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
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MS 76 Box 14 Notebook 15 - "History of Logan County" by Henry Clay Ragland

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Ragland's
"History of Logan County"
By
Henry Clay Ragland

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HISTORY OF LOGAN COUNTY

(Taken From the Logan County Banner Files of 1896).

By Henry Clay Ragland.

Editor's Note:

The History of Logan County, written by Henry Clay Ragland, then Editor of The Logan County Banner, will be carried daily in a series. This first installment of this interesting History was published Jan. 1, 1896 in the forerunner of The Logan Banner. That weekly publication was then only seven years old.

-CHAPTER ONE-

The soul of a true son of Virginia never tires of the recital of the brave and daring deeds of the little colony which settled at Jamestown in 1607, and planted the seed of civilization in the Western world; and the patriotic child of New England still venerates the spot where the pilgrim fathers landed in 1620. With an equal veneration should we regard the ^dhary pioneer, who, 300 years after the planting of the Colony at Jamestown, venturing into this, then almost impenetrable wilderness, whose silence up to that time, had been unbroken, except by the roar of its clear waters as it broke over our mountainous precipices, the growl of the wild beast, or the no-less savage yell of the red man.

From the time of the first settlement of Virginia, the aggressive spirit of the Anglo-Saxon turned his face to the wilderness of the West; and, step by step, he advanced up the James River Valley until, reaching its head, he crossed over the mountains to the Valley of the New River, where a stream running away from the sea, was found. Here, the stream of

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Here, the stream of civilization divided, a part, of it going with the current down the Kanawha to the broad bottoms along the Ohio River; and the other ascending the steeps south-ward toward the sources of the river, or, turning a little to the West, to find homes among the rich covers and verdant valleys of the East and Clinch Rivers.

In 1738, the English Colony in Virginia had increased to more than 100,000 souls, and thirty-four counties had been organized and represented in their House of Burgesses. Amelia County embraced all the territory west of the present limits on the south side of the Appomatox to the Blue Ridge: Goochland embraced all the country between the Appomatox and the waters of the

RAPPAHANNOCK; ORANGE EMBRACED THE BASES OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, AND PRINCE WILLIAM EMBRACED THE BASES OF THE POTOMAC. THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES, DURING THE SESSION OF THAT YEAR, DIVIDED THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA INTO TWO COUNTIES--FREDERICK AND AUGUSTUA~~0~~, AND DIVIDED THE COUNTRY WEST OF THE VALLEY INTO TWO DISTRICTS--THE NORTHERN, KNOWN AS THE DISTRICT OF WEST AUGUSTUS, AND THE SOUTHERN, KNOWN AS THE DISTRICT OF FINCASTLE; BUT THE POPULATION OF THESE DISTRICTS WAS NOT SUFFICIENT TO GIVE THEM A COUNTY GOVERNMENT NOR TO ALLOW THEM REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

UPON THE FORMATION OF THESE DISTRICTS, VIRGINIA WAS INFORMED THAT FRANCE HAD A SUPERIOR CLAIM TO THE TERRITORY WHOSE WATERS WERE EMPTIED INTO THE MISSISSIPPI; THAT THE LAW OF NATIONS GAVE TO THE COUNTRIES WHICH HAD FIRST DISCOVERED, OR OCCUPIED THE MOUTH OF A RIVER ALL OF THE COUNTRY WHICH IT DRAINED; THAT, WHILE IT WAS TRUE THAT ^{FERDINAND} DE SOTO, A SPANIARD, HAD FIRST DISCOVERED THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IN 1511, HE MADE NO ATTEMPT TO OCCUPY THE TERRITORY; BUT THAT LA SALLE, A CITIZEN OF FRANCE, HAD TAKEN POSSESSION OF THE RIVER IN 1682 IN THE NAME OF LOUIS XIV, KING OF FRANCE. THIS CLAIM WAS RESISTED BY VIRGINIA, AND HER RESISTANCE WAS RE-INFORCED BY OTHER ENGLISH COLONIES, AS WELL AS BY THE PARENT COUNTRY. BUT THE VIRGINIA ~~HOME~~ HOME-SEEKER WAS DETERRED FROM ENTERING A HOSTILE TERRITORY FOR THE PURPOSE OF SETTLEMENT WHEN THE TITLE TO THE SOIL WAS IN DISPUTE; AND, FOR SEVERAL YEARS THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION TO THE SOUTHWEST WAS STAYED, AND THE SMALL SETTLEMENTS ON THE CLINCH AND THE UPPER WATERS OF THE NEW RIVER WERE SUBJECTED TO FREQUENT INDIAN RAIDS WITH ALL OF THEIR ACCOMPANYING HORRORS.

ENGLAND, IN ORDER TO FURTHER HER CLAIMS, AND, WITH HER WELL KNOWN MOTTO OF "THEY SHALL TAKE WHO HAVE THE POWER", GRANTED A

LARGE BODY OF LAND IN THE OHIO VALLEY TO A COMPANY KNOWN AS THE OHIO COMPANY. THE FRENCH, BELIEVING THAT "THEY SHOULD HOLD WHO CAN", SEIZED THE SURVEYORS AND AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, AND CARRIED THEM, AS PRISONERS, TO THE FRENCH FORTS. PREPARATIONS WERE AT ONCE COMMENCED FOR ONE OF THE BLOODIEST AND MOST HORRIBLE WARS KNOWN TO HISTORY, A WAR IN WHICH THE TOMAHAWK AND SCALPING KNIFE WERE FREELY USED ON BOTH SIDES. FRANCE AT ONCE COMMENCED TO ERECT FORTS ALONG THE UPPER WATERS OF THE OHIO RIVER, AND GOVERNOR DINWIDDIE, OF VIRGINIA, ORGANIZED THE MILITARY FORCES OF VIRGINIA TO JOIN WITH THE TROOPS OF ENGLAND TO ENFORCE HER DEMANDS. ALL EYES WERE TURNED FROM THE SOUTHWEST AND FIXED UPON THE SCENE BEING ENACTED ON THE UPPER OHIO.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT DUQUESNE BY ON THE 25TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1758, PRACTICALLY ENDED THE CONFLICT IN THE OHIO VALLEY, AS BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH; BUT THE QUESTION AS TO THE RIGHT OF OCCUPYING THE COUNTRY WAS NOT SETTLED UNTIL THE TREATY OF PARIS, IN FEBRUARY, 1763. NO SOONER, HOWEVER, HAD THE FRENCH ABANDONED THE VALLEY IN 1758, THAN THE INDIAN TRIBES WHICH HAD BEEN STEADILY DRIVEN BY THE ENGLISH INVADERS FROM THE HUNTING GROUNDS OF THE POTOMAC AND JAMES, DID WHAT THEY COULD TO CHECK THE ENGLISH IN MAKING ANY SETTLEMENT WEST OF THE ALLEGHANIES. SAYUGAS AND DELAWARES ORGANIZED RIDING PARTIES WHICH, PROCEEDING UP THE KANAWHA, THE GUYANDOTTE AND THE BIG SANDY VALLEYS, CROSSED OVER THE MOUNTAINS AND FELL UPON THE UNSUSPECTING SETTLERS ON THE BORDER, AND WITH THE TOMAHAWK, SCALPING KNIFE, AND TORCH, GLUTTED THEIR VENGEANCE. THE MASSACRE OF THE SETTLERS ON THE UPPER JAMES, IN 1761 OF THE CLENDENIN FAMILY A LITTLE LATER, ON THE GREENBRIER RIVER, AND FEARFUL SCENES OF CARNAGE AND MURDER ENACTED ON THE WATERS OF THE

JAMES, THE CLINCH, AND THE NEW RIVERS IN 1764, ARE FAMILIAR TO EVERY STUDENT OF HISTORY OF VIRGINIA. THERE WERE OTHER GREAT AND BLOODY TRAGEDIES ENACTED WHICH HAVE NEVER BEEN REPORTED, SOME OF WHICH HAVE COME DOWN TO US BY TRADITIONS, AND OTHERS WHICH ARE LOST BECAUSE NO ONE WAS LEFT ALIVE TO TELL THE TALE.

AFTER THE TREATY OF PARIS IN 1763, GRANTS WERE AGAIN MADE TO THE LANDS WEST OF THE VALLEY, AND THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION ONCE MORE MOVED WESTWARD, BUT THE TITLE TO THE LAND WAS STILL LEFT TO BE PURCHASED BY THE BLOOD OF THE BRAVE PIONEERS. TWO YEARS AFTER THE ^{PEACE} ~~XXXXXX~~ WITH FRANCE A TREATY WAS MADE WITH THE INDIANS ALONG THE OHIO, AT MUSKINGUM, WHICH WAS, FOR A TIME, OBSERVED BY BOTH PARTIES, AND SETTLEMENTS WERE RAPIDLY MADE ~~BY~~ THE WHITES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE OHIO, FROM PITTSBURGH TO THE MOUTH OF THE BIG SANDY RIVER. LARGE TRACTS OF FERTILE LAND WERE TAKEN UP, NORTH OF THE KANAWHA RIVER AND SETTLEMENTS WERE MADE AT WHEELING WHICH WAS THE FIRST SETTLEMENT ON THE OHIO, ^{BELOW} ~~XXXXXX~~ PITTSBURGH; ON CHEAT RIVER, AND AT THE MOUTH OF DUNLOP'S CREEK, IN 1770; AND AT CLARKSBURG AND ON THE ILK RIVER AND AT SEVERAL OTHER PLACES IN 1772; WHILE THE IMMIGRANTS TO THE SOUTHWEST WERE CONTENT TO STRENGTHEN THE SETTLEMENTS ALREADY MADE IN THE VALLEYS OF THE NEW AND CLINCH RIVERS.

THE INDIANS, DURING THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ^{WAR}, HAD LEARNED SOMETHING FROM THE WHITES, AND THE TRIBES ALONG THE OHIO--THE SHAWNEES, THE CAYUGAS, THE DELAWARES, THE IOWAS, AND THE WYANDOTTES, --WERE ORGANIZED AS THE MIAMI ^{CONF} FEDERATION AND PATIENTLY WATCHED FOR THE FIRST BREACH OF THE TREATY ON THE PART OF THE PALEFACES.

THEY HAD NOT LONG TO WAIT. MEMORY OF THE CRUELTY OF THE INDIANS PERPETRATED UPON THE WEAK SETTLEMENT MADE THE WHITE FORGET. THEY WERE STILL ALMOST DEFENSELESS, WHILE THE INDIANS WERE STILL STRONG AND REVENGEFUL. BALD EAGLE, AN INDIAN CHIEF, WAS MORDERED IN COLD BLOOD, SIMPLY TO GRATIFY DESIRE TO SHED INDIAN BLOOD. SEVERAL INDIAN FAMILIES WERE MUDDERED FOR THE SAME INDIANS' DESIRE FOR MURDER AND RAPINE PURPOSE. THIS WAS SUFFICIENT. THE *Indians* WAS AGAIN AROUSED, AND THE COMPLETE ANNIHILATION OF THE WHITES WAS AT ONCE AGREED UPON. GOVERNOR DUNMORE AT ONCE CALLED UPON VIRGINIA TO GO, TO THE DEFENSE OF THE PIONEERS, WHICH CALL WAS PROMPTLY RESPONDED TO, AND 3,000 MEN WERE AT ONCE UNDER ARMS AND READY FOR THE MARCH TO THE WILDERNESS, AND SO GREAT HAD BEEN THE IMMIGRATION TO THE SOUTHWEST AFTER THE TREATY OF PARIS, THAT THE DISTRICT OF FINCASTLE WAS ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE 300 MEN, WHICH SHE SENT FORWARD UNDER THE GALLANT COLONEL CHRISTIAN. THE BATTLE AT POINT PLEASANT SETTLED FOREVER THE CLAIM OF THE REDMEN TO THE OHIO VALLEY. THE BRAVE BOYS LED BY COLONEL CHRISTIAN WERE A DAY TOO LATE TO ENGAGE IN THE BATTLE; BUT, AFTER BURYING THE DEAD THEY JOINED THEIR COMRADES IN PURSUING THE INDIANS EIGHTY MILES INTO THE WILDERNESS OF OHIO, WHEN THEY WERE RECALLED BY GOVERNOR DUNMORE,, HE HAVING CONCLUDED A NEW TREATY OF PEACE WITH THE INDIAN TRIBES. RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES, THEY AGAIN WENT TO WORK TO PUSH THEIR SETTLEMENTS TO THE WEST-WARD AND WAIT, PATIENTLY WAIT, FOR THE FRUITAGE OF THE BRAVE WORDS OF PATRICK HENRY AND THE WISE COUNSEL OF THE PATRIOTS WHO HAD BEEN MEETING AT THE OLD DALEIGH TAVERN, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

CHAPTER TWO.

THE BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT, FOUGHT ON THE 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1774, BETWEEN THE MOUNTAINEERS OF VIRGINIA, UNDER THE

COMMAND OF GENERAL LEWIS UPON THE ONE SIDE, AND THE CONFEDERATED INDIAN TRIBES UNDER THE COMMAND OF CORNSTALK, THE GREAT SACHEM OF THE SHAWNEES ON THE OTHER, IS JUSTLY CONSIDERED BY MANY THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION. BEFORE THE VIRGINIANS LEFT THEIR HOMES, THE SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE WAS FAST ASSERTING ITSELF IN THE COUNTIES BEYOND THE BLUE RIDGE. THOMAS JEFFERSON, PATRICK HENRY, PEYTON RANDOLPH, RICHARD HENRY LEE, AND A HOST OF OTHERS WERE ASSERTING THE RIGHTS OF BRITISH FREEMEN AND DENOUNCING THE OPPRESSIVE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT. THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS WAS IN SESSION IN PHILADELPHIA WITH PEYTON RANDOLPH, OF VIRGINIA, AS ITS PRESIDENT, AND PATRICK HENRY, GEORGE WASHINGTON, RICHARD BLAND, BENJAMIN HARRIS AND EDMUND PENDLETON WERE THE OTHER MEMBERS FROM VIRGINIA.

Twice HAD GOVERNOR DUNMORE DISSOLVED THE VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY BECAUSE IT HAD DARED TO EXPRESS ITS SYMPATHY WITH THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON IN THEIR STRUGGLE FOR COMMERCIAL FREEDOM; AND NOW THIS SAME GOVERNOR, WITH THE FORCES WHICH HE HAD GATHERED IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE COLONY, HAD BROKEN FAITH WITH GENERAL LEWIS BY FAILING TO KEEP HIS APPOINTMENT WITH HIM, LEAVING HIS LITTLE FORCE TO MEET THE ONSLAUGHTS OF THE BRAVES UNDER CORNSTALK, WHILE HE, GOVERNOR ~~DUN~~DUNMORE, WAS TRYING TO EFFECT A TREATY WITH ALL THE INDIAN TRIBES. THAT THIS TREATY WAS, ~~THE~~ THE FIRST STEP UNDER GENERAL LEWIS COULD ONLY GUESS, BUT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS PROVED ONLY TOO CLEARLY ITS OBJECT.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT, AS WE HAVE SEEN, GENERAL LEWIS MARCHED WITH THE MAJOR PART OF HIS COMMAND 80 MILES ACROSS THE OHIO WILDERNESS TO CONGO CREEK, WHEN HE WAS ORDERED BY GOVERNOR DUNMORE TO HALT, ALTHOUGH HE WAS IN STRIKING DISTANCE OF THE INDIANS' TOWNS, AND HIS MEN READY FOR THE FRAY.

A PORTION OF LEWIS' COMMAND WAS LEFT AT POINT PLEASANT, WHERE THEY HASTILY ERECTED A FORT WHICH, IN HONOR OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, THEY NAMED FORT RANDOLPH.

A few days afterwards the treaty of peace was effected; and, by order of Governor Dunmore, a junction of the two divisions was formed, and the whole army returned to Virginia by way of Fort Gower, at the mouth of the Muskingum. It was at this old fort on the 5th day of November, 1774 that the ~~V~~ Virginians forming the two divisions met to take council with each other as to their duty in the impending struggle between the patriots and the Royalists in the East. In this meeting, resolutions were adopted, assuring their brethren of the East that their services under Governor Dunmore must not be construed as an acquiescence in the recent Acts of Parliament, but that it had been for the protection of their homes and for the people of Virginia. They boldly declared their attachment to the cause of Independence and their zeal for the honor and liberty of all the American Colonies. One of their resolutions is as follows: "As attachment to the real interests and just rights of America outweigh every other consideration, we resolve that we will exert every power within us for the defense of American liberty, when regularly called for by the unanimous voice of our countrymen."

These proceedings were not such as Governor Dunmore had hoped, for His deputy, Dr. Connally, of Pennsylvania, who had declared himself the magistrate of West Augusta, was the cause of the hostility between the whites and the Indians, yet was

unrebuked by the Governor. It was well known to him that a trader by the name of Greathouse was the murderer of the family of Logan, the Cayuga Chief; and yet, in order to incite the Indians against the Americans, the murder was laid upon Captain Cresap, a brave soldier and pioneer, although Captain Cresap did what he could to prevent the outbreak, and was at the time of the murder, with his family in Maryland. He thought, doubtless, that when he left Williamsburg, by his prompt action in marching to the frontier, he would be able to attach the mountaineers to the royal cause; or, failing in this that he would place such enmity between the whites and Indians as to make it impossible for the whites of the frontier to give any assistance to their brothers in the East, and that they would be kept busy protecting their homes from the torch, and their wives and children from the tomahawks and scalping knives of the savages, while any soldiers would crush the spirit of liberty out of the rebels. However, he was doomed to disappointment. The pioneers were truly Americans; and as such, were in full sympathy with the cause of liberty, and the great fight made by Lewis' 1,100 broke the back-bone of the Indian Confederacy.

Leaving Fort Gower on the morning of November 6th, the northern division, under Governor Dunmore, took the usual route to the headquarters of the Potomac, while the Southern Division, under Lewis, turned down the Ohio to Point Pleasant: and leaving a portion of the command at Fort Randolph for the protection of the frontier, returned to their homes by the new route of the Kanawha Valley

The election for Members of Parliament in England which had taken place in October, 1774, so strengthened King George that when petitions for the redress of the grievous wrongs

which had been perpetrated upon the New England colonies, were presented to the King, he haughtily replied, "The New England governments are now in a state of rebellion. Blows must decide whether they are to be subjects to this country, or are to be independent." This ultimatum of the King was promptly met by the American Colonies with a determination to free themselves from the unjust exaction of the Crown and his parliament. Determined not to strike the first blow, they buckled on their armor and waited for the attack.

On the 19th day of April, 1775, just as the sun was lifting itself from the bosom of the Atlantic to diffuse its light and warmth over the hills of New England, the rattle of musketry broke the stillness of the air on Lexington Commons, which, being heard by Samuel Adams, caused him to exclaim: "What a glorious morning for America this is." American blood was shed because free men had refused to disperse at the command of a British major. On the next day--April 20th--Governor Dunmore, maddened by this experience in the West, and the bold declaration of the people east of the Blue Ridge as well as disobedience to an order from the British Government, secretly removed all the gun powder belonging to the Colony, from Williamsburg to a British Man-of-War lying at anchor at Yorktown, and offered freedom to all negro slaves belonging to rebels who would enlist under the British flag.

The news of the battle and the high-handed measures of Governor Dunmore reached the bold yeomanry of Fincastle at the same time, and as the news spread from settlement in the upper valley of the Roanoke, the New and the Clinch, the plow

stood still in the furrow and the planting of the crop, which was then in progress, was suspended, as earnest and determined men met in groups to discuss the situation and determine upon their line of duty. To them the situation was not a pleasant one.

To the west was a vast wilderness, inhabited by a wily and savage race who knew every pass in the mountains, and were able to swoop down upon the unprotected homes without warning. East of them were their fathers and brothers engaged in a struggle for liberty while Governor Dunmore was trying to incite a servile insurrection by urging the rapine under the protection of the British flag.

On the 30th of June, the Virginia Assembly declared that Governor Dunmore had abdicated his office, and called a convention to meet at Richmond on the 17th day of July government for the colony, and of agreeing upon a plan of defense. This convention appointed a committee of safety, ^{and} called for 9,000 volunteers.

Before the frosts of autumn had prepared the grain for harvest 200 men from the District of Fincastle had taken up their line of march for the valley to enlist under the banner which had inscribed upon its folds: "VIRGINIA FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY," and which had been placed in the hands of Colonel Muhlenberg, the patriotic preacher of Woodstock, who taking as his text, "There is a time for all things, a time to preach and a time to fight; and now is the time to fight," from which he preached a patriotic sermon; and then, marching down from the pulpit took his Commission as a Colonel of the Virginia forces and commenced enlisting men for his Regi-

ment. Among the brave yeomanry going out from Fincastle to join Muhlenberg, we find the names of Adams, Altizer, Ballard, Barker, Brown, Browing, Burgess, Chafin, Chambers, Clark, Cline, Conn, Cook, Davis, Dempsey, Dingess, Ellis, Farley, Ferrell, French, Fry, Garrett, Godby, Gore, Hill, Hatfield, Jackson, McDonald, McNeely, McWilliams, Meade, Musick, McCoy, Morgan, Perry, Runyon, Scaggs, Smith, Stafford, Stone, Stollings Taylor, Toler, Vance, Varney, White, and many others whose names are familiar in every neighborhood of Logan County.

- CHAPTER THREE -

It is not the soil or climate, the lofty mountain peaks, the broad, fertile valleys, the wealth of mineral, or timber that makes a country. It is rather the character of its people. The character of the first settlers of a country makes a lasting impression, and one that cannot be affected by subsequent immigration. It is due to this fact we find Virginia and Massachusetts, to-day, English in all of their characteristics. It was the Englishman--the Cavalier and the Puritan--that first planted civilization in these colonies and shaped the development of their affairs.

About the year 1732 the lower valley around Winchester was settled with Germans and Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania; and from them the settlements were made in West Augusta. Fincastle, however, was settled by the sons of the planters and small land-owners from the Valley of the James and by the sons of the men of Ulster, who came over with the Huguenot, John Lewis in 1737, to escape the religious persecution in England. All of them were distinctly Virginia. Born and reared upon its soil, they knew no other country, and while they were loyal to the King and his Lord

Lieutenant, yet their first allegiance was to the state which their fathers had erected in the wilderness. ^{American} Class distinction was broken down, and the honest pioneer was not asked whether he was a son of the rich planter, the small land-owner, or the last immigrant from Ulster. The religious persecutions of the low lands were unknown, and Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Quakers were allowed to worship God in their own way. Class and religious distinctions having, in this way, been liberated, they were ready, when the time came, to strike as one man for liberty.

Noble men were these sires of ours, setting their feet firmly upon the out-posts of civilization, their eyes were turned towards the setting sun, with a determination to possess the country and conquer the wilderness, though every step in that direction was contested by a savage foe. Yet, amid it all they kept their ears open to the cry of the patriots in the lowlands, and held themselves in readiness to buckle on their armor in defense of Virginia, and her sister colonies.

With the people of Virginia, the right of self-government in local affairs, which had been granted to them by James I, was held to be sacred, and was retained by them in the surrender ^{made to} of Cromwell, and was re-granted, or continued to them ~~xx~~ when Charles II was restored to the throne. This second ^{Charter} Magna Charter was carried in the bosoms of these young Virginians to their mountain homes. So, we find that when West Augusta was contented to be ruled over by Governor Dunmore's

lieutenants, Dr. John Conoly, Fincastle, in 1772, demanded local self-government and the appointment of Officers who resided within the District and while the rights of the county were not conceded, the Governor was compelled to grant requests of naming it a county, and appointing Justices, a sheriff, and a clerk, who resided within its bounds, and making it entirely independent of the County Botetourt, yet including within its boundaries all of south-western Virginia and the present State of Kentucky, and the following officers were appointed for the new county thus established:

Gentlemen Justices: William InGavock, Stephen Trigg, ~~Robert Doach~~, James McKell, Walter Crocgles, James Thompson, and Arthur Campbell; Sheriff, William Preston; Clerk, John Byrd, who admitted Col. William Christian as his deputy. This first court for the county, or district was held on the fifth of January, 1773. No representative, however, was allowed in the House of Burgesses.

By the ordinance of the Virginia Convention which convened at Richmond on the 17th day of July, 1775, providing for the election of delegates to the convention which was called to meet at Williamsburg, on the 6th day of May, 1776, the right of franchise was granted to the inhabitants of Fincastle and West Augusta; and Colonel Christian was elected from Fincastle as a member of the Convention, and participated in all of its proceedings; and on the 15th day of May he voted with all of the members of the Convention for the following resolution:

"That the delegates appointed to represent this Colony in General Congress be instructed to propose to that respectable body to declare the United States colonies free and

independent states, absolved from all allegiance to, or dependence on the crown or parliaments of Great Britain, and that they give the assent of this colony to such declaration, and whatever measures may be thought necessary by Congress for forming foreign alliances, and a confederation of colonies at such time and in the manner that, to them shall seem best, provided that the power of forming Governments for, and the regulations of the internal concerns of each colony be left to the Colonial Legislature."

(1773)

On the 27th day of June, of the same year, the convention adopted by unanimous vote, a constitution in which the ties which bound it to Great Britain were entirely dissolved, and Virginia declared a free and independent state.

At the meeting of the Legislature after the adjournment of the Convention, the county, or District of Fincastle was divided, the present counties of Washington, Russell, Smythe, Buchanan, Dickinson, Lee, Scott, Wise, and portions of the present counties of Grayson, ~~Tazewell~~, and Wythe, and the whole of the present county of Carroll, Bland, Montgomery, of Virginia; and Greenbrier, Mercer, Summers, Fayette, Kanawha, Mason, Putnam, McDowell, Raleigh, Wyoming, Logan, Mingo, Cabell, Boone, and Wayne, of West Virginia were established as a county in honor of the brave Irish general who with his blood, sealed his devotion to the cause of American liberty before the ~~de~~doubts of Quebec, was called Montgomery: and Fincastle ceased to exist as a county, or district of Virginia.

Of the first court for Kentucky, Colonel John Floyd,, father of John Floyd, afterward Governor of Virginia, and grandfather of our late venerable county man, Col. G.R.C.Floyd, and

who had resided with, and was Deputy Surveyor under Colonel William Preston, of Montgomery, was a member. The first court for Washington was held at Abdington, and among its Justices were John Campbell, father of David Campbell, who was afterwards Governor of Virginia. His brother, Robert Campbell, was the first Clerk. The first court for Montgomery County was held at Old Fort Chriswell--now in Wythe County--on the seventh day of January, 1777. Colonel William Preston, John Montgomery, Stephen Trigg, James McGavock, and James McCorkle were the Justices who organized the Court. William Ingles was appointed Sheriff and John Byrd was appointed Clerk, with William Littlepage as his deputy.

Colonel William Preston was one of the best known men of his day. As surveyor of Botetourt County, residing in the District of Fincastle, he had done nearly all of the surveying in the District and was personally acquainted with nearly every family in it. He was quite wealthy, and in addition to fitting out ~~several companies from Montgomery~~ several companies from Montgomery County, to do service with colonels William and Jacob Campbell in the Carolinas, he, together with Dr. Thomas Walker and Edmund Pendleton, fitted out a privateer and placed it under the command of Colonel John Floyd, above mentioned. He also had a son, James Patton Preston, and two grandsons, John B. Floyd and James McDowell, who were afterwards Governors of Virginia. It is a little remarkable that each of the Presidents of the County Courts appointed by Patrick Henry for the first three counties created by the State of Virginia and carved out of the old District of Fincastle should raise a son who should be Governor of the state.

Colonel William Preston was also a member of the first legislature of the state, as a colleague to Colonel William ^{Christian} ~~Chresson~~ who has been mentioned as the commander of the Fincastle troops at Point Pleasant, and as a member of the Virginia Convention. Colonel Christian was one of the most influential members of the first State Legislature. He was not so well versed in books or so eloquent as many of his associates, but he was in close touch with the people, and fully understanding their wishes, he had the courage to represent them.

In addition to the soldiers heretofore mentioned, Montgomery raised a battalion of artillery, which was placed under the command of Major John Trigg, and more than half of Colonel Abraham Trigg's infantry regiment, both of which commands were under the command of La Fayette and participated in the siege of Yorktown; while one company of the glorious band which, under the leadership of George Rogers Clarke, the Hannibal of the West, saved the northwestern territory to Virginia, was from Montgomery County.

Colonel William Ingles also kept in the County, as guard against Indian depredations, a picked body of men, among whom were some of the finest scouts of the day, some of whom will be hereafter mentioned. Immigration, instead of being checked by war, increased, and from 1775 to 1782 the population had more than doubled, and many settlements had been made within the limits of the present State of Virginia.

-CHAPTER FOUR -

After the battle of Point Pleasant most of the greater Indian settlements on the Virginia side of the Ohio River were broken up, and except for the purpose of hunting, the whole country was abandoned. There had been a large settlement of Shawnees at the present site of Logan Court House, as is evidenced by the numerous human bones and Indian relics which are un-earthed whenever an excavation is made; and this settlement, it appears, was not abandoned until 1780, as subsequent events will show.

Evidence of settlement are found in different parts of the country, both in the Guyandotte and Sandy Valleys.. At several places in both valleys there are at present large mounds, which show that the mound builders had possessed the country at one time Who were these people? What was their occupation? Are questions which, so far, have failed of an answer. That they were here ~~xxx~~ there can be no doubt, the carved stone inscriptions bearing mysterious characters, conper plates of unique design, and ornaments of mica and shells are not the work of the Indians, whose manufacturing industries were confined to the making of canoes from bark, or hollowed trees, lodges of barks, or skins, garments of skin, and weapons and agricultural implements of stone.

In 1777 an alliance was formed between the British Government and all the Indian tribes north of the Ohio, with the exception of the Shawnees, who were disposed to be friendly to the Americans; and in the summer of that year, Cornstalk, the great Sachem of the Shawnees, came to Fort Randolph in order to appraise the garrison, and at the same time to show his friendship for the men who had defeated him at that place, as well as to show them that on account of the treaty made between England and the other tribes, the Shawnees would be driven to

take sides with the enemy. In order to prevent this, Cornwall^{stalk}-~~is~~ was detained at the fort. During his stay, two of the garrison crossed the Ohio River for the purpose of hunting, and one of them was killed. This so inflamed the passions of the men at the fort that Cornstalk, his son, and another Indian Chief--Red Hawk--were at once put to death.

This ended all hopes of a treaty with the Shawnees; and while the regular Indian tribes, including the larger part of the Shawnees, joined Branch and La Corne, the fragments of the eastern tribes who had sought shelter in the west and who were smarting under the many defeats which they had suffered at the hands of the white man, together with a part of the Shawnees, were organized as the Mingoes and sent in squads to annoy and destroy the settlements on the border. The Indiansthus operating in the Sandy and Guyandotte Valleys were under the command of a ~~which~~ renegade named Bowling Baker, who was a noted horse thief there, and cared more for horses and scalps, although when required to do so, he could ^{brain}~~brain~~ a child or lift the scalp from a woman with as little compunction of conscience as any of his Indian comrades, although he preferred to keep in the back-ground as much as possible.

Settlers along the New, the East, and the Clinch Rivers were frequently annoyed by marauding bands of these scattered tribes. Leaving their hunting grounds in the Guyandotte and Sandy valleys, , they would cross the mountains, and like birds of prey, pounce down on the infant settlements, murder the women and children, or take them captive and drive off the stock to their camps along the Guyandotte and Sandy Rivers,

until they could take them for sale to Strongholds beyond the Ohio. It was in following the Indians on their return from one of these raids that the white man first invaded the solitudes of the hill country south of the Kanawha.

In the spring of early summer of 1777, a party of Indians pounced ~~ed~~ down on a settlement near the falls of the New River and drove off about twenty horses. The attack was made just before nightfall and before a squad of men could be mustered in to follow them, darkness had made pursuit impossible. As none of the settlers had either been murdered, or taken prisoner, it was evident that the raid was made for the purpose of thieving, and that the number of Indians in the neighborhood was small. Captain Charles Hull, a brave pioneer, collected a body of twenty men at once, and as soon as it was light enough, started in pursuit. On the afternoon of the third day, finding that he was gaining very little, if any, upon the retreating savages, and being at a point which must have been near the present site of Oceana, he found an old trail which crossed ~~ed~~ the mountain; and, believing from the general direction of the stream which he had been following that he could cross the mountain and reach the stream below by a shorter route than following its meandering, he followed the old trail and crossed the mountain, where he found a creek running to the westward. Among the men with Captain Hull were John Cook, James Hines, Thomas Celfee, and two brothers--Thomas Huff and Peter Huff. After going about twelve miles down the creek, and just before nightfall of the third day, they were suddenly met by another body of Indians who fired upon them, killing Peter Huff, but not knowing the strength of Captain Hull's force, at once retreated down the creek.

Captain Hull, fearing an ambuscade in the darkness, at once went into camp. After hearing Peter[?] Huff, believing that the body of Indians who fired on him were not the same he had been pursuing, and fearing that they were in considerable force in the neighborhood, thought it best to retrace his steps ~~on~~ the settlement on New River. This is believed to have been the first time that the white man had probed the soil of Lincoln County. It is certainly the first of which we have any tradition.

Raids were now frequently made; but, as a rule, the Indians after getting as far down the Guyandotte Valley as the present Gilbert's Creek, crossed over to the Tug Valley; and many a sanguinary engagement was fought near the dividing ridge between the two rivers. Baker[^] had his camp on what is now known as Horsepen Creek, a fork of Gilbert's Creek, where his stolen horses were kept. The place was well chosen, as a convenient line of retreat was always open. If enemies came down the creek, the horses could be taken up the creek, and by crossing a very small hill, taken to Island Creek, and down it to the mouth of the creek, striking the Guyandotte River at the present site of Logan Court House; or if thought necessary, he could, by crossing another small hill, have taken them down Pigeon Creek for about thirty miles, striking the Sandy River, or what is now known as Tug Fork at the present site of Naugatuck.

Among the noted Indian fighters who saved the settlements from the tomahawk and scalping knife, were James Breckenridge, John Breckenridge, George Boothe, George Berry, John Cook, Thomas Caine, William Dingess, Guyan Greene, Joseph Gilbert, James Hensley, Peter Huff, Elias Harmon, Mathias Harmon, Samuel Love, James Morris, Edward McDonald, Ben Stewart, John Sheets, Abner

Vance, Joseph Workman, Ben White, and James White, three of whom--Thomas Caine, Peter Huff, and Joseph Gilbert--were killed, but whose names are perpetuated in the name of the creeks upon which they fell, and are buried.

Many of the others entered, and surveyed lands on the waters of the Guyandotte and Sandy. Some moved to, and died within the present limits of Logan County; while nearly all of them have descendants who are now citizens of the County.

CHAPTER FIVE.

As early as 1777 Henry Harman, a native of Prussia, with his sons, Henry, George, and Mathias, and Absalom Lusk, made a settlement in what is now ~~known as~~ ^{known as Ab's Valley, in} Tazewell County. The place selected by them had ~~been~~ formerly been occupied by Indian lodgings, and a portion of the land was ready for cultivation. They were soon joined in their new settlement by John Draper, James ~~to~~ Moore, James Evans, Samuel Wiley, and George Maxwell with their families; and thus strengthened, they felt themselves, in a manner, secure from Indian raids, and their horses and cattle were allowed to run at large in the fertile valley. For a while all went well. The crops were planted, and the wild game so abundant in the valley, was hunted, and peace and plenty were promised. Indian eyes, however, watched them from the wooded ridge to the west; and on a ~~bright~~ ^{bright} morning in the early summer of 1778, Matthias Harman had shot a deer, and then commenced to re-load his rifle. Before he had finished he was seized from behind by a stalwart Indian and on looking up he saw several other Indians within a few feet of him, and he gave up without a struggle. The whoop which the Indians raised at his capture notified Draper of the fact that and he hurried to the settlement with the news. Henry Harman and his sons, Henry and George, at once seized their arms, and with Draper pursued rapidly after the Indians, whom they over-took at what is now known as Harman's Branch, in McDowell County. Harman and his companions at once opened fire on the Indians, and when the fight was over young Harman was a free man, and five

Indians were dead on the field, while the others had saved themselves by flight. None of the whites were hurt except Henry Harman, Sr., who was covered with wounds; six arrow-heads were broken off in his flesh and not extracted until he had been carried back to his home by his boys. Draper is said to have deserted during the fight, and on reaching the settlement had reported that Harman and all his sons were killed.

Revenge is one of the strongest characteristics of the Indian, as well as all other uncivilized races, and doubtless all the Indians who escaped with their lives from the fight of Harman's Branch dreamed of being revenged upon the little settlement at Ab's Valley, yet biding their time until the little settlement should again feel itself secure from attack.

The crops for 1779 had been scarcely planted, and young Mathias Harman was busy raising a company of rangers to join the patriots in the Carolinas, when in the early part of the spring a party of some thirty Indians dropped, as if from the clouds, upon the little settlement, capturing first Jzres Moore-who had gone to the pasture to look after his horses--with a savage whoop, bursting into the house, murdering the Wiley, Moore, and Maxwell families, and capturing George Maxwell and Jenny Wiley, the wife of Samuel Wiley, and daughter of * James Evans. The alarm was soon given, and Captain Matthias Harman with about forty of the company which he had been raising, was soon in the saddle and ready for pursuit. General Preston, who had about one hundred men in his command, was also

* error?

notified and made a junction with Harman the next day at, or ~~near~~ ^{near} the present site of Welch. With this force he pushed down the Tug River to its junction with the Levisa and then down the Big Sandy as rapidly as possible, keeping their scouts in advance of them, but they failed to overtake the Indians; in fact, they lost all sign of their trail after passing the mouth of Jenny's Creek on Tug River. When in about eight miles of the mouth of the Big Sandy, at what is now the mouth of White's Creek, the scouts reported a large force of Indians, estimated at a thousand warriors, in front of them, and rapidly advancing up the river. The men had not stopped to hunt on the march, and they were entirely out of provisions, and the forced march they had made had jaded both horses and men. ^{150 men more than} Less than 200 miles from the settlement, confronted by a wily and savage foe, numbering more than five to one, and acquainted with every mountain pass in the country by which a party could have been thrown in their front and an ambuscade formed, was indeed, a critical position. To fight was certain death, and even retreat promised but little else. Nothing else, however, remained to be done, and posting his most experienced men in the rear of his column General Preston and his brave men, chagrined at their failure in recapturing their prisoners who had been taken from Ab's Valley, set out upon their weary retreat up the river. In the meantime, a heavy rain had commenced, and the mountain streams in many places, were over flowing their banks, making fording at times difficult, while the soft and yielding earth doubled the labors of the jaded steeds.

The weary march was kept up during the night, but without incident. The next morning both deer and buffalo were in sight but they were afraid to fire a gun lest the Indian pursuers locate them and hurry forward; or sorse still, send a column by some near route t intercept them. Arriving at the mouth of the Marrowbone, they found the carcass of a ~~b~~uffalo which had been left by the Indians in their retreat down the river, and the bones with what flesh had been left upon them, was divided among them. A short distance above Marrowbone they came upon a gas spring which had been lighted. Here they paused for the purpose of resting their horses and of roasting, as best they could, the meat and bones which they had found at the mouth of Marrowbone. Some of the men, to satisfy their hunger, cut the tugs from their saddles and roasted them over the spring. After a short rest the little ^{gallant} band again took up their line of march up the river. Arriving at the mouth of Fiegeon, they found that Charles Lewis, who had been taken sick on their march down the river, and left at that place in charge of two companions, had died. They hastily dug a grave and buried him but just as the last sad rites were being completed, scouts reported the Indian column but s short distance below. Examⁿing the creek and finding it out of its banks and covered with drift wood and debris, they concluded it was dangerous to cross it in the face of the foe, and leaving the old trail, they took up their line of march up the northwestern bank of the creek, hoping to find further up the stream where it could be forded, a gap in the mountains by which they could return to the old trail

on the river. Arriving at what is now the mouth of Hell Creek, they went up that stream, thinking it would lead them to the old trail, but after proceeding about three miles, they found in front of them an impassable barrier of stone, and were forced to retrace their steps to Pigeon, expecting to encounter there the whole force of the Indians. Every gun was examined and a fresh charge of powder put in every pan of their flint lock rifles. On reaching Pigeon Creek they were agreeably surprised on meeting their scouts, to learn that the Indians had gone into camp at the mouth of the creek, throwing only a few scouts across the creek, on the old trail.

The beautiful valley of the Guyandotte, with its clear, running waters and delightful climate, its generous soil and abundance of the finest game, was an inviting field for the white man, and many of the men who were with Gen. Preston determined ^{to} possess it in spite of the lurking savages and the countless dangers which they would have to encounter. Their heroic struggle against time and privation, as well as against the Red Man, and of the brave manner in which they surmounted difficulty after difficulty will be partially told in another chapter.

CHAPTER SIX.

The information taken back to the settlements by Preston and Harman led to speedy organization by other parties, both in Montgomery and Washington, for the purpose of making further investigation and locating the lands in the rich valleys of the Guyardotte and Sandy for entry and survey.

As soon as the crops were gathered in early autumn of 1779, and the supplies laid in for the comfort of their families, two parties, well equipped with mountain rifles, powder, lead and such provisions and blankets as would be needed for the winter set out across the mountain range that separated the settlement from the frontier, from the almost unexplored wilderness, almost at the same time.

The venerable Absalom Lusk, an old Indian fighter, who ~~xx~~ was being cramped by the civilization budding in Ab's Valley--~~xx~~ which had taken its name from him--led the party from Washington, while the no-less noted "Guyan" Green was in charge of the party from Montgomery. The former party, after crossing the mountain, directed their steps down the waters of Sandy River, while the latter proceeded down the fertile Valley of the Guyardotte.

Scouts soon discovered that the country was covered with large hunting parties of Indians; and the party under Absalom Lusk went into camp at the Forks of the Tug, while the other party, under "Guyan" Green, bivouaced at the mouth of Indian Creek, and pack horses were sent back to the settlement.

Thrown thus into close proximity with each other and hunting on the same ground, there was almost daily skirmishes

between the whites and Indians on Little Huff Creek, Cub, and Gilbert's Creek, of the Guyandotte, and Warm Long Pole, Four Pole, and Turkey Creeks, of the Tug. Thomas Caine had been killed in one of the encounters on Little Huff Creek, but he died "game", and his comrades had the proud satisfaction of sending scores of Indians to the happy hunting grounds.

Finding that the Indians were encamped with a strong force on the Horse Pen Fork of Gilbert's Creek and Ben Creek, and that the way was not then open for further investigation of the Guyandotte and Tug Valleys, the hardy pioneers, after locating a few places for entry and survey in the new counties of Wyoming and McDowell, abandoned their camps and returned to the settlements, with the intention of again visiting the country as soon as the crops for the next season were planted.

Bowling Baker, the renegade leader of the Indians, either emboldened by the withdrawal of the whites, or fearful lest it was his last opportunity to invade the settlements for pillage, set out as soon as the Spring of 1780 opened up, for the frontier settlements of all the waters of New River. Leaving his men in the Flat Top Mountain regions, he went to the little settlements on the Eluestone and mixed freely with the people, telling them that he had been a captive, and had been with the Indians for several years: that in order to escape, he had assumed great admiration for them and had entered into their sports that he had at last been admitted into tribal relations, and was fully trusted by them in everything. He knew all of their strong holds and every inch of ground in the Guyandotte Valley.

That, upon the opening up of spring, the Indians who spent the winter in the Guyandotte Valley had returned to the country beyond the Ohio: and that the whole country was clear of Indians and would remain so until they would come out again to hunt in the autumn. In this manner, he made the whites believe that they were entirely secure, and the vigils which had been kept over their stocks and homes, were relaxed. Baker made himself acquainted with everything in the settlement, and after a few days sojourn among those whose sympathy he had aroused by the tale of his hard-ships and privations, he departed with the benediction of the good, old days, to join, as they supposed, his aged father and mother in the East, of whom he had spoken so lovingly but, really, to join his Indian companions at their rendezvous in the mountains. With the knowledge thus gained, Baker only needed a favorable opportunity to exercise his well laid plans. With great caution, they approached nearer and nearer to the little settlement, which they were able to do from the ~~fact~~ fact that it was the busy season, and there were no hunting parties abroad.

A dark, rainy night in the early part of April furnished the opportunity. A hard day's toil had prepared the pioneers for an enjoyment of "Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer", and while they slept, dreaming perchance, some of them of days of childhood: and others, perchance, of the untaken lands to the Westward which was inviting them to find homes, amid the shades of its un-broken wilderness; Baker and his men were busy in their work of securing their horses and preparing for flight.

On awaking the next morning, and going out to feed the stock, each one of the settlers found that his horses were gone

whether stolen or broken from their confinement on account of the storm, was at once determined; but, when the search was made and neighbor met with neighbor, each with the same tale to tell, the truth flashed upon them that it was the work of Indians, and that the pale faced stranger who had discoursed so eloquently of the sufferings he had undergone in his captivity, was in some way, connected with the thieving band. That it was Indians was certain, and as no one had been killed and no cabins burned, it was equally certain that none of the Indians were loitering in the neighborhood, but had rapidly fled with their booty.

Of the thirty horses in the settlement, not one was left and it was ten long miles to the next settlement, and more than twenty miles to an organized, mounted company. To follow mounted Indians who had had at least six hours start, on foot, was foolishness. A messenger was at once sent to the next settlement to secure such horses and men as was possible, and at the same time, have someone to take the news to the mounted guard of Montgomery. The men of the settlement then divided; some to set everything about their homes in order and prepare for a long journey, and others to locate the trail over which the Indians had taken their horses.

John Breckenridge, a young man of great strength and determination, and who had been appointed as one of the Deputies of William J. Angles, the Sheriff of the County, was found at the next settlement; and he dispatched, at once, a courier to notify his Chief of the raid. He then addressed himself to the

task of organizing the men of the settlement and securing horses for those whose horses had been stolen. Securing fifteen picked men and thirty-five horses, he set out for the raided settlement about the middle of the after-noon, arriving there just before nightfall, where he found the men who had been sent out to ^{locate} ~~locate~~ the trail over which the stolen horses had been taken, possessed of sufficient information to make the route certain. He at once set the men and women to work to prepare provisions for a ten days journey and to shell corn for the horses as the young grass was not thought to afford sufficient nourishment for a hard march over a new country. During the night a courier arrived from Sheriff Ingles, notifying the little party that he would bewiththem as early as possible the next day, and to put in their time organizing and making preparations for an arduous, and dangerous journey.

- CHAPTER SEVEN -

The long and gloomy night was spent by the men in talking of the manner in which they desired their effects disposed of in the event they should never return, as well as in words of cheer and counsel to their loved ones. Sheriff Ingles, Colonel Preston, and the men whom ^{they} had gathered around them for counsel ~~for counsel~~, were maturing plans for their march on the morrow. It was finally agreed that neither Ingles nor Preston would go with the party; but put it in complete command of William S. Madison, with John Breckenridge, while Guyan Green and John Carter were named as trusted scouts. Green and Carter, in addition to the service which they had seen as scouts, were acquainted with the country as far as the mouth of Buffalo Creek while their cool determined bravery made them especially fitted for the service.

William Madison was a brother of Bishop Madison, of William and Mary College, and a son-in-law of Colonel Preston, and as a deputy surveyor under him had become inured to the privations of a life in the wilderness. John Breckenridge was a son of Colonel Robert Breckenridge and a brother of Alexander Breckenridge, the progenitor of the Breckenridge family, of Kentucky. He was also the nephew of Colonel Preston, and as has already been said, the deputy of Sheriff Ingles. Although he had but reached his majority, he was the very personification of a soldier not rash and impetuous, as is so often the fault of youth, but as cool and determined as men of mature years and experience in service..

The morning came, but the dark clouds which had hung over the Bluestone Valley since the night of the raid, had not been lifted, and the drizzle of two ~~days~~ ^{days} and nights had been succeeded by a down-pour of rain. Yet, notwithstanding the weather, everything was ready and every man in his place at the hour appointed for the march. After tender embrace in every house-hold, kisses were imprinted upon the lips of loved ones as they were commended to the loving, watchful care of Him who never slumbers, and hasty farewells were said. Drawing their command in line in front of Preston and Ingles, the new commanders asked for such other words of instruction they thought proper to give; and after receiving them the little party--now numbering about ninety men--march with slow and measured tread up the Bluestone Valley.

After going a few miles up the Valley, the party debouched to the ^{new} ~~left~~, and were soon in the wilderness of the now far-famed Flat Top Mountain, and its summit was reached in time for the mid-day meal. In the meantime, the rain had ceased, and the dark clouds of the morning had rolled to the east-ward and were hovering over the valley which they had just left; while to the west were mountains piled upon mountains as far as the eye could reach, whose irregular sides and summits, like the billows from the storm-tossed ocean, spoke of the grandeur and power of Him who holds all things as if in the hollow of his hand. The flowers of the wild cherry and maple, and the blue violet and phlox which was upon every side of them, represented the colors of their ^{country's} flag, while the bright April sun beckoned them to follow him westward, and at the same time, seemed

to speak to them of the omnipresence of Him whom they trusted. With these hardy pioneers, Christianity was not a theory, but a fact. With implicit faith of the efficacy of the Atonement of Christ, they loved Him because He made it and with full confidence of the truth of God, they entertained no doubt of His promises. Equally free from the Pharisaical cant of the covenanter and the empty formality of the churchman, they asked counsel of God, and determined to follow the guidance of his spirit as the dutiful child would follow the teachings of the devoted mother. The meal over, they ^{at} once commended their loved ones to God's care, and mounted their horses for the journey. Turning slightly to the left, they directed their course south-west to the Guyandotte mountains upon whose rugged crest they encamped for the night.

Next morning, their course was along the crest of the mountain until reaching the head-waters of Rock Castle Creek they turned down the sides of the mountain, along the stream, and followed it to its mouth; thence down the main river to the mouth of Clear Fork. Heavy rains had been falling during the day, and the waters were rapidly rising, but finding that Clear Fork could be forded, they crossed over and camped on the west bank of the stream for the night. The rain continued during the night, and the morning brought but little abatement. The streams were swollen, and in many places were over-flowing the banks; and the little party was forced to abandon the valley and make its way along the sides of the mountain. After a slow and weary march over rocks, precipices, and tanglewood, the valley of the Gilbert was spied about the middle of the after-noon,

and the party halted, while Green and Carter were sent forward to reconnoiter and see if the Indians were still encamped at their old rendezvous on Horsepen.. A party of twenty men was detailed to go with Carter and Green to the river, taking axes with them for the purpose of constructing a raft to take the scouts across the river..

The scouts were ordered to cross the river about a mile above the mouth of Gilbert, and proceed cautiously across the mountain to the mouth of Horsepen, and if no Indians were discovered, to wait until day-light in order to examine and note carefully every sign about the camp; to ascertain when the camp had been broken up, and in what direction the Indians had gone; but if the Indians were discovered, to return as quickly as possible, and to fire no gun unless it was absolutely necessary. Ten of the men were ordered to remain at the place where the scouts had crossed, and the other ten were ordered to go down the river to a point opposite the mouth of Gilbert, where they could watch across the river for any sign of Indians and, perchance, hear the report of rifles, if the scouts were forced to fight.

The long hours of the night seemed to drag a weary length and the gray dawn of the morning brought no report from the scouts. While this was evidence that the Indian camp had been abandoned, yet there was that unrest which uncertainty brings, depicted in the faces of all. It might be that the scouts, with all their caution, had been captured, and some of the men were anxious to cross the river to get some tidings of them. As soon as it was sufficiently light, Breckinridge was sent to join the little squad at the mouth of the creek, as that would be the place which the scouts would first report if the Indian camp had

been abandoned. He had but a little while to wait before the scouts appeared on the opposite side of the river, and reported that the Indians had been gone for several days, and that their trail led up the creek, to the westward.. Madison was at once notified of the fact, and after a short consultation, it was decided to send two of the men across the river with provisions for the scouts, who were ordered to follow the trail up the creek, and across the first mountain for the purpose of learning, definitely the direction which the Indians had taken; but not to go so far as to prevent them from returning during the afternoon. All of the men were then moved down to the bottom, opposite the mouth of Gilbert, and hunting parties were sent out to re-plenish their stock of provisions, while the horses were permitted to feed upon the young grass.

Before nightfall the scouts returned with the report that the trail had ~~been~~ crossed over the mountain and then turned down a creek, which creek, they thought from its course, flowed into the Guyandotte River. The trail indicated that there were from thirty to forty horses, and that about half of them were shod. This convinced the men that it was the same band which they had been following, and they were eager to resume the pursuit, hoping to over-take them before they reached the Ohio River. The river, which had been very high for two days,, was rising, which made it impossible to follow the trail; and a Council of War, in which every one participated, was held, and it was determined to move down the eastern bank of the river toward the Ohio.

With this course agreed upon, and placing their senti-

nels around the camp to prevent a surprise, the little band of Virginians, committing themselves and their families to Him who never sleeps, threw themselves upon the ground to rest until the coming of the morning.

- CHAPTER EIGHT -

The sound of the horn, as the first streaks of dawn appeared in the East, awakened the weary slumberers from their dreams to the active duties of life. Thanks were given to the Giver of all good gifts, for his protection and guidance were asked for the day. The horses were given grain, and the morning meal hastily prepared; and ere the sun had risen sufficiently to throw his rays direct upon the narrow valley, the command was ready for its march down the river. A scouting party of ten picked men, including Green and Carter, was placed under command of Breckinridge and thrown to the front, while the remainder of the command, with Madison in front, followed at a convenient distance.

The march for the first six miles was, in places, extremely difficult. The foaming waters of the swollen river dashed their waves against the rocky sides of the mountains, forcing the men to go up the steeps where ever, and anon, they encountered cliffs which were almost impassable. Onward, however, was the watch word as obstacle after obstacle was encountered and over-come, with the determination which is born of the blending of Puritan and Cavalier.

Six miles below the mouth of Gilbert a bottom was reached at ~~xxxxxxx~~ the mouth of a small creek, and the marching became easier. A mile still lower down another creek was reached, and a herd of six elk found grazing on its banks. As quick as thought the stillness was broken by the report of several rifles and two of the elks were brought to the ground,

and were skinned, and cleaned before the main party, under Madison, came up, and who had hastened forward at the report of the rifles, fearing that the advance party had been attacked by Indians. The party was soon in the saddle again, and at noon they halted at the mouth of Buffalo for the midday repast, and where the horses were again permitted to feed upon the young grass.

After a short time the rest of the command was once more ready for the march. On the north bank of the creek there was a steep rocky bluff, some thirty, or more, feet in height, which together with the back-waters from the river, barred the way and the command went up the creek about a half mile, where it was easily forded, and the first bench of the mountain reached without difficulty. They were now in a country which was entirely new to them, and upon which probably the foot of no white man, with the probable exception of Bowling Baker or some captive who had never returned, had set foot. The river, and an old and indistinct trail were their only guides. Over this trail they pushed, sometimes in the broad, sandy bottoms, then through deep ravines which had been created by water which for centuries poured down the mountains, then knolls which jutted to the very margin of the river, or rocky precipices which seemed to be suspended immediately over the yawning waters, which foamed and dashed in angry waves against the base of the mountain.

Eight miles below Buffalo, a large creek--Rum--, was crossed, and three miles further on another creek--Dingess Run-- was reached. Here, fresh Indian signs were plainly visible and the command halted. Green and Carter were sent down the river, and two other scouts up the creek. The scouts which were

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sent up the creek soon returned, and reported that the freshest signs pointed down the creek, and that there were no Indians above. Just before nightfall Green and Carter returned, and reported that about two miles below they had discovered, on a large island, ten Indian lodges, and that there was a large force of Indians with horses and cattle; but, as the island was thickly covered with a growth of cane, it was impossible to accurately estimate their number; that the high water would make it impossible for them to attack the Indians, and that they were certain, from the quiet manner of the Indians, that they were not aware of the presence of any whites in the neighborhood. After consultation, it was thought best to go into camp in the bottom, on the south bank of the creek; so, after partaking of their evening meal, securing their horses, and throwing a strong guard around the camp, and sending ten picked men a few hundred yards below the mouth of the creek, the men laid down to sleep, their rifles being in easy reach.

Everything was quiet during the night and the weary watchers had nothing to report, when they were relieved by those that had rested during the night.

As soon as it was light enough Breckinbridge, with the two scouts, Carter and Green, ascended half way up the mountain, situated a short distance below the mouth of the creek, in order to locate the Indian lodges and their surroundings. The heavy fog, however, which hung over the river as a dark pall, hid the island, and all the surrounding valley from their view. The scene before them, however, was grand. A landscape which the

brush of the painter cannot convey, was spread out before their eyes. Mountain was piled upon mountain, while huge rocks, like mighty giants, crowned their summits, and the fog covered valley seemed to be guarded on every side by petrified sentinels. Slowly the sun lifted himself above the wooded crests of the mountains, and as the greatest of ^{all} painters threw over the scene his own lights, melting and rolling zway the mists and revealing to the eye a valley more lovely than that of the far famed Glenvallah. A large creek whose banks were lined with green grass and flowering shrubbery, and over whose course huge trees reached their limbs as if to shelter it from the light of day, flowed from the west; and dividing its waters when almost within a stone's throw of the river, emptied itself into the river at two points a half mile a-part, forming a lovely island which was covered with a luxuriant growth of cane, and upon which, near ^{south} the western point, were ten Indian lodges, around which were seen several groups of Indians: while near the center of the island were some forty horses and a few cattle leisurely grazing.

Enchanted with the scene, young Breckinbridge feasted his eyes for some time upon its grandeur and seemed to be oblivious of everything else until Green reminded him that there were arduous, and pressing, duties before them. He at once closed his glass and returned to camp at the mouth of the creek, where everything that he had seen was fully reported, and discussed.

It was at last determined that rafts should be constructed and that Breckinridge would cross the river with half the command and approach as near as possible to the island, where he should rest until night, and then cross the upper arm of the creek, and then make a dash on the lodge, capture the horses, and kill as many Indians as possible. Madison was to leave his camp just before nightfall and secure a position near the lower mouth of the creek; and, as the fire commenced on the upper part of the island, he was to open fire on the lower part in order to create as much confusion as possible among the Indians. The rafts were at once constructed, and Breckinridge, with forty-five men, , crossed the river and went up the wooded side of the mountain so as to be protected from view. About the middle of the after-noon, when he had reached a position on a ridge which over-looked the whole of the island, he discovered that the Indians were in an excited manner, crossing the river at the lower end of the island. It was apparent that the Indians had, in some way, learned that the men were on the opposite side of the river, and that their crossing the river was for the purpose of making a night attack on the whites. Breckinridge at once sent a messenger to notify Madison of his danger and to advise him to march to the attack while it was still light, and that as soon as the first gun was fired, he would attack the lodges and secure the horses.

Madison at once put the lead horses ~~in~~ in charge of five men, who were instructed to follow the command at a short

distance behind, and with the other forty men he moved swiftly to the attack. The Indians, though taken by surprise, fought like devils, until the firing on the island commenced, when they broke, and fled to their ~~canoes~~ canoes, which were tied at the lower end of the island. Not a white man was killed, and only two slightly wounded, while six of the Indians were killed and some ten, or twelve were wounded, all of whom were captured; and among the latter was a woman of some 50 or 60 years of age, who, from her dress and brave bearing, was at once recognized as the leader of the party. With the exception of the woman, the Indians were quickly disposed of, no one caring to be bothered with a captive Indian. Breckinridge had but slight opposition on the island, and succeeded in capturing fifty horses, a few cows, and about 50 bushels of corn and killing three Indians, and that without the loss of a man. About twenty Indians, with their horses, made their escape from the island when the attack was made. So ended what is known as the "Battle of the Islands."

Approaching darkness made pursuit dangerous, and the men lay down upon their arms during the night. The Indian squaw was kindly cared for, and every means was used to make her comfortable. Madison used every effort in his power to learn something of her history and of the tribe over which she evidently presided; but, with the stocism of her race, she refused to talk. At last, seeming to become conscious of the fact that there was no hope of her ever being re-captured, by her people, , she called for Madison, and thus addressed him in

broken English:

"My name is Aracoma, (a corn blossom) and I am the last of a mighty race. My father was a great Chief, and a friend of your poople and was murdered in cold blood by your people when he had come to them as a friend to give them warn- ing. I am the wife of a paleface who came across the great waters to make war on my people, but came to us and became one of us. A great plague many months ago carried off my children with a great number of my people, and they lay buried just a bove us, just above the bend in the river. Bury me with them, with my face toward the setting sun that I may see my people in their march to the happy hunting grounds. For your kindness, I warn you to mzke haste in returning to your homes, for my people are still powerful, and will return to avenge my death." And, before the morning had dawned her proud spirit had taken its eternal flight.

With the return of morning a consultation was ~~xxxx~~ had between Madison and Breckinridge, and it was agreed to gather together whatever could be carried from the island, burn the rest with the lodges, and then throw the command together and get ready for the march home, as further pursuit of the In- dians would be useless. Breckinridge at once set to work in gathering the skins from the lodges which he, with cdrn, hor- ses, and cattle, moved over to the camp of Madison, and then bufnd the lodges, bringing all of his command over long be- fore night-fall. In the meantime, Madison and his men buried the body of Aracoma in accordance with her wishes, near the present site of the Baptist Church, at Logan Court House.

The afternoon was spent in making such notes of the country as would be useful to them in the future, and early the next morning the command set out on its ~~xxxx~~ return to the settlements, which were reached on the fourth day.

CHAPTER NINE.

The spring had well advanced when the hardy mountaineers reached their homes, and they at once set to work to make up the lost time in preparing the soil for the planting for the year's crop, expecting to again visit the Valley of the Guyandotte in the latter part of the summer, or the early autumn.

The planting of the crops, however, before they heard of the capture of Charleston, S. C., by the British, and the surrender of the patriot army by General Lincoln to Clinton on the 11th day of May. This startling news was soon followed by that of the massacre of 400 Virginians and Carolinians under the command of Colonel Abraham Buford by the cavalry of Tarlton, on the Waxhaw, which took place on the 29th of the same month.

The Carolinians were prostrate, and helpless at the feet of the well drilled and well equipped forces of Cornwallis, Cruger, and Brown; while the Tories, emboldened by British success, were scouring the country, marking their course by the blackened ruins of once happy homes, driving women and children to the wilderness for shelter, and sending the men to Charleston as prisoners, or forcing them to join in the destruction of property of those who were known to have espoused the cause of the patriots. To so great an extent had this

been done that Clinton wrote to German: "There are but few men in South Carolina who are not our prisoners or in arms with us."

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"Uncle Tom" Whited writes the following letter to The Banner:

"Dear Boys:

"Ragland's History of Logan County says Princess Aracoma was buried near where the Baptist Church now stands. It might be of interest to many persons to call attention to the fact that at the time he wrote the history the Baptist Church stood at, or near, ^{the very spot} where the Agee Hotel now stands.

"I am saving every issue of the paper, and I think a number of the people are doing the same, and would be interested in having this information. I kept every issue of his paper when he wrote it; but so many persons borrowed it that I finally lost sight of it.

"I think the entire community appreciates your effort to reproduce it.

"Yours very truly,

"T. C. Whited."

Thank you, "Uncle Tom"--both for the information and the bouquets.

The troops with which Washington intended to aid Lincoln were still in Virginia, under De Kalb, and Governor Jefferson was doing all he could to fill up the ranks with fresh levies ~~fr~~ from the country east of the Blue Ridge. Congress put Gates in command of the army thus raised, who hurried forward, strik-

ing the well drilled legions of Cornwallis at Sander's Creek, only to be hurled back, bleeding and dismayed, to Charlotte

In the meantime, Governor Jefferson gave to Robert Campbell, who had already won renown as an Indian fighter on the border, a Colonel's commission, and authorized him to raise a regiment of mounted rifles, to be attached to the brigade of General William Campbell, of Augusta County. Montgomery County was called upon to furnish two hundred men for this regiment; and, although she had given almost a thousand of her sons to the patriot army, she responded at once, and her fresh levies were soon ready for the field.

Soon after the defeat of Gates at Sander's Creek, the command of Sumpter had been nearly annihilated at Fishing Creek by the cavalry of Tarleton. Major Patrick Ferguson had been sent, in the meantime, with eight hundred regular cavalry to gather, and enlist the Tories in the mountains to the west of Broad River, and everything seemed to be growing more gloomy for the patriots.

About the first of October the command of General Campbell, consisting of the skeleton regiments of Campbell, Cleveland, McDonald, Sevier, Shelby, and Williams, were camped near the present town of Spartansburg, S.C. Learning that Ferguson was at King's Mountain with his regulars and a body of Tories, Campbell selected nine hundred of his mounted riflemen, and on the night of the 6th, set out to attack him.

The march was continued during the night, and on the afternoon of the next day they came near Ferguson's Camp. Dismounting, they advanced in four columns. The regiments of Shelby and Campbell, which formed the centre, marched first to the hill and brought on the attack; and for a few minutes it seemed that the bayonets of the regulars were superior to the clubbed rifles of the mountaineers; but Sevier and Williams on the right, and Cleaveland and McDonald on the left, falling upon the now surprised Ferguson, drove his command into a hollow, where Ferguson was killed, and DePeyster, of the King's American Regiment, surrendered the command. The loss of the British was over 1,100 men and 1,500 stand of arms, while the mountaineers lost only twenty-eight killed, and sixty wounded.

Thus it will be seen that the same men that broke up the last settlement of the Indians on the Guyandotte, in the same year, assisted in crowning the crest of King's Mountain with a halo of glory which will never fade so long as the English language is spoken, or men love to recount the ~~xxxx~~ heroic deeds of brave men in their struggle for liberty.

The victory at King's Mountain was the first rift in the clouds that hung over the patriots of the Carolinas, and gave them fresh courage, while at the same time it staggered the royal power and forced Cornwallis to draw in his bands of marauders and concentrate his forces, and retreat from his advanced position in North Carolina to the strong-holds of Ninety-Six and Camden, in which retreat he was annoyed almost at every step by handfuls of whigs, who had taken fresh courage from the defeat of Ferguson.

The patriots were rising everywhere, and Marion and Sumpter were every day annoying the British out-posts. On the 30th of October, General Nathaniel Greene was appointed to succeed Gates in the command of the Southern Army, and the command of Campbell was at once attached to his command, and remained with him until the 14th day of December, 1782, when Charleston was finally evacuated by the British, and turned over to the Civil authorities of South Carolina. While with Greene our mountaineers coovered themselves with glory at Cowpens, Guelford Court House, Hobkirk's Hill, Ninety-Six, Orangeburg, Eutaw Springs and the many minor engagements which are not known to history.

Many of those who served with Campbell, both from Montgomery and Washington, entered, and surveyed lands in Logan. Some of them settled here in person and spent their declining years in our salubrious climate, and many of our best citizens here are descended from them, and their brethren whose graves are kept green in the highlands of the Old Dominion.

There were a few surveying and hunting parties sent out from Montgomery to the Guyandotte and Coal River Valleys during the years of 1781, 1782, and 1783; but, with the exception of making a few surveys, some of which will be hereafter named, and a few skirmishes with the Indians, in one of which James Crawley was killed, , on the creek which bears his name, and in another Richard Hewitt was killed on Coal River, near the mouth of the creek which perpetuates his name, there was but little done in opening the country up for settlement.

During three years the following surveys were made in Logan County by the Deputy Surveyors of Montgomery County.

Two thousand acres in the South Fork (Spruce), of Coal River, for Elizabeth Madison; 1,000 acres on Camp (Dingess Run) Creek for James Madison; 2,000 acres and 3,000 acres on War (Gilbert) Creek of Guyandotte River, for Thomas Madison and Andrew Lewis; 2,000 acres on unfish (Big) Creek, for Thomas Madison and Andrew Lewis; 3,000 acres on Mill (island) Creek of Guyandotte River for Thomas Madison and Andrew Lewis; 270 acres on Guyandotte River for George Berry; 300 acres at the mouth of Mill (Island) Creek, for George Booth; 300 acres at the mouth of Mill (Island) Creek for John Breckinridge. This last named survey includes the present site of Aracoma (Logan Court House), and the island upon which Breckinridge led the attacking party mentioned in our last chapter. 248 acres on War (Gilbert) Creek, for Edward Crawford. This is the survey now owned by Alexander Trent; 850 acres on Guyandotte River and Crawley Creek, for Thomas Huff. This survey now covers a part of the lands now owned by W. F. Butcher, and the heirs of the late John Conley: and it was while making this survey on Sept. 14, 1782, that James Crawley was killed; 1,196 ~~ac~~ acres on Huff's Creek, of Guyandotte River, for James Hines; 1,976 acres on Burning Creek, of Sandy, for James Hines; 2,223 acres on Caine's (Little Huff) Creek, of Guyandotte River for James Hines; 100 acres at the mouth of Elk Creek, of Guyandotte River, for John Creston; 317 acres on Buffalo Creek, of Guyandotte River, for John Preston; 4,000 acres, and 6,500 acres, and 30 acres on the waters of Guyandotte River, for John Smith; 130 acres on Guyandotte River and Peter Huff's Creek, for John Sheets. This land is now owned by W.W. McDonald.

376 acres on the War (Gilbert) Creek of Guyandotte River for E. Thomas and John Satchel: and 1,000 acres, 310 acres, 340 acres, and 120 acres on Guyandotte River, for William Ward. These surveys for William Ward embrace lands on both sides of Guyandotte River, from the mouth of Huff Creek almost to the lower end of the county. Entering, and surveying was continued from time to time until 1887, when, for various causes, they almost ceased..

The distance from the frontier settlements and the long stretch of wilderness which intervened, among whose shades were always prowling bands of Indians, had made the surveys both expensive and dangerous, and the planting and seating of lands surveyed, as required by law, almost an impossibility. Added to this was the heavy debt assumed by Virginia in paying the expenses of the War of the Revolution, the burden of which caused many of the people of south-western Virginia to join the people of western North Carolina in seeking to establish an independent state, to be known as Frankland, and when Virginia, in 1786, gave a partial separate Government to Kentucky, and released its people from this tax, many of the people who were getting ready to settle up the Guyandotte Valley, went to Kentucky; and when, in 1787, the north-west territory was ceded by Virginia to the General Government and was opened up to settlement by treaties made with the Indians, the tide of emigration went in that direction, and the occupancy of the Guyandotte and Sandy Valleys was again post-poned.

CHAPTER TEN.

From 1780 to 1791, we have no account of any Indian raid on the border settlements of Montgomery and Washington. While the Indians roamed, and hunted at will in the Valleys of the Guyandotte, Sandy, and Coal, they never ventured across the mountains that separated these valleys from the settlements of the whites; and the skirmishes that took place between them and the hunting and surveying parties of the whites seemed to be more by accident than by premeditation, and the whites, as a rule, would have the advantage.

In violation of the treaty of 1783, the British still held many of the western posts. English avarice, as usual, was jealous of the American trader, Sir John Johnson, who had been the English Indian Agent in the Mohawk Valley, and Sir Guy Carleton Governor of Canada., were, through their agents, fostering discontent among the Indians and really inciting them to massacre the whites settlers. The discontent had become so great that open hostility flared in the spring of 1790, and all attempts to quiet the Indians by peaceable arrangements were fruitless.

In September, 1790, General Harman was sent out from Fort Washington (now Cincinnati), with about four hundred regulars and eight hundred volunteers to the headquarters of the Maumee to subdue the Indian revolt, but was, himself, defeated and forced to return. During the next years, Generals Scott and Wilkinson were sent to subdue them, and succeeded in burning many of their villages. This, however, only tended to exasperate the Indians, and all of their old time enmity against the whites was aroused.. Emissaries were at once sent

among the Indians who were still roving, in bands, in the mountains of Western Virginia and Kentucky, and the spring of 1792 witnessed the donning of the ~~of the~~ war paint, and the massing of the small bands into larger ones.

Hunting parties in the Guyandotte, Coal, and Sandy Valleys marked this strange conduct of the Indians, and the settlements were at once placed in a state of defense. Mounted riflemen were organized, whose duty it was to patrol the mountains west of the settlements, in order to make known to this organization any attack which might be made upon any of the settlements by any band of Indians which might escape their vigilant watch. Henry Farley was placed in command of the company that guarded the settlement on the lower Blue Ridge, and with him were several others who will be mentioned among ~~the~~ the early settlers of Logan County. Farley had seen service in the Carolinas with Colonel Campbell, and was distinguished for his coolness and bravery.

About the middle of June, while resting with his command near the head of Bluestone Creek, a scout came in with the report that a body of some 200 Indians was cautiously advancing through the wilderness from the West. Captain Farley at once notified the nearest settlement of the fact, and sending his horses down the creek, formed his men so as to be sure to ambush the advancing savages. Farley had but a little while to wait. The Indians were proceeding slowly, in single file, almost unconscious of danger, when the Virginia yell, and the sharp, deadly crack of the rifles threw into consternation, and scattered them in almost every direction. While Farley had

While Farley had only about fifty men with him, he ordered his horses to follow him, and pursued the Indians on foot until night, when he halted on account of the darkness.

His horses coming up during the night, he pushed forward and overtook the savages in the afternoon, on the head waters of Coal River, where there was a running fight for several hours, darkness again putting an end to the conflict. The Indian trail was followed the next day down the river, across the mouth to the waters of Little Coal, but nothing was seen of the ~~whites~~ Indians, and the whites again camped for the night. The next day Captain Farley's command followed the trail down Little Coal and across the mountains to the Guyandotte River and overtook the Indians about two miles below the present site of Logan Court House, where three Indians were killed.. Darkness again saved the redskins, and nothing more was seen of them until the Falls of Guyandotte were reached, just before nightfall of the next day, when a squad of seven were killed. The next morning Farley went as far as the mouth of the river, but nothing more was seen of the Indians, and he returned home. Among the men who were with Captain Farley, was William Dingess, who will hereafter be more prominently mentioned. At the Falls of Guyandotte, he cut the skin from the forearm of an Indian and made a razor strop of it, which he kept until his death.

A party of Indians belonging to this band, leaving the main command, while within the present bounds of Raleigh County, came upon a hunter's hut which was built by the four Clay brothers. Only one of the brothers was found in the hut, and he was at once killed, and scalped. The others,

coming in from hunting a short time later, found the dead body of their brother, and, following the Indians to the present site of Boone Court House, killed two of them, the others escaping.

We have but one other raid to record, which we take from "Bickley's History of Tazewell County".

In the latter part of the summer of 1792, Major Robert Crockett, of ^{Wythe} ~~Wayne~~ County, was informed that a considerable band of Indians had been seen in the settlement on the Clinch endeavoring to steal horses, but had not, at that time, succeeded. He immediately raised a company of forty men and went in pursuit of them, thinking it likely that he should fall in with them as they were leaving the settlement with their ~~horses~~ booty. He found their trail, over which they had, but a short time passed, and, having no doubt of the route they would take, concluded that it would be an easy matter to come up with them at night.. Being short of provisions, he stopped and ordered the men to separate in pairs, and try to kill a few deer. They were to hunt for two hours, when the march was to be resumed.

Joseph Gilbert and Samuel Lusk, acting as spies, were ordered to keep on, and note carefully every sign, and, in case they found no Indians, ~~to~~ to return and give information. These two men were noted spies, and often served together. They continued on the trail for about an hour, when they came upon a lick, at which the Indians, who were also in need of provisions, lay concealed, waiting for the deer, or elk which frequented it.

The Indians fired, missing Gilbert, but wounding Lusk in the hand. Gilbert turned to run, and had made but a few yards when Lusk called to him to return and save him, if possible.. The affectionate tone in which this appeal was uttered, fired the manly heart of Gilbert, who turned about and shot the nearest Indian, who fell upon the spot. The Indians closed in upon him as he stood over the body of Lusk, who had fainted from the loss of blood; but, dropping his gun, he drew his heavy hunting knife and fell to work upon the naked bodies of his enemies with such spirit that the Indians no longer dared to approach within reach of his arm.. Keeping out of his reach, they began to hurl their tomahawks with such force and accuracy that he soon lay dead on the earth beside his now reviving companion. The wounded hand of Lusk was now immediately cared for by the Indians, who, after scalping Gilbert, commenced a rapid march to the Ohio. The firing was too far off to give Major Crockett any warning of what was going on: but when two hours had expired, he took up the line of march and followed on after the spies.

After the burial of Gilbert, Major Crockett pursued the Indians as fast as the circumstances would permit. The death of Gilbert and the capture of Lusk was a great loss to the little party, as there was no one with Crockett who could take their places. Gilbert had been an Indian scout for a long time, and was familiar, not only with the signs made by the Indians, but with every foot of the country.

Losing all signs of the Indians, Crockett, on reaching

the present site of the town of Aracoma (Logan Court House), gave up the pursuit and went into camp, and started upon his return to the settlements the next day. Lusk was kept a prisoner for several years, and, upon his return, stated that the Indians had camped that same night upon what is now known as the "Backbone", and within less than half a mile of Major Crockett. Lusk also stated that some Indians stood over him with tomahawks during the night to prevent him from making a noise, and that as soon as it was light the next morning they crossed the mountain over the waters of Harts Creek and went down it to the Guyandotte River, and then down the Guyandotte River to the Ohio, over which they crossed in canoes.

Lusk lived several years after his return, and many who are now living learned the story of his capture and captivity from his own lips.

After 185 years of fierce and savage warfare, in which neither age, nor sex, was spared, the soil of Virginia was the undisputed property of the aggressive Anglo-Saxon. The conflict begun between the two races on Cape Henry, on the first day of May, 1607, was ended; the last hostile camps, ~~xxx~~ where the two races lay upon their arms in sight of the present site of Aracoma being broken up on a bright October morning 1792.; the Indians making their final retreat, and taking with them their last Virginia prisoner

These years had been rich with events. The little colony of 105 Englishmen, planted at Jamestown, on the 13th day of May, 1607, was now a mighty state of more than 700,000

souls. The 90 "agreeable young women, poor but respectable, and incorrupt," sent over by Sir Edwyn Sandys in 1619, were the mothers of a great people. And the first representative Government established in the New World, at Jamestown, on the 30th day of July, 1619, had now grown into fifteen free and sovereign states, united by a written constitution, in one general representative Government, with Virginia's own beloved son as its Chief Executive.

The citizens of Montgomery County now numbered about 14,000 inhabitants, and of Washington County, about 6,000 inhabitants; Greenbrier, which had been cut off from Montgomery, 6,500 inhabitants; and Russel, which had been cut off from Washington, 3,500 inhabitants, a total of 30,000 inhabitants, all of whom had fully discharged their duties in the trying ordeal. Descended from the men who had met, and triumphed over the Confederacy of Powhatan, the Nottoways, the Meherrins, and others of the Algonquin tribes east of the Blue Ridge, they had taken up the work where their fathers had left it, and succeeded not only in driving the last of the mighty Shawnees, the most war-like of the Algonquin tribes, from Virginia, they had contributed their part in the establishment of free government for the American ~~people~~ states.

When, in 1710, Spotswood, with his company of horsemen ascended one of the highest points in the Appalachian range and gazed upon the mountains and valleys to the Westward, the most sanguine of the party did not dream of its being the center of the greatest civilized power in the world. The men, however, who accepted from him the golden horse shoe, with the

inscription, "Sic Jurat Transcendere Mont^{es}" (t hus he swears to cross the mountain,) were obedient to the requirements of "The Order of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," and set to work at once to conquer the country, and, dying while in the line of duty, left to their descendants the completion of the work so bravely begun.

There were a few settlements made in the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley between the years 1730 and 1735. In the latter year John Salling, John Lewis, and John Macky crossed the mountain and made the settlements. Sailing on the headwaters of the Shenandoah, Lewis, in the present county of Rockbridge, and Macky on the upper waters of the James. The next year Benjamin Burden, who had received a patent to 500,000 acres of land from James II, located the same in the southern part of this valley and on the waters of Roanoke, and about the year 1740 settled one hundred families upon it. Among whom were the Allens, Alexanders, Crawfords, Christians, Cooks, Dempseys, Farleys, Frenches, Hendersons, Moores, McDowells, Matthews, Prestons, Scraggs, Stewarts, Smiths, Workmans, and others. These early settlers of Roanoke were for some fifteen years singularly free from Indian depredations, and the little settlement was rapidly increasing in numbers and enlargement of its borders.

In the latter part of 1755, or the early part of 1756 there was an attempt made by the Indians all along the border, and a regiment composed of ~~ten~~ ^{sixteen} ~~companies~~ ^{companies was raised} east of the Blue Ridge, and placed under the command of Washington for the defense of the border; and the General Assembly of Virginia, in 1756, ordered the building of a line of forts along the border, from the Potomac to the North Carolina line. The next year, 1757, Genernor Dinwiddie sent Major Andrew Lewis with a force of 410 men; 363 of these being whites, and 147 Cherokee Indians, for the purpose of destroying the Indian Villages on the Ohio River. Among the officers in the expedition were Archibald Alexander, Henry Guyan, Peter Hog, John Montgomery, James Overton, William Preston, Richard Pearis, being in charge of the Cherokee Indians. This is known as the "Sandy Creek expedition", and it is believed that it went as far as the forks of the Sandy, where the command established a camp, and remained until it was recalled by John Blair, the President of the Council, who was acting as Governor. The expedition accomplished nothing, and the route over which it marched is not known.

The settlers on the frontier found in the Shawnee Indian, with whom they first came in contact on the Roanoke, a more wily foe than any with whom they had to deal east of the Blue Ridge. While, of the Algonquin family, it is thought they are identical with the Kickapoos, of the West, and that they came eastward about the middle of the 17th century, and occupied the Valley along the Ohio River and its tributaries, from the waters of the Tennessee, on the south

to the mouth of the Muskingum, on the north, Cherokees joining them on the south, and the great Iroquis Confederacy on the north. In 1760 the Shawnees were said to have numbered at least 75,000 souls, with some 15,000 braves ready for the war path; and, in addition to their wars with the whites they were always in trouble with their neighbors on the north and south, and at times, were in subjection to the Iroquis, who claimed a kind of sovereignty over them.

While there were some great men in the Shawnee tribe, among whom were ^{Cornstalle}~~Cornwallis~~ and Tecumseh, the greatest of Indian Sachems; yet, as a rule, the animal propensities strongly predominated over the intellectual. The Shawnee Indians are described as of haughty demeanor, taciturn, and stoical to the highest degree; cunning and watchful, and at the same time, persevering in their objects.: hospitable and graceful for favors, yet revengeful in the destruction of their enemies; cruel to prisoners, without regard to age, sex or conditions; but enduring captivity and even the most painful torture without a murmur. Their diet consisted of parched corn and the flesh of wild animals, of the fish so abundant in all the tributaries of the Ohio. Their only drink was cold water; and their single diet, and drink, added to their training in long fasts and rigorous tortures, gave them a power of endurance which was not found in any other tribe. Yet, with all of their power, they have fallen before the march of civilization; and, in the census of 1890, one hundred years after their expulsion from Virginia, less than one hundred are reported as surviving.

The Shawnees recognized a Supreme Being, and a host of spirits, good and evil, and believed in a future state of existence. They were very careful of their dead, collecting the remains, and burying them in moss-lined graves, with stones around their heads, and placing in the graves with them food and implements used in the chase. The heads of the dead were placed to the East, in order that they might look to the West, from whence they came, and where they expected to return, to find the happy hunting grounds. Their burying grounds were selected on high ground, near the bank of a running stream, and a ditch was dug about a foot deeper than the graves, in order to carry off the water and prevent it from rising over their dead.

Of Bolling Baker, the white leader of the scattered tribes, there is but little known. Some old men have seen, or heard of in the County, the following lines plainly carved:

"BOLLING BAKER, HIS HAND AND KNIFE.

"HE CAN'T GET A HORSE TO SAVE HIS LIFE."

An old tradition tells us that on the upper waters of the Coal River on a stormy night, near the closing days of the last century, an old man with flowing, white hair and beard, entered a hunter's cabin, and asked for shelter during the night, which was kindly given him. He refused to give either his name or his habitation, but said that he was a native of England, and came to America with Braddock in 1775; that for some slight offense he was placed under arrest, and fearing the punishment which he was certain would be meted out to him by the haughty commander, he escaped to the

Indians, and soon became one of the braves of the Shawnees. Marrying the daughter of the great Cornstalk, he was ever a welcome member of the Indian Councils, and that, when the war broke out between the Americans and the English he was anxious to join the Indians to the American cause but that the murder of Cornstalk, at Fort Randolph made this impossible, and that he was with as many of the Shawnees as he could control, remained neutral during the war.

During the night the old man went out-side of the cabin, and soon the sharp report of a rifle was heard. On going out, they found that the old man had taken a rifle belonging to one of the hunters, and by the use of a forked stick, had shot himself through the heart. He was weltering in his blood, and the turbulent spirit soon took its everlasting flight. The stranger was thought to be Bolling Baker.

We are told that there is no sweet without the bitter no rose without its thorn. The history of Virginia seems to be full of good and bad. In the same year, 1617, that Sir Edwyn Sandys secured representative government for Virginia, and sent over the 90 "poor, but ^{not} respectable and incorrupt maidens" as wives for the settlers, Dutch traders introduced negro slavery into the Colonies, with all of its attendant evils. In the same year that England was forced to acknowledge the independence of the State, tax burdens were imposed on the people so heavy as to make them feel like the Israel, of old, almost sigh for the "fleshpots" of England.

So, in 1792, when the last savage foe had been repelled from her borders, the Legislature of Virginia passed an Act whereby the richest part of her domain was taken from the settlers and turned over to the iron grasp of the visionary speculator. One of the most serious complaints that Virginia had had against the Crown was the granting of large tracts of land to Court favorites, in violation of the spirit of the Virginia charter, if not in violation of its very terms.

Under the first charter given the London Company by James I, on the 1st day of April, 1606, the King agreed to grant such patents to individuals as might be asked by the company for lands anywhere within the territory mentioned in the charter; and by an Act of the Colonial Assembly, passed in 1624, it was provided that the land should be paid off in severality to the planters, and the bounds thereof recorded by the surveyor. From that time until 1705 there were many Acts passed upon the subject of Individual ownership of lands, relating to the protection or extinguishment of titles, as well as of the method of surveying, &c. but here was no real change of the law until 1705.

In 1705 all of the former laws were either repealed or amended and systematized, and further rights were granted to the actual settlers. Under it, every settler had the right to fifty acres of land, and every imported servant, after his term of office was out, had the right to fifty acres. And besides this, every settler who was married was entitled to an additional fifty acres for his wife and for each child.; but no one, under this Act, could

hold more than 500 acres unless he had more than five tithable slaves, when he could take up 200 acres of land for each tithable slave over five, but the amount of land so taken up was not to exceed 4,000 acres. There was a provision that unless the land was seeded and planted within three years from the time of the grant, then the grant should be voided, and the same lands could not be re-granted. The Act further provided that the building of a wooden house 12 feet square, and the clearing and "tending of one acre" would be sufficient. This is the basis of the land laws of Virginia. There were several changes, and further rights remained the same until after the Revolution.

The Council, however, from time to time, granted larger boundaries of land, none of which affected any lands south of the Kanawha River.

In 1754 Governor Dinwiddie, in order to facilitate enlistments against France, offered, by way of bounty, 290,000 acres of land west of the Alleghanies, to the officers and soldiers from Virginia serving in that war, which lands were afterwards, upon petition of General Washington, and others ordered to be surveyed in not exceeding twenty ~~traxxxx~~ different tracts, which was done, and the last grant to them ^{was} made on the first day of December, 1773. These last mentioned grants were recognized by the Act of 1779.

The first Constitution of Virginia, adopted June 29, 1776, made all grants run in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia and prohibited the purchase of land from the Indians, and by an Act passed in October, 1777, lands that were

occupied by settlers were made subject to taxation.

In May, 1779, an Act was passed for the purpose of adjusting the titles to the claimants of unpatented lands, which, besides recognizing the validity of the titles acquired prior to October 26, 1763, and the lands granted for military service, it also recognized the rights of actual ~~sett~~ settlers who had gone upon the lands without authority, providing they had "made a crop of corn in that country, or resided there at least one year since the time of settlement." It is to this latter provision that we are indebted for the phrase "Corn grant", which we so often hear applied to some of the old grants of the country. Under the same Act of 1779, the ~~xxx~~ country west of the mountains was divided into four Districts, ~~at~~ and four commissioners were appointed in each District, for the purpose of adjusting the claims made to the lands. Monongalia, Yohogania, and Ohio counties constitute the first; Augusta, Botetourt, and Greenbrier (the latter County having been cut off from Montgomery, and embracing the present Counties of Greenbrier and Monroe, and a portion of the County of Giles, and all the territory north of the Kanawha River, which was formerly in Montgomery) the second; Montgomery and Washington, the third: and Kentucky, the fourth. By various Acts of the Legislature the law was extended to December 31, 1780, and the time for carrying the land into grants, until 1791.

Under this Act, and by authorities of the Commissioners of Montgomery and Washington, numerous entries were made in the land hitherto mentioned as having been entered, and surveyed in this County.

Lands were being surveyed as fast as possible, but were necessarily slow on account of the reasons heretofore given.

The legislature of 1792 however, passed an Act which retarded settlement, and which still hangs, like a dark cloud, over the country, thwarting its prosperity and keeping its lands out of the market. The Act provides "that any person may acquire title to so much waste ~~land~~ unappropriated land lying within this Commonwealth as he shall desire to purchase, on paying the consideration of \$2.00 for every one hundred acres." Up to that time, the lands were held for those who showed that they intended to make settlement upon them, and were restricted to surveys of not more than 4,000 acres. As soon as this Act was passed preparations were made by those who had sufficient means, to cover the whole country with entries and surveys, and no one having the right ~~to convey~~ ^{to survey} the lands unless he had passed an examination before the President and Professors of William and Mary College, and certified by them as able to do the work. Surveyors were not easily obtained by the pioneers who had driven the Indians from the country but were employed by those who were able to give them a large amount of work to do.

William Cary Nicholas, Austin Nicholas, William DuVal, Henry Richard Stockton, and several others, at once paid for large tracts of land in this county; and, getting the Treasurer's Warrant, soon assigned the same to other parties, who, commencing on the Ohio River in the West, and in the present counties of Wythe, Bland, Giles, and Monroe on the

east, like some mighty octopus, soon had all the lands in their grasp; and the honest pioneer who had desired to make settlement in the country, was denied any title to the lands which his valor had won for the state, and at the end of 1796, we find that the following, large grants of lands had been made to parties who had bought them up for speculation. Robert Morris, March 23, 1795, 480,000 acres; same, June 3, 1795, 500,000. William McClery December 9, 1795, 101,212½ acres; *same January 21, 1796, 100,000 acres;* Ben Grayson Orr, December 24, 1795, 174,000 acres; Thomas Rutter, January 9, 1795, 174,672 acres; De Witt Clinton, February 19, 1796, 142,000 acres; Edward Dillon April 16, 1796, 50,000 acres; J. J. Benoist, May 3, 1796, 58,000 acres; Richard Smith ———, 13, 1796, 38,577½ acres;; J.K. Taylor, November 2, 1796, 213,000 acres; and 187,000 acres; John Green December 15, 1796, 30,000 acres, and 84,000 acres.

In addition to these tracts, there were surveyed for James Patton, February 20, 1795, 50,000 acres; J. W. Kitterer March 11, 1795, 180,000 acres; David Booth, October 28, 1795, 20,000 acres; Gordon Cloyd, December 23, 1795, 7,000 acres, making a total of 2,590, 059 acres, or more than four times as much land as is now contained in Logan and Mingo Counties. Some portions of it, however, lie in Kentucky, *and* in the Counties of Boone, Wyoming, McDowell, Mingo, and Lincoln.

Prior to the granting of these surveys there had been about 50,000 acres granted to parties who were interested in the development of the country; and in a short time after settlements had been commenced, the 58,000 acres patented to J.J. Benoist, and the 30,000 acres patented to John Green were offered for sale, to the citizens residing in the County.

The 500,000 acre tract of Robert Morris, the 174,000 acre tract of Ben Grayson Orr, and both of the tracts of William McCleary, were in 1876, sold to General James Swan, who went to Paris about the year 1800, for the purpose of forming a Colony to settle upon the lands; but, failing to do this, and getting into debt, was cast into prison, where he died in 1831, without having accomplished anything. The lands were forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes, and a large portion of it granted to actual settlers. Before Swan's death he conveyed all the lands to a Trustee, for the benefit of his creditors; and the Legislature of Virginia, in 1838, in respect of his services in the War of the Revolution, released the lands which had not been granted, from forfeiture, but the Trustees failed to keep the taxes paid, and the lands were again forfeited, and have for years been a source of serious litigation, which has, and is still retarding the development of the county.

So, it will be seen, notwithstanding the many natural advantages of soil and climate, Logan was behind her sister counties in development. And we believe that it is also due to this fact that her population is more purely American (or Virginian) than any other county in the state.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN.

Russell County was formed from Washington in 1786; Wythe from Montgomery in 1790; Kanawha from Wythe and Greenbrier (which was formed from Montgomery in 1778) in 1792; Monroe from Montgomery and Greenbrier in 1799; Tazewell from Wythe and Russell in 1799.; Giles from Tazewell, Montgomery, and Monroe in 1806; and Cabell from Kanawha in 1809. The territory of Logan as it exists to-day was a part of Fincastle from 1738 to 1776, and then a part of Montgomery until 1790; a part of Wythe until 1792; a part of Kanawha until 1809; when it became a part of Cabell, and remained as such until it was organized as a County in 1823.

Upon the passage of the law ^{of 1792} ~~until~~, referred to in our last Chapter, the owners of grants made before that time, saw the necessity of seating and cultivating the lands which had been patented to them before the expiration of the period to which ~~that~~ that right had been extended (1799), and at once went to work to get someone to take charge of their lands. In the company of ~~the~~ John Breckenridge, at this time of the Battle of the Islands, ~~was~~ was one James Workman, who, in addition to being a gallant soldier, was, in every respect, a trust-worthy gentleman. Breckenridge, as soon as possible, employed him to take charge of his survey at the Islands (Logan Court House): and in 1794 James Workman, with his brothers, Joseph and Nimrod, built a cabin on the Island and planted a few acres of corn. They planted ~~in~~ the same land again in 1795 and 1796; and in the fall of the latter year, James Workman, who was a man of family, moved his wife and children from their old home in Wythe, (now Tazewell) and settled on the Island, where the three

brothers continued to live until the year 1800, when they moved upon the farm now occupied by Henry Mitchell. More will be said of the family in a future chapter.

The first permanent settlement of which we have any record was commenced by ^{William}~~Peter~~ Dingess a son of Peter Dingess of Montgomery County, in 1799. Peter Dingess was a German, but just when, or under what circumstances he came to America is shrouded in doubt, which will never be dispelled. One account given us by one of his prominent descendants is that he came to this country before the War of the Revolution and settled in Montgomery County, and in support of that, furniture, &c. which he brought with him from the "Faderland", is pointed out, especially a finely finished bureau which was, for a long time, an heirloom in the family and ^apeculiar shaped gourd, which was grown in Germany, and used by his son, John Dingess as a powder gourd, within the memory of the present generation. Another account given us by William A. Dingess one of his grandsons, is that some time between the years 1750 and 1760, that his parents, with their family, embarked for America, that disease carried off his parents on the voyage; that he and his sister landed at Baltimore, neither of whom could speak a word of English; that, from some cause they became separated, and that he never saw her, nor heard of her again. That, wandering about the streets, homeless and alone, a merchant from Montgomery, Virginia, took charge of him and brought him to Montgomery, where he grew up and married a wife, and afterwards served in the War of the Revolution.

It is impossible to say which story is correct, but of one thing we are assured: and that is, that he lived in ^{eleven} Montgomery County, Va. and raised a family of ~~four~~ children, four boys and seven girls, and died there in 1800.

The names of his sons were William, Peter, John and Charles A., and his daughters, Jarriet, Betsey, Nancy Susan, Sally, Peggy, and Polly, who inter-married with Sam Peck, , John McClaugherty, William Henderson, David French, (who was, for a long time, Clerk of the Courts of Giles County) Ezekial Smith William Smith, and James Bright, who emigrated to Tennessee, and was the father of John Morgan Bright, who for twelve years, represented Tennessee in Congress. Charles A. died unmarried, in Mercer County. Col. Napoleon A. French, a son of David French, is still living in Mercer County, aged 96 years.

William Dingess, the oldest of the family, was born in Montgomery County in 1770, and married Nancy McKeely; and, purchasing of John Breckinridge the survey of 300 acres which covers the present site of Logan Court House, and a portion of the farm across the river where Mrs. J.W. Peskins now lives, moved upon it in 1799, and built a residence where J. S. Miller now lives the chimney of which is still standing. John Dempsey came with him and built a cabin on the little island: but afterwards moved to Island Creek, near where Sam Jackson now lives. William Dingess was said to be almost a giant of strength, but so peaceable that no one could induce him to fight. While he was born at too late a date to engage in the Indian warfare on the border, he on one occasion, joined in the pursuit of a band of Indian marauders, and followed them as far as the Falls of Guyan,

where, killing an Indian, he took off a part of his hide, out of which he made a razor strop, and kept it during his lifetime. He had no children by his wife, but was the reputed father of a child born to Katie McComas, who was always known as Peter Dingess, and, for a long time, regarded as the best physician in Logan County. Katie McComas also, was the mother of the late John Garrett, of Big Creek, one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Logan County.

In the year 1800, Peter Dingess and John Dingess, brothers of William Dingess, joined him, and became permanent settlers, of whom more will be said, later.

Some time in the next year, or two Captain Henry Farley, of Montgomery County, who had served with distinction in the War of the Revolution, and who has been heretofore mentioned as the leader of the whites in the pursuit of the Indians in 1792, with Garland Conley, who had married his eldest daughter, Nettie, settled at the mouth of Peach Creek. He brought with him three stalwart sons and five marriageable daughters, and, as might have been expected, the big house at the mouth of Peach Creek--and it was said to have been the largest house in the county-- was always full.

Of what tales that never grow old were told, we have no record, and the man in the moon never divulged the the vows that he witnessed, yet we know that enough was said to divide the happiness of Captain Farley's home among five families. The blushing Sally became the wife of Peter Dingess during the year 1805, and they set up house-keeping just across the river where Mrs. John W. Deskens now lives; and to the happy couple was born, on the 30th day of October, 1806,

William Anderson Dingess, who, during a long and useful life, (dying December 15, 1893, in his eighty-eighth year) bore the proud distinction of being the first white child born in Logan County. The other children born to this marriage were: John, who inter-married with Sallie Moore; Guy, who married Rhoda Toney; Charles F., who married Betsey Toney; both of these were the daughters of William and Polly (Caperton) Toney; Lolly, who married Lewis Lawson; Matilda, who married James Lawson, both sons of Anthony Lawson; Julyantees, who married Charles Smoot; and Minerva, who married W. W. McDonald.

Another one of the ~~bleeking~~ daughters of Captain Farley, Chloe, inter-married with John Dingess, who then settled near his father-in-law, at the mouth of Peach Creek. His children are William, who married a daughter of Josiah Stollings; Julius, who married a daughter of *Ben Smith; Harvey who m. a dau. of Joseph Adams*; John and Peter, *and Henderson all both of whom married daughters of Washington Adams*; Sallie, who married James Belcher; and Nancy, who married William Chapman, all of whom are dead now, except Sallie. All of them had a large off-spring except David.

The other daughters of Captain Farley were Edith, who married Thomas Thompson; and who, after the death of Thompson, married Robert H. nsley, and afterwards married Fyrrhus McGinnis. Of his three sons, John and Thomas both married Miss Pinsons, of Kentucky, and William was married four times, first marrying Betty Phillips; second, Phoebe Muncy; third, Polly Williams, and fourth, Janes Jones. All of whom left large families, and with the Dingesses, constituted one of the largest family connections in Logan County, and more will be said of them hereafter.

At about the same time that Captain Farley settled at the ~~mouth~~ mouth of Peach Creek, Richard Kezee, another hero of the War of the Revolution, built a cabin near the present residence of Major William Straton. His descendants all moved to the State of Kentucky, and many of them are now living at Pike County, in that state.

About the same time David McNeeley settled where Floyd Buchannan now lives, and afterwards moved upon the farm now owned by F. E. Robertson. For some reason he was nick-named "Jagger" and the place to which he moved, on Robertson's farm was called "Jaggertown," His descendants are quite numerous, and the name is familiar, not only in Logan, but in all the surrounding Counties, and many of them went at an early day west with the "Course of Empire" west-ward. Among his descendants is the Rev. Green McNeeley, the present pastor of the Disciples Church, of Aracoma.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN.

John Dempsey, who is referred to as having come here with William Dingess in 1799, was the father of seven sons, and three daughters. His sons were William, who married Nancy, a daughter of John Vannatter, who, with his sons and daughters, came from the South branch of the Potomac about 1811; Jack, who married Minerva Vance; Thomas, who married Martha Starr; Mark, who married Lucinda Ward; and Lewis, who married Nancy Stepp; His daughters were Polly, who married John McNeely; Jane, who married Jerry Vannatter, and Rachel, who married James Vannatter.

Richard Elkins, of Montgomery, also came with William Dingess and settled near the big island, on Island Creek. The island was covered with a heavy growth of cane, and Elkins leased it from Dingess and cleared it out; and the first year he cultivated corn and raised 3,000 bushels, or about one hundred bushels to the acre. (A few acres of the island had been cleared before that time by the Workman brothers, heretofore mentioned, and cultivated in corn.) He was, also, the father of a large family, his wife being a Miss McGuire, of Montgomery. His sons were Archibald, who married a Miss Gillespie, of Tazewell; James, who married his cousin, a daughter of Zack Elkins of Hewitt.; Robert, who married the widow of Edward McDonald, and who was formerly a Miss Harvey; Israel, who married a daughter of William Browning; Richard, Jr. who married a Miss May, and Eddie and Harvey, whose wives are unknown. His daughters were Lucretia, who married James White; Martha, who married Elijah Elkins (son of William Elkins, of

Hewitt): Nancy, who married William Walls; Susannah, who married John White (son of Jack), and Hannah, who married William Moore, of Tazewell. This last mentioned couple joined the Mormons, and were with Joe Smith, at Nauvoo. Zack and William Elkins, brothers of Richard Elkins, settled on Hewitt; and, like Richard, had numerous descendants, but we are unable to give their names. From these three brothers, however, are descended the Elkins family, of Logan and adjoining counties.

David McNeeley, who had been heretofore mentioned as the progenitor of the large McNeeley family, was the father of four sons: John, who went to Illinois; Sam, Joe, and William, and one daughter, who married Ben Cary, who is the progenitor of our Cary family in Logan and Mingo. No doubt there were other sons and daughters of David McNeeley; but we have been unable to ascertain their names. The family is a large one, and is scattered over several counties.

Isaac Cole, a native of England, who came to Montgomery County just before the War of the Revolution, who was a gallant soldier for independence, and who was with the Clay brothers in following the Indians down the Coal River, as heretofore mentioned, settled near where Major Stratton now lives, about the year 1800, where he lived for about one year, and buried one of his daughters, and then moved to Island Creek and settled near the mouth of what is now known as Coal Branch.. His wife was Kate Thompson, of Montgomery County (Now ^{Giles} Ohio County), Virginia. After remaining on Island Creek for a year his family became tired of frontier life, and he returned to his old home, near Pearisburg, where he died at an advanced age.

Isaac Cole was a noted scout, and a man of great force of character and will power. Hon. L. D. Chambers, of Rum Creek, is his grandson.

Thomas Childress, another Revolutionary soldier of Goochland County, and who married a Miss Parrish, of the same county, settled about the same time near the Forks of Island Creek; but, after remaining a few years, went further down the river, and settled near the present site of Dusenberry's Mill. The Childresses of Cabell County, are his descendants.

Robert Lilly, of Fluvanna County, came to Montgomery County while a boy, and married Miss Bridget Conley, a sister of Garland Conley, heretofore mentioned as a son of Henry Fawley. In 1800 he purchased of William Ward one of his surveys in the lower end of this county, and settled on it, at or near the place where Andy Fowler now lives, near Chapmanville, in 1801. It is said that an Indian Chief accompanied him from his old home in Montgomery, ~~County~~ to his new home in Logan, and remained with him for some time. Lilly was the father of twelve children--six sons and six daughters. One of his sons--Thomas, went south when a boy; Robert married a daughter of Garland Conley; William was never married; John married a daughter of John Adkins, of Kanawha, and moved to that county; James married a daughter of James Ferrell and settled near the mouth of Big Creek; and Edward Bailey, who is still living, married Susan Butcher, a daughter of Joshua Butcher. Of his daughters, Elizabeth married William Thompson; Sarah married Garland S. Conley; Polly married Patton Thompson; Fannie married Simeon Payne, of Cabell County; Dolly married Joseph Myer, and moved to

Missouri; and Nancy died un-married.

Garland Conley, who has been mentioned as a son-in-law of Henry Farley, first settled on Island Creek, near where Mrs. J. W. Deskins now lives. He was the father of five sons and ~~three~~ daughters. His sons were: Col. Henry Conley, who was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, and who first married a Miss Thompson, and after her death, a widow named Dingess, who was a daughter of Washington Adams. Thomas Conley, Jr. who married a daughter of Thomas Conley; Garland B., who married a daughter of Robert Lilly, and afterward, a daughter of William Farley (Hopping Bill); John, who married a Miss Ward, of Kentucky; and James, who married a Miss Cumby. The Thomas Conley mentioned above as ~~as~~ the father of the wife of Thomas Conley, Jr., was a cousin of ~~Thomas~~ Garland Conley, and was better known as Thomas Kac~~le~~tt. He had had one son, Gordon, who went to Ohio, and he was also the reputed father of Martin Brumfield. Of the daughters of Thomas Conley, Juliet, the eldest, who was born on Island Creek on the 28th day of December, 1806, and said to be the first white girl born within the limits of Logan County, married Robert Chambers. She is still living, and is the mother of the Rev. B. S. Chambers, one of the most eloquent divines of the M. E. Church, South. Judy, the second daughter, married Rob. Lilly, Jr., and after his death, George Hensley; and Dolly, the third daughter, married Wesley Stollings. She is still living.

Jacon Stollings, who settled on the farm now occupied by W. F. Butcher, opposite the mouth of Crawley Creek, was the father of four sons and one daughter. His sons were

Josiah, the father of Wesley, William, Nelson, Lorenzo, and Griffin; and two daughters, one of whom married William Dingess, and the other James Hill; Griffin, who is the father of Col. J. E. Stollings, a prominent attorney of Boone County, and twice a member of the Senate of West Virginia; Isaac who is the father of Granville Stollings, of Coal River, and Jacob, who went to the interior of the state.. His daughter married William Hinchman, of Rich Creek.

Edward Chapman, who settled at the present site of Chapmanville married Mary Godby, a daughter of William Godby, of Big Creek, and was the father of three sons--Burwell S., who married a daughter of Henry Farley, of Pigeon; William B., who married a daughter of John Dingess, of Peach Creek; and John R., who married a daughter of Washington Adams, of Crawley.

John Stone, who settled at the old Stone farm in 1809, is also well represented in the County. He was from Pittsylvania County, where he married a Miss Jennie Campbell. Among his sons are Crispin I., who was born in Pittsylvania County in 1807. He married Miss Mildred Workman and died in January, 1892 in the 85th year of his life. He was one of the best, and most useful men in Logan County, and during a long and honorable life served the people well in several official positions, among which were Justice-of-the-Peace, Surveyor, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and County Superintendant of Free Schools. He left three sons, Edwin, Charles, and M. Dyke, and several daughters. Samuel S., another son of John Stone, married a Miss Hatfield, of Cabell; he also left a large family of sons and daughters.

John Stone's daughters were Dolly, who married Isaac Morgan

for a long time a Member of the County Court of Logan County, and for one term a Member of the Virginia Legislature; Mary, who married Dr. Peter Dingess, who was also a Member of the Virginia Legislature; and Chloe, who married Edwin Robertson, who was, up to the time of his death, Clerk of the Court of Logan County. Of the children of Edwin Robertson, John Edwin and Chloe, who married Dr. George Lawson, and Sidney, are still living. We will have more to say about this family in another chapter.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN.

When Jacob Stollings came to the Butcher farm, opposite the mouth of Crawley Creek, he was accompanied by John Baker and Dick Johnson. Both were men of families, Baker having married a daughter of Stollings; Johnson having married a sister of Baker. Both of them settled on Crawley Creek, and raised their families. Of the children of John Baker, only three sons are married. These are John, who moved to Cabell County about seventy years ago, Jacob, who was a cripple and died un-married; and Henry, who is still living--at the age of 108 years; his mind, however, has been a blank for many years.

Dick Johnson had two daughters: Elizabeth and Matilda. Elizabeth first married George Bryant, and, after his death, married Peter Mullins, and had a large number of children. Matilda was never married, but was the mother of several children. Charles Johnson was one of the number. When Baker and Johnson went to Crawley, they found one settler on the Creek. The settler was Timothy Wallace, who had a cabin at the mouth of Tim's Fork. At what time he came there is not known. Two families on the same creek was crowding the country too much for him, and he soon left to get "elbow room" amid the broad plains of the West.

At the forks of Hart's Creek, where Henderson Dingess now lives, Stephen Hart had a cabin. He cared nothing for the soil, but put in his time hunting the deer which were so abundant on the creek. On the left-hand fork, a short distance from his cabin, he built a house in which to cure

his venison, in order to take it to the settlement whenever an opportunity would offer itself. No one knows when he first settled there; but, like his neighbor Wallace, he left for the West as soon as other settlers got within a few miles of him.

Earlier in the century, probably in the year one, or two John Brumfield settled at the mouth of Ugly (Now in Lincoln County). He was the father of a large family, and among his sons are Evermont, William, Wirt, Sampson, Jack, Allen, and Paris, from whom have sprung the numerous Brumfield family of Logan, Lincoln, and Wayne Counties.

Moses Brown settled near the mouth of Hart's Creek about the same time. He was from Tazewell County, and his wife was a Miss Gillespie. He had several sons and daughters. One of his daughters married the late Paris Brumfield.

James Toney, the brother-in-law of Brown, settled near him, but the writer knows nothing of his family.

John ~~John~~ Fry settled at the mouth of Green Shoals (now in Lincoln County) about 1805. His sons were Hamilton, who married a Miss Haney; Jack, who married a Miss Hunter, daughter of Robert Hunter, of Spruce; Baptist T., who married a Miss Steel; and Admiral S. (Bill), who married a daughter of Ob^ediah Workman. His daughters married, respectively: Albert Abbott, Charles Lucas, William Lucas, and a man by name of Spiers, from Wayne County. The descendants of John Fry are numerous, and are scattered over several counties.

Charles Spurlock settled, about the same time, on what is now known as the Toney farm, below the mouth of Big

Creek He came to Montgomery County, and lived for some time after coming here under a cliff (known as a rock house). The old man said that when he was first married, he took his wife to a good, substantial frame house, and she was not satisfied; then he took her to a log cabin, with the same result; he then moved into a rail pen, and still she grumbled; and, as a last resort, he took her to a rock house built by *god* and still she was not satisfied. He was a man who took life easy, and was never thrown off balance. On one occasion, for some slight offense, he was fined in the Cabell Circuit Court, and a capias was placed in the hands of the Sheriff for him. Meeting him in the road, the Sheriff informed "Uncle Charley" that he had a capias for him. Nothing abashed, the old man, who had grown to be very stout, informed the Sheriff that he was a law abiding citizen, and laid down in the road and told the Sheriff to take him. It is needless to say the Sheriff rode off and left him. His sons were John, Seth, Lifas, and Robertson, all of whom were the fathers of large families; and the name of Spurlock is familiar in the lower Guyandotte Valley. Whether or not he had daughters the writer is not informed.

Frederick Haner was another hero of the Revolution who settled at a very early date at the mouth of Big Creek. He had one son, Jacob, who died childless, and three daughters: One married George Fry, and one married Obadiah Godby. The other daughter, Polly, was never married, but was the mother of four children--one son, and three daughters. Her son Noah

married Mary ~~Barker~~, a daughter of Joseph Barker, and was the father of a large family of children, some of whom still live in the old homestead. Of the daughters, one married L. D. Perry and the other John Foster.

At the mouth of the North Fork, of Big Creek ~~Richard~~ Welsh, another soldier of the Revolution, made a settlement. He had but one son, Samuel, who has been dead for several years, and left no descendants.

Joseph Barker came from Montgomery, and settled on Big Creek, where Columbus Pauley now lives. He was the father of four sons and one daughter. Oh his sons, John A. moved to Kanawha County (now Boone), and settled near Peytona. ~~as~~ William married Dorcas Workman, a daughter of Joseph Workman, and grand-daughter of James Workman, who had, heretofore been mentioned as the first settler of Logan Court House. Mrs. Barker is still living, at an advanced age. Ben married a Miss Fry, and Anderson married a daughter of Joseph Ferrell, of Big Creek. His daughter married Noah Haner, as has already been stated.

John Lucas, a hero of the Revolution, , from Montgomery County, married a sister of John Fry, and settled near the present residence of Dow Perry, of Big Creek. He is the first Baptist preacher mentioned in the county. His sons were: William, who married a Miss Fry; Charles, who also married a Miss Fry; Ralph, who married a daughter of William Godby, and who was the father of William Lucas, who now lives at the mouth of Limestone. Price and Fry, who moved to Kanawha County. John Lucas had several daughters, one of

married Burbas Toney.

About the year 1807 William Godby settled on Big Creek. He belonged to an old, and prominent family in Montgomery; and when a boy, had served in the artillery company of Major John Trigg. His sons were: William T., who married a Miss Austin, and was the father of Obadiah Godby and the late Tolbert S., and French S. Godby. Obadiah, who married a daughter of Frederick Haner, and who was the father of Mrs. James Hill, Mrs. George Hill, and Mrs. E. J. Stone. Russell, who went West when a young man, and John, who married a Miss Sizemore, and who has a large family of sons and daughters. John Godby is still living, at the age of 94, having been about five years of age when his father settled on Big Creek. Of the daughters of William Godby, Mary married Edward Chapman; Eliza married John Garrett; and was the mother of several sons and daughters, among whom is Elder William Dyke Garrett, of the Disciples Church. Letty married Anderson Barker, who, also had a large family of children.

About the same time that Godby moved to Big Creek, Charles William Jerome, whom was ~~as~~ the head of the Guyandotte Colonization Society, formed in France to colonize the land of James Swan, in the Guyandotte Valley. He came to Big Creek with several families from Germany, among whom were the five Miller Brothers John. George, Daniel, Moses, Jacob, and George Sizemore. Finding that Jerome had gone too far down for the Swan lands, and that the settlement had been made within the J. J. Benoist survey, the colony soon went to pieces, John Miller died while on the creek, and is buried near.

near the residence of Columbus Pauley. His sons Frederick, John, and Sigmund soon found their way to Barboursville, the County seat of Cabell County, where each of them was successful in business, and became leaders in the community.

Moses Miller moved to Island Creek, and afterwards, to the Mud Fork country. Jacob went to Rock Creek, in Kanawha County, and Daniel and George went to Turtle Creek. George Sizemore remained on the Creek for a while, and then went to Ohio; not, however, until John Godby had become enamoured of his daughter, Eliza, whom he soon followed to her new home, and brought her ~~back~~ to the old Godby homestead as his blushing bride.

At the time that Daniel and George Miller went to Turtle Creek, several other families had already settled there, among whom were John Currings, Pete Price, Solomon Price, Phillip Hager, James Mitchell, and John Miller, all of whom raised large families, and who will be more fully mentioned, later on.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN.

Passing back to the neighbor-hood of Crawley Creek, we find Phillip Hager, another of the old settlers who was the father of a multitude. Having come from Pittsylvania County Virginia, when a boy, he first settled for a short time in Tazewell County, Virginia, where he married Kate Vannatter. He then came to Logan, and settled near the mouth of Crawley for a while, and then moved to the waters of Coal River. His sons were James Hager, who married a Miss Pauley; Andrew who married a daughter of Joe Barker; John, who married a Miss Miller; and Rev. Ben. who married a Miss Brooks. One of his daughters, Polly, who married John Toney, of Boone,, and Rosanna married a Mullins, of Kentucky. Ben Hager is still living, full of years, and with the memory of a life well spent, having been for sixty years a minister of the M. E. Church. He is the father of Hon. L. D. Hager, of Boone and the grand father of John E. Hager, a prominent attorney of Boone County.

About the year 1819, Jushua Butcher settled just above Big Creek, upon the farm where M. D. Stone now lives, and still known as the Butcher farm. He and his wife, Miss Sarah Clarke came from Monroe County. He had five sons: James Allen, William Floyd, Melvin, and John Green; and four daughters, Mary Anna, Rebecca, Susan, and Emily. James married a Miss Dingess, daughter of John Dingess, both of whom are still living, at an advanced age. John Green married a daughter of Ralph Lucas; William F., married a Miss Lawson; daughter of Louis Lawson. He is also, still living.. Melvin and Allen both died unmarried

Rebecca married William Dingess, of Hart's Creek: Susan married Edward B. Lilly: Mary Anne married William Smith, generally known as Crawley, and she is still living at Guyandotte. Among her children are Mrs. W.D. Garrett, and Mrs. J.I. Dingess, now living in this county; Mrs. George S. Page, Mrs. Louis Wigal, Albert Smith, and John B. Smith, who still live at Guyandotte. Emily married John Lawson, who was killed by a falling tree in 1844. By this marriage her children were the late M.B. Lawson, J. N. Lawson, a daughter who married a Mr. Crockett, of Tazewell County, and Dr. George W. Lawson, who is still living, and who is the father of Dr. Sidney B. Lawson, a prominent young physician, of Logan, and a member of the ^{Legislature} session of 1895. After the death of John Lawson, Emily married George Smith, of Russell County, by whom she had two children; one son, Allen, and a daughter Victoris, who married Alvin Maynard. Mrs. Smith is still living at Williamson, being eighty-five years of age.

Prominent among the early settlers were the Toney family. While several of the family came to Logan, we believe that ~~there~~ there were only two of them that made permanent settlements here. These were Squire Toney and William Toney. Squire Toney settled near Chapmanville, on what is known as the Fowler farm. He married a Miss Brown and was the father of six children--one son and five daughters. His son Burbas, as we have seen, married a daughter of the Rev. John Lucas, of Big Creek; and of his daughters, one married the late Theophilus Fowler; one married Samuel Ferrell; one married Andy Dial; and one a Morris, of from Wayne County, whose first name is forgotten. William Toney married Polly Caperton, of Monroe, and settled

on the place still known as the Tony farm. He was one of the Justices of Logan County, and was, during a long life, one of the leading men of the County. He was the father of six children, two sons, and four daughters. His sons were Overton G., and Hugh, and his daughters, Bettie, Rhoda, Mary, and Julyantes. Overton G. died several years ago, and Hugh died at Guyandotte in 1895. Hugh was a Captain in the Confederate Army and was a gallant soldier, and at one time represented the county in the West Virginia Legislature. Neither Overton, nor Hugh were ever married. Of the four daughters, Bettie married Charles F. Dingess; Rhoda married Guy Dingess; the others were never married. Miss Mary is the only one of the children that is now alive, and is still living at the old homestead.

We have already noticed that when William Dingess purchased the land now covered by the Town of Aracoma, that the Workmans left it, and settled on the farm now owned by Henry Mitchell. They remained there, however, but a short time, selling their place to another pioneer, and moved to the waters of Coal River. That other pioneer was John White, who came with a family of grown men and one daughter. John White had not only served his country in the War of the Revolution but several of his sons had served with him, and also engaged with him in fighting the Indians. His sons were: Jack, who married Susannah Marcum, of Franklin; Ben, who married Anne Anna Stewart, of Montgomery; James, who married Lucretia Elkins, a daughter of the old pioneer, Richard Elkins; and

William, who married a daughter of John Sansom, of whom more will be said. His daughter, Nancy, married Robert Whitt, who afterwards moved to Ohio.

The eldest son, Jack, was the father of twelve children, viz: William, who married Editha White; John, who married Susannah Elkins, Thomas, James, Reuben, Isaac, Charles, Major, Elija, Hiram, , Masten, and Judith, who married James Thompson. Thomas, James, and Reuben went back to Giles County, and Major went to Indiana; all the others remained here, and raised large families. Benjamin White was the father of several children--five sons and two daughters. His sons were John, Aster, Benjamin, William, and James, and his daughters were Nancy, who married Pleasant Chafin, , and Margaret, who married ~~Hezekiah~~ *Hezekiah Stratten* ~~Thompson~~. James had but one child, a daughter. Nancy, who married John Chambers, a son of Robert Chambers, of Monroe County, William, the youngest son having been born at too late a date to serve his country, but thirsting for military glory, joined the regular army in 1808 and was assigned to duty in a regiment that was being raised by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. When Hampton was made Brigadier General , in 1806, and assigned to duty at New Orleans, White remained with Wilkinson, and then under Jackson until after the Battle of New Orleans. White remained with Wilkinson, and then, under Jackson, until after the Battle of New Orleans of January 8, 1815, in which battle he participated. Returning home in 1816, he married, as we have seen, the daughter of John Sanson, and to this marriage were born two sons and two daughters. His sons were Hampton, who is still living, who married the widow of John Chambers and daughter

er of his Uncle James White; and Hickman Sansom, who married Harriett, the daughter of George Avis. Hickman S. was at one time Sheriff of Logan County, and served for two sessions in the lower house of the West Virginia Legislature. The daughters of William White were Nancy, who married Hiram White, son of Jack White, and Elizabeth, who married Green C. White, grandson of Jack White, and son of John White.

Passing about a mile up the river from the White settlement, we find that William Henderson, of Montgomery County, who has been mentioned as having married a daughter of William Dingess, Sr., made a settlement upon the farm now owned by James Henderson. He first settled where F. M. White now lives, in 1810, and after remaining there a few years, moved to the above place. Mr. Henderson was both a school teacher and a class leader in the Methodist Church, and in both positions did much to point the youth of that generation to high and noble aims in life. His sons were, John, who married a daughter of General McComas, and moved to Missouri; Henry G., who married a Miss Alexander, and moved to Texas; and Dingess, who married a Miss ^{still} ~~xxxxxxx~~ Hatfield, of Cabell County, where he is ~~now~~ living. His daughters were Mary, who married Joseph Straton, son of Mrs Martha Straton, who, after the death of her husband in Montgomery County, moved with one son and one daughter, to Island Creek. The daughter married Ben Smith, of Buffalo; and, as the family after-ward became a prominent one, more will be said of them in a future chapter. Bettie, the other daughter of William Henderson, married John McDonald. She died on the 11th day of March, 1896, wanting but one day of being eighty years of

age, having been born near Pearisburg, Va., March 12, 1806.

Still passing up the river from the Henderson place, we come to the McDonald settlement. Here, in 1804, Mrs. Mary McDonald, the widow of Bryan McDonald, , of Montgomery County, settled with his six sons and one daughter. Bryan McDonald was ~~the~~ the son of Edward McDonald, of Washington, who is said to have built the first house at Abingdon, Va. This Edward McDonald was the grandson of Bryan McDonald, who, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, sttled at New Castle, Delaware. He was the son of a Highland Chief, who was regularly descended from the McDonalds, of Clanranald. ~~Her~~ Her sons were Hercules, Jonas, Richard, Edward, Joseph, and John. Her daughter, Mary, married John B. Clark, of Sandy. Hercules, the son first mentioned, married a Miss Brown. He was the father of Lewis and Charles the latter being, at one time, Sheriff of the County. Jonas married a Miss Clark, a sister of John B. Clark, and, after her death, married Miss Ida Smith. Of the children of the first marriage are Alexander, Hamilton, and two daughters, one of whom married the late Levi Vance, and the other the late Guy Clarke. The children of the second marriage are Jonas and Bryan. Richard McDonald married a Miss Ingram, and had five daughters, but no sons married, respectively, George W. Clark, Henry P. Clark, Ira L. Clark, Zattoo Dingess, and all are living. John married Miss ~~E~~ttie Henderson, and their children are Maitrados, Astynax, Bolivar, Scott, and Andromache. The latter married John Justice. Joseph and Edward were never married, and died a few years ago near the old homestead at a ripe old age.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN.

John Sanson, who we have already mentioned as one of the old pioneers, came from England as a boy of fourteen years, about 1790. He lived for a while at Norfolk, Virginia and then came to Giles, and from Giles to Logan about 1803, and settled near the mouth of Crooked Creek. He married Elizabeth Davidson, of Giles. His sons were William, who married a daughter of Ben White; James, who married a daughter of John Hurley, of Kentucky; John, who married a daughter of John Stafford; Andrew, who married a daughter of John Smith, of Wayne; Riley, who married a daughter of Jacob Cline; David, who married a daughter of William Hensley, and Hiram, who went West. Of his daughters, Polly married William White; Matilda married John Hardin; Laura married John Hurley. Bettie married Randall McCoy, and Jennie died unmarried. All the children except Jennie left numerous descendants, and through them many of the families of Logan, Wayne, and Mingo, and Pike County, Ky., are closely connected.

Joseph Gore settled where F. M. White now lives, and had a large family of sons and daughters. He married a Miss Pine, from Mercer County, and was a member of the Virginia Legislature. His sons were James, who moved West; John, who married Margaret Dingess; Eli, who married ^{Nancy Ellis, Levi married} a ~~Miss Hinchman~~, a daughter of William Hinchman. His daughters were Delilah, who married James Bailey; Rebecca, who married Jacob Ellis; Rena, who married Henderson Shannon; Celia, who married Jacob Petrie; Nancy, who married Robert Massie; and Martha, who married J.H. Hinchman.

Robert Clendenin settled where Eli Gore now lives. He had three sons: Robert, who married a daughter of William Hinchman, and who was Sheriff of the County; Archer, and Adam. All of the family moved to Minnesota about 1840.

Ben Cary settled at the mouth of Rum, and married a daughter of David McNeeley. He built the first jail of Logan county. He had several sons and daughters, but all of them moved to Kentucky. except John and Lewis, and one daughter, who remained in Logan. John married a Miss Tiller, and was the father of a large family. The daughter married Milton Hinchman, and afterward moved to Michigan. Ben Cary sold his place at the mouth of Rum to the Rev. James Chambers, a minister of the M. E. Church. While Mr. Chambers came to the county at a later date than the body of the pioneers of whom we have been writing, his life is so interwoven with the men of that generation that he is entitled to be mentioned in this connection. He married Elizabeth Cole, daughter of Isaac Cole, of Mercer County; and the off-spring of the marriage is a large, and influential one. His sons were Ira, who married Sarah Hinchman; LeRoy, who married Damaris Farmer. He was a leading merchant of Wyoming County, and represented that County in the Legislature; Asbury, who married Martha McDonald; Lorenzo Dow, who married Margaret L. Atexier, (he also was a prominent merchant, President of the County Court, and twice a member of the legislature); Harrison F., who married Araminta Burgess *Law. of Wm. Burgess* and James M., who was drowned several years ago at the Falls of the Guyandotte. The daughters were: Hannah, who married Hon, William Workman, Boone; Malinda, who married

Jacob Cook; Rebecca, who married James Forkman; Martha, who married Jasper Workman; and Elizabeth, who married L.D.Hinchman.

The Rev. James Chambers was the son of Robert Chambers, ~~wh~~ who was born in London, England, and came to America when a boy. He served as an American soldier in the Revolution; and when the war was over, he settled in Montgomery County, Virginia, where he married Hannah Thorne, a German lady. Robert Chambers had six sons and two girls. His eldest son was Jacob, who married a Miss Smith, and was the father of six sons and one daughter. Richard, the oldest son of Jacob Chambers, married a Miss Perry and settled on the Spruce Fork of Coal. He was the father of a large family, among whom was the late Rev. Russell Chambers. Richard afterwards married a Miss Canterbury, who is the mother of several children, Sidney S. Chambers being one of the number. Robert, the son of Jacob Chambers, married Juliet Conley. He was the father of the Rev. B. S. Chambers, one of the most eloquent divines of the West Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church, South. Robert Chambers also settled on the Spruce Fork of Coal. He afterwards went to Louisa, Ky., where he died. His widow is still alive, at the ripe age of ninety years. John, the next son of Jacob Chambers, married Nancy White, and settled at Peck's Mill. The other sons were William, Frederick, and James, who never came to Logan. His only daughter was Polly who married Henry Perry, of the Spruce Fork of Coal.

Richard Chambers, the second son of Robert Chambers, Sr. moved to Louisa, Ky., where he raised a large family. Among the

children was Jane, who married Col. William Vinson. James, the next oldest son of Robert Chambers, has been mentioned above.

The other sons of Robert Chambers were, Jack, who died of cholera in Cincinnati; Robert, who was killed in Monroe County by the falling of a tree, and William, who was for a long while the Colonel of the Militia of Monroe County. He was the grandfather of Judge Luther L. Chambers, of McDowell County.

The daughters of Robert Chambers, Sr., were Anne, who married Snow Ballard, of Monroe County; and Kittie, who married Robert Curry, of Island Creek, but who afterwards moved to Indiana.

Thomas Riggins^A, was another old settler, and located where Anthony Lawson now lives. He had several sons and daughters, but all of them went West, except one daughter (Jane), who married Hiram Mullins.

Nathaniel Mullins, was among the earliest of the settlers. He came from the Catawba region of North Carolina and settled ~~near~~ where Milton A. Mullins now lives. His sons were Hiram who married Jane Riggans; Wilson, who married a Miss White; Nathan^{iel}, who married a Miss Morton; Jackson, who married a Miss Cook; Milton A., who married a Miss Ellis; John, who married a Miss Baisden; Harrison, who married a Miss Ellis; and Anthony, who never married. The daughters are Rachael, who married Jack Burgess; Margaret, who married Thomas Cook; and Nancy, who married Wilson Cook. Several of these sons and daughters are still living, and are among the best people of the county.

Ben Smith was another one of the early settlers. He came here as a young man and first settled at, or near the mouth of Rich Creek. Marrying a daughter of Mrs. Stratton, who has been spoken of as having settled on Island Creek, ~~He~~ moved to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, where he remained for many years as one of the leading citizens of the county, and was one of the early members of the Virginia legislature, from Logan. He had but one son, William, (better known as "Crawley") who has been spoken of as having married the daughter of Joshua Butcher.

His daughters were Eliza, who married Julius C. Dingess, and Rebecca, who married Alexander Pine. After the death of his first wife, Ben Smith married Elizabeth Hinchman, daughter of William Hinchman.

Lewis E. McDonald also settled near the mouth of Buffalo ~~Creek~~ about the same time. He was a cousin of the McDonalds already mentioned, and was the son of Edward McDonald, who entered, and surveyed the lands just below Oceana, known as the "Big Bottom". This Edward McDonald was a brother of Bryan McDonald, already mentioned, and his sons were, William, Stephen, Joseph (who was the first Clerk of Logan County, and father of W. W. McDonald, of Huff's Creek. Lewis E. McDonald married a Miss Harvey, of Washington County, and was killed while still a young man by an accidental shot from one of his negroes, while out, hunting. His sons were Gordon, who married a Miss Hull, of Tazewell, and Lewis E., Jr., who married a Miss Taylor, of Tazewell. The daughters were: Rebecca, who married

(,
Dr. U. S. Hinchman, and Kessiah, who married George Bean,
of Tazewell.

Jacob Walls was another of the old settlers, and the name
of Walls is still a familiar one in the county, but we have
been unable to trace the line of the family.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN.

William Hinchman settled near the mouth of Rich Creek, on the farm owned by his son, James Harvey Hinchman, about the year 1814. He was the son of William Hinchman, an English sailor, and was born in Dorchester, Maryland, about 1770. He was too young to enter the army at the time of the Revolution, Yorktown, and was familiar with the stirring events of the time, when America desired to be independent of English domination. He moved to Montgomery County, Virginia, now Monroe County, West Virginia, about the close of the last century, when he married Mary Ann Perry, a daughter of John Perry, who had emigrated from the north of Ireland. After several of his children were born, he came, as we have seen, to the mouth of Rich Creek. His sterling worth was seen, and appreciated by the people, and he was soon made one of the Justices of Cabell County, and upon the organization of Logan ~~County~~ County, he became a member of its first County Court.. His children by his first marriage were, John K., who married the daughter of Ben White; Cyrus, who married a daughter of F. R. Pennell; Hiram, who married a daughter of Ben Cary; William, ^{Miss} who first married a Seymour, then a Miss Hatfield, and as a third wife, a Miss Chapman.; Dr. Ulysses, who married a Miss Gore; Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Smith; Amanda, who married Robert Clendenin; Sarah, who married Ira Chambers; and Mero, who married Levi Gore. After the death of his first wife William Hinchmand, Sr. married Nancy Stollings, and the children of this marriage were Floyd, who married, first a Miss Chambers, and after her death, a Miss Mangus; Nancy Ann, who married Joseph Scaggs; Penelope, who married George Claypool;

Josh. Mellon, who m. a dau. of Ben Cary.

Risby, who married Thomas Nelson Ballard; and Edna, who died single. Of the first children of William Hinchman, John K., Cyrus, Hiram, and Milton, moved to the State of Michigan. William moved to the County of Cabell. Dr. Ulysses was a practicing physician, and held many offices of public trust, and was several times elected as a Member of the West Virginia legislature.; James Harvey, who is still living, was a successful farmer a member of the West Virginia legislature, and at different times, other held important offices in the county.

F. R. Pennell was another of the early settlers. He settled on the farm where where James Buchanan now lives, and where Dr. Ulysses Hinchman lived and died. He was the first surveyor of Logan County, which position he held for several years. He had a ,large family of children who went with him to Michigan, where the old man died a few years ago, at the ripe old age of ninety years.

Archelaus Mitchell, who married a Miss Goodwin, of Montgomery County, settled on Buffalo Creek about the year 1812. His sons were Jordan, who married a Miss Gore, of Montgomery County, Va.; Gustavus, who moved to Smythe County, Virginia, and Micajah, who married a daughter of Absalom Elkins, of Huff's Creek, and then moved to Kanawha County.

Jordan Mitchell, had four sons: James, John, Archelaus, and Micajah; and four daughters, Mary, who married Patterson Christian; Victoris, who married Curtis Ballard; Isabella, who married Paren Christian; and Emmaline, who married Anthony Jarrell.

Absalom Elkins settled on Huff Creek about 1815. His

sons were Henry, Thomas, Williams, Isaiah, and Uriah Watson. His daughters were Mahala, who married Eli Trent; Peggy, who married Edward Mason; and Frances, who married Micajah Mitchell. Absalom Elkins died about twenty years ago, after having just passed his one hundredth birthday.

Some time not far from the beginning of 1820, Thomas Christian, a nephew of Col. William Christian, of Montgomery, settled at the mouth of Huff Creek, on the survey made for John Sheets. He married a daughter of Alexander Pine, of Montgomery County. This Alexander Pine took his name from the fact that a gentleman by the name of Alexander found him while an infant of only a few days, under a pine tree where he had been left, and his parents were never discovered.

Thomas Christian was the father of three sons, (James, ~~Thomas~~ Thomas, and Allen) and several daughters, all of whom, except James, ~~as~~ moved to Kentucky with their father, in the year 1824. James, who was born in 1800, married a Miss Annie Moore, and remained in the county. He was a member of the first County Court of Logan, and held many positions of trust, all of which he filled to the satisfaction of the people. He was the last survivor of the first Court, and died in 1892, in the ninety-third year of his age, leaving an honorable name, and numerous descendants, among whom are Patterson Christian, who was, for a long time, one of the Justices of the County and is, at present, a member of the County Court; Parn Christian, one of the leading citizens of the county and the Rev Byron Christian who was for many years a minister of the M. E. Church, South

Murphy. of Kentucky, and after her death a Miss Charles, of Kentucky: Mary, who married Peter Cline, and Martha, who married Humphrey Trent. John Smith had, by his first wife, two sons, viz., Harrington, who married a Miss Mullins, and then moved to Kanawha, and Larkin, who was twice married, and who, having passed his three score and ten years, is still living at the old homestead on Horsepen. His first wife was a Miss Lusk, by whom he had eight children; his second wife was a Miss Trent, by whom he had six children.

At what is still known as the Hatfield place on Horsepen, Valentine Hatfield, of Washington County, Va. settled at quite an early date. He was the father of nine sons and three daughters, and from them have sprung many of the Hatfields of the Guyandotte and Sandy Valleys. Valentine married a Miss ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{Wed-} ~~ington~~, and he was a half brother of Thomas Smith. His sons were Al. who married a daughter of Ferrel Evans; Ephraim, who married Hattie Vance, (this Ephraim Hatfield was one of the quietest men in the county, and was, for a long time, a Justice of the Peace. Yet he was the father and grandfather of the Hatfields who were engaged in the McCoy-Hatfield feud. Andrew, who married a daughter of Humphrey Trent, and whose descendants lived in Wyoming County: Thomas, who married a daughter of Frank Evans: John, who married a daughter of Abner Vance: James, who married a daughter of John Toler. Squire M.A. Hatfield and James Hatfield are the sons of this marriage. Jacob, who married a daughter of Peter Cline, and Valentine, who was never married. Of these three daughters, Phoebe married Alexander Varney: Celia married James Perry; and Jennie married James Justice, who was, at one time, Sheriff of Logan County,

and who was the father of John Justice, a prominent merchant of Logan Court House: B. H. Justice, a merchant and timber dealer of Cabell County, and William E. Justice, a merchant at North Spring and at one time a member of the West Virginia legislature. Joseph Hatfield, a brother of Valentine Hatfield, settled about the same time at Matewan, and will be mentioned, hereafter.

CHAPTER TWENTY.

About the same time that William Hinchman settled at the mouth of Rich Creek, four brothers named Perry came into the county, from Monroe. Of these, Jack settled about a mile above Huff Creek. He was the father of seven sons and two daughters. His sons were Dr. James, who married his cousin, Margaret, a daughter of Joe Perry; Oliver, who married a Miss Haner; Henry, who married a daughter of Jack Chambers. Alexander, who went to Texas and joined the forces of General Houston, and was never heard of afterwards; Ephraim, John, and Silas, who moved West. Jane married Peter, a son of Conrad Rife, who was one of the oldest settlers on Upper Tug; Joe Perry, the next brother, settled on Buffalo. He had five sons and four daughters. Of his sons, Frank married a Miss Workman; Eli married a Miss Johnson; William and John E. both married the Misses Buchanan; and James married a Miss Hatfield. Of his daughters, Margaret married Dr. James Perry, who was at one time Sheriff of the County; and Polly married Rhodes D. Ballard, one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of the county. Mr. Ballard was for years a Justice-of-the-Peace, and for one term a member of the West Virginia legislature, and was for a long time, a member of the County Court. He died in 1888, in his 83th year. Jane married Abner Vance, and Flora married Amos Workman.

Henry Perry, ~~his~~ ^{eldest} next brother, settled on Guyandotte River, near the mouth of what is now known as Henry's Branch. He moved west, and nothing is known of his family.

James Perry, the fourth brother, settled at what is still known as the Perry place. He was the Colonel of the Logan County militia for a ~~while~~ long while, and was among the most prominent men in the county. His sons were, Dow, who married a Miss Elkins; Granville, who married a daughter of Carter T. Clark; Preston, who married a daughter of Pyrrhus McGinnis; John A., who married a daughter of John Farley; Oliver, who married a daughter of W. W. McDonald; James, who went west; and Andrew, who enlisted in 1846, in the Company of Captain Elisha McComas, and went to Mexico, and died while still in the service, in Vera Cruz. James Perry had two daughters: Mary, who married Major William Straton, and Elba, who died un-married.

Jack Perry married a Miss Dixon, of Monroe County; Joe Perry married a Miss Shirkey, of Greenbrier County, and James Perry married a Miss Roach, of Monroe County. It is not known who Henry Perry married. They were the sons of John Perry, a native of the north of Ireland, and who has already been mentioned as the father of Mrs. William Hinchman. John Perry had two other daughters who moved to this county, viz: Bettie, who married Isaac Stollings, of the mouth of Crawley; and Flora, who married Samuel Canterbury, who afterward moved to Boone County. John Perry was said to be quite a learned man and was the author of an arithmetic book which was, for a long time, a text book in the schools of Virginia and North Carolina.

Near the same time the Perrys settled here, several other families from North Carolina made settlements on Buffa-

lo and the waters of Spruce, among whom were William Browning; William, John, Tandy, and Meredith Burgess, and Ben White

William Browning brought with him, in addition to his own family, which consisted of a wife and several daughters, two nephews--Nathaniel and Samuel Browning. He first settled on Buffalo, and while there he had no sons to perpetuate his name, he had four daughters: Sarah, who married James Madison White; Lucinda, who married Griffin Canterbury; Peggy, who married Nathaniel Browning; and Polly, who married Simon Browning.

Tandy Burgess settled on Buffalo. His sons were Calvin Hiram, and [Cornelius. William Burgess moved to Kanawha at an early date. His daughter, Ariminta, who married Harrison Chambers, is still living, however, in this county.

* ~~John~~ *Meredith Burgess*
O.K. Meredith Burgess also settled on Spruce. His sons were Fernandus, Jackson, James, George and John W., and his daughters were, Polly, who married William McNeely, and Martha, who married Lewis McDonald.

Ben White, who to distinguish him from Ben White, son of John, who has already been spoken of, was known as "Chickasaw Ben." He settled on the farm now owned by Stephen Browning, and was the father of a large family. His sons were Grayson, who married a daughter of James Christian; James Madison, who married a daughter of William Browning; Russell who married a Miss Coon; Benjamin Wesley, who married a daughter of Tandy Burgess; and Andrew, who married a daughter of George Ferrell. His daughters were Amanda, who married Oliver Browning; Elizabeth, who married Byron Christian;

* John Burgess settled on Spruce. His sons were Millon, John A., and Lewis. He had one daughter, Peggy, who married Russell

Nancy, who married a Ferrell: and Paulina, who married Chapman Miller, of Boone County.

As has been stated, James Mitchell and John Miller settled on Tuttle Creek, about the year 1815. They were brothers-in-law, and both were soldiers in the War of 1812. Mitchell was the son of Joshua Mitchell (or Michel), who came from France with Rochambeau and served under him at the Battle of Yorktown. He married Elizabeth Miller, a daughter of Michael Miller, and his children were: Michael, Joshua, a well-known Baptist preacher, and Dr. James, who is living and practicing his profession.

John Miller was the son of Michael Miller, a Hessian, who deserted his command and joined the American forces, and after the war settled in Montgomery County, Va. John, who married a daughter of Joshua Mitchell, settled where Riland Ballard now lives. He had two sons- Benjamin and Ezekial. Ezekial married a daughter of Joshua Mitchell, and is the grandfather of C. M. Turley, a prominent attorney of Logan.

Last, but not least among the men who left their impress upon the people of the Guyandotte Valley, was Anthony Lawson, who settled where J. S. Miller now lives, about the year 1823.

Anthony Lawson was a native of Northumberland, England, and was born about 1780. Some time about the year 1815, he emigrated to America, with his wife and four sons, John. Lewis B., James, and Anthony. He remained for a while at Alexandria, Va., where his brother, John, who had preceeded him to America, lived. Col. Andrew Bierne, of Lewis---- soon made his acquaintance and induced him to come to the wilds ~~of~~ of the Guyandotte River and engage in the fur and ginseng trade. Mr. Lawson first settled near the present site of Oceana, where he remained about four years, and then moved to the present site of Logan Court House, where he remained until his death, which occurred in Guyandotte about 1846, while he was returning from Philadelphia, where he had been, to purchase goods. The state of trade in Logan at that time, and the difficulty of getting goods and of taking produce to market will be treated of hereafter. Mr. Lawson was a member of the first County Court, and during his life, a leading citizen. His wife survived him for something over a year, when she was murdered by two of her slaves. Her tombstone in our cemetery has the following inscription: "Ann Lawson, wife of Anthony Lawson, of Logan County, Va., who was born in the parish of Longhorsby, in the County of Northumberland, England, on the 17th day of March, A.D. 1783. Murdered on the night of the 17th of December, in 1847 by two of her own negroes."

The sons of Anthony Lawson were all prominent men in the county and will be noticed more fully in some future chapter. John married Emily Butcher, daughter of Joshua and Sarah Clarke Butcher, and was killed by a falling tree in 1844. Lewis B. married Polly Dingess; James married Matilda Dingess, both daught-

ers of Peter and Sally Farley Dingess; and Anthony, the youngest
son, married Ann Brooke Rob~~ertson~~sonn, the daughter of Edwin
and Mary Minnis Robertson.

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE.

While the Guyandotte Valley was being settled with hardy pioneers from Montgomery and the territory which formerly belonged to that ancient county, the Tug Fork, of Sandy was being peopled by those who, for a while, paused on their march to the wilderness of the waters of the Clinch and Holstein. From the time of the building of the old Block House at the Forks of the Sandy, about the year 1789, frequent visits were made from the cabins on the frontier, by daring hunters to their friends in the old fort; but there is no account of any settlement being made on the West Virginia side of the river, below the McDowell County line, or even above that line, until the year 1806, when Richard and John Ferrell, sons of Richard Ferrell, who was killed by the Indians in Thompson's Valley, in 1780, settled on the farm where M. A. Ferrell now lives.

Richard Ferrell, the youngest brother, married a Miss Romaines of Russell County, Va., and was the father of ten children--six sons and four daughters. His sons were William, who married Mahala Tiler; John R., who married Elizabeth Coleman; Elijah, who married Barbara Jackson; Richard, who married Letitia Eskew, and Moses, who married Jane Lockhart. His daughters were Rachael, who married William Tiler, Rebecca, who married Green Justice; Elizabeth, who married ^{Joab} Jacob Justice; and Nancy, who married Cummings Music.

John Ferrell married Nancy Jackson, of Russell County Va. He was the father of three sons and two daughters. His sons were William, who moved to Roane County; Andrew, who married Polly Slater and then moved to Missouri; and John, who

married Jane Taylor, and was, through a long life, a prominent Baptist minister, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him. His daughters were Jennie, who married John Murphy, and Levisa, who married Ralph Steel, of Island Creek.

Reuben Thacker made the first settlement at what is now known as Thacker. He came from the James River valley and remained for a few years, giving to the creek its name, and then moved farther west..

Peter Cline, who was of German origin, settled about the year 1802, just below the mouth of Peter Creek, on the West Virginia side of the river. It is claimed that he had settled on the Kentucky side of Peter Creek some eight years before that time, and that the creek took its name from him; and, by others, that he came direct from Montgomery County, Virginia. Be this as it may, it is well that he lived and died at a ripe, old age on Tug River, and that he was the father of four sons and one daughter, from which had sprung the Clines, and Mounts, of the Guyandotte valleys. His sons were, Michael, who married a Miss ~~Hinkle~~ ^{Fuller} ~~Winkle~~, of Kentucky; William, who married a Miss Weddington, of Kentucky; and Peter, Jr., who married a daughter of Thomas Smith, of Horsepen. This Peter Cline, Jr. died on Gilbert Creek, in 1893, aged something over one hundred years. The daughter of Peter Cline, **Jr.**, whose name was Margaret, married David Mounts, a young man who came to the Tug Valley a short time after the Clines had settled there. It is not known where he came from but it is believed, from the name, that he is a descendant of a Portuguese family by the name of Mountz, which settled

*Fuller
Jacob m. a Miss Fuller of*

in South Carolina about 1750, some of whom served under Sumpter in the War of the Revolution. Mounts settled just above Cline, on the river, and was the father of six sons and four daughters. His sons were, William, who married Mary Blankenship; Charles, who married a daughter of Isaac Spratt; Peter, who married a daughter of William Cline; Michael, who married a daughter of Peter Cline; and Alexander, who married a Miss Charles. His daughters were, Nancy, who married Asbury Hurley; Patsy, who married John Steele; Elizabeth, who married Alexander Trent; and Sarah, who married Daniel Christian.

As was stated in our last chapter, Francis Browning ~~was~~ married a daughter of Abner Vance, of Tazewell. This Abner Vance was hanged for killing a man named Horton--a justifiable killing, as was afterwards shown--had four sons and four other daughters who came to Logan early in the century and settled on the waters of Tug, and who are the progenitors of the Vance family of this county. Abner Vance, the father spoken of, was a native of North Carolina; and, after serving through the Revolutionary War, settled in Russell County, Virginia, and married a Miss Howard. His sons spoken of above, were James, who married a Miss Miller; John, who married a Miss Rader; Richard, who married a Miss Sutherland and Abner, who married a Miss Perry. His daughters married, respectively, Francis Browning, Joseph~~y~~ Dempsey, James Brown, and John McCloud. There was another daughter, Bettie, who never married, but had two children, of whom John Ferrell was the reputed father. These were Mrs. Ephraim Hatfield and the late

James Vance.

Joseph Hatfield, who has already been mentioned as the brother of Valentine, Hatfield, and a half.brother of Thomas Smith, , of Horsepen, settled at what is now known as Matewan, at about the same time that his brother settled at Horsepen.. He married a Miss Evans, of Russell County, and was the father of ten sons and one daughter. His sons were Joseph, William, Ferrell, Ephraim, John, Valentine, Richard, Thomas, James, Smith, and McGinnis, and the name of his daughter, Phoebe. All of them moved across the river into Kentucky, where Richard and McGinnis are still living, both being old and highly respectable citizens.

The settlement at the mouth of Spruce, where Lewis Rutherford, now ^{lives.} ~~Spruce~~. At just what time he settled there is not known but he raised a large family of, boys and girls ; and, with Reuben Thacker, a brother-in-law, he moved further to the west, selling his place to William Davis, who came from Albermarle County, and claimed to be a first cousin of Thomas Jefferson. Davis married a ^{Mrs.} ~~Miss~~ Hensley, of Russell County, who was the mother, by a former marriage, of four sons and one daughter. Three of the sons, Three of the sons, William, Robert, and John--and the daughter, whose name is forgotten. There was another son--Daniel, who had been captured by the Indians in 1790 and who remained with the Indians until 1807, when he joined the family, and married a daughter of Thomas Davis, of Albermarle County, and niece of the William Davis above mentioned, settled at the mouth of Rock House Fork of Pigeon. Of the other Hensley boys, Robert married

a daughter of Captain Henry Farley, and settled at the mouth of Sugar Tree: William married a Miss Brewster, and settled opposite the mouth of Pond, on what is now known as the Lawson farm; and John married a Miss Davis and settled lower down the river. The daughter above mentioned, married William Davis, a son of Thomas Davis, of Albermarle, and nephew of the William Davis above mentioned who settled near the mouth of Pigeon.. William Davis, Sr. had one daughter by his first wife, who married James Slater. After the death of his first wife, William Davis, Sr. married a Miss Runyan, by whom he had two daughters, one of whom married Jesse Storedge and the other, Jacob Runyan.

William Davis, Jr., above mentioned, from whom descended all the Dawises of Tug Valley, had four sons and two daughters. His sons were, George, who married a Miss Dillon; Henry, who ~~was~~ married a Miss Stotes; and William and Joseph, who married Misses Dillon. His two daughters married, respectively, Daniel Hensley, Jr. and James Bailey. The Dillon girls above mentioned were the daughters of Christopher Dillon, who settled on the waters of Pigeon at quite an early age, and had a large family of girls and boys, from whom sprung the large Dillon family.

Vinsin Grant, a mulatto, settled at the mouth of Sycamore. He had a white woman with him, by whom he raised a large family. He moved to Ohio about 1820, and settled near Haverhill, Lawrence County.

Moses Parsley, of Russell county, who married a Miss Loving, of the same county, settled at the mouth of the Rock House Fork, of Pigeon. He was the father of five sons and four daughters.

ers. His sons were, John, who married a Miss Murphy and settled at the mouth of Upper Burning Creek; Alexander, who married a Miss Smith, and settled near Warfield, Ky.; Jesse, who married a Miss Marcum and settled at the mouth of Jennie's Creek; and Riburn, who married a Miss Muncy and settled near the mouth of Jennie's Creek; but, becoming involved in the Marcum-Muncy feud, he moved to Mississippi and became a Brigadier General of the Confederate States in the late unpleasantness. His daughters were, Sally who married William Starr; and Polly, who married William Muncy. The other daughters were never married and their names are not known.

John Stafford, of Tazewell, settled at the mouth of Lick Creek. Just what time he settled there, or whom he married is not known. He had three sons and several daughters. His sons were, John, who married a daughter of Isaac Spratt, and settled at the mouth of Gilbert; Compton, who married a daughter of Isaac Brewer, and settled at the mouth of Breeding; and Fleming, who married a daughter of Frank Evans, and went to Mercer County. Of his daughters, Sarah married Andrew Varney, and Phoebe married Smith Trent.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO.

Emile Millard, usually called Miller, a Frenchman, who had served under La Fayette in the Revolutionary War, made the first settlement in what is now Tazewell County, and married Sallie Roark, of Roark's Gap. Sallie had two children by former husbands at the time of her marriage with Millard, both of whom came with Millard to his new settlement. They were John Deskins and Isaac Brewer, who will be spoken of again.

Millard, and his brother Charles, the grandfather of Ben and A. J. Millard were in the country as early as 1792, at which time Charles was drowned in John's Creek, Ky, near the mouth of the creek now known as Miller's Creek.

Emile Millard had three children--one son, and two daughters. His son, whose name was Timothy, married Polly Boreman; and his daughters were Rachael, who married James Starr, and Rebecca, who married Arter White. This James Starr was one of the prominent men of the ^{Tug} valley, who, after the death of his first wife, married Rebecca Hensley, and after ^{her} death, married a Miss McCoy. He died about ten years ago, at the age of ninety-one after having built the first Methodist church in the valley, which is of stone, and will long remain as a monument to his memory. He had no children.

John Deskins, spoken of above, married a Miss Holt, and settled near the Millard place. He was the father of five sons and four daughters. His sons were John, who married a Miss Bevins, of Kentucky; James, who married a Miss Hibbard; Jackson, who married a Miss Phillips; and Lewis, who married a Kentucky lady whose name is forgotten.

His daughters were, Esther, who married Benjamin Williamson; Sarah, who married William Chafin; Bettie, who married Benjamin Maynard; and Nancy, who married William Taylor.

William Farley, a brother of Captain Henry Farley, of Peach Creek, settled near the mouth of Buffalo. He married a Miss Thompson, of Albermarle County, Va., and was the father of four sons and one daughter. His sons were, William--known as "Punch Bill"--who married a Miss Allen, of Boone; Thompson, who married a Miss Chapman; Nimrod, father of the late Senator Farley, of California, married a Miss Slater; and Henry, who married a Miss Starr. Henry was quite a prominent citizen, and represented the County in the Virginia legislature.

Adam Runyon settled on Pigeon. His sons were, Alexander, who married a Miss Starr; Adam, who married a Miss Harris; James, who married a Miss Simpkins; William, who went west; and John, who married a Miss Mead, and was murdered by George Aldredge. He had two daughters--Christina and Anna--who were never married.

Joseph Clark, of Culpepper County, settled at what is known as the Pigeon. He married a Miss Britton, of Pittsylvania County, and had six sons and four daughters. His sons were, John B., who married Miss Mary McDonald; Thomas K., who married a Miss Clay; Clark T., who married a daughter of Captain Henry Farley; Joseph M., who went to Tennessee in 1812; Henry, who went to Texas; and George, who went to Kentucky. His daughters were, Nancy, who married Jonathan B. Bailey, of Mercer; Polly, who married James Suthers; Rebecca, who married Jones McDonald; and Sallie, who married Roland Dillon. Of

these sons, John B. settled at the mouth of Pigeon, and had one son (Thomas W.,) who is the father of the wife of Dr. M. H. Waldron. Thomas K. had three sons, one of whom (Charles) was a soldier in the Mexican War, and Clark T., had four sons--Henry P., Ira L., Joseph M., and Guy; and from these have sprung the Clarks of the Tug valley.

Thomas Evans was an early settler in the valley. He married a Miss Closser, and was the father of Richard Evans, who married a Miss Thompson. The names of his other children are not known, but they are the progenitors of the large family

Allen Williamson was the first person to settle at the mouth of Laurel Fork, of Pigeon. He was a descendant of Hugh Williamson, who came from Wales about 1720, and first settled at New-Kent County, Va. and then moved with the tide of emigration, to Western Pennsylvania. Alden Williamson had three sons: John, who married a Miss Hibner^{sard}, and moved to Kentucky; Richard, who married a Miss Wiley, daughter of Jennie Wiley, and settled on Twelve Pole; and Benjamin, who married a Miss Porter and settled near the site of the present Town of Williamson. By his marriage with Miss Porter, Ben Williamson had two sons: Benjamin, who married Esther Deskins, and John, who moved to Kentucky; and three daughters, who married, respectively, Abraham Millard, Joseph Porter and James Taylor. By a second marriage he had two sons: Hammond, who married a Miss Maynard, and Julius C., who married a Miss Butler^{cher}, and who is still living.

Gene Schmidt Baisden was another early settler at the mouth of Laurel. He came with La Fayette, to America, and

served under him during the Revolution. After the war was over he located at Richmond, Va., and then moved to Reed's Island where he married a Miss Bingham, and about the beginning of the present century, settled at the mouth of Laurel. He had three sons and two daughters. His sons were Joseph, who married a Lucinda Osborne; Solomon, who married Mary Chafin; and Edward, who married Susan Barnett. His daughters were, Polly, who married John Blair, and Frances, who married Thomas Copley.

John Blair, who came from Powell's Valley, first settled just above the present site of the town of Williamson; but, after marrying Polly, , the daughter of Gene Schmidt Baisden, he settled near his father-in-law, at the mouth of Laurel, where he died in 1860. His sons were: Harrison, who first married a Miss Chafin and then a Miss Johnson, and who was Logan's first Democratic Sheriff after the war; Anderson, who married a Miss McCoy; and Joe, who also married a Miss McCoy. His daughters were: Mahulda, who married Anderson Dempsey; Chlorina, who married John McCoy; and Rhoda, who married Moses Parsley.

Josiah Marcum was also an early settler on Laurel. He came from Franklin County, and brought with him eight sons, from whom have sprung the large, and influential family of Marcum. These sons were: Moses, who first married a Miss Elswick, and then Christina Wiley, daughter of Jennie Wiley; Stephen, who married a Miss Sperry, and was the grand-father of William W., John S., and Lace Marcum, prominent lawyers of West Virginia. J. M. Marcum, late State Senator from Cabell, and Thomas B. and Pembroke Marcum, of Catlettsburg, Ky; William, who married a Miss Chapman, and Jacob and Randall, who married ladies from Franklin County, Va., whose names are not known.

Alexander Sutherland settled at the mouth of Marrowbone, and is spoken of as the first settler in that locality. He had two daughters, one of whom married William Marcum, and the other a Wellman

William Bingham Meade, who married Mildred Esther Davis, came from Virginia about 1790, and settled at the old Vancouver settlement at the Blockhouse at the forks of Sandy. In the early part of the present century, about 1801, he moved with his family, to Marrowbone Creek. He had three sons and five daughters. His sons were: William B., Jr. who married Jane Ellen Rutherford; Samuel, who married a Miss Patton; and John, who married a Miss Ewood, and moved to Ohio. His daughters were: Elizabeth who married Isaac Brewster; Margaret, who married a Thomas Watts; Frances, who married Theodore Gooding; Anna, who married Perry Burruss; and Teziah, who married John Cline. William B. Jr. had ~~xxxxxx~~ seven boys and four girls. His sons were: James, who married a Miss Lowe; Reuben, who married a Miss Rose; John, who married a Miss Dingess; Lewis, who married a Miss Spaulding; Thomas B. who married a Miss Sartin; William B. who married a Miss Messer. The daughters were: Mary, who married John Field; Priscilla, who married Hiram Rose; Lydia, who married Silas Damron; and Ellen, who married G.B.C. Floyd, and who was the mother of Hon. J.D. Floyd, Mrs. S. P. Kelly, and several other children.

Isaac Brewer, who married the eldest daughter of W.B. Meade Sr. was of English stock. Among the soldiers who came with ~~Br~~ Braddock to America, in 1755, were two brothers by the name of Brewer; one of them was killed at Fort Duquesne, on July 9, 1755 but the other survived the war, and settled in southwestern Virginia, where he had several sons and daughters.

One of the sons, after serving in the Revolution, married Sallie Roark, who afterwards became the wife of Emile Millard. To this former marriage of Sallie Roark was born Isaac Brewster; who came with Millard to the Tug Valley, and after his marriage with Miss Meads, settled on Marrowbone. To this marriage were born eight sons and three daughters. His sons were: Lewis, who married a Miss Marcum; William, who moved to Kanawha; Isaac, who married a Miss Spaulding; Samuel, who married a Miss Kirk; Johnson, who married a Miss Clark; Calvin, who married a Miss Messer; James, who married a Miss Newsome; Aaron, who married a Miss Meade; and Anthony, who married a Miss James. His daughters were Eliza, who first married Jacob Marcum, and then Compton Stafford; Evaline, who married another Jacob Marcum; and Matilda, who married Moses Farrell, who was, for a long time a Member of the County Court of Logan.

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE.

In addition to the families already named, there were many others who settled on the waters of the Guyandotte and Tug, prior to the formation of the County, among whom we find the names of Adams, Adkins, Ballard, Ball, Baldwin, Belcher, Blankenship, Brewster, Brown, Carter, Claypool, Cook, Dalton, Duncan, Elswick, Epling, Farmer, Fry, Gibson, Grimmett, Harris, Hill, Jackson, Justice, Kennada, Kirk, Lackey, Massey, Maynard, McCoy, McComas, Morgan, Nelson, Ooten, Owens, Phillips, Pridemore, Pauley, Pinnell, Robinson, Robinette, Slater, Staton, Starr, Taylor, Toler, Varney, Whitt, and others whose names cannot be re-called. who, like the men already mentioned, were either engaged in the struggle for liberty, or were the immediate descendants of the brave men whose struggles and privations made us independent of foreign dictation.

The early settlers, while having come from every class of society: and so we find among them no drones who are so often dubbed "gentlemen". Their business was not to gather pearls, and gold, as adventurers, but to establish homes, and by industry, add to the wealth of the State. There were no "gold refiners and perfumers" among them, but they were, rather, sturdy farmers, carpenters, and laborers, used to the axe and the rifle and perfectly at home in the wilderness. While the country was rough and mountainous, only about one-third of it being adapted to cultivation, yet their one-third was extremely fertile and generous, and yielded an abundant supply for man and beast. The climate was genial, especially in the valleys where the mountains shut off the rude winter storms, and assisted, in summer, in maintaining a current of fresh air. There was entire absence of the poisonous malaria, which so often prostrate new settlements

and, of all of the settlers, not one is named as having been a physician, or in any way, versed in the science of medicine. Simple herbs were used for all the ills to which the flesh is heir, while wounds and bruises were treated with the simplest remedies.

Separated from the outside world, the people learned to be dependent upon their personal ^{energies and their personal} management for the necessities and comforts of life. Substantial log houses were erected and the land cleared around them, in which were planted patches of corn, cotton, and flax: while the cattle and flocks which were driven from the settlements in Virginia were kept in an inclosure near the residence in order to protect them from the wild beasts which roamed at will on the mountains, or in the then uncleared valleys. Each settler brought with him his trusty rifle and the ammunition with which to load it, was manufactured here. Sulphur and saltpetre were found in almost every cave, while char coal was easily burned, out of which reliable powder was made, and lead for the bullets was plentiful in every neighborhood. Thus armed and equipped, the black bear, the deer, and the buffalo, which still roamed at large, furnished meat for the families, while their skins furnished shoes, and a portion of the clothing for the men.

Water power was abundant, and small mills were easily erected at which the corn was ground. Honey, which was plentiful, and the juice from the sugar tree, which was made into maple syrup, or maple sugar, took the place of the product of cane, while the bark of the sassafras root, or the bark of spibewood, or birch, or wintergreen, was a splendid substitute for coffee.

There were numerous salt licks, and water from which the best ~~salt~~ salt could be made was found at a depth not exceeding ten feet from the surface. In addition to the viands above mentioned, the rivers and creek were full of fish; the mountains, in their season, brought forth an abundance of huckleberries, blackberries, and sarvices; and taken altogether, the table of a Logan County home in the early days, furnihsed a bill of fare which Kings might envy.

Spinning wheels and looms were found in every household; and while the men cleared the fields, tilled the soil, and hunted the wild game, and the children hooked the fish in a clear stream, or gathered the berries from the hills, the women, God bless them, prepared the cotton, flax, and wool and wove it into cloth. Nature furnished the dyestuffs of color to ~~mix~~ color the cloth. Thus wove into almost every hue that could be desired, these dyestuffs consisted of the bark of trees and shrubs, with the copperas which was easily found in the caves.

Canoes were the largest craft that floated upon the river and when the work of the season was over, a little fleet of them, loaded with pelts and ginseng would be found floating down the sparkling waters of the Guyandotte and Tug, to the settlements on the Ohio, where the cargo would be exchanged for coffee and household goods, and probably a few yards of calico with which to clothe some favorite daughter and make her envied by all the belles of the neighborhood. Shoes were, undoubtedly, purchased to take the place of ruder shoes, or moccasins, which were made of buckskin in the mountain settlements, and whose heel taps would be trained to keep to the enlivening strains of the "fiddle".

The first store opened, within the bounds of the present County, was opened by Anthony Lawson, who has been heretofore mentioned, at the present site of Logan Court House. The Bierne Bros., a large importing and exporting firm, of Alexandria, Va., which was represented in Western Virginia by Andrew Bierne, who afterwards settled in Monroe County and became a Member of Congress from this District, induced Anthony Lawson, who had lately come from England, with a family and settled at Alexandria, to come to the Guyandotte Valley and engage in the mercantile business, exchanging goods for ginseng and pelts. Lawson first opened up for business just above the present site of Oceana, and while he continued in business for Bierne Bros. he brought his goods on pack mules from Alexandria, and shipped his goods to Alexandria in the same way. Sometime between 1820 and 1823, he moved to the present site of Logan Court House, and set up in business for himself: and about the same time Dr. Zattoo Cushing settled on the Dingess farm just across the river from the Court House, and opened up a store. This made the place, which was then known as "the Islands of Guyandotte," a center of trade for a large territory, which it has held ever since. The produce brought by Lawson and Cushing was shipped down the Guyandotte River in canoes, and thence up the Ohio River to Pittsburgh, and thence over-land, to Philadelphia: and their stocks of goods purchased for their stores were shipped back over the same route.

So plentiful was ginseng then in the county that it was sold for less than ten cents a pound, and felts and furs were sold in the same proportion, while calico and cotton cloth were worth from 50¢ to \$1.00 a yard; coffee about the same per pound, while cutlery and queensware brought fabulous prices.

The people were, however, independent of the stores, and while they found a ready market for their produce, their purchases were small, and in this way, the two stores proved to be of considerable value to the settlements whose population was daily increasing by the arrival of other Virginians and North Carolinians, in search of homes.

While none than those had an interest in the soil was allowed the highest privilege of citizen-ship, yet this privilege was regarded as a sacred duty, and a duty which was rigidly required; and in order to compel a discharge of this high duty, the law further provided that "any elector qualified according to this Act, failing to attend any election of delegates, or of a senator, and if a poll be taken, to give, offer, or offer to give his vote, shall pay one-fourth of his portion of all such levies and taxes as shall be assessed and levied in his county the ensuing year." In order to enforce this provision, the Sheriff was required to lay before the Grand Jury, a list of the land owners of the County, and also to furnish the Clerk a copy of the poll taken, which copy was required to be given to the Grand Jury by the Clerk.

In order to prevent the hard-ship which the law would work upon the voters of Cabell County, living remote from the Court seat, the General Assembly, on the ^{thirty-first} ~~first~~ day of January 1817, passed the following Act: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly that on the fourth Tuesday in April in each year, an election shall be held at the house of William Dingess, at the Islands of Guyandotte River, in the County of Cabell, to choose representatives, to represent the county in general assembly, or in Congress, or electors to choose a President, or Vice-President of the United States, as heretofore done at the Court House of said County."

The Act further provided that the County Court of Cabell County, at a term of the Court held in February, or March of each year, select five intelligent free holders, "residing on the

Tug Fork of Sandy river, on Guyandotte river, above the mouth of Ugly Creek, or on the right hand fork of Coal River, in said County," any two of whom might act to conduct the election; and the Act further required that the Sheriff should ^{and} ~~and~~ of his deputies to discharge the duties incumbent upon the Sheriff in holding an election.

The Act further provided that no voter, unless he lived above the mouth of the Tug Fork of Sandy, or on Guyandotte river, above the mouth of Ugly Creek, or on the right hand fork of Coal River, above where the county line dividing Kanawha and Cabell strikes said river, could vote at said precinct, although voters living above there could still vote at the county Court House.

The subject of a new county was at once broached. Voters had been relieved of a heavy burden by having a new precinct established, and suitors and witnesses were anxious to be relieved of a like burden. John Everett was Sheriff of Cabell County, and William Toney was his Deputy for the upper county.

In 1820, William Dingess was elected as one of the members of the General Assembly from Cabell County, and at once commenced to make a fight for a new county. He was re-elected in 1821-22, and in 1823 he had the proud satisfaction of seeing the Act creating the new County of Logan passed by the General Assembly.

The new county was cut off of the counties of Cabell, Kanawha, Giles, and Kanawha, and included within its boundaries all of the present counties of Boone, Fayette, Lincoln, Mercer, McDowell, Raleigh, and Wayne.

The first Circuit Court was held at the residence of William Dingess, within the present limits of the Town of Aracoma, on the seventh day of May, 1824. Honorable Lewis Summers presided as Judge. Joseph McDonald was the first Clerk and John Laidley presented the pleas of the Commonwealth. William McComas, who was both preacher and lawyer, and afterwards a Member of Congress, was the only resident attorney, and we have no record of what other lawyers may have been in attendance.

The first County Court was held at the same place, but at an earlier date. It was composed of the following gentlemen, whose names are still honored by the people of Logan: William Toney, William Hinchman, John B. Clark, John Ferrell, James P. Christian, James Shannon, John Cook, Anthony Lawson, and Griffin Stollings. Of this Court, James P. Christian was the last survivor, having died in 1892, at the age of ninety-two years.

William Toney was made the first Sheriff, and Francis R. Pinnell was appointed as the first Surveyor. The first election for the county was held at the house of William Dingess, in 1824, and James Bias and Benjamin Smith were elected to the General Assembly.

Logan was now one of the Counties of the Commonwealth, with her local government fully organized.