 Landley

The Salt Industry.

From a Paper on Salt written by
John P. Hale

Salt made at Charleston, &
other places. Also at Louisa on
the Big Sandy, & now in Mason
County.

The wells begin about 3 mi.
East of Charleston & extend on
both sides of the river, for several
miles. Called licks.

Used by Indians from time im-
memorial, & frequented by herds
of buffalo, elk, deer, etc.

In 1753, Indians from the
Scioto, in Ohio, made a raid
into Montgomery Co. & retreated
with captives (after killing others) ^{down}
down the New Kanawha, & Ohio
rivers. One of these Mrs. Mary
Ingles, & she said the party
stopped at the salt spring on
the Kanawha river several days,
killed much game, boiled water
for salt, etc. - probably earliest
acct. anywhere of such in U.S.

Only method of transporting salt, or anything was by pack horses, on pack-saddles - hence word "pack" for carry, fetch, bring, take, transport, etc.

The Salt Lick or "Great Buffalo Lick" was just at the river's edge 12-14 rods on N. side just above the mouth of Campbell's Cr. and just above what is now known as Thoroughfare Gap. where vast numbers of deer, buffalos, elk etc., came from the north as well as from up & down the river, & this was attracted Daniel Boone, made a log cabin settlement & lived just on the opposite side of the river - on the Donnelly farm (now), or splint coal bottom. The Ruffners - Jos. & Daniel ran this salt works. Mr Hall said old Paddy Huddleston told him many anecdotes of Boone & his trapping etc. Boone lived there 1788-90, & was in Legislature 1791.

The Ruffners used a straight hollow sycamore tree, both ends sawed off for a gum

Ruffner bought the Clendenin land at mo. of Elk, where Charlesone had been laid out previously, hence delayed his salt project. He died in 1803, & willed it to his sons David and Joseph, & advised them to develop this salt property, for the local trade & also for outside commercial use. He had, however, leased previously the right to manufacture salt, & he, in 1787, erected the first salt furnace in Kan. or the western country.

"It consisted of two dozen small kettles, set in a double row, with a fire beneath, a chimney at one end, and a fire bed at the other".

He sank 2 or 3 ^{salt} "gums" in to the mire or quick sand, and dipped the salt water or brine. He made about 150 lbs. of salt, sold it at 8¢ to 10¢ per pound. Carbonate of iron in the water when boiled, oxidizes, giving a reddish tinge to the salt.

People from a distance called for that "strong red salt" from the Kan. licks.

Landley p. 351 - Quoting Dr. J. P. Hale.

"Within a circle described by a radius of one hundred and fifty miles around Charleston as a center is an emporrassment of riches which, in variety, extent and value is not equalled by any other locality of equal area on the continent.

We have the Great Kanawha coal fields, the ~~numerous~~ immense water power of the Kanawha and New River, the vast forest of timber, the great iron deposit of the Alleghenies, the prolific manganese mines of the Valley of Virginia, the rich tin and zinc lodes of south-west Virginia, the salt brines of Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio; the natural gas fields of West Virginia and Ohio, the great abundance of the clays, pottery and fire clays, and stones, the rich alluvial bottom lands of the Ohio and Kanawha rivers, the fine blue grass grazing lands, and the rich agricultural lands of West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio.

The doctor does not stop. even with all this, he says we have water and railroad connections, the greatest medicinal springs, and health and pleasure resorts, scenery that is not equalled, where one's health, happiness, and personal comfort, are among the best, our death rate the very lowest, and our longevity among the highest."

"What more does the ordinary mortal desire in this world? Does he not know, if he does call for more, he will never get it?"

If not, such desires are evidence of his being fit for the lunatic asylum and even these are all ready and convenient.

10

District of West Augusta 9 Henning p 262.

Greenbrier 1777- 9 Henning p. 420.

Kenawha 1788- 12 " p. 670

Illinois - Act, in full in "English
Conquest" pages 1037 & 248-9

Kan. Co. extended, at least, from
Belville below Parkersburg, on the
Ohio River to the Big Sandy, and
embraced much of southern W. Va.
approximately half the counties
of the State, most certainly,
Cabell, Wayne, and Lincoln and
all counties touching any of
them.

Landley p. 20-

Botetourt was divided in 1772. One part of it became Fincastle County, and a few land grants were made to people including parts of what is now Cabell County possibly all of it.

Montgomery County was probably next. It was made from Fincastle.

Greenbrier County was established in 1777 from Montgomery and Botetourt.

Kanawha Co. formed from Greenbrier Co., in 1789. It embraced all of Cabell, Wayne, Putnam, Lincoln, etc., in fact practically all of southern West Va.

References on
Spottsylvania Co. 4 Henning Stat. p. 77
Orange 4 " " p. 450.
Frederick & Augusta 5 " p. 78
Botetourt 8 " p. 395
Fincastle 8 " p. p. 600
Kentucky ? " p. 257
Montgomery & Wash 9 " p. 257

Laidley p. 20-

Geographical Evolution of the Kan. Val.

In 1634, Virginia was divided into eight shires.

Later shires were called counties, and in 1710, there were twenty-five counties. They were English in 1634, but were beginning to be Americans by 1710.

Orange County was formed in 1734, and extended from sea to sea.

Frederick and Augusta Counties formed 1738. This section was within the limits of Augusta, but since there were no inhabitants in Cabell County, this did not in any way affect this section.

The county seat of Augusta County was at Staunton, and that of Frederick Co. was at Winchester.

Augusta extended westward from the Blue Ridge.

Bolclourt County was organized in 1769 from Augusta. The southern section was Bolclourt, the north retained the name of Augusta.

Lewis Summers was appointed to the general court in 1819, and served until ^{June 20,} 1843, & after his death, David McComas was placed on the general court, and this court was abolished in 1851, and the circuit courts of law and chancery substituted. Geo. W. Summers was first judge for Kanawha circuit, succeeded by David McComas after he resigned in 1858, & who served till the war, & died in 1863? & James H. Brown succeeded him and was later elected for the Supreme court of West Virginia.

p. 95- Laidley

The Co. Court was composed of the justices of the county which were appointed by the Governor. They served without fee or reward; except, that by rotation, the office of sheriff for two years, was given to a justice for his services on the County Court.

They had almost unlimited powers, exercising executive, legislative, and judicial powers.

Circuit Superior Courts of Law were established in 1809, in the District Courts were abolished in Virginia. As Cabell Co. was formed in 1809, the District Courts never existed here.

The above was from a Chapter on "Bench and Bar", in Laidley.

There was a Supreme Court of Chancery, held at Staunton Winchester, Clarksburg, & Wytheville Va., Richmond, Williamsburg, etc. (Cases from Cabell were tried at Staunton, maybe, elsewhere!)

p. 119 - Landley

1799 - James Wilson admitted to practice law.

Above was in article on "Early Attorneys."

To secure license to practice law one must "apply to three judges and secure a certificate from them of his proficiency."

The Judicial System

In colonial days, the only Court of final jurisdiction was to the King and Council, and that usually amounted to nothing.

The County Court consisted of justices appointed by the Governor. They received no salary, or fees, but by rotation they were given the office of sheriff for two years for his service on the county court. They exercised Executive, Judicial, and Legislative functions.

(James Wilson's picture is at the State Library or Museum, I think. He was Cabell's first Prosecutor & I believe he went to Mason County later. Look for biography of him about Charleston.

p. 118 - Laidley

In 1809, the district courts were abolished and the circuit supreme courts of law, in each county, were substituted in their stead, and in 1819, there were fifteen circuits (in Va.), and each circuit had about seven counties, on an average.

There was a supreme court of chancery. There was such court in Staunton, Winchester, Staunton, and Wythe C. H., Richmond and Williamsburg, and the places for holding them increased.

The Supreme Court of Appeals was established in 1778, but was held by judges of other courts. In 1788, this court was organized by judges to be appointed by both houses of the assembly, and it has remained a separate court ever since, and in 1811, there were five judges. (See 2nd Va. Cases.) This says that John Coalter was appointed on the general court, in 1809, and on the Court of Appeals, in 1811.

n. 300 - Laidley

Early Taverns

"So far as known, the first Taverns or inns were the Busler Tavern, at the Northeast corner of Court and Kan. Streets, and the Griffin Tavern at the N.E. cor. of Summers and Kanawha Streets."

Prices as established at a court, in 1827:

Breakfast, din., or Supper	25¢
Lodging, per night	12½¢
Horse at hay, per "	25¢
Horse at pasture " "	12½¢
Jamaica Spirit, Cognac, Brandy, & Madeira wine, per gallon	60¢

n. 346 - "Rev. John Alderson cut out the first wagon road across the mountains as far west as the Greenbrier" - By Dr. John P. Hale

Landley p. 342

Involving John P. Hale.

1770. Geo. Washington (says Collins's Hist. of Kentucky), surveyed for John Fry 2084 acres of land at the Forks of Big Sandy, the present site of Louisa. (He and Col Crawford were also at the mouth of the Kanawha, same year, it is said.)

1773 - Walter Kelly, a refugee from South Carolina, settled at the mouth of Kelly's Cr. 18 miles above Charleston.

Joshua Morris and others were in this valley looking up lands.

Same year, John & Peter Van Kibber, Rev. John Alderson, and Matthew Arbuckle, came down through the Kan. Valley from the Wolf Cr. Fort. and were first to discover the Kanawha burning spring.

19

Laidley p. 343-347

1734 Orange Co. organized embracing all of western Va. from Blue Ridge.

1738- Augusta County formed, embracing all W. ^{estern} Va. Territory but not organized until 1745.

1755- Mary Ingles & Betty Draper, first white persons ever in the Kan. Valley.

1774- Wm. Morris settled at mouth of Kelly's Cr.
Leonard Morris, at mo. of Slaughter's Cr.

Walter Kelly killed at mouth of Kelly's Creek.

1774 Daniel Boone left in command of 3 frontier garrisons (Probably Camp Union, Hornall's and Wolf Cr., or Jarrett's Fort.

1782 - Lewisburg established as a town

Laudley p. 347 - Quoting Dr. Hale.

1782 - Thos. Teays captured below the mouth of Coal River. Taken to Ohio, & condemned to be burned at the stake with Col. Crawford. Recognized and saved by an Indian, with whom he had hospitably divided his salt, when surveying in Teays's Valley, the year before.

1786 - "The first wagon road, called 'Koontz's New Road' was opened from Lewisburg to Kanawha river. Its route was by Muddy Creek, Keeney's Knobs, Rich Creek, Gaultey, Twenty-Mile, Bell Creek, and Campbell's Creek, with side roads down Kelly's Creek and Hughes' Creek to the 'Boat Yards'.

1787 - "The State of Virginia ordered the construction of a wagon road from Kanawha Falls, to Lexington, Ky."

Laudley p. 347

1788 Lewis Tackett captured by
Indians and on way down
Kanaulha, tied to a pine
tree at Knob Shoals. Indians
went hunting; a rain storm
soaked his tongs of buckskin.
He escaped, came home, &
afterwards built Tackett's fort.
(See Atkinson for story of
its capture)

1788 - Geo. Clendenin built first
house and fort (Clendenins)
where Charleston now is.

Capt Van Van Bibber's family at-
tacked at Point Pleasant
Dan. Rhoda killed & scalped.
Son Joseph (younger one) taken
prisoner to Detroit. He
escaped & returned in 1794,
soon after Wayne's victory.

1788-1789 - Daniel Boone & Paddy
Huddleston caught first bea-
vers in Kan. Valley at Long
shoal. Stick trap preserved.

Laidley p 348

1789 - Kan. Co. formed.

A party left fort at Clendenine for Maysville and Lexington. Had much trouble. Read full story in a book by Charles Johnson, Telling experiences.

It passed Guyandotte.

1789 - Fleming Cobb poled a canoe with ammunition for the Clendenine Fort (Fort Lee) 60 mi. up stream from Point Pleasant in fourteen hours.

p. 349

1793 - Collins (Hist. of Ky) says the first line of packet boats were keel and flat-bottomed making one round trip bet. Cin. & Pittsburgh per mo. passing the Kanawha

Passengers were allowed to work their passage, if short of cash. There was one boat fortnightly, soon increased to one weekly.

They each carried one six pound gun. The cabins were bullet proof and had port holes to fire from. There was a separate cabin for ladies."

1794 - Gen. Wayne's crushing defeat of the Indians at 'Fallen Timbers', August 20th, gave after peace and security to this region.

Dec. 19th, the legislature of Va. established the town of 'Charlestown'. - Also Pt.

Pleasant made a Town, Dec. 19, 1794. Among others, Geo. Clendenin & Loue Morris, Trustees.

1797 - Gen. Lewis Ruffner was born Oct 1, 1797, in the Clendenin block house, first white child b. in Charlestown.

p. 349 - 1798 - Peter Bowyer, father of the late Col. John Bowyer of Potomac Co, made first settlement & est. a ferry, at Sewell.

Laidley p. 349

1798 - Daniel Boone made his last survey in Kan. Co. (Sept. 8th) and probably the last he ever made.

1799 - He left Kan. for the Spanish Missouri Territory.

1808 - David and Tobias Ruffner bored the first salt well and erected a larger furnace for the manufacture of salt.

1815 - Capt. James Wilson, boring for salt water, struck the first natural gas well of America. Last buffalo killed in the valley.

1817 - David and Tobias Ruffner first discovered and used coal here.

1819 - The Steamboat Robert Thompson, the first ever in the river, came as far as Red House, but could not get further up.

1820 - The failure of the Robert Thompson to get up, induced the State of Va. to direct the James River and Kan. Co.

to improve the navigation of Kan. River so as to give three feet of water from the mouth to Kanawha Falls, all the year, and to construct a Turnpike road across the mountains to the Kan. Falls.

Last elk killed in the Kan Valley.

1820 - The Steamer Donnally first to reach Charleston.

1823 - The Eliza was next.

1840 - Billy Morris (which one?) invented the "slips" or "jars" a simple tool which made deep well boring possible.

A great public benefactor.

1841 - Wm. Thompson first to ^{in America} use natural gas in manufacturing.

1855 - The Va. & Tenn. R.R. was opened - the first R.R. to cross the New River.

1861- The battle of Scary, one of
the first in Civil War fought,
July 17, 1861.

Highest water in Kan. Valley
since settlement - Sept. ²⁹ 1861.

1863 - June 20 - W. Va. made a State.

1864 - May 9 - Battle of Cloyd's
Mr. Jenkins killed.

1873 - C. & O. R. R. opened.

U. S. Gov't commenced
improving Kan. River.

1874 - Centennial of Battle cele-
brated at Pt. Pleasant.

1883 - New River Branch of
N. & W. opened to Peachou-
las.

1887 - Ohio River R. R. built &
bridge over Kan. at
Point Pleasant.

p. 252 - Laidley under (In Hist of Kan.)
 "Churches and Religions"

"Along about 1729, the Scotch Irish (Scotch in Ireland) immigrated by thousands to Philadelphia. and many from Europe would sell their services for years, to pay their passage to America - made servants of themselves to get to America". (Indentured servants)

"The Scotch-Irish, that settled in Augusta Co., Va., held on to their church and faith."

The Morrisses were the first settlers and they were Baptists and they began early to have both churches and services."

Major William Morris was a Baptist, and at an "early date" refused to let a Presbyterian Little Bobby Wilson preach in the Morris settlement at mouth of Kelly's Creek.

Lardley p. 253

"Mr. Atkinson would date the first sermon in the Valley, as that of the Rev. Steele, a Methodist minister, in 1804" (His Hist. of Kan. Co. p. 153)

He mentions Jesse Spurlock and Thomas Ruffington as Methodists in the county, on the Ohio River.

Dr. Ruffner stated that William Morris and George (John) Alderson were the first delegates from Kan. Co., to the General Assembly, "that Mr. Alderson was afflicted with a Stammering Tongue, and often had to make three or four trials at a word".

Dr. Hale gives delegates as
 1790 - Geo. Clendenin
 1791 " " & Daniel Boone
 1792 }
 1793 } Wm. Morris.
 1794 }

Laidley p. 254

Quotes Virgil A. Lewis on
Rev. John Alderson and
Rev. John Lee.

p. 255 - Coal's Mouth Baptist Church
was organized in the Spring
of 1859. rather preaching began
then by Rev. Martin Bibb.

The church was organized
April 13, 1860, & Rev. Thos.
Hawkins, Rev. John Mitchell, and
Rev. Morris Rice assisted.

The flood of 1861 carried
away the lumber. The Civil
war demoralized everything.

p. 258 - Laidley says Virgil A.

Lewis gave an acc. of
Methodism in the Kan. Valley
He names Asa Shinn etc &
Jacob Truman, Samuel Brown,
John Cord, Samuel Clement,
Henry Bascom, afterwards
a bishop in M.E. South "it
is claimed preached the first
Meth sermon in Charleston

Landley p. 258

In ~~1815~~, 1815; Rev. Thos. A.
Morris delivered a series of
sermons in Charleston.

Church organized in Charleston
as early as 1816, & early preachers
were: (with others)

Burwell Spurlock

Stephen

Francis Wilson

Alex Cummins,

Wm. McComas

Isaac C. Hunter, etc

most, if not all, of these, preached
in Cabell & Wayne Counties, etc.

June 1935 - W. Va. Review
 n. 264 - The Story of F. V. Tackett by
 Roy Bird Cook - He mentions
 The "Kentucky Trail" - the
 old road as running
 up the Great Hurricane
 Creek.

Greenbrier Co was N.
 of Kanawha, Montgomery
 South of W.

W. Va. Review Vol. 12 No 11 (also other articles)
 for 1935
 Frank Ball - The Old Coward
 Riders.

See The Annals of F. V. Lee by
 Roy Bird Cook.

32

The Baptist churches throughout this section increased quite rapidly. The Cole River church was organized in 1803. The Green Bottom church in Mason County, in 1820.

Most of the Baptists in Cabell County, at first, attended the Mud River Church, at what is now known as Blue Sulphur Springs, but later other churches were organized.

The Baptist churches, in 1834, split over the missionary question. Part of the Tays Valley association followed the leadership of Rev. William C. Ligon of the Old Kanaucha church, while others organized a new association called the Pocotalico association. These people were called primitive Baptists. Mud River church followed the missionary movement, and has ever since been a missionary Baptist Church.

n. 254 - Laidley Hist. of Kan. Co.

Rev. John Lee

Quoting Virgil A. Lewis.

"In the year 1800, three years before Rev. Johnson removed to Kentucky - Rev. John Lee came west of the mountains, and halted in Leays Valley, now in Putnam County. He was born and reared in southwest Virginia, and when he entered the ministry, he was very illiterate, but by constant application, he not only learned to read but became well acquainted with the Scriptures. He was remarkably successful in the ministry, and in him was verified the Scriptural declaration that 'God hath chosen the weak to confound the mighty.' By the year 1806, he had organized the Leays Valley Church, which the next year was admitted into the ~~Leays Valley~~ ^{Sheepbrier} Association with a membership of fifty-two. Mr. Lee extended his field of labor, and continued to gather in the sheaves, and at the meeting of the association, in 1808, the Mud River Church organized entirely by his

Rev. John Lee 2

own ~~hands~~ labor, was admitted into that body with twenty-two members. When we remember the sparsely settled condition of the country at that time, we are struck with surprise, at the success which crowned the labors of this lowly man. He remained with these churches until 1825, when he removed beyond the Ohio, where he continued his labors until he fell by the hand of death".

35
p. 254 - Laidley - Hist. of Kan. Co.

Virgil Q. Lewis quoted on
Rev. John Alderson.

"Rev John Alderson was pastor of the Lynville Baptist church, in Rockingham Co.; that in 1775 and 1777, he made no less than three visits to the Greenbrier Valley, and while on these visits baptized three persons, two of whom were John Griffith and Mrs. Keeney. These were the first persons ever baptized in the western waters of Virginia. He now resolved to remove to the west, and early in the year 1777 set out with his family. He was halted by Indian troubles at Jackson's river, but reached his destination in October. His first location was in Jarrett's Fort, on Wolf Creek, now in Monroe, but after a short time he settled on the east bank of Greenbrier river, where Alderson now stands, and cleared a farm with his gun swung to his shoulder. In two years, he succeeded in organizing a church of twelve members, himself and wife included. They considered them

Rev John Alderson 2

selves as a branch of the Lynnville church, but transacted business as a separate body. On the 24th of October, 1779, they were regularly constituted a working body known as the "Greenbrier Baptist Church," and the following year, it was admitted into the Ketocton association of Loudon County, Va."

"Notwithstanding the members were dispersed over a wide area, measures were taken as early as 1783, to erect a house of worship, and in May of that year, the site on which the Greenbrier church has since stood, was fixed upon as a suitable location. In July, the following year, the building was so nearly completed that it was used for public worship. This is believed to have been the first church building erected on the western waters of the Kanawha. Mr. Alderson continued his labors here seven years before he met with a single Baptist preacher, but, in 1785, Rev. James Johnson came over

Rev. John Alderson³

the mountains, and was induced to settle on the Kanawha. The latter, in 1793, organized the Kanawha Baptist Church, one and one half miles below the mouth of Paint Creek, on Meeting House Branch, the first in the Valley ~~to~~ west of the Kanawha Falls."

"From 1793 to 1807, a period of fourteen years, all the Baptist churches of the New River, Kanawha region, belonged to the New River Association, but, in the last named year, the Greenbrier association was organized, and comprised all the churches down the Kanawha toward the Ohio"

p. 283

Laidley - Hist. of Kan. Co.

Joshua Fry

Joshua Fry b. in England,
educated at Oxford, & came
to Virginia. Was professor
of math. in William & Mary,
& was present at the organ-
ization of Albemarle Co., &
was one of the magistrates.

He was made colonel of
the Virginia Regiment of which
Geo. Washington was Lieut.
Col. in 1754 - in the French
and Indian War. Col. Fry
died and was buried at Ft.
Hills, now Cumberland, Md.,
and Washington took com-
mand. His home in Albemarle
was called "View-Mount", and
his widow died there in 1723.
She was Mrs. Mary Micon Hill,
when she married Col. Fry.

His children were:

John ~~Fry~~ m. Sarah Adams.
Henry m. Susan Walker, dau. Dr. Thompson
Martha m. John Nicholas
William
Margaret m. Robert Scott

Joshua Fry 2

Henry & Susan Fry had nine children.

Ruben Fry (whose son?)

was the father of Joseph L. Fry, of Wheeling and the Kanawha Frys are descendants of this branch.

J. H. Fry, bro. of Jos. L. Fry was b. Dec. 1798, came to Kan. in 1818, & read law in the office of his bro. Joseph L. Fry. J. H. Fry, was a salt maker, deputy surveyor, sheriff four times, was in House of Delegates two terms, in the Senate four terms. He d. June 26, 1863.

His children were:

Philip H. Fry.

James H. "

Joseph L. "

Mrs. Alvin Goshorn.

Mrs. Lewis Wilson.

Miss Sally Scott Fry, all deceased except Joseph L. Fry, at time of writing Landley's Hist

The Noyes Family.

Two brothers named Noyes emigrated from England in 1634. They settled at Newberry, Massachusetts where James became the first minister. The other brother was Nicholas Noyes.

The descendants of James Noyes settled in New Canaan, New York, and in 1808, four brothers, Isaac, Bradford, Charles and Franklin Noyes emigrated to Kanawha County (sons of James?) Three sisters followed shortly:

Sybil m. Braden Allen

Maria m. John Stone

Nancy never married.

They all were salt makers and prominent in business and church affairs. All except Charles left descendants in Charleston and vicinity

Isaac Noyes m. Cynthia Morris, said to have been the first white child born west of the Allegheny Mountains

Noyes Family 2

Their descendants are found in the Rands, Smiths, Brooks, Burlinghams, Abneys, Dawleys, and Burdettas

There were other descendants of the Noyes family and most of them have remained in Kanawha County.

n. 61 - Laidley says: -

Cynthia Morris, seventh child of Major William Morris, ^{& Catherine M.} was b. in Jan. 1792 m. Isaac Noyes, trading merchant and salt maker. His home was on the South side adjoining the Venable home.

Mr. & Mrs. Noyes lived to be quite old, were well respected. Their descendants: Noyes, Smith, Rand, Arnold, Ruby & others.

n. 272. Isaac, Bradford, & Franklin Noyes came from Columbia Co., New York in 1785.

Isaac came in 1804 & m. Cynthia Morris, in 1807. Was a general merchant, bought furs, retired well to do in 1848.

Ezra Walker

Kanawha Road⁴²

p. 272 - Laidley's Hist. of Kanawha County.

Ezra Walker b. 1802, in Vermont. Graduated at Ohio University, at Athens, taught school, ^{in the Kanawha Salines} began the practice of law, in 1832. Became Superintendent of the James River and Kanawha Co, which included the turnpike from Coopersburg, Va., and the Kanawha river to the Ohio River, and on to Big Sandy.

He m. 1. Mary Smith of Staunton, Va., in 1832.

He m. 2. Julia Shepherd 1849

He had two children:

Ezra Walker Jr.
Kate.

He died in 1853. He was a scholar, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a close friend of the pastor, Mr. J. M. Brown of Charleston, and Mr. McElhenry of Lewisburg, and of the judges Lewis and Geo. W. Summers of Kanawha County. He was a Christian gentleman.

n. 272 Ezra Walker

43

Ezra Walker b. in Vermont, 1802,
Graduated at Ohio University at
Athens, practiced law, Taught
school at Kan. Salines, in 1832
then practiced law. Was Supt. of
the James River & Kan. Co. (includ-
ing river & road) from Covington
to Big Sandy river.

m. 1 Mary Smith of Staunton, Va.
in 1832.

m. 2. Julia Shepherd.

Two children:

Ezra

Kate.

He was a finished scholar, an
elder in Presbyterian Church, a
close friend of Dr. J. M. Brown,
pastor of that church in Charleston
and of ^{Rev.} Dr. Mc Elhenny of Lewisburg,
and of Lewis & Geo. W. Summers of
Kanawha. Was a Christian gentleman.

n. 274 - Laidley Hist. of Kan. Co.

John McConihay was an early settler of the Kanawha Valley. He lived at the mouth of Fields Cr., about fifteen miles from Charleston on the south side of the run.

He owned much land valuable for timber, coal & farming. Active, energetic business man, owner of a large estate. Had a large and respectable family.

(I suspect he was ancestor of the McConihay who m. a dau. of James Shelton of Cabell County - F. B. L.)

47
Morris - Henry
p. 59 - Laidley Hist of Kan. Co.
(Extra to what I have previously written - F.B.L.)

Henry Morris, Second son of
William Morris Sr.

m. Mary Bird of Bath Co., Va.,
who was, with her sister
made prisoner by the Indians
and held for seven years,
until she was 16 yrs. old

They lived on Gauley River in
1791, and had as neighbors only
Conrod Young, and Edward McClung.
Henry and Mary Morris had
eight children, seven daughters
and one son, John Morris.

The daughters were:

Leah

Catherine

Margaret

Polly

Betsy and two others not
named.

Henry Morris (Extra)

In 1792, while Margaret and Betsy were had gone after the cows, they were caught and scalped by the Indians, and both were buried in one grave. The rest of the family went to the Fort on Kanawha, and Henry swore eternal vengeance, on all Indians. My young's family were boys and could handle a gun.

Henry Morris was a large, strong healthy man, had no fear, and when aroused was a desperate man. He never recognized any Indian as a friend. He was in the Battle of Pt. Pleasant, Nov. 10, 1776, and was with flanking party on Crooked Creek.

One of his daughters,
m. William Bird of Bath Co, and
they settled on ^{twenty mile & later Sycamore} ~~Olto Creek~~. (Where?)

— another dau. m. Jesse James
and settled on Olto Creek.
— another dau. m. Conrad Young

Henry Morris (Extra)

John Morris, son of Henry Morris,
m. Jane Browne. They had some
sons and five daughters.

Rev. Alfred N. Morris, ^{Baptist,} (now of Guyandotte
W. Va. - 1945) was a son of
John Morris.

p. 280 - Laidley Hist. of Kan. Co.

The Wyatt Family.

Matthew P. Wyatt b. at the mouth of Blue Stone River, in 1788 son of Edward and Rachel Burnside Wyatt. The family came to Kanawha when he was 18. There were ten children in the family. (I judge he was ancestor of Thos. Wyatt of Huntington, who, I believe, came here from Putnam Co. - F. B. L.)

Matthew m. at 22, Caroline Lewis Tully, dau. of James & Elizabeth Starke Tully. She was a first cousin of John L. Cole, the surveyor, lawyer, poet and humorist of Kanawha Co.

Children of Matthew P. Wyatt

Julia Ann

James Blackburn

Mark

Clark

Benj. T.

Amanda Jane

Lacey Joan

Lick Johnson

Leathia Maria m. Jack B. B. B.

2

The Wyatt Family

He lived just below the mouth of Cabin Creek, at the place now known as Chelyan, but later, in 1846, moved up Cabin Cr., about four miles. Farm, & Lumber & Timber business. Elected constable, then J. P., & held court in his yard, under a locust tree in ~~either~~ fair weather. A Democrat, opposed secession but wished to maintain the Union. He was connected with the Wheeling Convention. Taken to Richmond Oct. 1862 to June 1863, as a political prisoner.

He d. 1874. His son Benj. F. was a deputy sheriff many years, & in 1874, served in the Legislature. The wife died earlier than he.

n. 465- Landley, Hist of Kan. Co.

Hon. James H. Ferguson who passed from this life's scenes, on June 21, 1898, was for many years one of Kan. Co's best known and highly esteemed citizens.

An eminent man, and his eminence gained by his own persevering efforts. Strong intellectuality,

b. in Montgomery Co. Va.,

April 14, 1817, son of an immigrant family from Scotland (See record in his second m. in Cabell County), hence his industry, perseverance, etc. & prosperity

Limited school education, forced to learn a trade, chose that of a shoemaker, (in Barboursville, Cabell ^{3. B. L.} Co.), went while a youth as a cobbler from farm to farm. Entered an attorney's office in B'ville, in 1835, as a law student. Admitted to the bar, 1840. Went to Logan County, 1845; elected pros. atty. till 1848 when he was elected to the house of Delegates from Logan & Boone

James H. Ferguson, & thus served continuously until 1857, when a new State Const. was adopted.

In 1850, elected also a member of the Const. Convention, and filled both positions.

Was in the Legislature during the discussion of the slavery question, and when the Wilmost Proviso, prohibiting slavery in the territory acquired from Mexico

He was an abolitionist, and opposed to the dissolution of the Union, otherwise was a Southerner in his sympathies,

Supported the Clay Compromise of 1850, later adopted by Congress, yet supported the Federal Gov't. as a duty, in its measures of self defense, & favored preserving the Union.

Served in the Legislature 1864-1871, from Cabell County, and all that time, except 1865, was chairman of the judiciary period.

He prepared and indexed the Code of 1868, and his hand is seen in every line of the laws of W. Va.

In 1865, he introduced a bill abolishing slavery in W. Va. This passed after much opposition and was ahead of other states in thus prohibiting slavery by constitutional amendment.

In 1868, elected Circuit Judge in Judicial Dist. composed of counties of Logan, Boone, Lincoln, Wayne, and Cabell, but resigned for private practice two years later. He became chief atty for C. & O. R. R. in W. Va.

He went to Kan. Co., in 1875, & was again elected to House of Delegates, in 1876, and was instrumental in securing the State House for Charleston.

He preferred to avoid legal matters when possible otherwise to adjust disputes. He was an accomplished lawyer & was consulted by C. P. Huntington, General Wickham, Holmes Coward, Senator Camden and others.

Ferguson

4

53

Labored for better laws for miners, and he even went among them counseling and advising during riots and disturbances.

Championed laws protecting property and rights of married women.

Democrat, but was a great friend of President Lincoln, second only to Gen. Robt. E. Lee.

A devout Baptist, he often wrote tracts on religious subjects, especially baptism.

Strong for prohibition, and although he had always drunk, he quit it late in life.

m. while in Barboursville, Lizzie A. Creel, b. in Wood Co., in 1839. She was dau. of Geo. A. & Prudence Cook Creel. Geo. A. Creel's parents having settled in Wood Co., in 1800. The wife was of Puritan ancestry. the Cooks having emigrated to America from Sussex, England. Mrs. F. was b. on the old plantation known as Bacon Hall, in Wood County.

Ferguson

Had much to do with causing
the State to separate from the
mother colony. He was a friend
always of the poor and needy.

Judge David McComas

p. 97- Laidley

Son of Gen. Elisha McComas

m. — French

Member of General Court of Va.
a Judge of Kan. Circuit Court, &
at one time, State Senator from
Kanawha Dist. b. in 1795; d. in
Giles Co. Va., in 1864. "Full of
humor, good natured, and was
a distinguished" judge.

Many stories told of his
negligence, in dress. Often left
his soiled clothing at his boarding
house. He came to Cabell Co. to
visit his relations & visited all
of them except one unfortunate
brother, and told his wife they
must go & see him. She asked
whether he was not in the poor
house. He answered:

"Yes, but there is no difference
between him and myself. He is
on the county and I am on
the State. As a State-sab senator,
it is claimed he made the first
straight out secession speech.

Judge David McComas.

He lived in Charleston on Virginia St., above the old Episcopal Church. He has some personal peculiarities, yet was highly esteemed as a man and as a judge.

Judge James H. Brown.

Son of Dr. Benj. Brown of Cabell Co., who came from Prince William Co., Va. to Cabell Co., 1805. He was br in 1818, educated at Marietta College, Ohio, and at Augusta Co. Ky. Read law with John Landley of Cabell Co., Admitted to bar, in 1842. Practiced in Cabell, Wayne, Logan, & Kenawha, and in the appellate Court, and the Federal Courts. He came to Kanawha in 1848. Took land cases, especially & took conditional fees, won cases, & gained land.

After the war, he was elected to succeed Judge David McComas, who went to Giles Co., and died. Judge Brown was Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District. He resigned his seat in the Legislature and in the Const. Convention being held at Wheeling. It was dangerous then to hold court, but while at Wheeling, he was protected by the U. S. army, but in holding circuit courts, the Rebels were sometimes in control and he had to

2

Judge J. H. Brown

58

adjourn court, and hunt safer quarters. He left court in Mason Co. under fire, not having had sufficient warning.

In Cabell County, a steamboat ^{awaited} met him at Guyandotte, and took him within the Federal lines. Confederate soldiers made special efforts to capture members of the officers of the Whelting government.

W. Va. was formed June 1863, and Judge Brown was elected as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals for 8 yrs. This vacated his Circuit Judge ship of Kan. Co.

His party re-nominated him but had, by that time, become the minority party, and he retired to private practice with his son a partner.

Previous to the war he was a Democrat, but when the war began, he opposed secession, and became a member of the Union party.

Judge James H. Brown.

The Union party, after the war, became the Republican party. He and his son were both elected to the Legislature but on opposite tickets. James F. Brown was his son.

He was a Presbyterian, and went with the northern wing of that church rather than with the Greenbrier Synod which went with the South.

He died in Oct. 1900, at 82.

The bar passed resolutions highly commending his life and services.

He was b. in Cabell Co., Va., Dec. 25, 1818, son of Mr. Benj. Brown, who came to the banks of Ohio, on site of City of Huntington in 1805, from Prince William County, Va. where the family had lived since 1696, descendants of Wm. Brown who emigrated from England about that time. He lived in Charleston from 1848.

Judge James H. Brown.

1848-1852, he was a partner of J. M. Landley, Esq., & later with W. S. Summers, until the war, when Mr. S. went South in the Confederate army.

Entered politics shortly after admission to the bar, took part, in campaign of 1844, advocated the admission of Texas. Delegate from Kan. to State Convention at White Sulphur Springs to consider the subject of internal improvements, was chosen one of the vice-presidents, & urged the importance of the early completion of the ~~Chesapeake~~ Covington and Ohio railroad, no Chesapeake.

A Delegate to Democratic State Convention at Staunton, which nominated Henry A. Wise, for Governor; in 1855, candidate for State Senate from the Kanawha district, but was defeated by the Whig candidate.

Judge Brown.

Delegate, in winter of 1856,
to the Conv. at Parkersburg,
which nominated A. G. Jenkins
for Congress. Delegate in 1861,
to the Cong. convention at
at Parkersburg, which nominated
John S. Carlisle. At outbreak of
war opposed dismemberment of
the Union, and made a vigorous
campaign against Secession.

Was a member of the Wheeling
conv. of 1861, which submitted
the question of a New State, and
was an earnest advocate of
all that implied. He was, at
the same time, a member of the
Legislature. He believed in no
half way measures.

In winter of 61-2, he was
elected and commissioned judge
of the 18th Judicial Circuit of
Virginia, succeeding the Hon.
David McComas.

Jan. 14, 1862, he resigned
the Legislature,

Judge Brown

and on Feb. 14, 1862, resigned his seat in the Convention, and qualified as Judge the next day, and in spite of the dangers, held every term of Court throughout his circuit until promoted to the supreme bench.

He had many other honors, and was a member of about every Convention held during his time.

Served on the Supreme Court of Appeals, Nominated by his party three consecutive times for Congress, but his party was defeated.

Retired in 1885; died at 82

m. 1. Louisa M. Benhring, dau. of J. B. L. Benhring of Cabell Co., who died in 1872

m. 2. Follie S. Shrewsbury, dau. of W. D. Shrewsbury, Esq., and she survived him.

He was not only a competent lawyer, but a man of high moral character.

n. 64- Landley

Morris

63

Major John Hansford C. in Orange Co. Va. in 1765. Died in Kan. in 1850. Said to have come to Kan. Valley 1778. He married

Jane Morris, dau. of William Morris Sr. (?). She was born in 1770, and was four years old when she came to the Kan. Valley. Some say she was m. in Lewisburg in 1787 - in Greenbrier Co., no doubt, at her father's home at mouth of Kelly's Creek.

They lived near her father's until 1788, when they crossed the Kan. and built a house just below the mouth of Paint Creek. He owned more than 1500 acres of land, but built his home on land given by Jane's father a two-story six room frame house, the inside of which was cherry and walnut, hand dressed, and the finest house in the valley.

He is said to have dressed handsomely in blue broad cloth and silk hat.

Landley p. ~~64~~ 64

2

Morris.

69

Hansford 2

He entertained most hospitably, and at 80, was gay as a boy.

He served in the Assembly House of Delegates, at Richmond, and told many interesting stories. He served 1816-1818 inclusive. Some solid silver spoons marked J. H. are still in existence. He was a magistrate, and captain of militia, date 1809.

capt. in the 80th ~~regt~~ Brigade Reg't, 13th Brigade, in the 3rd Division of the Virginia Militia

He was a Whig, Baptist, farmer, salt maker - jack of all trades.

He drilled his company on muster days near his home, and then treated to liquor of his own distilling, and then disappeared.

He being captain and a magistrate did not wish to disturb their fun - drinking and fighting till all the brandy was gone.

No fines that day. He died in 1850, his wife in 1854.

Their family consisted of eleven sons, ~~and one daughter~~
~~None~~ (no daus.) & 1 dau

n. 6 Landley

One son, Milton M. Mary Parks,
daugh. of Andrew Parks, whose mother
was a niece of Gen. George Washington

The house of Major John Hansford
was a stopping place for travelers
and the Hansford family was one
of the earliest and best families
in the valley.

The Morris and Hansfords
later intermarried.

n. 65 - Landley

John Jones will was recorded in 1838, in Kan. Co. He was buried in Chflou Cemetery.

Several of his family went to Indiana.

(See West Va. Hist. Magazine Oct. 1903.)

n. 64 Early Marriages in Kan. Co.

1793 - Sarah Morris & Charles Young.

1795 - Sarah Morris & Fleming Cobb.

1796 - Elizabeth Morris and Joshua Hilyard.

1796 - John Morris and Mary Ann Coleman.

1794 - Mary Morris & Lawrence Bryan

1800 - Catherine Morris & Chas. Tenable.

1802 - Lucy Morris and Lucas Chapman.

1804 - John Morris & Jane Jordan.

1805 - Leonard Morris & Mary Heister.

1806 - Polly Morris & Jas. Ellison.

1807 - Cynthia " & Isaac Hayes.

1807 - John Morris & Jane Brown.

1802 - John Morris & Hannah Morrison

(See April 1905 - W. Va. Hist. Magazine)

n. 66 - Landley

John Paddy Huddleston

Daniel Huddleston b. & reared in eastern Pa., then settled in Bedford Co. Va.,

m. Rachel Martin. They had a son John Paddy Huddleston. Daniel ~~himself~~ came to Kan. after the Morrises but before the Clendenins.

Tradition says his house was built 1785, double two-story log framed, served as an inn or ordinary. (Daniel's house

His father Daniel stopped first at Loop Cr. but later built on the opposite side of Kawasha river.

Daniel took his canoe and tried to go to the Battle of Point Pleasant but arrived too late.

"Owing to the location of the stream and mountains, the travel from the East, was either around to the north of the Falls, and down Kelly's Creek to the river

or they crossed New River higher up and came down by Paint Creek. And those living above Kelly's Creek were to a great extent cut off from the line of travel for some time. Roads were out of the question.

Daniel Huddleston patented 308 a. on the Kan. in 1781, and there he had his farm and Tavern home.

John P. Huddleston was b. in 1771, d. in 1862, at 91.

When only a boy, he trapped for beavers in the Kan. with Daniel Boone. The trap can be seen in the State museum.

John P. m. Miss Miriam Garrett of Paint Creek, and raised a large family.

He never drank but furnished brandy to his guests made by his own still.

He was a Union man, but when Va. seceded told his family, "we will have to go with her. His dau. Nancy was living as late as 1910.

Alva Hansford, son of Major John Hansford, born 1803, lived a bachelor, gave his recollections to Col. W. H. Edwards, who wrote them down. He lived at St. Albans & died in 1886.

Going east from Paul Creek, the only occupant of the bottom was John Jones, and his house was near the site of John B. Johnson's house (in Deco now Pratt?) Yes, Clifton, later & now Pratt.

"The road east continued up the Kan. & New River and crossed Cotton Hill, leaving the river, going southward again came to the river and crossed to the north side at Boyer's Ferry

Alva says there were eleven boys & one girl in the family.

Morris (Wm) gave each of the children of Mr. Kelly who was killed in 1773, a horse saddle & bridle, as they came of age.

p. 86 - Alva Hunsford

His grand mother (Morris?) lived at Kelly's Creek (after death of Wm Morris)

"His father kept entertainment at his home and members of the Legislature and congressmen, and persons hunting for lands always stopped with him, and his father made some fine peach and apple brandy, which he kept on hand until it became superior". The Major was a very religious man, Baptist, nor would not allow swearing on the premises, nor fiddling nor dancing, but served brandy to the men after musters, etc. & disappeared.

"The James River and Kan. Turnpike was opened in 1823-4 and the settlement was not great, and this road was made only to Huddleston six miles below the falls, for several years.

His sister Sarah m. Wm. Morris, who lived at The Falls, and Fenton Morris was her only son. His father would stand and while his mother milked.

Albert Gallatin made his headquarters at his father's, attended to his own surveys, & had a most remarkable memory.

Judge John Coaller

Landley's Hist. of Kanawha Co.

p. 96 - Held first court ever held in Kanawha Co. April 1809. He was b. near New Providence, ~~Kanawha~~ ^{Gugusta} County, now Rockbridge Co. Va.

Son of Michael Coaller. Studied Law. practiced at Staunton became Judge of the General Court and as such came to Kanawha Co. To hold the Court there, and was promoted, in 1811, to the Court of Appeals, on which he served until 1838, when he resigned. He lived later in life, near Fredericksburg. He was married four times, and was a highly respected Judge.

Hale tells a good joke on him. He was a stranger to the people of Kanawha County and their ways. Their only acquaintance with courts was their own Co. Courts, whose rules were rather easy.

An offender was found guilty of a minor offense. The Judge gave him the full benefit of the Law when the offender meant to appeal for less sentence.

Judge John Coalter.

He said to the Judge: "See here, Judge, don't you think you are setting your cobbler a little too sleep for new ground."

The Summers Family

p. 96 - Laidley's Hist. of Kanawha Co.

The Summers Family came from
Fairfax County, Virginia

George Summers m. Ann Smith
Randolfffe
They had five sons and five daughters.

George Summers was a son of
Francis and Jane Summers of Alexan-
dria, Va. He was born in Fairfax
Co., Va., in 1758, and died in
Kanawha County, in 1818. He and
Ann Smith Randolfffe, in 1776.

Lewis Summers born Nov. 7, 1778,
was their oldest son. He never
married, and died Aug.
1843, at White Sulphur Springs
and was buried in Walnut
Grove, Putnam Co., W. Va.
Other members of the family
buried there were:

Cotton, Jane, Elizabeth,
Ann M., Ferdinand, Celina,
Sidney, Albert, and George
William. His father Col.
Geo. Summers was a man of
high integrity. He served
several terms in the Virginia
Legislature

The Summers Family, at Richmond. He was a member of the Convention of 1800, and was sheriff of ^{Alexandria?} County (Fairfax or Kanawha Co.?) In 1810, he made a tour of inspection, following the same route that his son Lewis had followed in 1808, about two years previously. He went down the Kanawha River to Point Pleasant, and then down the Ohio River to Guyandotte, returned by way of Wheeling, and back to Alexandria, Va., his home.

The trip resulted in the purchase of Walnut Grove, known as the Dr. Craik estate, also of Alexandria.

He came west, in 1813, to ^{prepare} settle ~~on~~ this land ^{for his home} with ~~his~~ and his family which ^{and he came} followed ~~him~~, in 1814, to settle on it. He lived here the rest of his life.

After his death, his son Lewis became the head of the family. He was well educated.

Admitted to the bar, at 22, and was much interested in politics.

Summers family

June 1808, he made a trip down the Kanawha River to Gallipolis, Ohio, up the Ohio, to Wellsburg, thence up the Monongahela, and down the Potomac to his home at Alexandria. and in the fall of 1808, made another trip and settled in Gallipolis. While in Ohio, he was elected Senator (State?), but returned to Virginia, in 1815, and lived in Charleston.

He practiced law, and was also engaged in business under the firm name, ^{later} of Summers Scales & Co., a leading firm from 1816 to 1822. He was also a salt maker until 1833. After the father, ^{Col.} George Summers, died in 1818, his mother came to Charleston with two of the sons, Albert and George, and lived with Lewis Summers. The boys were sent to school in 1821, and Lewis and the mother returned to Walnut Grove, where Lewis took care of his mother, and lived there for the remainder of his life.

Summers Family

Here he built a large flouring mill, and a large warehouse and general store, and several houses - altogether a small town.

He had a large library of law books and other books. He became a member of the General Court, and a Judge of the Kanawha Circuit Court in 1819, and held this office till his death in 1843.

He represented Kanawha County, in the General Assembly of Virginia, in 1817 with John Hansford. He was one of the Commissioners to equalize the Savage Grant in Cabell County, in ———, and their report is on file, at Huntington, at the Court House. He was much interested in Public Improvements, waterways and highways and the Board of Public Works. He, as well as the Summers Family, was an Episcopalian. He never married, and contributed to the building of St. John's Church, in Charleston.

The Summers Family

Mrs. A. J. Ryan, Broad St., Charleston, had an oil portrait of him. She was his niece. In July 1903, she prepared a sketch of him which was published in the July, 1903, West Virginia Historical Magazine. He kept a journal of his trip down the Kanawha, and up the Ohio and back to Alexandria, in 1808.

The youngest son of Col. George Summers, and a brother to Lewis Summers, was Judge Geo. W. Summers. He was born in Fairfax County, March 4, 1804, and died in Kanawha County, W. Va., Sept. 19, 1868, aged 64 years. His father purchased the Walnut Grove farm, on the Kanawha River, and removed to it in the spring of 1814. He purchased it of Mr. James Craik of Alexandria, and others.

Mrs. Ann Isabell Ryan, was author of a sketch of Lewis Summers, published in the W. Va. Hist. Mag., 1903, and also, in the Southern Hist. Magazine, Vol. 1 p. 49, Feb. 1819. It gives much on the family.

76

6

The Summers Family

The Summers Family, in Cabell County, was a branch of the same family. Judge George W. Summers^{of Charleston} was probably the most distinguished member of the family. He was educated at Charleston, attended Washington College, Virginia, and in 1826, graduated from Ohio State University, Athens, O., where many persons from the western section of Virginia attended school.

As a lawyer, he was strong before a jury, and in cross examination of witnesses. He served several terms in the Virginia Legislature, from 1830 to ~~1836~~, 1831, 1834, 1835.

He was a member of Congress, in 1841, and 1843. He took part in the debates in the Convention of 1829-30, and the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and was considered a great orator. The great question was whether "all property should be taxed at its value."

In 1852, he was elected Circuit Judge.

He was a slave owner, yet ran for Governor as a Whig. He was called an abolitionist, and was defeated by the Democrats.

Gen. Wise threatened to hang him, and might have done so, had he known that President Lincoln had offered him a place in his cabinet, or on the Supreme Court.

In Feb. 1833, he was married to Amacetta Laidley, daughter of the great lawyer, John Laidley, of Cabell County, and lived on Kanawha Street, just above Morris Street, where W. T. Thayer resided some years ago. Only two children, sons, lived to manhood, Lewis and George.

George, when a mere boy, left home, and joined the Confederacy, and, in a short time, died of measles.

Lewis m. a Miss Woodbridge of Marietta, O. They had four children:

Geo. W. Summers, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. R. G. Quarrier, Charleston.

Lewis Summers Jr., who resided at Walnut Grove, Putnam County.

Amacetta, died.

Judge Summers preferred private practice, hence, voluntarily retired from the bench, in July 1, 1858.

He did every thing in his power to prevent Secession. He and Mr. Spicer Patrick were elected to the Virginia ~~Conf~~ Convention until after the Ordinance of Secession was passed, and made one of the strongest speeches made against it. The President's call on Virginia to furnish men to fight the South was the Gordian ~~knob~~ knot, which caused Virginia to secede. Judge Summers resigned from the Convention came home, and took no further part in the controversy.

Mrs. Summers died in 1867. Her husband died of paralysis with he was suddenly stricken, Sept. 19, 1868, and died immediately.

Many interesting stories have been told about him, but can not, on account of lack of space, be recited here. As a lawyer, and orator he had but few equals in Virginia.

The Laidley Family

19

n 959 - Laidley's Hist. of Kanawha County

About 1812, in the beginning of the War of 1812, there came to Cabell County, John Osborn Laidley, one of the County's most distinguished citizens. He was a descendant of a Scottish Clan, said to have originated at Roxburgh, Scotland, although found in many other places in Scotland, especially in the South.

The name was variously spelled Laidley, Laidley, Leadley, but generally Laidlaw.

The immigrant ancestor, in the United States, was Thomas Laidlaw, of Ayrshire, Scotland. He came to New York in September, 1774. He was a son of James Laidlaw, a minister of the Church of England, and Jane Stewart of the House of Stewart. They were married in 1746. James was born in 1720, Jane in 1726. They had ten children of whom Thomas Laidlaw was the fourth. He was born Jan. 1, 1756, and was the only member of this family known to have come to the United States.

Laidley.

A brother went to the West Indies and another to Africa.

The Revolutionary War began in 1775, and Thomas Laidlaw immediately changed his name from Laidlaw to Laidley that he might not be taken for a subject of King George II.

He joined the American army, and served under Washington and fought at Trenton, Brandy wine and other places, and was in charge of a boat on the Delaware river. When the British captured Philadelphia, he fell back with the army to Lancaster Pennsylvania where he met and married Sarah Osborn, a daughter of Charles and Sarah Osborn, a very talented young woman, born in Philadelphia Oct. 12, 1760. Thomas returned to this city and made his home there until 1785. In 1783, he and Albert Gallatin went to Virginia, lived in Morgantown, and became a wealthy land owner in that section. He continued to live in ~~Morgantown~~ Monongalia County until he became old when he and his wife came to Cabell County to spend their latter days with their son John Osborn Laidley.

Laidley

They were the parents of nine children of whom but one, John Osborn came to Cabell County. A brother, James Grant Laidley was an attorney in Parkersburg. He and John Osborn Laidley became the ancestors of all the Laidleys in Cabell and Kanawha counties. He was very prominent in Wood County. He had two sons Alex.

J. Laidley and James Madison Laidley. The latter, after his father's death, in 1821, came to Cabell County, and lived with his Uncle John Osborn Laidley, was admitted to the bar. In 1840, he married ~~the~~ Annie Maria Benhring, daughter of Frederick G. L. Benhring of "Maple Grove". He then moved to Charleston where he practiced law, and lived there the rest of his life. He ran for Congress, as a Whig, in 1858, but was defeated by a Democrat, Albert Gallatin Jenkins, of Cabell County. He was a good lawyer and writer, banker, statesman, and salt maker. He had a large family one of whom was George S. Laidley, the well known City Superintendent of Charleston. A daughter Annie, married James Johnson

4
Laidley

of Cabell County.

Albert T. Laidley, son of James Grant Laidley also came to Cabell County after the death of his father, and lived with John Laidley, his uncle, and became deputy county clerk under John Samuels, a friend of John Laidley. In 1824, he too went to Kanawha County where he, through the influence of another uncle, Alex. W. Quarrier, became an assistant in the County Clerk's office. He later became deputy county clerk of Ohio County, and then was elected Clerk there. He died in Charleston at the age of 87. His wife, Miss Blaine, whom he married in 1835, was a cousin to James G. Blaine. They had a son Richard Quarrier Laidley b. 1836. He too became prominent in Kanawha County.

Laidley

John Osborn Laidley, fourth ~~son~~ ^{child} of Thomas and Sarah Laidley was born in Morgantown, Va., now W. Va., in 1791. He read law with his oldest brother, James Grant Laidley at Parkersburg, who was ten years his senior. He was licensed in 1811, admitted to the bar in 1813. He came to Cabell Court House, Barboursville, to practice law, but the war of 1812, had commenced and he and John Samuels left for the East to join the army. They went down James River, in a boat to Norfolk, Va., and volunteer in Captain Kennedy's company of the Virginia Artillery, and remained at or near Norfolk until the end of the war when they returned to Barboursville. He was then appointed prosecuting attorney, and after 1832 was elected to this office. In all, he served from 1817 to 1860, forty-three years.

p. 279 Landley -

The Van Bibbers

Came from Holland.

Jacobs Van Bibber came 1684

Isaac Jacobs, the father came ¹⁶⁸⁹ ~~1687~~

Matthias also 1687

They settled at or near
Germantown, Pa.

They manufactured fine linen,
& printed the Bible in German,
39 years before it was in Eng-
lish.

The father went To Phila
delphia & became a merchant
on High St. & died in 1711

Matthias & others moved to
Md. and the family has been
distinguished both in war & in
Court.

(More here about this
family.)

Spurlock & Morris

525

Wallace, Hist of Cabell

William Spurlock was a member of the Va. Legislature

Dec 1829 - Feb. 1830, with F. G. L. Beuhring

Dec. 1830 - April 1831.

Dec. 1831 - March, 1832

(See Vargil Br. Lewis Repts)

Jesse Spurlock served from

Dec. 1810 To Feb. 1811,

with Elisha W. McComas.

(Same)

n. 495 - Wallace says:

William Spurlock (Bro. to Burwell & Steve)

m. Frances Morris, dau. of Wm. Morris of Hawks Nest, & who moved to Kentucky.

n. 491. Burwell S. m. Sallie Morris.

n. 495-6 Wm Morris m. Sallie Spurlock

n. 63 - Laidley Hist. of Kan. Co. says:
Frances, dau of Levi Morris Sr.
m. Wm. Spurlock
Elizabeth m. Levi Spurlock

By J. B. L. - Levi Morris, son of Wm. Morris of Wayne Co (broth) m. Electra Spurlock, dau. of

p. 80 - See Mr. Brown's Captives of ⁸⁶
Abbi's Valley.

p. 80 - Lewis Tackett settled at
Tackett's Fort. His family were
all Indian fighters.
Indians captured him once,
started to Ohio with him, and
tied him to a ^{pine} tree, about
where Knob Shoals, and went
deer hunting (Other Tacketts
came to Kan. Co.) A storm
or rain soaked the thongs
by which he was tied, and
he worked loose, & went
back to Kan. Co. The tree
for many years, was called
Tackett's Pine, & was a land
mark until a few years ago,
for steamboat pilots.

Lewis & Samuel Tackett and
John Young then built Tackett's
Fort.

John Young married a Miss
Rebekah Tackett, ^{daughter of Lewis T.} Polly Tackett m. a
Mr. Rider. She became had
a dau. Hannah Rider who
m. — Mines, lived many
years, and was known by
every body around Coalsmouth.
The Tacketts went to Coalsmouth
— 1788 or 1788.

n 94- Landley Hist of Kanawha

Fleming Cobb settled at the mouth of Davis Creek. He came to the Kan. Valley very early, & went to the mouth of Kan (to Ft. Randolph, to bring some powder to the Fort at Charleston & on his return, the Indians tried to capture him but failed, and he brought back the powder. His home was near the river.

p. 285 + Landley Hist of Kanawha Co 88
James Carlton was a slave of
John Carlton of Kanawha Co.

His reminiscences, in part.

He remembered Patty Huddleston
and his sons, also

Col. Aaron Stockton, who lived
at the falls, kept the hotel, had
a mill and boatyard, & was a
slave owner, etc. His wife was
a sister of Wm. Tompkins, who
lived at mo. of Kelly's Cr., now
Cedar Grove

His sons were John & William
Stockton. William was drowned
while bringing a raft down
New River. John died at his home
during the Civil War.

Mrs. Aaron S. d. 1862, & The
Col. d. about 1866. He was
a large land owner at the Falls.

Daniel Boone

From an article in the
West Va. Review Vol. 12 ~~for~~ No 4
~~at~~ p. 102 - Jan. 1935. (Also see p. 118)

Same for local article by Frank
Ball (An Interview with "Belly" Miller)

Family connections in Kan. Co.
yet. He b. in Berks Co. Pa. Nov.
2, 1734, a son of Squire and
Sarah (Morgan) Boone. Lived later
in the Valley of Va., down on
Holston River in western N.C., &
in Ky.

On the border also came
from Holland by way of Md.,
John & Peter Van Bibber. John
was in Greenbrier by 1774;
Mr. Cloe Standiford, and on
the Kan. River, 1781. On a
trading expedition, he went
to New Orleans, sold his furs,
and on the way back was
attacked by Indians, but found
refuge in the house of Boone
then in North Carolina.

Boone thus learned of the
attractions of the Kan. Valley if
he had not heard before. Other
Van-Bibbers of this family settled
about W. Va. Pleasant

Boone (Notes only. See further)

He lived once, at Pt. Pleasant
on the banks of Crooked Creek.

He made a trip (from his
home at Point Pleasant) to the
Big Sandy River

The old Mr. Lee was located
at the present corner of Morris
and Kanawha Streets, Charleston

Boone m. Rebecca —

Had 9 children

James b. 1757, Killed by Indians

Israel b. 1757 " " "

Susanna b. 1762

Jemima b. 1782

Lavina b. 1766

Rebecca b. 1768

Daniel Morgan b. 1769

Jesse B. b. 1773

Nathan b. 1780

The four daus. all m. & lived
in Kentucky. The 3 younger sons
"eventually located in Missouri"

At Pt. Pleasant Jesse met
and wooed Mrs Van Bibber

Elected to Va assembly
with Geo. C. C. in April 4, 1791.

Boone was a surveyor. In the early 1800s, "in re-surveying a large tract of land, a line was followed that ran from present Madison, Boone County, to the Big Sandy River. Many of the corner trees, or calls, bore the inscription, Daniel Boone, George Arnold, Edmund Price, Thomas Upton, Andrew Hatfield, 1795.

Boone lived in what is now Kanawha City, in a double log house, which stood, in or near, the upper end of Kan. Ave. & in sight of the Capitol Bldg. & the mouth of Camp Creek.

Boone probably left Kan. in 1795. His wife was Rebecca Bryan. She d. 1813. He lived then with his son, Gemina who m. Flanders Calloway in Ky. & had moved to Missouri. Afterward, he lived with his sons, Daniel & Nathan. He d. at Vicksburg, Sept. 20, 1830.

Boone

Sept. 18, 1845; his body was removed
to Frankfort, Ky. His wife, also.

Daniel Morgan Boone moved
to Fern Osage Cr., St. Charles Co.,
Mo. Others including Col. Boone
soon followed & Col B. lived
there until the death of his
wife, 1813.

There is a Boone monument
in the U.S. Hall of Fame. A
good picture in this article of Boone.
(This is merely a few
excerpts.)

See Feb. 1935, p. 148 -

For article on Railroads
by Frank Ball - C. & O. spec-
ially.

See same for June 1935 - p. 285
by Frank Ball - James
River & Kan. Canal.

Same June 1935 - p. 295.

Picture of Geo. W. Summers.
1804-1868.

Article by Geo. W. Summers, a
grandson of Geo. W. Summers.

Mary Ingles 2

at least, west of the Alleghenies.

Waller Kelly & family all were killed in 1773 by Indians. (Does this coincide with the story that Tom Morris purchased the land of the Kelly boys or heirs, etc.? or was there another Kelly?)

In those days women's wash kettles were used for fourfold purposes:

1. Boiled the daily hog & hominy & other foods.
2. Boiled clothes once a wk.
3. Boiled salt.
4. Made sugar each spring & molasses.

Some young men from Mouth of Coal once went up the Kan. in a canoe & brought back salt water to boil for salt.

John Dickenson, in 1785, made an entry of 502 a. to include the mo. of Campbell's Cr., the bottom above & the salt spring. He sold to Joseph Ruffner, "an enterprising farmer from his Shenandoah estates

Laidley p. 33 - Native Races.

Mr. Laidley points out that Indians did no constructive work, hence those who built the mounds, etc. must have been of another race.

Master Frank McConihay found a wooden carved figure, a mystery. It was found in a crevice of a rock in the hills some twelve miles above Charleston, near Lewislon. It is in the historical rooms. The rock walls and monuments, etc. indicate a work-loving people.

See Hale's Trans-Allegheny.

A rock wall on Loup Cr.

Above facts are born out by remains in Cabell County.