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MS 76
BX 3
NBK 21

Kilgore Family

MS 76
BX 3
NBK 21

THE HAGER FAMILY OF SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.

Following the information, a number of religious sects arose in Europe, among which were the Moravians, Mennonites and Dunkards in Germany, and Quakers in England. As both of these countries had state churches, these dissenting sects were persecuted; and hence, their members were anxious to find some country permitting the practice of their religion.

In England, William Penn, leader of the Quakers, secured a grant of what is now the State of Pennsylvania, in 1682, in return for some debts owed his father by the British Government, and forthwith proceeded to colonize it with Quakers. As full religious liberty was decreed, all sects were welcomed. The following year the first small group of Germans arrived. These were followed by others in ever increasing numbers until by 1770, more than 30,000 families of German settlers had landed in Philadelphia. Not all of these people were religious refugees for a great number of them, perhaps a majority, came with the hope of improving their economic condition. Most of these Germans settled in Pennsylvania, but some of them soon spread into New Jersey and into Maryland which had been founded as a refuge for Catholics and where religious liberty was also allowed. In most of the other colonies, Virginia among them, payment of tithes to the Church of England was required from all residents, regardless of church affiliation.

Most of these Germans came from the Palatinate, Westphalia, Western Bavaria, and the upper reaches of the Rhine, and the journey from there to the promised land in America was one fraught

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with peril and hardship of every kind and required the highest degree of fortitude and courage. It began in the spring as soon as the ice was out of the Rhine. These prospective settlers floated down that river until the ports on the seacoast of Holland were reached, where Englishships were boarded, none other being permitted to take settlers to the English colonies in America. The first stop was in England, and then the long voyage over the Atlantic began, which often took more than three months. It is no coincidence then, that the Hagers listed below all landed in America in September, for that was about as early in the year as the journey could be completed.

Among the German settlers who came to Pennyslvania in the early 1700s were several Hagers. This family can be traced in Germany to before the year 1600, and by 1700 had become quite numerous, and even to-day, is not uncommon there. But while the name is German, there is but little German blood in the Hagers of Southern West Virginia to-day, for in the years that have intervened since their ancestors came to America they have become so blended with other national strains that they can only be ddscribed as Americans.

We are indebted to Mrs. Ida Hager, of Belpre, Kansas, who has made researches in original records in Philadelphia, for the information that the first Hagers to cometo America were three brothers, Johannes, Jacob and George Hager, who landed in Philadelphia September 30th, 1732, from the ship "Dragon". They and their children soon spread into the adjoining states of New Jersey and Maryland, but as they are not in the direct line of ancestry of the Hagers under consideration in this article, no attempt will be made to outline their families. Next to come was Jonathan Hager, who landed on September 1st, 1736 from the ship "Harle", and he was soon followed by his brother David. This Jonathan Hager is the reputed founder of Hagerstown, Maryland. although it appears that -2

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some of those mentioned above may have preceededhim in the local-
ty. Next to come was Phillip Hager, who landed in Philadelphia
Sept. 19th, 1743, from the ship "Lydia". It is from him that most,
if not all the Hagers of Southern West Virginia are descended. Last
to come was Kilian Hager, who came in 1749 and appears to have been
closely relatedto Phillip, perhaps a brother, for we run into him
again among Phillip's descendants in what is now Boone County, where
he appears variously as Gallahan Hager, or Galli~~s~~ Hager.

At the time of his coming to America, Phillip Hager was
31 years old, indicating that he was born in 1712. He settled in
Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and lived there until his death, about
1790. We have little information about his family, but he had a son
named Phillip Hager, and a grandson of the same name. Soon after 1790
this gran son, Phillip Hager, together with Kilian Hager, and a number
of other Hager relatives, moved to Tazewell County, Virginia, Some of
these Hagers remained there, but about 1807 Phillip, together with his
family, some of his sons being then married, moved to Guyandotte Rive
er; and the following year he acquired land near XChapmanville, in
what is now Logan County, West Virginia. This was then a part of
Kanawha County, as none of the other counties now comprising the south
ern part of the state had yet been formed.. In 1809 Cabell County was
formed with Spruce Fork of Little Coal River as its southeastern
boundary. The same year two land speculators, William Dingess and Da-
vid Feench patented two tracts of land aggregating 1230 acres, and in-
cluding all the bot~~s~~om land from near Low Gap to Sharples on Spruce
Fork which they immediately sold to Phillip Hager. He moved to it
soon afterward, settling on the big bottom above Powell Creek, which
for a long time afterwards, was known as Phillip's Branch.

Phillip Hager had married Katherine Vannatter, daughter of

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John Vannatter, of Dutch descent, who had been an early settler on the south branch of the Potomac River. Phillip and Katherine Hager had the following children, of whom we have record: 1. Barthena Hager, born 1780, died about 1870, who married Charles Spurlock; (2) Michadl Hager; (3) Phillip Hager, Jr.: (4) James Hager, born 1789, who appears to have been married twice, the second time, to Sarah Pauley; (5) Andrew Hager, who married Nancy Barker in 1813 and lived on Big Creek; (6) Rosanna Hager, who married a Mullins; (7) Mary Hager, born 1799, who married John F. Tooney and lived on Guyand River, and later, near Ramage; and (8) Polly Hager who married Branson Tomblin, and lived near West Hamlin. An Allen Hager is mentioned in old records, who may have been a son, and there may have been others. In the above, only such dates are given as are a matter of record.

Both Michael and James Hager were soldiers in the War of 1812, and their names appear on the ~~Register~~ of the 120th regiment.

When Phillip Hager settled on Spruce Fork it appears that three of his sons moved to that section, also, Michael, who settled on Six Mile Creek; Phillip, Jr. who settled at the mouth of Big Branch; and James, who settled above Powell Creek, near his father. In 1812, Michael and James Hager patented 100 acres of land on Six Mile creek, which is described as "Beginning on a white oak about 20 poles from Callie's grave, &c." This was the grave of old Kilian Hager, referred to above, and is perhaps the first burial in the old Hager cemetery on Six Mile creek. It is the earliest reference to a burial this writer has seen in what is now Boone County. Phillip Hager died before 1830, but his wife was still living in 1850.

THE MICHAEL HAGER BRANCH.

Midhael Hager settled on Six Mile creek about 1809, near

where the old Montgomery Hager place was located. We have no record of the name of his wife. He lived there until about 1835, when he moved to the Scioto Valley, in Ohio, and we have no further record of him. He appears to have had seven sons and five daughters, the younger of whom went with him to Ohio. We have record only of the following: 1. Lewis Hager, born 1807, who married Sarah Bias and settled on Jones Branch of Hewett Creek. After her death he moved to Mud River, where he re-married. 2. Hiram Hager, born 1805, who married Catherine Spurlock and settled on Mud River; 3. Robert Hager, born 1810, who married Ruth Adkins, and of whom more will be written later; 4. Josiah Hager, born 1812, died 1843, whose family moved to Kanawha County; 5. Alexander Hager, born 1814, who married Elizabeth _____ and settled on Bog Creek; 6. Delilah Hager, born 1823; and 7. Andrew Hager, born 1826, who married Martha Barker.

Of the above, Lewis Hager had the following children by his first marriage: 1. Phillip Hager, born 1833, who married Rebecca Lovejoy; 2. Lovicia Hager, born 1836; Obadiah Hager, born 1839 died 1895, who married Chloe Hager; 4. Martha Hager, born 1842, who married Morris Elkins; 5. Columbus Hager, born 1843, who married Chana Martin. By his second marriage he had 6. John O. Hager, born 1852; 7. Robinson Hager, born 1854.

Hiram and Catherine Hager had the following children: 1. Silas Hager, born 1830, who married ~~Elisha~~ Hager; 2. Charles Hager, born 1834, died in the Union Army in the Civil war; 3. Delilah Hager born 1837, who first married a Smith, and later, William Elkins; 4. Susannah Hager, born 1839; 5. William Hager, born 1841, killed in the Battle of Kanawha Mountain; 6. Fernandes Hager, born 1844, who married Nancy Akers; 7. Floyd Hyland Hager, born 1847, who married

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Louisa Lambert; 8. Sarah E. Hager, born 1852.

Robert and Ruth Hager had the following children: 1. Alfred Hager, born 1835, who married Mahala Toney; 2. Eliza Hager, born 1837, who married Evermont Bias; 3. Montgomery Hager, born 1840, who married Armintha Garrettson; 4. Enoch Hager, born 1842, who married Nancy Lucas; 5. Chloe Hager, born 1846, who married Obadiah Hager; 6. John W. Hager, born 1848 who married first Martha E. Hager and second, Frances Workman; &. Mary E. Hager, born 1851, died 1879, who married first Robert Thompson, second, Rev. John D. Wodds

Josiah and Nancy Hager had the following children: 1. Abigail Hager, born 1837, who married Samuel Jones; 2. Michael Hager, born 1840, who married Vanila Walls; 3. Judah Hager, born 1845, who married ^{Tolbert} Robert ~~RE~~ Hundley; 4. Ruth Hager, born 1847, who married Mitchell A. Mundy; 5. Armilda Hager, born 1849, who married William Clark; 6. Causba Hager, born 1851, who married George W. Tyler; 7. Susan Hager, born 1855, who married who married William Forbes; 8. Evermont ~~to~~ Hager, born 1859, who married Ellen Young.

Alexander and Elizabeth Hager had the following children: 1. Benjamin Hager, born 1841; 2. Joshua Heger, born 1844, who married Dicy Martin.

Andrew and Martha Hager had the following children: Joshua hager, born 1847, who married Nancy J. Nelson; 2. ^{one} Luracia Hager, born 1850, ^{whom} 3. Matthew Hager, born 1855; 4. Wiser Hager, born 1857; 5. Alfred A. Hager, born 1858; 6. Robert M. Hager, born 1862; 7. Barbara Hager, born 1864.

This completes a list of the grand children of Michael Hager insofar as we have record of them. A few of the great grand-children will now be listed.

Silas Hager, son of Hiram, had the following children:

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1. Susan Hager, born 1853; 2. Milton Hager, born 1855, who married Polly Estep; 3. Luemma Hager, born 1857, who married Obadiah Adkins; 4. Dicy Hager, born 1858; 5. John Hager, born 1860; 6. Elizabeth Hager, born 1862, who married Lorenzo Adkins.

Alfred A. Hager, (son of Robert), has the following children: 1. John W. Hager, born 1853, who married Mary Perry; 2. Armenta Hager, ~~who~~ born 1855, who married Benjamin Scragg; 3. Mary F. Hager, born 1857; 4. Jerusha Hager, born 1861, who married Rush McComas; 5. Enoch Hager, born 1866; 6. Gilbert Hager, born 1869.

Obadiah Hager, son of Lewis, had the following children: 1. Vannes Hager, born 1866, who married Benjamin F. Ball; 2. Geneva Hager, born 1868, who married H. Smith; 3. Ulysses E. Hager, born 1868; 4. Ruth Hager, born 1870, who married Enos Scragg.

This list is incomplete, and does not go past the year 1870.

ROBERT HAGER.

Before we leave the Michael Hager branch of the family, it is only proper that a few words be said about Robert Hager, one of the ablest men that Boone County has produced. Born on Six Mile creek, Jan. 1, 1810, he was brought up on his father's farm there. He became one of the largest individual land owners in the county, owning practically all of Six Mile creek, as well as large tracts on Spruce Fork and Mud River. He became a Methodist minister and circuit rider, and was opposed to slavery and secession. A man of wide influence, it was around him that Union sentiment rallied when the Civil war broke out. As his party was in the minority, he was often forced to flee or absent himself. In 1861 and again in 1863 he was chosen by the Union men to represent the County at the Wheeling Conventions. He took an active part in the proceedings, and thus was

one of the handful of men responsible for the separation of West Virginia from Virginia, and its creation as a separate state. From 1863 to 1868 he served continually in the House of Delegates and State Senate. In 1869 he served as door keeper of the Senate. His activities were directed mostly toward the establishment of the free school system while he was in the Legislature. His home life was unpleasant, and soon after 1870 he gave his land to his children and moved to Kentucky. He died in 1878 and is buried on Rockcastle Creek about four miles from Inez, Ky.

THE JAMES HAGER BRANCH.

James Hager, son of the Phillip who came to Spruce Fork, and brother of Michael, had the following children: 1. Sarah Hager, born 1818, who married Joshua Adkins, Jr. and lived on Mud River; 2. Preston Hager, born 1829; 3. John Hager, born 1831, who married Rhida Johnson; 4. Rebecca Hager, born 1831, who married William Price; 5. Andrew Hager, born 1834; 6. Surilda Hager, born 1835; 7. Benjamin Hager, born 1837, who married Yantes Godbey, and lived on Big Creek; 8. Lorenzo Hager, born 1840; 9. Mary A. Hager, born 1842; 10. Susan Hager, born 1843; 11. Rachel Hager, born 1845; 12. Clement Hager, born 1846; 13. Nancy Hager, born 1847; 14. Solomon Hager, born 1849.

Soon after 1850, James Hager moved away from Spruce Fork, probably to Ohio or the West. Most of his children went with him, but Sarah, John, Rebecca and Benjamin remained.

Sarah Hager (daughter of James), who had married Joshua Adkins Jr. had the following children: Julia Ann Adkins, born 1837, who married William S. Bias and lived on Hewett Creek; 2. Emily Adkins, born 1840; Gordon Adkins, born 1843, who married Hilda Adkins; 4. Libby Adkins, born 1844, who married David Kemper Adkins; 5. Armilda

Adkins, born 1845, who married first, John W. Thompson, and second, Joseph Hager; 6. Calvin Adkins, born 1848; 7. Noah Adkins, born 1851, who married Libby Hager; 8. Lorenzo Adkins, born 1853; 9. Matilda Adkins, born 1857, who married Jazreal Thompson.

John Hager, son of James, had the following children: 1. Edward H. Hager, born 1853, who married Elizabeth Workman; 2. Sarah Hager, born 1855, who married James Riley Stollings; 3. Louisa Hager, born 1857, who married Granville Ball; 4. Martha E. Hager, ~~was~~ born 1852, who married Columbus Pauley; 5. Elizabeth S. Hager, born 1861, ~~who~~ who married Francis Pauley.

Rebecca Hager, daughter of James, who married William Price, had the following children: 1. James N. Price, born 1855, died 1881, who married Sarah A. Miller; 2. Mandeville Price, born 1857, who married Alice Ann Miller; 3. Flora Ann Price, born 1860, who married Joel Miller; 4. Peter B.L. Price, born 1862; 5. William W. Price, born 1864; 6. Sarah F. Price, born 1867, who married George W. Hill.

Benjamin Hager, son of James, had the following children: 1. Columbus T. Hager, born 1862, died 1872; 2. Byron H. Hager, born 1864; 3. Ballard L. Hager, born 1867; 4. Leona J. Hager, born 1868, who married John W. Hopkins; 5. Hanley E. Hager, born 1870, who married E.F. Drake.

THE PHILLIP HAGER, JR. BRANCH.

We are somewhat hazy about the children of Phillip Hager, Jr., brother of Michael and James and are not positive about their identification, except as to his son John. We believe, however, that the following were his children, although it by no means includes all of them: 1. Andrew Hager, born 1804, died 1863, who married Winiford McNeeley and lived on Big Creek; 2. Major John Hager, born 1812, died X

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1863, who married Elizabeth Miller; 3. Joseph Hager, born 1818, who married Rachel Pauley and lived on Sparr's Creek.

Andrew Hager, son of Phillip, Jr., had the following children: 1. Riland Hager, born 1841; 2. Burwell Hager, born 1843, who married a Stone; 3. Benjamin Hager, born 1847; 4. Roxanna Hager, born 1849; 5. Vanila Hager, born 1852; 6. John E. Hager, born 1854; 7. Elizabeth Hager, born 1855; 8. Frances Hager, born 1860, who married Sherwood Baldwin; Louisa Alice Hager, born 1862.

Maj. John Hager, son of Phillip, Jr. had the following children: 1. Catherine Hager, born 1833, died 1853, who married William Stowers; 2. Angelina Hager, born 1836, who married Stephen Estep; 3. George W. Hager, born 1839, who moved to Missouri, and later to Kansas; 4. Phillipa Hager, born 1852, who married Elizabeth Dalton and lived in Lincoln County; 5. Andrew J. Hager, born 1845, who married Polly Dalton; 6. Juliantes Hager, born 1846, who married Harvey Smith; 7. Joseph Hager, born 1849, who married first Lucinda Lucinda Baisden, and second, Armilda Adkins; 8. Elizabeth Hager, born 1852, who married a Newman, in Kansas; 9. Athelia E. Hager, born 1854, who married first a Roberts and second a Chapin, in Kansas; 10. Aaron Hager, born 1859.

Joseph Hager, son of Phillip, Jr, had the following children: 1. Fernandes Hager, born 1841, died 1883, who married a May; 2. Heeahiah Hager born 1843, who married a Roberts (he was County Clerk of Lincoln County for 18 years); 3. Arrisba Hager, born 1846, who married George T. Lawrence; 4. Vanila Hager, born 1847; 5. Minerva Hager, born 1849.

Catherine Hager, daughter of Maj. John, who married William Stowers, had the following children: 1. Nancy Stowers, born 1850; 2. John A. Stowers, born 1852.

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In contrast with most of the other Hagers, who were Union men, the Phillip Hager branch of the family sympathized with the southern cause. John Hager was a Major in the Confederate service, and his son, Phillip, was also in the army, as were Ruland and Burwell Hager, sons of Andrew Hager, and Hezekiah Hager, son of Joseph Hager.

THE BENJAMIN HAGER BRANCH.

Benjamin Hager, born 1814, died 1898 was the natural son of Rosanna Hager, sister of Michael, James and Phillip Hager. He married Elizabeth Brooks, and lived on Meadow Fork of Hewitt Creek. A Methodist minister, he was highly regarded in his community. His children were as follows: 1. Lorenzo D. Hager, born 1835, who married Rhoda McNeeley; 2. Angeline Hager, born 1836, who married George L. Standley; 3. Joseph Floyd Hager, born 1838, who married first, Elizabeth Fry and second, Lucy Ballard; 4. Burwell S. Hager, born 1840, who married Frances Lucas; 5. Ulysses Hager, born 1844, killed in the Union army at the siege of Vicksburg; 6. Clarissa Hager, born 1845, who married Wiles P. Eppling; 7. Martha E. Hager, who, born 1846, who married John W. Hager; 8. Armina Hager, born 1849, died 1896, who married Rufus C. Ball; 9. Robert C. Hager, born 1853, who married first Mary Frances Workman, and second, Sarah Eppling; 10. Sarah Jane Hager, born 1855.

Of the above, Lorenzo D. Hager served as a member of the Legislature of West Virginia (as did his son later) and Joseph Floyd Hager was for many years Circuit and County Clerk of Boone County.

THE BLACK JIM HAGER BRANCH.

This James Hager was called "Black Jim" Hager by his

neighbors, and appears in records as James Hager, Jr., to distinguish him from the older (and evidently blond) James Hager, who has been mentioned on preceeding pages. He was either a first or a second cousin to Michael, James and Phillip, Jr. but the exact degree of relationship is not known to the writer. He was born in ~~the~~ Tazewell County, Virginia, in 1797, after the group of Hagers had moved there from Pennsylvania. In 1822 he married Susannah Reader, , and in 1830 moved to Mud River. His children were as follows: 1. Malvina Heger, born 1823, who married Francis Thompson and lived on Turtle Creek; 2. William F. Hager, born 1824, who married Sarah Parsons; 3. Henderson Hager, born 1826, who married Ellen McNeeley; 4. Russell Hager, born 1828, who married Delona ; 5. John Hager, born 1831, who married Nancy 6. Sarah Hager, born 1833; 7. Rebecca Hager, born 1836; 8. Eliza Hager, born 1837, died 1919, who married Silas Hager.

Malvina Hager, who married Francis Thompson) had the following children: 1. Johila Thompson, born 1840; 2. James C. Thompson, born 1844, died 1860; 3. John Wesley Thompson, born 1844, died 1882, who married Armilda Adkins; 4. St.Clair Thompson, born 1846 5. Fernandez Thompson, born 1848, who married Virginia Miller Vance; 6. Andrew Thompson, born 1851; 7. Jasreal Thompson, born 1854, who married Matilda Adkins; 8. Nichetie Thompson, born 1856; 9. George F. Thompson, born 1858.

The children of William P. Hager, (son of James, Jr. and Susannah) were as follows: James Hager, born 1846, who married Letha Thompson; 2. Floyd Hager, born 1847; 3. Joseph Hager, born 1852; 4. Allen Hager, born 1855; 5. Andrew Hager, born 1858.

The children of Henderson Hager (son of James, Jr. and Susannah) were as follows:

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1. James F. Hager, born 1839, who married Moses Walls; 2. Alexander Hager, born 1851; 3. Polly Ann Hager, born 1853, who married John Darby; 4. Gordon Hager, born 1855; 5. Matilda Hager, born 1857, died 1925 who married Perry Miller; 6. William W. Hager, born 1859; 7. Burwell Hager; 8. S. Melvin Hager; 9. Winchester Hager.

The children of Russell Hager (son of James, Jr. and ~~Susannah~~ Susannah, were as follows: 1. Lewis Hager, born 1850; 2. Floyd Hager born 1852; 3. Sally Hager, born 1854. 4. Sarah Ann Hager, born 1856; 5. Jemima Hager, born 1858, and others.

The children of John Hager (son of James, Jr. and Susannah) were as follows: 1. Elizabeth Hager born 1856; 2. Columbus Hager, born 1858, and others. We regret that our records of the "Black Joe" Hager branch of the family are quite incomplete.

THE SPURLOCK BRANCH.

As stated above, Barthena Hager was the eldest daughter of Phillip Hager and a sister of Michael, James and Phillip Hager, Jr. She married Charles Spurlock in Tazewell County, and they moved to the Guyan river about the same time as her father did, and later, to Mud River. Charles Spurlock was a noted frontier character, and a man of immense size. It is related that at one time the Sheriff of Cabell County came with a warrant for him for some minor offense. Spurlock lay down in the road and said: "Here I am Sheriff; take me" As he weighed over 300 pounds the Sheriff had to leave him. He is also reported to have said that he lived in Tazewell County in a fine farm house; but his wife was not satisfied, so he took her to the Guyan River and built a log cabin for her, but that did not satisfy her either, so he took her to Mud River to live under a rock cliff, and she still was not satisfied.

Charles and Barthena Spurlock had the following children: 1.

Thomas Spurlock, born 1804, who married Rebecca Pauley and lived on Turtle Creek; 2. Eli Spurlock, born 1809, who married Mary Cummins; 3. Catherine Spurlock, born 1811, who married Hiram Hager, as noted above; 4. Robinson Spurlock, born 1814, who married Nancy Cummins; ~~5th~~ 5. John Spurlock born 1822, who married Judith Cooper; 6. Eliphas Spurlock, born 1824, who married Zilpha _____; 7. Seth Spurlock born 1826, who married John Hart. There were perhaps, others.

Thomas Spurlock had the following children: 1 Athalia Spurlock, born 1832; 2. Emily Spurlock, born 1834; 3. Malinda Spurlock, born 1836; 4. Nancy Spurlock, born 1838. †This family appears to have moved away soon after 1850.

Eli Spurlock had the following children: 1. Cinthia Spurlock, born 1832; Burwell Spurlock, born born 1834; 3. William Spurlock, born 1836, who married Katy Lucas; 4. Jackson Spurlock, born 1838; 5. Robinson Spurlock, born born 1840, who married Augusta Lucas; 6. Sarah Spurlock, born 1843; 7. Nancy Spurlock, born 1846⁸; Marine Spurlock, born 1849, who married Paulina Lucas.

Robinson Spurlock had the following children: 1. Yantes Spurlock, born 1842, who married Alexander Linville; 2. Evaline Spurlock, born 1843, who married Mandeville Linville; 3. Cassander Spurlock, born 1845, who married Leanna Linville; 4. Malvin Spurlock, born 1850, who married first a Fry and second, Michael Yeager; 5. Clinton Spurlock, born 1851, who married Ann Fry; 6. Jerusha Spurlock, born 1855, who married William Aldredge; 7. Matilda Spurlock, born 1859.

John Spurlock had the following children:: 1. Floyd Spurlock, born 1850, who married Emily Cooper; 2. Leander Spurlock, born 1855.

Eliphas Spurlock had the following children; 1. Martha Ann Spurlock, born 1857; 2. Dicy Spurlock, born 1856; 4. Marshall Spurlock, born 1859, and perhaps, others.

Seth Spurlock had the following children: 1. Candes Spurlock born 1852; 2. Elizabeth Spurlock, born 1854; 3. Mary/ Spurlock, born 1856 ; 4. Marshall Spurlock, born 1859, and perhaps, others.

OTHER HAGER DESCENDANTS IN SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.

The writer has no record of the descendants of the Andrew Hager who was a brother of Michael, James, and Phillip, Jr., nor of those of their sisters, Polly, Rosanna, and Mary, who are noted above. The records of Tazewell County, Virginia, show that Phillip Harless and Catherine Hager were married there on September 19, 1819. They were early settlers on Droddy Bracklin Boone County no attempt will be made to trace her relationship to the other Hagers, or to list the family.

HAGERS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Mention has been made of the descendants of Phillip Hager, who served with the Confederate armies in the civil war. A far greater number served with the Union forces. We have record of the following: Joseph Floyd Hager and Ulysses Hager, sons of Benjamin Hager of Hewett Creek; Silas Hager, Charles Hager, William Hager, Fernandes Hager and Floyd Hyland Hager, sons of Hiram Hager; Obadiah Hager and Columbus Hager, sons of Lewis Hager; Alfred Hager, Montgomery Hager, and Enoch Hager, sons of Robert Hager; William Hager, Russell Hager and Henderson Hager, sons of "Black Jim" Hager; Eliphas, John and Seth Spurlock, sons of Charles and ~~Barthanna~~Barthanna Spurlock Burwell Spurlock, William Spurlock, Jackson Spurlock, Robinson Spurlock and Marine Spurlock, sons of Eli Spurlock; Cassander Spurlock and Melvin Spurlock, sons of Robinson Spurlock; Gordon Adkins, son of Joshua Jr. and Sarah (Hager) Adkins. There may have been others.

This sketch is based on notes gathered by the writer while he was a resident of Madison, West Virginia, and during which time he gathered information about all the early families of that section without making any special study of the Hagers. It has been carried down to about the year 1870, and contains no information about persons born after that date. It has been compiled principally

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from the records of various counties of that section and cannot pretend to be complete or free from errors. It is submitted here with the thought that it may help preserve records that might otherwise be lost, and with the hope that other hands will bring it into a more complete form and correct such errors as may have occurred. The writer invites correspondence with the view of correcting and completing his own records.

It is the opinion of the writer that all of the Hagers who came from Germany to Pennsylvania between the years 1732 and 1749 were related in some degree, for aside from bearing the same name, they all came from the same small section of Germany. However, he ~~has~~ has no definite proof as to this.

81 Chatsworth Ave.,
Larchmont, N.Y.
June 20, 1949.

Family Bible of Philip Hager Sr.
Andrew Hager was born Aug. 9th 1878

James H(?) Hager " " July 28, 1880

Elizabeth Hager " " Dec. 30, 1883

Albert M. " " Dec. 23, 1885
Sept. 15, 1899

Major John Hager was born
Dec. 30 (3rd?) —

Philip Hager was born 23, 1872

Walter Hager was born March 2, —

Benj. F. Hager was born March 14, 1875

Rosy Hager was born July 27, 1877.

Philip Hager m. Elizabeth Jane Hager
Sept. 30, 1858.

Benj. F. and Seltie Hager
m. Aug 24, 1894

Elizabeth Hager d. Sept. 5, 1942

Florida Barrett d. April 28, 1941

Albert Hager d. March 6, 1948

Philip Hager Bible

Harvey J. Barrett

m. Florida Hager

Nov. 24, 1881.

Gilbert M. Hager

b. May 30, 1860

Minerva J. Hager March 31, 1862.

Philip Hager was b. Feb. 29, 1872.

Florida Hager was b. Nov. 5, 1864

Emma Jane Hager

was b. Oct. 4, 1866.

d. Jan 13, 1902

Minerva J. Hager

b.

m. Albert Grass

d. March 17, 1891

All — Not complete

From P. 77, History of Logan County, by Henry

Clay England, 1896. First published in the Logan Banner.

About the same time that William Godby moved to Big Creek, Charles William Jerome, who was at the head of the Guyandotte Colonization Society, formed in France to Colonize the land of James Swan, in the Guyandotte Valley, came to Big Creek with several families from Germany, among whom were five Miller Brothers, John, George, Daniel, Moses and 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 the residence of Columbus Pauley. His sons, John and Sigmund, went their way to Barboursville, the County seat of Cabell County, where each one of them was successful in business, and became leaders in the community.

Deed Bk. 455 p. 317.

Jan. 28, 1952, Thos. G. and
Lousa L. Hanlin, for \$1⁰⁰, and
other ^{good and} valuable considerations, ^{do hereby} release
to the party of the second part,
to Cleve Adkins, all that certain
Lot No 9, in the Shupe Sub-
division, situated in Guyandotte
District, etc.

Properly signed acknowledge,
recorded, etc., Quit Claim on
Jan. 28, 1952.

Probated Feb. 9, 1952.

Taxes on Lot No 9, Shipe Addition
in Guyardotte District.

1949 - Paid

1940 -

1941 -

1942 -

1943 -

1944 - Paid

1945 - Paid.

1946 - Paid

1947 - Paid

1948 - Paid

1949 - "

1950 - "

1951 - See Auditor

Reference to Gantee Deeds:

Deed Bk. 366 p. 470 - 1946 - Lot 8

by David Crosby Clark

Deed Bk. 181 p. 256, Map Bk 2

p. 159. Fronts on

Hingess Street in

Turn Right

Tract No. 19, Farndale

50' X 247'

1921. East of James
Riv & Kan Rd.

See Deed Bk 181 p. 256 - Alliger

Addition between 7th &
8th St.

" Deed Bk. 235 p. 197. Gaetano

March 8, 1926. Gaetano

Cruppi, and Camela Cruppi,
his, for and in consider-
ation of one dollar and
other valuable considerations
deed to David Crosby Clark
of Union City, Michigan.

Lots 8 & 9, of U. S.

Shipe Sub-Division of
Block (16) Plat No. (1) Alliger
Place, subject to the
following restrictions,
cost 2500, 20 ft or
more from the street,
& not to be sold to
negroes.

Lien reserved for pur-
chase money.

Properly signed, ack.
& Recorded, etc

Barboursville, W. Va.,

April 28, 1952.

Dear Mrs. Miller:

I came to your home this morning, but you were gone.

I am writing a pioneer history of this county with genealogies of the old families. I wanted to see you to get a list

Hollis, Oklahoma

August 6, 1946

Mr. F. B. Lambert
Barboursville, W. Va.

Dear Mr. Lambert,

I received the photostats a few days ago and was very glad to get them. Have added them to the other information about the family.

I was wondering about the names---Spears and Goff--and I thank you for explaining it to me. They are both good names and it ~~would~~ be interesting to know about them.

You mentioned in your letter about the rain back there in West Virginia---I wish we had some of it here. It has been so dry, hot and dusty here that I have been doing only what I had to do on our newspapers and have neglected my correspondence.

I hope you will soon see that other "old Peyton living in Putnam county". You stated he was the son of Harrison Peyton. I do not know where Harrison Peyton comes in. Was Harrison Peyton my mother's uncle--or what relation was he to her? I also hope you see some of the Lunsfords and find out Mary Jane's death date. Or perhaps you could find that out from the Peyton living in Putnam county. I am very anxious to get Mary Jane's death date and where she is buried. I feel sure you will be able to get that information for me.

I am glad that you are interested in family histories. I think it is a great work and I like it very much. I have always wanted to get started in this work and it seems now that the time has come. . . . Here is the birth date and death date of my mother--perhaps you'd like to have it for your history: Sallie or Sarah Peyton Eden, born May 18, 1862 Barboursville, Cabell Co. W.Va. Died Twin Falls, Idaho, October 28, 1934. Buried in the Twin Falls cemetery. She was married at her home in Lincoln county, W.Va., November 15, 1883. to Melvin Eugene Eden.

Please let me hear from you again as soon as convenient. I appreciate what you are doing. Best regards to you and your family, sincerely
Lennis Eden White
(Mrs. J. Warren White)

By Mollie Oxley

Monday March 18, 1916

From Sallie Van Meter's Bible

Eleazar Sweetland (d. young)

m. Sallie Van Meter,

in New York, Dec.

20, 1814.

She was b. Aug. 4, 1794

Their children:

Elizabeth Ann Sweetland

b. Sept. 12, 1815

Mary Hester Sweetland

b. Feb. 14, 1816

Charles Gold Sweetland

b. April 10, 1818

Samuel McFerran Sweetland

b. Feb. 3, 1820

Isaac Van Meter Sweetland

b. Sept. 3, 1821

d. Jan. 23, 1891

Hannah Sweetland

b. Sept. 27, 1823

d.

Emily Jane b. Aug. 7, 1825

d. Oct. 27, 1826

James Gold Sweetland

28

b. June 14, 1833

Henry Sweetland

b. July 29, 1827

William Watson Sweetland

b. April 27, 1829

Sarah Sweetland

b. June 16, 1831

Caroline Sweetland

b. Feb. 12, 1835

Maggie Sweetland

b. Aug. 17, 1837.

1 youngest child

Eleazar Sweetland came
to Virginia from New York.

I had seven sisters and
three brothers. We came here
from where P. A. Vallandigham
now lives. I married
Silas Webster Oxley. We had
no children.

Isaac V. Sweetland

21

m. Martha Russell,
daur. of John and
Russell,

Children: - 8 boys; 3 girls

I. John Samuel Sweetland

b. April 30, 1846

d. March 4, 1924,

Single, at Hamlin,
W. Va.

II Mary Hester Sweetland

b. June 20, 1847

m. J. Al. Love,

father of Chas.

M. Love, and of

Mrs. Mayme South

worth, who lives
at 241, Carington

Court, Huntington

III Anna Sweetland

b. Aug. 11, 1848

d. Sept. 15, 1900, at
Spring Hill, W. Va.

m. William Wiley.

They lived in
Beaus Valley.

They had a large family
of ten or eleven children
all are dead. Mrs. Edith
Price, Beckley, W. Va., and
Carrie Wiley are grand
children.

IV Charles Russell Sweetland
b. Jan. 15, 1850 ?
d. in infancy of
small pox, March 17,
1850

V Elizabeth Obenchain Sweetland,
b. March 21, 1851
m. James Hill
d. At Russell, Ky.
^{their home,}
Sept. 13, 1890.

Several children
living. A dau.,
Mrs. Mattie Hamblon
lives at Huntington
Mrs. Anna Hill Owens
also lives in Hunt-
ington.

VI Maggie Pogue Sweetland
b. Oct. 22, 1855
d. May 30, 1879
m. Dr. J. J. Hale, of
Camden, S.C.

at her home in Hamlin?
Both are dead. Mrs.
Wm. Curry, and William
Hale who is single,
and lives in Georgia
are children & Minnie Hale
who d. at about 6-^{Jan} Texa

VII Carrie Van Meter Sweetland

b. June 3, 1857,
never married,

d. Sept. 18, 1871, at 14

VIII ^{Louis} ~~Lewis~~ Roffe Sweetland,

b. Feb. 14, 1859

d. Oct. 23, 1934

IX Mattie Walker Sweetland

b. Jan. 11, 1861

m. S. W. Oxley,
who is buried in
the old Cemetery at
Hamlin. No children

The Oxleys came from
up in the Valley (Frank-
lin Co. - F. B. L.)

X Virginia Watson Sweetland

b. Aug. 3, 1862

d. May 10, 1955 ?

m. Longinus Sanford,
son of Marine and
~~Minnie~~ Jane Sanford,
parents of John
S. Sanford, of Hunt-
ington.

XI Sallie Rebecca Sweetland
b. July 27, 1867
m. W.^{att} S. Oxley, of
Huntington now.
933-12th Ave.

Mrs. Mattie Oxley said she
had seen her Grandmother,
Sallie Van Meter Sweetland.

The John Russell Family 33
John Russell
m.

See Mrs. Mattie Ham-
ilton, 1532, 7th Ave.
Huntington

John Russell came
direct from Ireland
where Martha Sweetland
(b Russell) was born
and settled at Sisters-
ville, W. Va. then Vir-
ginia

Martha Russell
m. J. V. Sweetland, at
Pattonsburg, now Buck-
haman, Botetourt Co.,
Va.

John Russell also
had a son, John Russell.

Will Bk. 2 p. 73

Will of John S. Sweetland,
Nov. 30, 1923.

Probated March 10, 1924.
(He died March 4, 1924.

He mentioned:

Sallie Oxley, sister
Louis R. Sweetland, Brother
W. J. & Laura H. Curry,
niece & nephew.

Ernest B. Curry, great
nephew

Balance to Mattie
Oxley, sister

Phone 21278

By Frank Smith,
314-5th Ave.
Huntington

My gr. father was Richard Smith who
owned land near Lagolette, Wayne Co.
He married ; dau. of

He came from a large family of
They had a large family of
children: Pearl, French,

Tolley, Ira. Lou (m Bob Bowen,

Bertha Smith lives on R.R. Lafayette

Ira Smith, Wayne, lives there

Lyle Smith my cousin is
running for State Senate

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A HISTORY OF RANDOLPH COUNTY,
WEST VIRGINIA.

From its earliest exploration and settlement
up to the present time.

Illustrated.

By Dr. A. S. Bosworth.

Elkins, W. 1916.

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TREATY OF LANCASTER.

Page 31.

By the treaty of Lancaster, Pa., 1744, the Indians relinquished their claim to all the lands between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Ohio River. This was the first conveyance to title to lands in this vast region. The consideration was four hundred pounds--one-half in gold and one-half in goods. In the negotiations the Indian chiefs stated that the acquisition of the territory by conquest had cost them many lives. The treaty was as follows:

To all people to whom these presents shall come: Conasatngo, Joneeat, Caxhayion, Torachdadon, Nennrrankto, Sachem-sor, Chief of the Nations of the Onondagors; Sequrhsonyunt, Gasrododon, Huarasaly-akon, Rowamthalyhisso, Occoghquah, Sey-enties, Sachems of Chiefs of ye nations of ye Cahugoes; Suadany alias Shirketiney, Onishudagony. Ononthkallydoroy alias Walrat-tuah, Tohosnororororow, Arrighahhorvand, Tiorhoosoy, Sachems, of Chiefs of the Tuscaroras; Tansanegoesand, Tonikuunitus, Sachems, of Chiefs of ye nations of ye Senekers, send greeting:

WHEREAS, The six united nations of Indians laying claim to some lands on the Colony of Virginia, signified their willingness to enter into a treaty concerning the same. Whereupon, Thomas Lee, Esq., a Member of the Ordinary of His Majesty's Honorable Council of the State and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in the Colony, and William Beverly, Esq., Colonel and County Lieutenant of the County of Orange, and one of the Representatives of the people in the House of Burgesses of that Colony, were deputed by the Governor of the said Colony as Commissioners to

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treat with the said Six Nations, or their Deputies, Sachems, of Chiefs, as well of and concerning their said claim as to renew their covenant chain between the said Colony and the said Six Nations; and the said Commissioners, having met at Lancaster, in Lancaster County and Province of Pennyslvania, and as a foundation for a strickter amity and peace in this juncture agreed with the said Sashems, or Chiefs of the said Six Nations for a Disclaimer and Renunciation of their Glaim or pretense of Right, whatsoever of the said Six Nations and an Acknowledgement of Right of our Sovereign, King of Great Britain to all the land in the said County of Virginia.

Now, Know Ye, in and for the sum of four hundred pounds current money of Pennsylvania, paid and delivered to the above names Sachems of Cheifs, party in goods and partly in gold money by the said Commissioners, they, the said Sachems or Cheifs on behalf of the said Six Nations, do hereby renounce and disclaim not only all the right of the said Six Nations, but also recognize and acknowledge the right and title of our Sovereign, the King of Great Britain to all the land within the said Colony as it now or may hereafter be peopled and bounded by his said Majesty, our Sovereign Lord, the King, his Heirs and Successors.

In Witness Whereof, the said Sachems or Chiefs, for themselves and in behalf of the people of the Six Nations aforesaid, have herewith set their hands and seals this second day of July in the 18th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George, the Second King of Great Britain and in the year of our Lord 1744.

Signed by all the above named Chiefs.

39

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of Edward Jennings at a General Court held at the Capital, October 25, 1744.

This Deed Poll was proved by ye oaths of Edward Jennings, Esq., Phillip Ludwell Lee, Esq., and William Black, three witnesses thereto, and by the Court ordered to be recorded.

TESTE: (Signed)

Ben Walker, Cl. Ct.

EARLY CUSTOMS.

It was some time after the first settlement of the County before the pioneers had the convenience of grist mills. In the meantime, various substitutes were devised. First, was the hominy block; then followed the hand mill. However, the settlers later, availed themselves of the excellent water power furnished by the numerous streams in the County and tub mills were built in many localities. The hominy block was made by burning a large cavity like a druggist's mortar in a block of elm wood. This was made to hold about a peck of grain. After soaking the grain in tepid water, it was pulverized by a wooden pestle. The coars and fine particles were separated by a sieve made by stretching a perforated deer skin over a hoop. The fine meal was used for bread, and the coarse for hominy.

The log house was necessarily the only kind of house built. The first houses were unhewn. The floor was made of pencheons. The roof was made of clap boards held on with weight poles. The stair-way was a ladder of pegs fastened in the side wall. Some cabins were built with fire-places so large that practically an entire tree could be used as a back log. There was a

door at each end of the fire-place, which extended nearly across the cabin; and a horse would be driven in, dragging the log by the chain. Then the chain would be unhooked, and the horse would be loosened, and go out the other door. The log would then be rolled into the fire-place.

The first settlers were under the necessity of making, with their own hands, or at least having made in the immediate neighborhood all the things essential in the home and on the farm. Every well ordered house-hold had a loom, spinning wheel, little and big, a flax breaker, sheep shears and wool carders. All the processes that converted the wood or flax into clothing were deftly done at home with their own tools, by the mothers and daughters. The apparel worn by both sexes was made from linen and woolen fabrics, which had been woven on the loom on the farm house and dyed with copers in combination with various barks. Buckskin pants were often worn, and vests from fawn skins and caps from coon skins were in vogue in some communities until the Civil War. In the winter moccasins were worn. They were made from deer skin, came up around the ankles, and were tied with "buck-skin" strings. Stoves did not come into use until a comparatively recent period. All cooking was done over the fire-place or in the bake oven. Kettles were suspended from a hook and trammel, which was fastened to an iron bar secured in the chimney above. Matches not being in use, fires were kept as much as possible by covering live coals. or burning embers with ashes. When the fires went out, however, a "chunk" was brought from a neighbor's supply, or resot was had to flint and steel, with punk and tow. Kerosene lamps, being a later day innovation, candles,

pine knots, or the ordinary dip light was improvised. The "dip" was made by immersing a twisted thread or cotton string in hog's lard or bear's oil and lighting the free end.

The practice of agriculture was rude and the most primitive tools were used. the plow was made entirely of wood, and oxen drew them, as a rule, instead of horses. Harrows were made of wooden pegs in a wooden frame. Sometimes crab bushes or thorn bushes were substituted. The harvest was gathered with a sickle. Forks were made from forked dogwood saplings. Threshing was done, usually, with a flail, and fifteen bushels was considered one day's work. Newly shod horses were sometimes used to tramp out the grain. Two or three pairs of horses would tramp out fifty bushels in one day. The grain was separated from the chaff by throwing both in the air and letting the wind separate them. Then, came the hand wind mill, and later, the horse power thresher.

In pioneer days, a wedding was an event of great social importance. No effort was spared to celebrate the event on such a way as to make the event a memorable one. It was a time of much mirth and pleasure. The wedding party started in a double file from the home of the groom, when within a mile of the home of the bride, an Indian warhoop was given, and all raced at full speed. The one reaching the house first was given a bottle that was awaiting the victor. All were then expected to participate, men, women and children in the refreshing and stimulating contents of the bottle, when it was returned to the winner. A feast followed the wedding ceremony, which was duplicated at the infare at the groom's home. Horn and pewter spoons and hunting knives not infrequently adorned the table on these occasions. After supper, the young people enjoyed themselves in the misty mazes of the dance. In pioneer parlance, it was the "hoe-down". Occasionally the violinist

was not an expert in his art, and if his music failed to ascend in lofty and inspiring strains or fall in soft and sweet cadences, it was then that some rustic or unappreciative youth would likely compare his strident strains to "choking the goose." Other occasional festivities were corn huskings, log rollings, and house raisings. In the fall months, on a moonlight night the pioneer would ask in his neighbors, and from dark until 11 or 12 o'clock there would be a joyous combination of work and sport. There would be a contest between individuals and groups as to which would finish their work first, or which would find the most red ears of corn. All hands would occasionally take a rest to draw fresh inspiration from the pitcher of cider or the jog of "apple-jack." The log rolling and the house raising were also affairs of festivities as well as of hard work. These undertakings were impossible undertakings, alone; but, with the combined assistance of friends and neighbors, the task was easy. Then, it afforded an opportunity to cultivate the social amenities. While father and son were busy with the throng at the rolling or raising, the mother and daughter were having a season of mirth and enjoyment at the house, cooking and quilting.

WILD ANIMALS.

Page 37.

The mountains and valleys of what is now Randolph County was the habitat of many wild animals. This was a blessing to the pioneer in many ways. They not only supplied his larder with meat, but their skins covered his nakedness and protected him from the elements. The hunt and the chase also furnished him with diversion and relieved the monotony of an isolated life.

The elk, deer, buffalo, panther, bear, otter, beaver, raccoon, wolf and catamount were the principal wild animals found by the first white men. The panther and the wolf perhaps yet remain in very limited numbers in the eastern part of the County. The elk and buffalo disappeared early. A few deer remain, and the black bear is rather plentiful in the mountain districts in the eastern part of the county. The wild turkey, pheasant, and owl were here in abundance. The eagle, though not so plentiful, made its home among the crags and cliffs of our mountain peaks. The wolf was very numerous and very troublesome to the pioneer. It was necessary to fasten sheep and calves in an inclosure every night to prevent their destruction. Wolves were soon decimated, not so much by the hunter's rifle as the prevalence of rabies among them. Many were infected, "went mad", and often attacked the settlers in their homes. Wolves exhibited great cunning in preying upon other animals. They hunted in packs. They followed the deer in company until they became tired; then one kept the deer going until it made a turn in the direction of another wolf, which was sniffing the wind for the scent of its prey. The deer was thus pursued by fresh wolves until it became the victim of their ravenous appetites.

The black bear is a timid animal and is not inclined to attack man, except in self-defense, or in defense of its young. It was an object of superstitious reverence to the Indians, who never killed it without apologizing and deploring the necessity which impelled them to do so.

Page 51.

The limited income of the pioneer, together with the necessities of incessant toil, incident to the conversion of the wilderness into cleared and cultivated fields, with the distance and inconvenience of travel to good schools made anything but a rudimentary education for their children beyond their hope or ambition. The will of Raphael Warthen, when admitted to record in 1798 is interesting for the reason that it shows the extent of the average, and expected education of the youth of that period. One provision of his will provided that "as much of my estate as will be sufficient to educate my children to rear properly, to write plainly, and to have a knowledge of arithmetic as far as the rule commonly called the simple rule of three."

From the fact that the cikle was the tool commonly used in cutting grain, and the flail and the winnowing sheet the usual method of threshing the grain, made anything except limited crops in the early period of the settlement of this county, impossible. The inventory of the estate of Nicholas Wolfe gives information of the kind and quantity of the crops raised by the farmers in 1800, the year the appraisement of his estate was admitted to record. It was as follows: 5 acres of rye, 3 axres of wheat, 3 acres of corn, 5 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of oats. Neither rude nor dullard ever became a pioneer. Discontent pre-supposes intelligence and contemplation. The first settlers of Randolph evidently were dissatisfied with conditions in their native land. They left home and friends to seek free homes in a free country for themselves and their children. It required hope, courage, decision and determination to undergo the isolation, hard-ships, and

the inconveniences incident to the life of the pioneer. They may, or may not have had the advantages of a liberal education, yet they possessed excellent judgment and good, common sense. It would be interesting to know the books they read and the nature and extent of their libraries. In the records of the County there are only vague hints on this subject. In the list of articles of the estate of Nicholas Wolf, sold at vendue, in 1800, we find that three "Dutch books and one English Almanac brought 50 cents. In the inventory of the estate of Jacob Westfall, there is listed the following books:

6 volumes "Doddridge on the New Testament", 4 volumes Goldsmith, 2 volumes Pope's "Homer", 2 volumes Flower's History, 2 Spectator, 2 parcels old books, 2 volumes Balir's "Lectures", 1 book "Washington's Reports", a Clark's Magazine.

Page 108.

FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

In order to understand the causes that resulted in the foundation of the free school system, it is necessary to give a cursory review of the origin and progress of popular education in the mother state. Thomas Jefferson, in 1789, prepared and had submitted to the Virginia Assembly a bill "For the Better diffusion of Knowledge." This was the first movement to establish a system of free schools in Virginia. The object of Mr. Jefferson's Free School bill, in conjunction with his other Bills for religious freedom and the abolition of entails and the rights of primogeniture, was to form "a system by which every fibre would be eradicated of ancient, or future aristocracy, and a foundation laid for a Government truly republican."

Mr. Jefferson's Free School Bill was not even considered by the General Assembly, but it greatly influenced public sentiment, and laid the foundation for all subsequent legislation on public education

in Virginia. It proposed a system embracing three classes of schools, namely:

1. Elementary Schools, free to all and supported by public expense.
2. General schools, academies and colleges, to be maintained, partly by public expense, and partly by tuition fees.
3. A State University, at the head of the system.

In his "Notes on Virginia" Mr. Jefferson gives the following particulars of the system:

"The bill proposes to lay off every county into small districts of five, or six miles square, called hundreds, and each of them to establish a school for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. The teacher to be supported by the hundred, and every person in it entitled to send his children three years gratis, and as much longer as he pleases, paying for it. These schools to be under a visitor, who is annually to choose a boy of best genius in the school, of those whose parents are too poor to give them further education, and to send him forward to one of the grammar schools, of which twenty are proposed to be erected in different parts of the country, for teaching Greek, Latin, geography, and the higher branches of numerical arithmetic. Of the boys thus sent in one year, trial is to be made at the grammar schools one or two years, and the best genius of the whole selected and continued six years, and the residue dismissed. By this means, twenty of the best geniuses will be annually instructed at public expense, so far as the grammar schools."

At the end of six years instruction, one-half are to be discontinued, from among whom the grammar schools are to be supplied with

future masters, and the other half, who are to be chosen for the superiority of their parts and dispositions, are to be sent and continued three years in the study of such services, as they may choose, at William and Mary College, the plan of which is to be enlarged, as will hereafter be explained, and extended to all the useful sciences."

The general objects of the law are to provide an education adapted to the years, to the capacity, and the condition of every one, and directed to their freedom and happiness."

In December 22, 1796 an act to establish public schools was passed, which embodied the provision of Mr. Jefferson's bill for elementary schools, being the first grade of the system. This Act contained the general plan of an efficient free school system. The entire management of the proposed system was placed in the hands of three County Officers, styled Aldermen, who were empowered to divide the County into school districts, employ teachers, determine the amount of money necessary to build school houses, to pay teacher's salaries and to make a levy upon the property of the inhabitants of each County for this purpose. A fatal proviso, however, was added to the Act: "That the Court of each County, at which a majority of the Acting Magistrates thereof shall be present shall first determine the year in which the first election of Aldermen shall be made, and until they so determine, no such election shall be made." Concerning the failure of this law, Mr. Jefferson said: "The Justices, being generally, of the more wealthy class, were unwilling to incur the burden, so that it was not suffered to commence in a single County." Although, the law was never repealed, there is no record showing that this Act was ever put in operation.

The Literary Fund.

Page 110.

The opportunity was again presented for the agitation of the publicschool question in 1810, when the Literary Fund was created.

"It was enacted on the 2nd of February, 1810, that all escheats, confiscations, fines, penalties and forfeitures, and all rights in personal property accruing to the Commonwealth, as directed, showing no rightful proprietor, shall be appropriated to the encouragement of learning; and the Auditor was directed to open an account, to be designated as the Literary Fund."

The following year an Act was passed protesting against any other application of the revenues of this fund by any other General Assembly, to any other object than the education of the poor. This was the beginning of what was called the "Pauper System", which continued in force up to 1861 and was in operation in every County except those in which a free school system had been established; and in such Counties their just quota of the Literary Fund went into the County School fund.

Various amendments were made to the Literary Fund bill from time to time, however, under laws most friendly to free schools. It required the endorsement of two-thirds of the legal voters of the County before a single public school could be established. This, coupled with the property qualification of voters, gave a vast advantage to the enemies of public education.

The Constitution, which was adopted by the State of West Virginia in 1861, made provision "for a thorough and efficient system of free schools." The Legislature, on the 10th day of

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December, 1863, passed an act establishing our present system of free schools. However, some slight amendments were made under the new Constitution adopted in 1873.

RAID UNDER JENKINS.

Page 146-7.

General A. G. Jenkins, with a Confederate Cavalry force of 550 men, made a raid across West Virginia into Ohio in August and September, 1862. He passed through Randolph above Huttonsville and planned an attack on Beverly, with the co-operation of General Imboden. The Federal forces at Beverly consisted of 450 men; but, on being informed that General Kelley had re-inforced the Beverly garrison with 1,500 men, General Jenkins abandoned his intended attack upon that place and moved to Buckhannon by crossing from the valley to head of the Buckhannon River, and thence over to French Creek, and down that stream to the Town of Buckhannon, which he surprised and captured. He also captured Weston, Glenville, Spencer and Ripley on the Ohio River. At Buckhannon he destroyed considerable military stores. A Federal scout by the name of Gibbs, who refused to surrender to Jenkin's troops, was killed above Huttonsville.

In his report General Jenkins says that the population along French Creek was among the most disloyal in Western Virginia, and that his forces emerged so suddenly from the mountains that the inhabitants could scarcely comprehend that they were Southern troops. The truth of this statement is easily accounted for when we reflect that the French Creek settlement consisted largely of emigrants from New England, who, no doubt, believed

() that their situation west of the mountains protected them from invasion from the Confederate invasion.

Pages 165-170.

The military spirit prevailed in the early history of this county, to a much greater extent than to-day. The long contest with the Indians and French had imbued the people with a military spirit, and inured them to the hardships of war. After the revolution the masses of the people gladly returned to the pursuits of peace; but the thunder and mutterings of the war god in Europe echoed in the New World, and the drill and efficiency of the militia was the constant care and patronage of the State. Musters for military drills were gala days in the pioneer period. of that day, when physical prowess was at a premium from an environment of danger and hardship, it was not an unusual occurrence for the participants of the muster, to test their physical skill and endurance in a fistic encounter.

The law under which musters were held was passed October 17, 1785. Patrick Henry was at that time Governor of Virginia. Several salient sections of the law are produced below:

"That all free male persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, except the members of council of state, judges, millers, ministers of the gospel, &c. shall be inrolled or formed into companies, of three sergeants, three corporals, a drummer and a fifer; and not less than forty and not more than sixty-five rank and file; and these companies shall again be formed into regiments of not more than one thousand, nor less than five hundred men, if there be so many in the County. Each company shall be commanded by a Captain, Lieutenant, and an Ensign; each regiment by a Colonel and a Major; and the whole by a County Lieutenant. There shall be a private muster of a company every

once in two months, except December and January, at such convenient time and place as the Captain or next Commanding Officer shall appoint: a muster of each regiment on some day in the month of March or April in every year, and a general muster of the whole on some day in the month of October or November, in every year, to be appointed by the County Lieutenant.

"Every officer and soldier shall appear at his respective muster field on the day appointed, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, armed, equipped, and accoutered as follows. The County Lieutenants, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors with a sword; the Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns, with a sword and es-ponton, every non-commissioned Officer and private with a good, clean musket, carrying an ounce ball, and three feet, eight inches long in barrel, with a good bayonet and iron ram-rod well fitted thereto, a cartridge box properly made, to contain and secure twenty cartridges fitted to his musket, a good knap sack and canteen; and, moreover, each non-commissioned officer and private shall have, at every muster one pound of good powder, and four pounds of lead, including twenty blind cartridges, and each sergeant shall have a ~~pair~~ pair of moulds fit to cast balls for their respective companies, to be purchased by the Commanding Officer out of the monies arising on delinquencies.

"Provided, that the militia of the companies westward of the Blue Ridge, and the Counties below adjoining thereto, shall not be obliged to be armed with muskets, but may have good rifles with proper accouterments, in lieu thereof.

"And, Whereas, it will be of great utility and advantage in establishing a well disciplined militia, to annex to each regiment

a light company, to be formed of young men, from eighteen to twenty-five years old, whose activity and domestic circumstances will admit of a frequency of training and strictness of discipline not practical for the militia in general, and returning to the main body, on their arrival at the latter period, will be constantly giving thereto a military pride and experience, from which the best of consequences will result.

If any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall behave himself disobediently or mutinously when on duty, on, or before any Court or Board directed by this Act to be held, the Commanding Officer, Court, or Board may either confine him for the day, or cause him to be bound neck and heels for any time not exceeding five minutes. If any by-stander shall interrupt, molest, or insult any officer or soldier while on duty at any muster, or shall be guilty of the like conduct before any Court or Board, as aforesaid the Commanding Officer, or such Court or Board may cause him to be confined for the day.

And when any militia shall be in actual service they shall be allowed pay and rations as follows: A Brigadier General, one hundred dollars per month, and twelve rations of provisions and five rations of forage for himself and family, per day; an aid-de-camp, thirty dollars per month; a Colonel seventy-five dollars per month and six rations of provisions and two rations of forage per day; a Brigade Major thirty dollars per month, four rations of provisions, and two rations of forage per day; a Brigade Quartermaster thirty dollars per month, and three rations of provisions and one ration of forage per day; a brigade quarter-master

thirty dollars per month, and three rations of provisions and one ration of forage per day: a Lieutenant-Colonel, sixty dollars per month, and five rations of provisions and two rations of forage per day: a Major, fifty dollars per month and two rations of forage per day; a Captain, forty dollars per month and three rations of provisions per day; a Lieutenant, twenty-seven and two-thirds dollars per month and two rations of provisions per day; an ensign, twenty dollars per month, and two rations of provisions per day: a surgeon, sixty dollars per month and three rations of provisions, and two rations of forage per day; a Quartermaster, twenty dollars per month and two rations of provisions and one ration of forage per day; a Paymaster \$40.00 per month, and two rations of provisions, and one ration of forage per day; an Adjutant, twenty-four dollars per month and two rations of provisions and one ration of forage per day; a Quartermaster sergeant, eight ~~xx~~ dollars per month and one ration per day; a Sergeant, eight dollars per month and one ration per day; a Corporal, seven dollars per month and one ration per day; a private, five and one-half dollars per month, and one ration per day. A ration shall consist of one pound of fresh beef or pork, or three-quarters of a pound of salt pork, one pound of wheat bread, or flour, or one pound and a quarter of corn meal, one gill of rum, when to be had, and one quart of salt, one quart of vinegar, two pounds of soap, and one pound of candles to every hundred rations; but in case salt meat be issued, the salt to be withheld: and a ration of forage, of ten quarts of corn or oats, and fourteen pounds of hay or fodder.

The pioneer depended, much more than people of the present

day, upon the local grist mill for converting his corn and wheat into meal and flour, whereof was obtained the staff of life". The miller was an important and conspicuous personage in the community, and an object of much consideration by the law making bodies. Unless the mill was established by Court, the Owner could collect no toll, nor receive any compensation for grinding grain. The law, in part governing the operation of grist mills was as follows:

"All millers shall well and sufficiently grind the grain brought to their mills for the usual consumption of all persons bringing the same, and their families; and in due turn as the same shall be brought, and may take for the toll one-eighth part, and no more, of all grain of which the remaining part shall be ground into meal and one-sixteenth part, and no more of all grain of which the remaining part shall be ground into hominy or malt.

"And every miller or occupier of a mill who shall not well and sufficiently grind, as aforesaid, or not in turn as the same shall be brought, or take or exact more toll, shall, (whether such mill be established by law or not) forfeit and pay to the party injured, five dollars for each and every offense, recoverable with costs, before any Justice-of-the-Peace of the County where such offense shall be committed. And, where the miller shall be a slave free or mulatto, he shall, upon the first conviction of such offense, receive ten lashes, and on the second conviction twenty lashes, on his, or her bare back, well laid on, in lieu of the forfeit aforesaid; but upon a third conviction, the master of such slave, where the party is a slave, or his overseer or agent shall be liable to pay to the party injured, five dollars, recoverable as aforesaid, and so for every offense by such slave afterward committed; provided, that every Owner or occupier of a mill shall

have a right at any time to grind his, or her own grain for the consumption of his or her family; And, provided, that no miller shall be obliged to run more than one pair of stones for the purpose of grinding grain brought to his mill for the consumption of the persons bringing the same, and their families.

Every Owner or occupier of a mill established, or grinding for toll, as aforesaid, shall keep therein, sealed measures, of half-bushel and peck, and toll dish, sealed, and shall measure all grain by strike measure under the penalty of paying two dollars and fifty cents for every such failure, recoverable with costs, before a Justice-of-the-Peace for the County wherein such mill shall be, to the use of the informer; and if the miller be a slave, or servant, his master, or Owner shall be liable to the penalty."

According to the Code of Virginia of 1819, in case of trespass by horses and cattle upon the lands of another, for the third offense the "part injured may kill the beast without being liable to an action."

In the question of the lawfulness of a fence, in case of trespass the Justice was compelled to issue his order for "three honest and disinterested house-keepers," to view the fence, and their testimony was good evidence to the jury.

Persons injuring trespassing live stock, when their fence was not up to the legal standard, were mulcted in double damages. The statute read as follows: "If any person damaged for want of such sufficient fence shall injure, or cause to be injured, in any manner, any of the kind of animals above mentioned, he shall pay to the Owner double damages, with costs recoverable, as aforesaid."

The penalty for making a fence across a public road was one dollar and sixty cents for every twenty-four hours the fence remained.

November 8, 1885
Page 173. TAVERN KEEPERS.

Tavern keepers were for many years in the early history of the State, licensed by the Governor; but from the time of the formation of this County the licensing power was vested in the County Court. A special penalty, forfeiture of license, was attached to the offense of permitting "any person to tipple, or drink more than is necessary on the Lord's day, or any day set apart by public authority, for religious worship." Prices to be charged by the Innkeeper for diet, loding, and liquors, and horse feed were left to the discretion of the County Court.

Page 175.

When a new county was organized the Governor commissioned a number of men to act as "Worshipful Justices," They were not only Justices-of-the-Peace but were also a Board of County Commissioners. They held office for life, except that the Governor might remove them for cause. Vacancies were filled by new men recommended by the Court, and commissioned by the Governor. The Court was, therefore, self-perpetuating.

This was the law of the land until 1852. The Senior Justice, in point of service, became Sheriff. The Justices were selected from the influential and land owning classes: they, alone, were entitled to the title of "Squire" or "gentlemen." The office often descended from father to son. To be eligible to vote, or hold office in that day, it was necessary to own a plat of ground of 25 acres, and have a house hereon of the diren

sions of 12 X 12 feet, or in lieu thereof, a plat of fifty acres of unimproved land.

Page 176.

By an Act of 1788, the County Court was for the trial of all presentments and criminal prosecutions, suits at common law and in chancery, where the sum exceeded five pounds, or 500 pounds of tobacco, depending therein and continuing for the space of six days unless the business should be sooner determined. It had general police and probate jurisdiction, control of levies, of roads, actions at law, and suits in chancery. The Justices served without pay, and their number was not limited by law. A quorum consisted of four. The Grand Jury of twenty-four members, sworn for an "inquest on the body of the County" was selected by the Sheriff from the freeholders.

Page 217, 218.

A CROWDED HOUSE--DOMESTIC BLISS.

The proverbial hospitality of an earlier period did not countenance the refusal of entertainment to anyone. The rooms might be few and small, the table might be dearth of tempting viands, yet their all was shared with others with unstinted liberality. Porte Crayon herewith narrates amusing incidents of the entertainment of his party in houses of two rooms:

"As candles and kerosene lamps are reckoned among the superfluities in these parts, we lit our cigars and pipes and repaured to the star light of the front porch. Then, bedtime was announced, and, being ushered into the proprietor's chamber, a

single bed of moderate dimensions was assigned for the accomodation of our party; we could arrange it to suit our convenience. "As thick as three in a bed" has become a by-word; four in a bed surpasses the limits of proverbial philosophy; and being naturally addicted to seclusion, I yielded my share of the couch and took the floor with a saddle for my pillow, and a blanket for covering.

Pages 220-221.

Another incident and experience of Forte Crayon's is here reproduced as explanatory of old time customs. Owing to their isolation, primitive ways were still in vogue at the time of Strother's visit:

The cabin was so small, and the flaring pine knots revealed such a multitude of good humored faces, that we began to entertain some doubts whether we should not have done better to have remained and enlivened the bachelor's lonely hall and helped him cook his solitary supper. Still everybody, young and old, seemed glad to see us, and there was no hint of crowding or inconvenience. The family consisted of husband and wife, four sons, two grown to manhood, and a daughter between ten and eleven years old, a grandson, and a hired boy. The other domestics were three hounds and a cat with kittens.

The cabin was eighteen by fifteen feet in the clear, divided into two rooms. Although limited in space, all the sanitary arrangements in regard to ventilation had been especially attended to. The cabin, boult of logs, turkey pen fashion, were only partly clinked with moss and still more imperfectly tapestried with male and female garments, bunches of dried herbs, with deer



23-280

4780 SI

Colored Tabs

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and fox skins stretched on the outside. This open space did away with the necessity ~~and~~ expense of glass and had several other advantages, as we afterward ascertained. We could study the planets at ease, and tell the character of the weather without the inconvenience and awkwardness of getting up to look out of the window. Jess also informed us that of nights when he wasn't sleepy he could chew tobacco and spit through the cracks without siling the old man's floor, which was a pleasing indication of filial consideration. We experienced the fact that a family of nine persons with four guests could be comfortably fed, entertained, and lodged in such apartments, but during our sojourn of several days, we never understood how it was done.

STOCKS AND PILLORIES.

Pages 250-254.

In the pioneer period each Court House yard was supplied with stocks and pillories. The pillories were for the punishment of a higher grade of crimes than the stocks. The Court House grounds of Randolph County were provided with these primitive methods of penal punishment. At the February term, 1794, an allowance of \$10.00 was made for the construction of stocks and pillories. Next year Edward Combs was put in the stocks five minutes for contempt of Court. Three years later St. Leger Stout was ordered to ~~the~~ stocks five minutes for the same offense. Stocks consisted of a framework of heavy timbers, having holes in which legs and arms were confined. Pillories were made of a wooden post and frame, fixed on a platform several feet above the ground, behind which the culprit stood, his head and hands being thrust

C¹

through holes in the frame, so as to be exposed in front of it. The intention of setting a criminal in the pillory was that he should become infamous.

Marks and Brands

For many years in the earlier history of this country, no attempt was made to confine horses, cattle, sheep, or hogs in enclosed fields. None except cultivated fields were put under fence. Horses, cattle and sheep were belled and turned loose to roam upon the range. Horses were branded, and cattle sheep and hogs were marked. Each individual owner selected a brand, or mark of his own, which he had recorded with the Court of the County. Proving this brand or mark was sufficient to recover stock in dispute. Recording ear marks and brands constituted a large part of the business of the Court in those days. As an example of these marks, at the June term, 1794, it was ordered that the "ear marks of Jacob Westfall, which consists of a swallow fork in the left ear, be admitted to record."

Arrow Heads

Arrow heads were made from quartz of various colors. Some have been found in the country of such rare quality that it is not known where the Indians obtained the material from which they were made. A quantity of flint would be carried perhaps for many miles and handed down for generations as an inheritance. Maxwell's history says there is a ledge of flint near Brady's Gate, in Mingo District. Sprawls are found in some localities, especially about the mounds, showing that the Indians stopped there long enough to replenish their supply. A notable difference between some arrow heads and other arrow heads is that which distinguishes the point

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made for hunting game from that made for use in war. In the arrow heads made for hunting, at the base of the triangular part there is an indented portion, enabling the huntsman to fasten the point to the shaft with a thong, so that he could recover the weapon in its entirety. The war points, however, are perfect triangles or triangles with a concave curve at the base. The war points have thus not only one, but three sharp points. The war arrow heads were not fastened to the shaft with thongs, but simply inserted in the split end of the shaft. When they struck and wounded a brave he pulled at the shaft, which became loose, but the pronged point remained in the flesh. The war points are long and narrow of design, well calculated to give a death blow to the stoutest warrior who did not know how to encase himself in armor, and was in fact, ignorant of the use of iron or any other metal until he met the strangers across the sea. A battle-axe, made of stone, was found near the Indian mound on the Lytle place, about three miles south of Elkins.

Wooden Wagons.

Although the pack saddle was the pioneer's main dependence in matters of transportation, yet for local purposes he constructed a wagon entirely of wood. Therefore, the order of the Court that wagon roads were to be constructed did not signify that wagons of modern design were in use. However, the first wagons, in the modern sense, used in this county, were built by local workmen. The iron used was brought to the County by pack horses. In the first years of the settlement of the county, wagons constructed entirely of wood were in general use. The axles were made of hickory and wheels were sawed from swamp gum trees. Harness, especially tugs and traces, were made from raw hide, buffalo

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skins being a favorite material for this purpose.

Bees and Birds

The honey bee was imported from Europe to America by the first settlers. Its first home is supposed to have been in Asia. In pioneer days wild bees were found in great numbers far from human habitation. However, in the beginning they escaped from the settler's apiary. Crows, black birds, and song birds, also followed the advent of the white man. The English sparrow, the recent feathered nuisance, is an importation into this country of the last few decades. The common house rat and the common house mouse which have played such an important role in the spread of contagious diseases, belong to the mammalia of India, although some specimens are supposed to be indigenous to China. However, the white man is responsible for their existence in America.

Wild Pigeons.

Page 265.

The wild pigeon, or the passenger pigeon appeared in very large flocks in Randolph County until a comparatively recent date, perhaps for a decade following the civil war. They visited this section, as a rule, in September and October, and were evidently attracted to the wooded districts of Randolph by acorns and beech nuts. They came in such flocks as to obscure the sunlight and present the appearance of the sky being overcast by dark and ominous clouds. Trees and branches were often broken and crushed by the weight of their numbers. Some flocks were estimated to

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contain many millions of birds. It is supposed their breeding ground was in Western Canada and the backwoods of the Western United States. The passenger pigeon was about the size of the common turtle dove, but with a long, wedges shaped tail. The male was of a dark slate color above and a purplish bay beneath, the sides of the neck being enlivened by gleaming violet green and gold. The female was drab colored and dull white beneath, with only a slight trace of the brilliant neck markings. This species of pigeon is now supposed to be extinct, and fabulous prices are offered for a male and female specimen.

Salt

Page 257.

Salt is an indispensable condiment. It is an essential ingredient of food for most mammals. Obtaining a sufficient supply of salt was one of the most difficult problems that confronted the pioneer. Not a few of the roads leading to older communities were opened for the purpose of importing salt. At an early day some salt was made in this country from saline springs, frequented by deer and buffalo. The water was evaporated by boiling. However, the greater part of the supply was carried on pack saddles from Bull Town, Braxton County. In an inventory of personal estate, admitted to record in 1803, salt was valued at \$6.00 per bushel.

CHAPTER XVI.

Family History.

Origin of Surnames.

Our surnames, like everything else, had a beginning. In England they were confined to the higher and land holding class prior to the fourteenth century. Many of the names familiar in the history of this county first appeared in Domesday Book written in England in 1086. It consisted of a list of land holders at that time. Its authority was not to be questioned in disputes as to title to land, and for this reason, was called the Domes Day Book, or Book of Judgment.

Surnames were originally written over the other name, and and is derived from the French surnom or the Latin super-nomen.

Many names were derived from their baptismal ones by adding the suffix son to the name of the father, as John-son, Wil-son, William-son, Peter-son, Richardson, Adam-son.

The practice of using diminutives was often adopted by the people to multiply the comparatively limited number of names at their command. The Saxon diminutives commonly used were kin, cock, ock, and the Norman ones at, et, on, or in. Therefore it is ascertainable whether names so ending are Norman or Saxon in their origin.

Before surnames came into vogue it was by no means an uncommon practice to give all the sons of one family one name, as William, for example. They would be called Wil-kin, Will-cock, Will-ot, Will-mot, which in the process of time, was changed into Wil-moth.

The suffixes ham, nam, and an and er were often used for man. thus originated the name Rowan, Rose-an, being identified with Rose-man, has passed through changes in orthography, as Rows-an

until we have at present Rowan.

Likewise, we have the name Cunningham, derived from Coney, Teutonic for rabbit, and ham Norman for man. The old form of apekking Coney was Cunyng. In the regulation of the Scottish Privy Council, August 6, 1602, regulating the Masters and Barons of the University of Glasgow, amongst the viands mentioned were "with ane foull or cunyng or a pair of dovis and ciclyk to their Supper." Another probable origin of the name is from the Anglo-Saxon Cyning for leader and ham, Norman for man. Then we have Cyningham, the leader man.

The suffix lea, leah, now ley is Angle-Saxon, meaning an untilled tract of land, or pasturage, used as a shelter for animals. In the origin of the name Woodley we have the anglo-saxon word Wudu, meaning wood and lea, or leah, meaning land or pasturage. We then have Wudu-lea, now Woodley, meaning a lea on which there is a wood.

Roman names were derived from mental or physical characteristics. Such words as Wise, Sharp, Dear, Able, Long, Crouch, and Armstrong. The Romans were also partial to animals covered with wool. It is probable that such names as Fox, Wolf and Bear had a Roman origin.

A very large number of other names had their origin in the occupations, as Weaver, Carpenter, Miller, &c.

Surnames in some instances had their origin in the sneers of the vulgar, as is evidenced in the name Proudfoot.

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ALLEN--Gaelic, exceedingly fair. In Domes Day Book as Alan.

ARMSTRONG--Strength in battle. An ancient King of Scotland had his horse killed under him, and Fairburn, his armor bearer, taking him by the thigh, set him in his own saddle. The King gave him the appellation of Armstrong. (See Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel.).

AP, MAB, and AB are Welsh words meaning son. In the early history of Randolph we find Morgan ap Morgan.

AT or ATTE was used to describe the place of residence, as John-at-wood, now Atwood.

The name Bell was taken from the sign of an inn or tavern. The sign of a bell was frequently used to designate that the house was an inn. John-at-the -bell became John Bell, Belle, in French means beautiful.

BARNARD--The name Barnard is from Bean or Bairn, a child and ard, teutonic for nature. The word Barnard, therefore, described one of a child-like nature, or affection.

BUTCHER--Norse as Buoker, Danosh as Boedker, German as Boettcher, Flemosh as Buker or Buscher, French as Boucher.

CRAWFORD--The name Crawford is Gaelic in its origin, and means a pass of blood. From "cru", bloody and "ford", a way. The name was first assumed by the barony of Crawford, in England.

DANIELS--The name Daniels is from Daniel, signifying the judgment of God. The "s" added is a contraction of son.

DAVIS--French as Devis.

DICK--Dyek, German bulwark thrown against a sea, or river.

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FERGUSON--From the Gaelic and Celtic Feor, meaning man and Guth meaning voice or word. The two words meaning the man of the word or commander. A fierce and brave chieftain.

GOFF--Goff is the variation of the German word Gough or Gow, being the German for the English Smith, and is therefore occupational in its origin.

HARMAN--The name Harman is from the German "Har" originally meaning soldier, or man. The name, therefore, was perhaps first applied to a military man.

HILL--German, Hille.

JACKSON--English, Danish as Jacobson, French as Jack-chen.

KELLY--The surname Kelly is derived from the Gaelic and Celtic Kill, or Cille, a church. The name was perhaps first applied to an individual who was in some manner connected with the church.

KYLE--The name Kyle is from a district in Scotland through which the river Coyle flows.

LONG--It is said that the name Long originated from a very tall attendant of Lord Treasurer Hungerford. The Longs were very numerous in Oxfordshire, Cambridge, England, in the reign of Edward the First.

LLOYD--From the Gaelic Lhuyd, and signifies gray or brown.

MAXWELL--The Maxwells took their name from a village in Roxburgshire, England.

MOORE--The name Moore is from the Celtic word ~~mor~~ "morth", meaning big.

SCOTT--The origin of the name Scott is clouded in doubt. Scotylie, Anglo-Saxon for winnowing fan is given by some writers as the original word. Other scholars say the word ,eant rulers or possessors. Again, it is maintained that the Scots who invaded Argyle in 360 were so-called because the word "Scott" meant sacred painters or sculptors, and art in which these people were proficient.

SEE--German, lake. Thunersee, the lake of Thun.

SMITH--The word Smith was an occupational one; the original word was "smote" the art of striking the anvil. The name is a very common one, because at the time of the adoption of surnames, the smith made almost everything used in the arts of war and peace. A very large number of people were engaged in the trades of gunsmith, blacksmith, tinsmith, silversmith, &c.

WARD--From the Anglo-Saxon "weard", a watchman.

WHITE--Derived from the Anglo-Saxon "hweit", meaning fairness of complexion.

NICHOLAS, was a favorite name in the Wilmot family in England. Sir Nicholas was knight in the seventeenth century in England. His grand-father was named Nicholas.

YEAGER--Danish, huntsman. Yagere also means a sweetheart.

Variation in Surnames.

Individual peculiarities in pronunciation largely accounts for the variations in spelling of surnames. In the earlier history of the county names were seldom written, and the ear was the only guide to the spelling, and in some cases the only method

of transmitting names from one generation to another. Then, the settler often coming direct from European countries, embraced the opportunity to simplify and abbreviate a cumbersome name. This was particularly true of German names. The object was sometimes to change the form into English. Thus, we have Armikast changed to Arbogast, Herman tracts to Armentrout, Bauman, to Bowman, Kromet to Crummett, Kerper to Carper, Dahle to Dolly, Herber to Harper, Herrman to Harman, Heffner to Hevener, Huber to Hoover, Loch to Lough, Roeder to Rader, Sieman to Simmons, Schaefer to Shaver, Schneider to Snyder, Sponaugen to Sponaogle, Tehudi to Judy, Wetzel to Whetsell, Wildfang to Wilfong, Zwickenfus to Zickafoose.

many family histories are given in this book

Booth, Buffington (p. 311) Butcher p. 312, Brown p. 312, Daniels p. 339, Earle p. 341 (English), Ferguson p. 343, Gibson p. 344, Goff p. 346, Jackson p. 356 (N. Ireland), Kyle p. 357 (German), Morgan p. 361, Potts p. 365, Ruffle p. 371, Simmons p. 374, German, See p. 378 German, Scott p. 381, Irish, Triplett ^{English} p. 382, Taylor p. 385, White p. 389, Wilson p. 393, Irish, Ward p. 401,

From the Bible of Mrs. ^{James Wright}
905 - 7th St

The Philamou Chapman Family
Philamou Chapman

b. Jan. 31, 1773
d. Feb. 17, 1838, at his residence
m. Frances Holderby ^{in Cabell Co. at 66} Dec 8, 1811.
Frances Holderby b. 1790
d. at residence of her son-in-law,
Children: J. W. Klineaid, Catlettsburg Ky.
June, 4, 1872, at 82.
An infant son still born
Dec. 29, 1812

William R. Chapman

b. July 22, 1814
d. Sept. 6, 1825.

An infant son still born
Aug 16, 1816 (10th?)

Eliza Ann Chapman

b. Aug. 5, 1817
m. Henry H. Miller,
April 25, 1837.
d. July 24, 1893, Covington.

James P. Chapman
 b. Jan 8, 1820
 d. Sept. 16, 1825

Leonora Frances Chapman
 b. Jan. 17, 1822
 m. James H. Kincaid,
 Nov. 18, 1846

Sarah Asenath Chapman
 b. Jan. 25, 1824
 m. John G. Miller,
 May 4, 1847

Absalom P. Chapman

b. July 14, 1826

Robert Washington Chapman

b. March 8, 1830

d. April 17, 1850

Virginia
Evalina Chapman

b. Feb. 27, 1832

m. John S. Miller,
July 2, 1857

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Alexander, anullou
Abtand? H. Chapman

b. Feb. 10, 1835~

d. at the residence of
his bro-in-law. H. H.
Miller, Dec. 16, 1877, at
42 yrs. 10 mos. 6 days.

An infant son still born (Twin?)
Feb. 10, 1835~

Eliza Frances

The Henry Harrison Miller Family

Henry H. Miller

b. Dec. 2, 1813, in Shenandoah Valley
d. June 6, 1904, at son's home, Covington, Ky.
m. ^{Anna} April 25, 1837 W. E. Miller

Eliza ~~Frances~~ Chapman Miller

b. Aug. 5, 1817 ~~1818~~ d. July 24, 1893,

Children:

at Covington, Ky.
(at home of her son?)

(Fanny Eliza) Eliza Frances Miller
(in Chapman section)

b. March 12, 1838.

d. Oct 12, 1882

m. H. ? D. Benning
Nov. 11, 1857.

Leonora Chapman Miller

b. Sept. 12, 1840

m. Collins W. Thornburg
June 17, 1865.

(Henry H. Miller was an Ohio River steamboat clerk, and later a captain. Became a merchant after marriage, up to the war, when his property was burned, and he himself taken to Camp Chase a prisoner. Went to Covington, Ky., became a wholesale commission merchant.

with his son, W. E. Miller, until a few years before his death.

After his wife's death, in 1893, he continued to reside with his son.

He left a large circle of relatives in Huntington and Barboursville, among the old families of this section. He was a member of the M. E. Church South. From his obituary we learn that "his life was a quiet unassuming one, but his manner most genial and happy. His children and grandchildren have honored him and loved him for his gentleness and affectionate traits of character and his memory will be sweet and pleasant.

His remains were brought to Huntington on the C. & O., and taken to the home of his daughter then residing at 421 ~~East~~ Twelfth Street - Mrs. Collins U. Thornburg. He was buried in Spring Hill Cemetery.

town, Cerado.

DIED AT HOME OF HIS SON

WELL KNOWN MAN PASSES TO
HIS REWARD

Henry Harrison Miller Died Yesterday at Ripe Old Age of
Ninety-one.

At the home of his son in Covington, Ky., last night Henry Harrison Miller died after nearly a full century of years. Mr. Miller is well known by the older citizens, having lived in Guyandotte a number of years.

He was born in the Shenandoah valley, was married in April, 1837, to Miss Eliza Ann Chapman of Cabell county, Va. He was engaged in the Ohio river steamboat service, rising from clerk to captain. After his marriage he retired from the river to mercantile pursuits in which he was successful and continued so up to the war when his property was destroyed by fire and he himself taken to Camp Chase as a prisoner. In 1867 he went to Covington, Ky., and engaged in the wholesale commission business as H. H. Miller & Son in which he remained active until a few years ago.

After the death of his wife about twelve years ago he made his home with his son, W. E. Miller.

He has a large circle of relatives here and in Guyandotte and Barboursville, among the old families. He was a member of the Southern Methodist church. His life was a quiet, unassuming one, but his manner most genial and happy. His children and grand children have honored and loved him for his gentleness and affectionate traits of character and his memory will be sweet and pleasant.

His remains will arrive here on C. & O. No. 2 this afternoon and the funeral will be in Spring Hill cemetery tomorrow, Wednesday afternoon. Funeral from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Collins Thornburg, 421 Twelfth street at 3:30 p. m.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver

Died 6' of Guyandotte 1904

78
James Henry Miller

b. Dec. 25, 1844.

d. Dec. 13, 1848.

Chapman Clendenin Miller

b. Feb. 14, 1847.

d. Aug. 3, 1853.

Arabella Asinith Miller,

b. March 10, 1849.

m. C. Albert Cecil
Jan. 23, 1873.

William Edgar Miller

b. June 3, 1851

m. Tillie O. Bond, of
Covington, Ky.,

May 6, 1874.

Cora Evaline Miller

b. April 25, 1856,

~~Henry H. Miller Jr.~~

~~b. Dec. 2, 1813~~

On Bays

Sept. 19, 1957, Mrs. Stella Bay
Habney died at Chesapeake,
Ohio, 9:30 P.M., at home
of a son, Paul Habney. She
was a dau. of Capt. & Mrs.
Geo. W. Bay

4 sisters:

Mrs. C. A. Miller, Huntington

Mrs. Georgia Bay "

Mrs. Elizabeth Buckhamon "

Mrs. Catherine Wakefield
Lake Charles, La.

Grand children:

David W. Habney, Chesapeake

Miss Louise " "

~~Begun~~ M+7

William Crump Bramblett

b. in Paris France, about 1814

d. About 1903. Buried at

Basco Swamp graveyard, no stone

m. Mildred Swann, dau. of

Leven C. Swann, and

Children - Four daughters

1 Mary Frances Bramblett

b.

d. at about 80, about
1915

m. Jay Keyser, son

of David Keyser &

Mary Frances Morrison,

dau. Patrick Morrison

Scotch Irish of Scotland

Had 16 children.

Lucian Keyser, a son

lives at Ball, Had

Had lives in Wayne Co.

Willie Keyser

m.

Sanders

Lives in Huntington

about 13th Ave & 16th

St.

Ada m. Od Kelley

Lives on Boots Creek

Gertrude m.

Lives at Chapman's will

Thurston Keyser
Coal River. An elec-
trician

Irene m. Leonard Stewart
living about Gallipolis

Effie m. Allen Brumfield
Both dead. She about
1930, He died at
Kenova, about 3 weeks
ago

Mildred - d. Single at
about 20. Youngest

Grace m. Albert Burr
Both dead

Ida m. Ransom Dial
Lived above Brambleton
on Merritts Cr., on
Rt. Fork near head.
above Royal Chadders.
a preacher, good
man.

~~Ida, oldest~~
~~m. Ed Kelley~~

Imogene m. Chaley Walls
Lived in Logan,
Son of Put Walls
of Redch Fork.

Gerlie

Irene

Otha d. at 4 yrs.

Two died very young

2. Ejink (Jink)

m. Robert Rodgers, bro
to George & Walse R.
One child - Waller -
d. in Cincinnati

m. 2 Jake Cart of Fayette
Co.

Children: Mildred,
May, Doris, Ira.

Jink d. at Cincinnati.
Buried there. ~~the~~ Last of
Brambells.

(Descendants - of bros.
& sisters of W.C.
Bramblett are said
to live on Bramb
lett's Pike back of
Norfolk, Va

3. Josephine Brumblitt
m. Hughey Keyser, at
Wayne Co. house.
A run away m.
Lived on Morrisetts Cr.

1. Horlense
m. Hezekiah (Squirrel
Mouth) Adkins
Alberta
m. Teet Adkins,
Son of Cornelia

Mazie m. ~~Ed~~
Roscoe Adkins,
son of Cornelia
& 1 Ephraim.

Bethie m. _____

Scudder, a
preacher in
Logan Co

Josephine
m. Bias
He was killed
in Logan mine.

2 Lena Keyser, dead
m. James Cremeaus.
Son of Willie
Cremeaus, of Beach
Fork.

A dau.

Gypsy Belle m.
Lives in Detroit.

George Lervey
Lives on 26th
St. about 11th
Ave

Homer
Lives at Lorain
Ohio.

3 Hector Keyser — d Single
about 50 yrs. ago,
at 27

4. Victor Keyser
m. Mollie Luster
Sister of Jim.
She d. in 1939.
3 children:
Orin Franklin
45 m.

m. Chesapeake

Jack — m.
330 W. 10th Ave

Thos. Victor
m. Lives 26th
St. & 12th Ave
Jack

IV. Maggie Bramblett
m. Albert Keyser, son
of Dave and Frankie
Morrison, dau. of
Patrick

Large family
Leola,
Mossie

Garland Keyser - Killed
on 19th St. & 3rd
Ave. about 1950.

Waller - Killed single
in First World War,
in Germany

Olha, a son d. in
infancy.

J. Vidor K. was b. in 1879
March 10th
Lived in Chesapeake
He d.

The Martins

81

of Barboursville.

By Mrs. William Burman Martin
b. Feb. 7, 1877, in Summers Co., W. Va.
His parents were Joseph and Margaret
Martin of Green Sulphur Springs near
Hinton. He has sisters living in
Huntington: Mr. Martin d. Nov. 1, 1935.

Sallie Martin now Mrs. J. A.
Rogers, of 1029 10th Ave., Hunting-
ton.

Emma Martin now Mrs. Emma
Hobbs, 1026, 9th Ave., Huntington

Mr. Martin m. Brookie Ann
Mounts, dau of Moses Mounts
and Lillie (Ellis) Mounts, dau.
of Lloyd and Flora Ellis. Mrs.
Martin was born on Gilbert
Creek, June 16, 1885. Children:

Nona Margaret Martin,

one son
John Ray Walker b. April 24, 1906, at B'ville.
b. March 25, 1934 in the Miller House.
m. Raymond Walker.

Lora Brook Martin

b. Dec. 20, 1912

m. Emsey O. Peble Jr.,
Live on Lee St. where
Mr. Heck lived.

No children.

The Mounts Family.

88

Lloyd Mounts was a resident of
Gilbert, Mingo Co.

m. "Peggy" Charles who came
from Holland. (See Mrs. Lou
Chafins)

Several children most of
whom are dead - 7-8

John Mounts

Mary Mounts m. Billy Johnson

George Mounts - murdered.

Scott Ellis was with him

Clara Mounts m. Wm. Sanson

Sarah m. James White

Moses Mounts

Moses Mounts d. Feb. 28, 1904,

at 55

m. Lillie Ellis b.

1852

d.

1940

Moses Mounts bought the
Miller farm Jan. 29, 1904,
but died Feb. 28, 1904, so
never came here.

Wash Chapman

m. Rachel Butcher, of
Nicholas Co., W. Va. Buried in
Turner Cem.
They had seven children,
2 boys, & 5 girls.

1. Ella Chapman

m. Thomas Thornton

9 children.
Guy Thornton, Forest,
& Malcolm, etc.
Billie, Everett
on Barker Ridge

2. Guy Chapman

b. Feb. 27 / 1878.

m. Mary Lawrence,
dau. James (Booth)
Lawrence and
Cynthia Martin
dau. of Wm. Martin
and _____ of
Floyd Co. Va.
(Urban, a town)
James Lawrence, son
of Billy L. from
same Co. left
there where about

7
9 ch., 6 living
Lawrence & Edw E.
Cora R.

70
3. Vergie Chapman. (dead)
m. Albert Harvton
One son, Elmer,
Huntington

4. Roxie m. Lane Sawyers,
Lives on main road
about 2 mi. below
Chesapeake

5. Jessie
m. Charley Burns,
Both dead. He
son of Andy B.
3 children

6. Moses C.

m. 1

m. 2

He was killed in
mines

7. Enace C.

m. Andrew Adkins
of Lincoln Co. Lives
on Pea Ridge
near a store near
Rt. 60 & old road.

Same Books in the
Library (Washington & Lee),
Lexington, Va

By "The Bethlehem Good
Housekeeping Club,
Manassas Va.

"Prince William", etc

(a co. hist.

By Works Progress Admin.

Vestry Book of Christ Church
Parish, Middlesex Co., Va.

1663-1667- Chamberlayne

1927-

Old Dominion Press
Richmond

"Seventeenth Century Isle
of Wight County" Va.

By

John Bennett Boddie
Publ'd Chicago Law Printing
Company" Chicago.

A large volume of
Extracts from Co. records.

The Vestry Book of St.
Paul's Parish, Hanover Co., Va.
1706-1786
Pub by the
Library Board. Chamberlayne
Large books 1940
Richmond - Division of Purchase & Printing

King & Queen Co. Va.

By
Rev Alfred Bagby

The Neale Pub. Co.
New York and
Washington
1908?

Cumberland Parish
Lunenburg Co.
1746-1816

Bell.
Rather large.

Pub. by

The William Bird Press, Inc.
Richmond Va

Inventory of the Co. Archives
of Va. (No 21)

Chesterfield Co. Va.
The University of
Charlottesville
Aug. 1938

Inventory of the Co. Archives
of Va."

No 88 (Southampton Co)

Richmond
The Va. Hist. Records
Survey Project.
March 1940

Bulletin \$1.50

Fauquier Hist. Society

Warrenton, Va.

July 1922

The Old Dominion
Press, Printers,

Richmond, Va.

Virginia County Records
Vol. 1 - Spotsylvania,
1721-1800

975.51

S 765c

Lu. 17

(Hawkins, Perry
Reedsoes, in this
book - many

Fox Hufferd & Co.

N. Y. 1895

1721-1800

From above Vol. 1 p. 13
Will Bk 2 1749-1759

Nicholas Hawkins, Spots. Co.,
d. Feb. 15, 1754 to May 7,
1754. Will. Anne Thomas,
Benj. Martin, John Button,
Ex. wife, Elizabeth and
son John Hawkins; Leg.
son John; dau. Caly
Macdonel; son Thos. Hawk-
ins; son Nicholas Hawkins;
Son Alexander Hawkins;
Dau. Anne Pritchell; Gr.
son, Hawkins Casel (p. 198)

p. 435

Deed Bk M 1788-1791

Jan. 1, 1790 - ~~Thos. Colson~~
~~of Spots. Co. to James~~
~~Wilson of same Co.~~
~~Lease~~

Nicholas Hawkins Sr.,
Deed of gift to his son,
Thos. Hawkins, 133 a. in
Spots. Co. whereon sd
Nicholas Hawkins now
lives, etc
July 6, 1791
wit - Geo. Canmack, etc.

Same p. 327 gives Wm.
Perry's wife as Sapphire,
of Spots Co. — Dec. 19, 1776
buy 100 a. of Jane & Elizabeth
Jarrell of sd. Co. for £40
100 a., in Berkeley Parish,
Spots Co.

Same p. 371 — 372

p. 371 — March 17, 1773,

Bond of Thos. Perry,
William Milley, Larkin
Salley, Bartlett, Molly,
Suckey, and Nancy Perry,
to Edw. Herndon, Jr.,
to indemnify them against
the claims of Edmund
Bartlett Perry, an infant
son of Benj. & ~~Thos.~~ ^{Sarah} Perry

Much other
Perry data,
but no mar-
riages.

This deed gave to
Thos. & Sarah Perry for
life this land & remainder
to be sold for cash &
divided among the ch.
of said Thos. & Sarah Perry

p. 372 — Thos. & Sarah Perry
March 20, 1783, for £154.
conveys to his ch. after
death of sd Thos. & Sarah P
all est. pers. & real

Morton's Hist of Rockbridge
Co. gives valuable data on
pioneer customs, etc p. 33-46
Also Indians. etc. Valuable
7 Photostats.

Abstract of Norfolk
Co. Wills 1637-1710

Vesley Book & Register
of St. Peter's Parish, New
Kent & James City Counties,
Va. 1684-1786

Pub. by The Library Board
Richmond 1937.

Morgan's References to — in
Swen's Index

19 V413 — Life of Gen.
Daniel Morgan by James
Graham.

✓ February 1802 — 20 V284
✓ Portrait 23 W(1)73
✓ Tomb of 10 W(1)103
✓ Well of 34 V371-2
Daniel of Shepherds
Town — — — — V10C 503
& also of West-
✓ moreland Co. V10V 232
✓ Gen. John Morgan 20 W(1)42-3.

Morgan Family

6 C 596 > mentions ~~to~~ ^{only a Morgan}
✓ 2 J 283 ^{young woman} 10 W(2) 89, 100
✓ 3 V 206 ^{who died.}
✓ 18 V 349
✓ 20 V 216
✓ 23 V 195
✓ 27 V 52
✓ 30 V 414
✓ 34 V 371-2
2 W(2) 281
6 W(2) 247
7 W(2) 229

19V 413 -

The Life of Gen. Daniel
Morgan of the Virginia
Line by James Graham 1859
475 pp.

Holland - Morgan and
His Raiders

v20 V 284 - Obituary of
Gen Daniel Morgan
in the 'Virginia Gazette
and General Advertiser'
July 17, 1802
of Richmond Va. (Prob-
ably in State Library.)

v20 V 216 - (41)

The Brooke Family
'Francis and Nancy (Pickett)
Brook had issue (XV# 203)
71 etc. - - - Francis m
Morgan and died
without issue

340 371-2

Will of Gen. Daniel Morgan
of Winchester, Va. 17 Mar. 1801
Leaves 10000 a. to dau
Betsy Heard. Revokes this
in second will (1801) &
leaves same to his four
gr. children, children of
Betsy Heard

Matilda Heard

Nancy Morgan "

Daniel Morgan "

Morgan Augustus "

Matilda Heard soon
m. Presley Neville O'Bannon
She died at the birth
of her first child,
Eaton O'Bannon, and
was probably buried at
Russellville, Ky. to which
place her parents, Major
James Heard, and Betsy
Morgan Heard removed in
1803. p. 372 Tells
more and very interesting

3 ✓ 206 — Mrs. J. Morgan
Smith Box 225, Bir-
mingham, Alabama wants
information on Robt.
Bland. Possibly she
can give some on Mor-
gans.

p 207 — Ann Randolph
Ball speaks of
Dr. Thos. Walker of
Albemarle. —
Address Cassanova Va.

18 ✓ 349 —

On p. 348 is a book
review of "Of Sceptered
Race" by Anna Robertson
Walson, author of "Some
Notable Families of America"
&c &c. — E. J. Printing
and Publishing Co., Memphis,
Tenn. — 385 pages, 31
illustrations. — She
is trying to show
royal descents. — The
Review is interesting
This review is long
and ends on p. 352

27 ✓ 52

p. 57 In the Will of Henry
Simpworth of Knight Thorpe,
County Leicesters, (England)
among many other requests to
^{others} he leaves a ring neece
Morgaine (Morgan)

30 ✓ 414

Sketches Biographical &
Genealogical of the Magill
Family (38 pp.) of Winchester, Va.
by Rev. J. R. Graham D.D.
has references to some Longs,
Morgans, etc. Eddy Press Corp.
Winchester, Va.

10 J

10 V 23 - 1 see page
Slave Owners Westmoreland
Co. Va., 1782
Daniel Morgan 18

7 2 283 -

" Francis Morgan, an Early
Va. Justice and some of his
Descendants by Anna Noble
Simms - Brail & Hutton Inc.
Printers, Savannah, Georgia,
March 1920. - One of
the first settlers in York
Co. (Pa.?) One of the
Justices & member the House
of Burgesses (Va.?) He
had an only son
Francis who left two
daughters, (This seems to
eliminate him)

10 W(2) 89, 100

pp. 89 - Mrs. Robert C.
Rutledge 4400 Gypore
Drive, Houston, Texas
wants information on
John or Morgan Morgan
who went to Cumberland
Ky. from Va. Next in
line was Elias Morgan.

W 10 (2) 100

Requies p. 98 - States
that 5 or more references
are found to Morgans,
Morrises & many other
families in "The Edward
Pleasant Valentine Papers"
which see

10C 503

Daniel Morgan to Wm.
F. Pendleton - Informing
of the death of J. V. Swearingen
member of Congress from the
district of which Jefferson Co.
forms a part
Sept 2.
1822 Shepherdstown

W 23 195-

On p. 191 of above is
the article "Mr Robert Jones
of Northumberland County, and
Some of His Descendants!"

p. 195 - On Nov. 22, 1677,
Mr. Wm. Jones, the eldest
son of Robert Jones made
affidavit oath that
Charles Morgan was in-
debted to Mrs. Martha Jones.
A Thomas Lambert connected

See Will
of Martha
Jones same
Co.

W 23 (1) 73-105 incl)

Morgan and his
Riflemen —

A long and most
interesting account.

Morgan fought in both
the French & Indian
War, and the Revolution,

W 20 (1) 42-3 — This merely
mentions certain soldiers
under Gen. (John?) Morgan.

✓ 23 195 —

The White Family

Wm Hoge and Barbara
Hume Hoge were pioneers
of the Shenandoah Valley.
and are buried in the
old Opequon Church yard,
at Winchester, Va.

Foot's Sketches of Va. 2nd
Series p. 23 records 3 sons
~~married~~ to John White,
Robt. & Alex White (sons of
Mr. Robt. White of the British
Navy, but it seems there

were also 3 sons. Barbara
& 2 sisters who married Mor-
gans & had children taken
captive by Indians. A son
Amayah Morgan taken about
4 yrs. was adopted into an
Indian family and would not
leave them. A dau. (sister to
Amayah) was released after
a number of years.

Considerable more

Mrs. (Alfred H.) Rebecca
D. White 715 Church St.,
Ann Arbor, Mich. (1915)

2 W(2) 281

This tells of James
Morgan who was Hannan
Cox. James Morgan b.
April 5, 1748, in Frederick
Co Va. d. Mar. 1st, 1840,
near Valparaiso, Ind. Served
in Rev. War with Capt.
Wm. Haymonds Co. of Monro-
galia Co. Mich. More

Mrs. W. H. Stone
Wilder, Idaho
Rt. 1.

10 W 10 5

Inscriptions on Some Old
Tombstones

Copied by Joseph Lyon Mulla M.D.

Tombs at Winchester Va.

1st Major General Daniel Morgan
departed this life

On July 6th, 1802

67th year of his age.

Patriotism and Valor were the
prominent features of his
Character.

and

the honorable services he rendered

his country

During the Revolution

crowned him with Glo

ry - - - in the heart

Countrymen

petual Monum

to his

Memory.

(Above makes him born
in 1735)

W 6(2) 247

119 26

Among other things says
 A dau. of John Gannaway,
 married a Morgan of New
 Kent. Are there living
 descendants of this Morgan?

1926

William Shepard
 Guinea Mills, Va.

References to John Morgan

1 C 176	30 V 200
7 H 205,	33 V 365
207	7 W(1) 191
209	192
214	282
7 J 110	9 W(1) 231
111	15 W(1) 244
✓ 8 J 272	16 W(1) 273
✓ 10 J 207	17 W(1) 45
✓ 2 V 147	20 W(1) 14
257	22
420	23
✓ 3 V 53	26 W(1) 60
202	7 W(2) 289
✓ 6 V 94	9 W(2) 69
✓ 7 V 305	10 W(2) 89
✓ 15 V ²⁵² 255	Captain 9 C 79, 85
✓ 21 V 270	Col. 3 C 10
✓ 23 V 219	✓ Gen. 20 W(1) (423)

~~46~~
6 V 94 - Nothing. mistake?

~~46~~
3 V 53, 202

p. 53 - Abstracts of
Va. Land Patents

(176) John Arnone 400
a. in the co. of

Warrosquaracke, on
on a creek on the
south side of the
Nausemond river,
about three miles up
the creek, and lying
over against the land
of Richard Bennett. Due
50 acres for his personal
adventures 50 for his
wife, Marie, 50 for his
son William, and 250
for the transportation
of 5 persons (whose
names appear below
By West June 6, 1635
(John Morgan is one
of the 5)

V2 147
257
420

109

147- A size roll of Capt
Mercer's Company,
Aug. 2nd, 1856

John Morgan enlisted
May 20, 1756, from Caroline
County. Age 19. 5 ft.
6 in. tall. Planter.
from Virginia
(French & Indian War)

11 257

Mrs. Frances
Toney 411 Adams
Ave

I was b. July 28, 1854. My
mother was Elizabeth Booth,
dan. of Samuel Booth and
Mero Spurlock, dan. of Burwell
Spurlock and _____?

My father was buried on
White's Cr. Smith Cemetery. No
stone. 94 yrs. old. Mother died
in Sept. —? — 70+. Died
long before he did.

My grandfather Ferguson
was William Ferguson who
married Lucinda Vaughn,
dan. of Abraham? Vaughn.
Jimmerson F., I think was b.
in 1833, so he said — May 7.

Children of Wm. Ferguson
Jameson

Elizabeth m Lewis Frazier
Lived on Mill Creek
of Sandy, not far up
Say 2 miles.

Tennessee Frazier m.
Ireland Workman — She
lives at Kenova.

America m Sidney Workman
She lives Kenova

Jenkins F. m. Walker
F. m. 2 Wellman
F. m. 2 now.

I believe they had
8-9 children. 3 living
2 at Kenova. One
at Say.

~~Elizabeth~~

Tennessee a dau. now
Mrs. Freeland Workman
She lives Kenova.

America m. Sidney Workman
Live in Kenova

Jenkin Frazer - Ft. Gay

2. Milton Ferguson, bro. to Jamison
m. Evaline Boothe, dau. of
Samuel B. & sister to
my mother. They lived
in various places. Both
died at Callettsburg.

No children.

He did not serve in
Civil War. Neither
did my father.

3. Abram, bro to Milton & Jamison
m. Juda Hatten, ^{dau of Wiley Hatten} They
lived on Big Sandy not
far from Kenova. Large
family - 9-10. Several living
some at Kenova, Charles,
etc. Bishop, etc.

4. America m. 1. Wm. Thacker
No children.

m. 2. ———— Walden?
^{of Cincinnati}
Lived at Cincinnati
till he died
No children

Thacker ~~was~~ probably not alive to
Wayne, Co. Thackers
William Ferguson m. 2. Thursey Ratliff
1 son of John Ferguson

m. 1 Lucinda Vaughn, dau. Abram Vaughn
& ^{Paully}
Wm. Ferguson lived on
Big Sandy, Ft. Gay, & later
at Wayne. Died at Ceredo.

Jimison F. lived on Wilson Creek

A man named Wilson built
the first house on the creek,
near the mouth.

My grandfather, Samuel
Booth ~~was~~ built 2nd house
on Wilson Creek, a mile up
& died there.

Other old settlers lived
on Wilson Creek. Samuel Booth's
children built homes on Wilson
Creek. A man named Luster
(Lyman Luster) lived on head of
Creek. He m. Elizabeth Allen.

Her father, old Mr. ~~uncle~~ came
from a distance -

113

Abraham Vaughan, I think lived
on Mill Creek -

Samuel Ferguson was a
bro to Wm Ferguson, my grand
father.

Junison Ferguson Sr. was
my father's uncle & bro to
Samuel Ferguson, & John Ferguson.

There were also sisters -

Polly m. Lambert
Ezekiel?

My husband's name was
Theodore Toney, son Wm. &
Jane Toney. They came from Logan
to Wayne before any children
were born. Napoleon Toney
lived on Twelve Pole at mouth
of Bobb's Branch above Ceredo.
They came before Civil War.

Jane Toney was an Ohio girl
I knew her name but can't
recall it.

Napoleon Toney m. Ann Christian
daugh. of Thos? C., of White
Creek. They had seven
children of which was
Toney is one.

Alonzo Toney m. Charity Booth
sister to my mother, &
I m. a bro. to Alonzo
Toney.

Theodore

Albert m. Columbia Dean, daugh
of Benj. Dean & Nancy
Booth, sister to my
mother.

Jesse m. Fanny Ward of
Bobbs Branch.

Leander (Lee) m. Lizzie Ferguson
daugh. of George Ferguson
& Rebecca Rutherford
Lee Toney lived on
12 Pole, moved to
State of Washington &
died - P.O. _____

No sisters

2 Stephen Spurlock

3. Milton J. "

14 Cassander "

45 Wm Booth

46 Lucy "

141 Jesse Spurlock

156 Wm Toney

157 Nancy "

(178 - Kellion V. Whaley)

184 - Wiley Hallen

185 Wm J. "

186 Wm. "

(to 201)

On Hampden

Mrs. Murray J. Forbes.

1006-13th Ave

Wilson Creek is about 6 miles long. It didn't have many prongs. I only remember one of any size. Burl Spurlock lived on 12 Pole opposite side of Wilson's Creek - a little above the mouth. It was only a mile or so below Wayne. Millers Fork, & Wilson's Creek headed up about same place.

One of Burl Spurlock's boys, Hurston S., built first house at mouth of Wilson's Creek, left side going up. He m. Minerva Spurlock, daughter of Jesse Spurlock who lived near Dixie - He, Jesse, m. — Hunkle.

Burwell Spurlock was my great gr. father. He was m. twice. I don't know first wife. — my great grandmother. She d. when my gr. mother, ^{Boothie} was small. Then he married Nancy? Boothie, dau. of

Mary Spurlock dau. of Burl m. 1. Harris.

Two children:

Laura m. d. when grown
Nannie.

m. 2 Brooks Crockett. 2-3 children
don't remember names.

Mary Spurlock lived on Wilson's Cr. "11"

America Spurlock m. Preston Spurlock
They lived at Dixon

Sanders Spurlock m. Margaret Williams
of old Va. - Tazewell Co.?
One son -

William m. ?
Sanders S. lived on The
Burwell S. place (home)

Burwell S. Jr. Mary Ferguson, dau.
of Burwell ? Ferguson

Samuel Boothe, my grandfather,
lived next house up Wilson Cr.
He built it. It was about a mile up
on left side going up. He m. Mero ~~S.~~ S.
dau. of Burt Spurlock.

Eveline Boothe m. Milton Ferguson,
son of Ferguson.

On Hamplons
Mrs. Fred Lunsford
517 - 4th St

Rev. John W. Hamplon
m. Lucie Ireland, dau
of and
Ireland of
Ashland

He was a son William
Hamplon. Lived in
Hampton City. His
gr. father was Dr.
Cary Henry Hamplon
m. Elizabeth Plunkett
of Va.

Some called him
Captain.

Dr. Joe L. Miller
Thomas, W. Va.

Rev. Edward Lambert oldest
 Louisa R.R. 2, Ky
 Lindsey Lambert,

Carney Meredith
 m. Lambert,
 sister to above & lives
 in Kenova.

See Geo. Spurlock, on Wilsontown.

On Billups

Rev. John A. Billups (Baptist ^{Mrs.})
 Kenova, W. Va.

See previous page Has hist. of family

On Barger Hill, Kenova

John (Ply male) Billups

Lives R.R. 1 Ft. Gay
 About 3 1/2 miles out
 Toward Wayne

Also Sam Plymale
 Son of Sam &

Gr. Son of Sam (Grandfather Samuel B.
 m.)

Lives on Whites first settled in
 Cr. R.R. 2 Puchard Tenn. From Wise Co. Va.
 or Wayne?

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The Gibson Family

Bros. and Sisters of Rene Gibson

- 1 Waller Gibson b. Dec. 26, 1884.
- 2 Eustace Gibson b. July 17, 1887
- 3 Rene Gibson b. Dec. 23, 1889
- 4 Angie Gibson b. April 3, 1892
- 5 Lucian Gibson b. March 29, 1895
- 6 Thos. Gibson b. May 31, 1898
- 7 Fred Gibson b. Aug. 30, 1902.

R. D. Gibson (Randolph)

m. Ella Beach, Dec. 27, 1883.

William Gibson

m

The Shys

Benjamin Shy, at one time he lived
at or near the D.A. R. cabin in
Ritter Park. He is buried at Highland
Cemetery, on Roby? Road.

Mrs. Mary Seamonds, dau.

Children - 12 children.

See Mrs. Grace Young ^{Wm. Young} Cor. 19th St. &
3rd Ave. ^{See Phone} in brick, on
left hand coming up.

She can get the address
of an uncle Shy.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA



DOLPH W. CHURCH
STATE LIBRARIAN
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VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY RICHMOND

April 2, 1952

Mr. F. B. Lambert
Barboursville, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Lambert:

We assume your study is for Cabell County. We have in our collections births, 1855-1859, marriages, 1853-1860 and deaths, 1854-1859. There may be some gaps in these dates. These records are very brittle and faded. It is doubtful if a good photocopy could be made. They may, however, be examined by you here in the Archives Division.

Yours very truly,

Wm J. Van Schreeven

William J. Van Schreeven
State Archivist

VS:G

By Joe Marcum
Ft. Gay R.R.
Box 205

I was Aug. 6, 1887, son
of Stonecoal Joe Marcum
my mother was Sarah Endicott
of Rock Castle, Ky.

My grandfather was
"Birdleg" Jake Marcum.
who m. Rhoda Spaulding
of Jemys Creek.

Joshua Marcum came
from Ireland. He was
a McDonald raised by a
Marcum. Tombstone

My father's bro. & sisters
were

Fless Marcum

James "

John "

Ulysses "

Polly "

Anna "

Isabel "

Flem Marcum
m. Polly Endicott,
Sister of my mother

James Marcum
m. Anna Marcum,
da. of Randolph
and Lucinda Mc

John Marcum
m. Anna Spaulding

Ulysses Marcum
m. Frances Spauld
ing, sister of above.

Polly Marcum
m. John Endicott
Cousin to my mother

Anna Marcum
m. Jack Mounts.

Isabel Marcum
m. Fred Marcum,
bro of Anna

Wayne Co. Records

Hensley S.

Deed Bk B p. 109

Jan. 1849. Cassender and
Bethia Spurlock, for \$500, deed to
Alex. Hensley, 100 a., on the Beech
Fork, above where said Spurlock
lives

Req. at the lower end of the
narrows, etc., bordering on Beech
Fork.

Deed Bk. C. p. 487

June 8, 1847, John and Malinda
(Keyser) Hensley, for \$531.50, deed
to Patrick Hensley, 80 a., "on
the main Beech Fork of Twelve Pole"
a., deeded by Solomon Hensley,
to John Hensley, April 15, 1833,
below said Solomon Hensley's lower
farm

Req. below the first narrows
below Price's Creek - It borders
on Beech Fork $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, at least

Oct. 8, 1849, Commissions

(Sam Wellman, Isaac Bloss and
Ezekiel Bloss) appt. by the court
to divide the land of Isaiah
Adkins dec'd among the heirs.
make report as follows:

Lot No 1 — To Martha Ann

Adkins, 5.5 a. (~~His wife?~~)
(wife of Noah?)

Lot No. 2 — To Noah Adkins 46a.

Lot No. 3 — To Washington Adkins
and Mary Ann Hensley
and Algelana?, and
Alex. Adkins & wife's, etc.

Lot No. 4, 5, & 6, To Alex Adkins &
wife 94 a. and
parts of others as
above, including
P. Hensley & wife's
Share. Lot 4, adjoins
Elijah Adkins & is on
Grassy Lick Branch, etc.

Others: Hugh Adkins
Nancy Adkins, widow of
Isaac Adkins.

Deed Bk. 13 p. 320

June 24, 1850

Allen Keyser

William Keyser

David Keyser

Hiram Keyser

Joseph Keyser

Ephraim Keyser

George Keyser

Malinda (Keyser) &

John Hensley

Emaline Keyser &

Wm. Hixon

Martin

All heirs of John Keyser dec'd
deed by partition, to

Martin Keyser

David Keyser &

Thomas Keyser, (also
heirs?)

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Martin Keyser lived on Big Sandy River, in Lawrence Co. Ky. & part of the land was in Carter Co. Ky.

(By this it appears that Malinda Keyser was a dau. of John Keyser.

Deed Bk. L. p. 219

June 14, 1854, Alex. and Mary Ann Hensley. for \$2000, deed to

2 Tracts

1 - The Tract purchased of Cassender Spurlock

2. Adjoining Patrick Hensley and John Hensley (as was) & same purchased of Solomon Hensley Jr.

Deed Bk. J. p. 397

June 2, 1873,

~~Mary Ann Hensley~~

Lucy Jarrell, widow of
John Jarrell, deed

for \$465, deeds to

(Mary Ann Hensley
Elisha Hensley
Johnson Hensley
Alice Hensley
Susan Hensley
Martha Hensley
Henrietta V. Hensley &
Thos. J. Hensley (Jackson?)

150 a., on the waters of Tom's
Creek, of 12 Pole, upper left
hand fork, cor. to Wesley
Booth's land, to line of John
G. Wilkinson, to dividing ridge
bet. Fitzpatrick Cr. & Tom's Cr.,
etc.

All above seem to be
the heirs of ——— Hensley.

Partition Deed
Deed Bk. 33 p. 578

Sept. 22, 1890

This partition deed of
lands of (Anthony) W. Pymale
indicates that
Viola M. Hensley was one
of his daughters.

Deed Bk. 31 p. 183

May 3, 1890.

Partition of land among
the heirs of Patrick Hensley, deed
The Coms. started Jan. 22, 1889,
to survey same.

Lot No. 1 - To Sidney Hensley

No. 2 - " Washington Hensley.

No. 3 - " Ella Hensley

No. 4 - " Josephine Hensley

No. 5 - " Elizabeth Burk.

No. 6 - " Harriet Hensley

No. 7 - " Creed Hensley

Hensley Grantors - Wayne Co
Catherine & Samuel Deed Bk A. p. 265-1843
330 A. on Buffalo Cr.

Solomon & Elizabeth
to Wm. Hensley, Deed Bk A. p. 490,
1847

Mary A. & Patrick

Alex. & Mary A., et al
Deed Bk. J. p. 152

M. Elizabeth & William

James & Vola M. Hensley

Hanna & S. J. "

Creed & Georgia "

Johnson & Victoria

James & Jane

Elijah & Florence

Jeff & Mary A.

Deed Bk 91 p 197-1911

Creed Est

Georgia " & W. E.

Hensley Marriages - Wayne Co. ^{(Index) 15d}
April 16, 1952

Creed Hensley 31

m. ^{miss} Georgia Blankenship 22
June 19, 1882

Vol. 2 p. 537

Son of Patrick & Mary Ann Hens-
ley. Dan. John & Malinda
Blankenship. He a timberman.

Jan. 18, 1911, Clyde Hensley

m. Myrtle Spurlock

(10-453)

March 8, 1892, Ephraim Hensley 45

m. Sarah Hunter 24 (41-427)

Nov. 26, 1891, Ed Hensley

m. ^{n?} Louie Pyles (4-367)

Jan. 26, 1898, Edward Hensley

m. Martha E. Hazlett
(6-349)

(Green) 15
Dec. 31, 1934, Eric Hensley
m. Elsie Morrison
17 (2-232)

Aug. ~~16, 1888~~, Geo. W. Hensley 17
17, 1879 m. Mareah Marcum 16
(2-182)

At Moses Marcum's, He b. Martin
Co. Ky. She Logan Co. Va. Son of
Aaron & Jane Hensley, Dan. Moses & Ellen
Sept. ~~24~~, 1902, Geo. W. Hensley 20 & 14
26, m. Rebecca Fletcher ("Becky"),
(8-101)

April 23, 1932, Garland Hensley
m. Violet Akers
(16-203)

Dec. 3, 1886, Isaac Hensley
m. Stella Walker
(6-96)

July ~~25~~ ²⁶, 1883, John H. Hensley ²⁶
m. Eliza A. Walls 14
Son of Katherine Hensley (2-679)
Dan. ~~Everett~~ & Ellen Walls.

May 12, 1887, James Hensley
m. Jane Sellards
(3-396)

June 3, 1885, James S. Hensley
m. Viola M. Fizzle
(3-107)

Dec. 5, 1896, J. W. Hensley
m. Margaret Shannon
(6-97)

Aug. 29, 1894, Noah Hensley
m. Ala Corns
(5-241)

March 23, 1918, Patrick Hensley,
m. Charline Haney
(12-355)

Aug. 29³⁰, 1881, Ruben G. Hensley 22
m. ^{Miss} Clara C. Marcum 22
wife divorced (2-420)
Moses Marcum &
Mayah
Aaron & Jane Hensley

April 19, 1848, Richard E. Hensley
m. Martha Ann Fulloa
(20-330)

Nov. 22, 1872, Sol Hensley 48
m. Reb Pooley 21

Son of S. & E. Hensley (1-57)
Daughter: Ann & Pooley. By Reuben
Bouten.
May 26, 1924, S. E. Hensley
m. Mabel White
(14-358)

Sept. 9, 1885, Wm Hensley
m. Okley Bowen
(3-140)

Jan. 29, 1913, W. H. Hensley
m. Ella Ruth Selbee
(11-152)

By Waller Melrose
March 31, 1952.

John Hensley ("Bristle Back")
b. 1812 d. at 91, about 1903.

m. Malinda Hensley b. 1815.
He was a ^{d.} half brother of
Samuel Hensley Sr.

Their children:

1-2 Virginia Hensley b. 1838

m. Milton Childers, son
of Royal and Nancy Childers.
They had two children:

1-3 Abraham ^{Childers} m. Matilda Ken-
drick, dau. of Frank
and Eliza Kendrick,
nee Dickerson of Wayne.
Sister of Rev. Dickerson.
Children - 2 sons.

One is a foreman,
at the Reliance Man-
ufacturing Company.

2-3 Matilda Hensley (Malinda)

m. Marion Adkins,
son of John Sportsman
Adkins. About
5 children, (Elsie,
George, etc.

2-2 Missouri Hensley (Lou")
b. 1840

m. John Upton, Dec. 30,
1869. He was tracked to
a place called the "Nar-
rows of Guyan River, and
it was supposed he fell
into the backwater, and
was drowned. They had
three sons:

1-3 Charles Upton. Single. Dead

2-3 Will Upton. Single. Dead

3-3 Robert Upton. Single.

Lives in Huntington and
is a brakeman on the
C. & O Railroad.

These children were
raised by their Aunt
"Belly"

3-2 Bird Hensley b. 1841

m. Helen Hunter. They lived at the head of Heath's Creek.

They had one son and four daughters

1-3 William G. Hensley

m. Ella Self, a school Teacher. They had one son:

1-4 Rev. Hensley, a Baptist preacher.

4-2 Elizabeth ("Bettie" - "Aunt Bett") Hensley.
Never married. She died at
the Poor Farm on Tyler's
Creek, at about 93, about
1940. In her younger days,
she took care of the Lupton
boys.

5-2 Hiram Hensley b. 1845.
Probably died in infancy.

6-2 David Hensley b. 1846
d. at about 65.
m. 1 Emma C. Smith, dau.
of Ambrose and Letitia
Childers Smith (dau. of
Royal Childers) They had
a son, Lonnie Hensley
who m. Gracie Davis, dau.
of Victor Davis. She is
living at the Green Childers
place on Merritts Creek.

m. 2 Valeria Adkins, dau.
of John "Sportsman" Ad-
kins. Two children a son
Halsey
and a dau. Hattie
David Hensley d. about 1938.
Miller, dau. Valeria Hensley d. about 1904

Hattie m. ~~Swann~~ Swann
Son of "Squire" "Cora"
Swann.
Halsey m.

7-2 Ephraim Hensley

m.

?

He had two daus. and
a son:

1-3 Cora Hensley

m. Selly Sharitz, ~~son~~ ^{son}
of Nancy Sharitz who
kept boarding house
in Huntington just above
the Public Library about
two doors: Nancy was
a sister of Squire Coon
Swann.

No children.

2-3 Addie Hensley

m. Beach Prindle of
Huntington. No children.
Beach Prindle was
a brother of Bill
Prindle, City Commis-
sioner, and Rube
Prindle, the furniture
man.

Bob Blackwood

went at Cora's expense,
to Kentucky and he
defended Lawrence. Ephraim Hensley was a
but he went to very expert driver of oxen, and
the Penitentiary, a timber man. He died in the
for life about Louisiana Swamps.
1898.

8-2 Evaline Hensley

9-2 John Wesley Hensley

m. Alice Swann, dau. of
Richard Swann of near Roach.

They had three children:

1-3 Lola Hensley

m. ~~Mr. Lope~~ Russell in Huntingdon.
Children:

2-3 Flora Hensley

m. "Lope" Russell

Lived about 20th St.,
in Huntington.

3-3 Lawrence Hensley

Never married. Lost
his mind ^{when 8-10 yrs. old,} Probably
died at the State Hos-
pital on Cemetery Hill.

"Bristle" Hensley, probably John Wesley Hensley, was father of Bird, Ephraim, David and John Wesley Hensley & a dau., "Jennie" ("Gin") who m. Milton Childers, son of old Royal ("Ryland") Childers. They all were raised on Heaths Creek.

Ephraim was a great ox driver. He went to the timber swamps of Louisiana, and died there.

Bird m. Helen Hunter, dau. of old man Hunter of Price's Creek, which runs into Beech Fork about a mile below the mo. of Long Br., (Bowen), $3\frac{1}{2}$ - 4 mi. below Morrisons store. Bird lived in the head of the Upper Fork of Heaths Cr. below Andy Melrose.

Have, John Wes, and Bird
all lived adj. each other
in one hollow below Melrose.
about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile

Millon Childers lived about
 $\frac{1}{8}$ mile from John Wes. Below
his place.

Andy Melrose lived about
a mile from Route 10.
Long Branch heads against
Heath's Creek, at the Donahoe
hollow near Tommy Bias's.
Alex Donahoe raised his
family there. He was a
brother to Wm. Donahoe,
Burl, and Sarah Ann, (an
old maid)

Bird Hensley

m. Helan Hunter
 He d. of heart failure about 1880
 Children:

Minnie, William, Mae,

Anna. ———, a small dwarf
 daughter, died at about 28.
 (Learned well in school.)
 About $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Tall, weighed
 60 to 70 lbs.

Minnie m. Horatio Nelson
 Lived on Heath's Cr.,
 about 500 yds. above
 Henry Morris's store.

Mae m. Ben Bias. Lived
 on Thos. Bias farm
 above his father's farm.

William

m. Ella Self.

Had one son,
 who became a preacher.
 Ella is living probably
 yet, in Huntington.

Anna m.

a
 man of Monroe Co. She
 left here and never
 came back to live

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Dave - Died of heart failure
at home of a dau. in
Huntington

He m. Valery Adkins, dau.
of John (Sportsman), bro.
to Enoch, Jones, Ben
Adkins, etc., "Bold"
Isaac, Jerry, etc.,

Children:

Lonnie Hensley

m. Grace Davis, dau.
of Vic Davis, & lives
on the Vic Davis
farm near Bloom-
ingdale Church.

No children. Grace
lives on Merritts Cr.,
on the old Green
Childers place.

Hettie m. Eustace Swann,
son of (Coon Swann
(Reason Swann.)
3 sons only.

Halsey m.

~~Stephens?~~
~~dau. of Creed Stephens.~~
was at Poor House.

John Wesley Hensley

m. Alice Swann. dau. of

"Dick" Swann. Lived on ^{Heath} Heath
Cr. by sch. house $\frac{1}{4}$ mi below Melrose
Children - 2 girls & 1 boy

Lola m

at

Huntington where they now
live

Flora m.

Live in Huntington

Lawrence - went crazy at 12-
14. Was in State Hos-
pital. He ran off
every now & then.

"Aunt Bet" - An old maid
who lived to be 101 yrs.
old. Kept boarders in
Huntington. She raised
three Upton boys,
children of her sisters.
The father, ~~old~~ Mr.
Upton, was drowned in
Guyan River, about 500
yds. below Wright Walkers
in the narrows. The
Upton boys were, Charley
Wm. & Robert, who lives
at Huntington. Pensioner

of C. & O. & also of Spanish ¹⁴⁷
American War.

Andy Melrose and Holly
Walker were soldiers & pension-
ers from Union Army.

Bustle Kensley d. at about
90. I saw him die about
about 1895.

Notes from minutes

1923 - Best picture of Harry Jackson

1924 - Sept 23 & 24 - Association at
Edmwood Church

Death of Wilson Rogers.

" " Lambert McCallister,
 of Milton.

1925 - Good picture of B. F. Morris.
 Jerry Harmon Case

1. By George Kesee
Branchland Rt. 1.

my great gr. father was Frank Kesee.
was ——— They came to Richmond Va.,
about 1850.

My gr. parents were Lewis and
Margaret Flemmings. She was from Wise
Co. Va. dau. of Philip Flemmings
They had 3 boys and 3 girls.

1. Jane Kesee ~~Estep~~
m. George Estep.

Children Vance m. Vergie Lawson
dau. Rev. Jim
Frank m. 1. Flora Kirtle
dau. Jim m. 2. Liza Adkins
Charley m. 1. Singler dau. of Marion
Hiram m. Sarah Gilkerson
dau. Jim
Ida m. Lucian Adkins
Son of Paris A.
Hester m. Alfred Kirtle
Son of James K.
Madison

2. Wm. Kesee

m. Adaline Nicely dau. James

Nicely. Two ch. living, 2 dead
Jeff Kesee, Cherokee, Ky.

Sherley m.

Lockhart
Lavalette

Geo. " Branchland Rt.
Lola " m. Covington Road
(Cuff) She d. Both d.
Dau. Smiles

2. Wm Kesee cont

Waller Kesee

m. Jincy Adkins, dau
of Ewell Adkins

3. Frank Kesee

m. Marietta Johnson, dau.
of William Johnson. Both death
5 children: Walter, John
Emmer gene?, Lewis, Almeda,
Pat

1. Waller Kesee (dead)

m. Marie Bryant,
dau. John. She lives
at Huntington Rk 1.
4-5 ch.

2. John Kesee dead. Single

3 Emmer Kesee

m.

Two ch. living at
Guyandotte?

⌘

4. Lewis Kesee, Huntington
m. Brown,

2-3 ch. living.

5- Armeda Kesse - Huntington
m. Ted Dick
3-4 ch. 1 boy killed

6. "Pat" Kesse - Huntington Rv.
m. Charlene Johnson, dau of
Willard Johnson
3-4 ch.

4. George Kesse. Branchland Rv.
m. Laura Waller, dau. of
Billy. (Sister of Arnold W. - Balthrock,
Children: 4 girls & 3 boys.

5. Millie Kesse dead
m. John Gray of Ky dead
No ch.

6. Genoa Kesse
m. Jim Sue, of Madison Cr.
(Old Jim Sue was bro of "Fancy" S.)
5-6 ch.
Frank lives at Kenova

George Kesee (son of Wm.)

b. June 27, 1895,

m. Rosa Harless, dau. of
James and Parolee Adkins,
dau. of Enos Adkins,

Children: 4 girls & 1 boy

1. Tessie Kesee b. Oct. 29, 1920

m. Maxwell Pratt, son
of Allie Pratt.

2 ch. — Maxwell
Dale, and Patty (Patricia
Frances. 11 & 13

2. Homer Kesee

b. Jan 19 1923

m. Izella Adkins, dau
of Roscoe. Separated
No ch.

3. Bessie Kasee

b. May 27, 1926

m. ~~John~~ Don Kyle, ^{son} dau
of John Kyle, of Ohio
River. Pittsburg. Don
lives at Bille, Rt. 2
Bessie has No children

4. Ruth Kaze

b. April 18, 1928

m. ~~Russ~~ Vasco Brock,

son of Jay Brock,

Barboursville Rt. 2

2 ch. —

Lewis Jordan Kaze

Linda Lou "

5. Sybil Kaze

b. July 31, 1938

Single.

The Sheffs

By Fannie Turner
b. Sept. 8, 1882
Daughter of John Cole
Wilson & Fannie Ball
Wilson

John Helwick was born Dec. 10, 1751,
in Germany and came to the
U.S., at 19, and settled in
Rockingham Co., Va. There he
m. Catherine Dashner.

He was b. Dec. 10, 1751

m. June 10, 1770.

d.

She was b. in Rockingham Co.
Va., June 9, 1748.

Their children:

1. Andrew Sheff, oldest child

b. Oct. 6, 1800

d. Sept. 29, 1884

m. Mary Reeves ("Polly")
b. 4-9-1804.

d. 6-25-1857

2. William Sheff b. 3-27-1802

d. 1-25-1856, at
57-9-16

3. David " b. 2-18-1804

d. in West. Co. son H. at Ashton, W. Va.

4. Geo. " b. 3-8-1807

5. Barbara Sheff b. June 6 1809
m. ~~James~~ Wilkes, related
To 4-Pole, Wilkes
A dau. Mary Wilkes d. at
Andrew Sheffs. Buried at Milton
on Andrew Turner's lot
6. Adam Sheff b. 4-4-1812,
Left here
-

Death Record

Andrew Sheff d. Aug. 1871
b. July 1, son of Geo. & Mary Sheff.

John Helwick came as a slave-away
on a ship to Virginia near Harris-
burg, and changed his name to
Sheff (Shepp in Germany were relatives)

Andrew Sheff

b. Aug. 6, 1800 d. ~~Aug~~ Sept 29, 1888

m. Mary (Polly) Reeves.

~~6-9-1818~~ 1770

near Harrisonburg, Va.

She d. June 25, 1857

Children:

I. Sarah Elizabeth Horathy Sheff
b. d. 1901

at 74.

m. Leonard Turner.
father of Andy, etc

2. John^{H?} Sheff b. (8-20-65)?
 d. (8-20-65)?
 m. Margaret Maupin,
 dau. 3 girls & 1 boy, John
 He m. Mary Black?
 1 Fanny Sheff no ch. Separately
 m. Sam Handley

3. Millie Sheff bro. of "King".
 m. Joe Robertson 2 Maggie Sheff.
 No ch m. Mike Saunders.
 Lived back of Mellon, bro. of Jim.
 moved to Lawrence Co. O. A dau. (also a son)
 & d m. Gothard

4. Laura Sheff 3. James Sheff b. of Gene Sulper.
 m. Henry Heller an
 1 son, Francis Heller
 1 son Sam " English woman from
 1 " Wheeling.
 Several d. at
 birth

4. Dianah Sheff b. Alex. H.
 m. 1. ~~Allen~~ Hatfield
 A dau. Alpha d. in
 infancy. Hatfield was
 a good man.
 m. 2 James Rice, m.
 of Bill Rice.
 She had a dau. m.
 Rice who m. Jim Newman

Killed crossing the
 C. & O. R.R. Bridge,
 at Ana.

5. Geo. Sheff m.

6. F. America Sheff b

Single

Lived at Oua on the
old Sheff farm at Oua

There is only one of my first
cousins living - Henry Wilson, Connors-
ville, Indiana. - Mrs. Mamie Turner
who married a bro. of Andy
Turner - Matthew Thompson Turner

b. April 24, 1872

d. July 22, 1917

m. Sally Boggs Wilson of
Jackson Co. O.,
daugh. of Wilmoth
Stephenson and
Augusta Draper
Boggs, of Jackson
Co. O. - I was one
of 7 children. 3 boys
& 4 girls. I taught
altogether 38 yrs 30
in Bville.

The Sheffs

22- Andrew Sheff 50
 Mary (Reeves) 46
 (Eliza) m. Andrew Martin
 Caroline 23 — never m.
 George 22
 James 20 m. Caroline Marsden
 Mary — d. at Huesenberry
 John H. 17 d. at 12 yrs.
 Lianna 19
 Sarah E. 16 (was 13 mos. old
 when they came from
 Catherine ^{Merica} 12 (Aunt Meck
 (b. in Cabell Co. at
 Huesenberry Dam)
 (never m.)

Marriages

Barbara Sheff
 | m. Burt Wilkes.
 | Half-sister March 2, 1837
 | To Andrew Sheff Daniel C. Topping.

Geo. Sheff m. Susan M. Maupin
 Dec. 28, 1852
 Ransom, Kansas
 M. E. 50

Death Record: America S. Sheff d. 4-20-18
 of nervous fever, at 2-4-0
 Elizabeth Sheff d. Jan. 7, 1868
 Geo. W. & Mary S. 0-3-20. Dam &

Diana Sheff m. Alex. W. Hatfield

March 15, 1857 (2-5) 26 & 25

She b. Rappahannock Co. Va.

He widowed. He Cabell. He son of Thos.
He resident of Haskelville & A.B. Hatfield of Haskelville O.

She dau. Andrew & Mary Sheff
Shoemaker. Wm. H. Fordman

Sarah E. W. Sheff

m. Leonard Turner

June 23, 1857 (2-5) 32 & 21.

She b.
Rappahannock
Co. Va.

He son of Joseph & Lucy Turner

She dau. Andrew & Mary S.
Farmer

11

William P. Sheff

m. Olivia D. Holbrod

dau. John & Sarah Holbrod & widowed, b. in Rockingham
Miller by Co. Va. son of Geo. & Catherine
a. J. Warren Sheff. She & B, single, dau.
Mary F. Sheff

m. Samuel L. Handley

Dec. 28 1876 (2-36) He

27-7 ; She 22-8-7

Elishie Sheff m. Chas. H. Kent

Dec. 6, 1877 - C. F. Crook

She d. & he m. Fannie

~~Peyton~~ Kirby Peyton

& m. "Kirby" Peyton

Carrie C. Sheff

m. Thos. W. Gwinn

(Oct. 4, 1885 H. J. Watts

(daughters of John Sheff & Jane Sheff)

C? ("Claude")

Joseph B. Sheff

m. Rosa B. Cargo,

June 23, 1889 "

One daughter died ~~at~~
in infancy. — Rosie

Lucinda M. Sheff ^{argoret} ("Maggie") "Mike"

m. Columbus S. Sanders

May 27, 1891

Daughter of Geo.

J. A. Black

Sheff Deeds

- 264¹⁰¹ a. total

Deed Bk 9 p. 194

Sept. 21, 1846, David and Mary

Jane Harshbarger, for \$1100,

deed to Andrew Sheff, a.

3 tracts on Mud River:

3. Neal David's 1. joins Charles Carroll 34 a.
also David's about 15 a. being sold
farm 70 a. previously to Carroll (see
2. 160 a. adj. Wm. Love & Chas.

" " 11 p. 144

152,

13 p. 316

1859

14 p. 145

1860,

15 p. 359

1859,

163
From deeds, it appears that
Andrew Sheff first purchased
land in 1846.

James Sheff, John H. Sheff
O. H. Sheff, Wm. P. Sheff,
Margaret, America
George W., Catherine A.
who was single in 1896.
Olivia, D. H., Mary A.,
etc. are names occurring
Also J. C. Sheff.

John Sheff was a grown
man, in 1841

^{and}
~~Gran~~

Wm. P. & Olivia D. Sheff
Geo W. & Susan M.
Caroline (1884)

(See Deed Bk 25 p. 190, 1884.)

Deed Bk 27 p. 202, 217, 220,
223, 422, show partition
of Sheff estate. Also Deed
Bk 106 p. 110 & 111

The Sheffs

George Sheff married Mary
Dashner in ~~Holland~~ Virginia.
^{Her sister m. — Sheff in Va. Both Dutch.}
He was born Dec. 10, 1751,
in Holland. He never came
to Cabell County. He is said
to have first settled in Bol
elount Co. Va. and must have
removed to Rappahamock County
as two of his daughters,
and were
born in Rappahamock County.
They had five children:

I John Sheff b. Aug. 15, 1795

II Andrew Sheff

b. Oct. 6, 1800

d. Oct. , 1884

m. "Polly" (Mary) Reeves

b. April 9, 1804.

d.

Children:

1. Eliza Sheff
b.

d.

m. Andrew Martin

Children: - George, Fanny,
John, William, Ida
(m. Sam Legg). Ernest

(Lyda Hobbs is dau. of Ernest)

2. Caroline Sheff
b.

d. in Indiana but was
buried at Sheff grave
yard near Trichard
School. Never mar-
ried. She went to
Indiana and lived
with her Aunt
Elizabeth Like Thomp-
son, wife of Mathew
Thompson. After the
death of Mathew
Thompson, Elizabeth
Like Thompson retu-
ed here, and lived
alone in B'ville, but
became infirm and
went to live with
her niece

Elizabeth ~~and~~ Turner,
widow of Leonard Turner.
Caroline was buried at
the Sheff Cemetery as was
also Elizabeth Thompson,
(See Tombstone)

~~3. George W. Sheff~~

3. George Sheff

b. d.
m. ^{Susan} Margaret Maupin
Dec. 28, 1852.

Children:

Fannie M. Sam
Handley, bro. to
"King" Handley.

No children: -
Lived at Yates
Crossing where
Henry Heller now
lives.

Elishe Sheff
m. Chas. H. Kent
Dec. 6, 1877

2 ~~sons~~ children
Harry & Harvey
Kent. She d.
& he m. 2
Fanny Kirby Bet to

Millie Sheff

m. Isaac Thacker

Lived near Jeff
Yonns below Millon
No children: Both
dead.

Margaret McClellan
a real est woman
in Huntington is
~~a real~~ a dau.

Also Roxie m.
of Wrenfield. Also
Garnet Blair m.

— Neace, bro. to above.

America m. Andrew Blair,
A lawyer of Charleston, 3
children

Laura Sheff
m. Henry Heller,

Neace Lives with his
son at Yates
Crossing. Two
sons Sam and
Henry Jr.?

John Sheff

m. Mary Cargo

He is dead &

she is married.

One or two children

They lived in Hun-
ington.

Luanda Margaret Columbus S. S.

"Maggie" m. Mike Sande

Lived in Bielle &

d. here. Two sons,

& dau. Blair,

Gothard Mary and boy died

Lives in Bielle
on Center St.

1 boy d.

3 sons

Mary m.

III James Sheff 1 Son of George
 m. Caroline Marsden,
 a French woman. Lived
 at Moundville
 Children:

Elizabeth — Lived in Ohio
 m.

2 children. 1 boy
 & 1 girl — — &
 Carrie

Henry Sheff m. Effie —
 1 boy Lived at Parkersburg
 2 girls 3 children.
 Mary Ann

never married

Now dead

Old maid

Georgie — Old maid.

Hannah

m.

Moore

No children. Both
 dead

Andrew Sheff

m.

, a
 Catholic woman
 No children.

all

Mary Sheff - d. young at

Husenberry Dam, May 31, 1839

Aged 13 yrs. 6 mos. and 12 days.

Her tombstone was found by
Hal ~~Wentz~~ ^{stands} about where his barn

John Hainey Sheff

b.

m. Jane Thomas. dau.

of
a
niece of Daniel Love
who raised her
and her sister.

Sudie (Susie) Mrs.
Lem Wilson (3 children
all dead - Allie
Lou (Killed by a
train) Ben d. in
the west. Buried
at Blue Sulphur.

Children:

Claude, William,
Lovey, Carrie Sheff.

By Mrs. George Wright
(Eugenia B. Turner &
July 11, 1866.)

IV Liana Sheff

m. 1. Alex. Hatfield,

One dau. & 1 son

Alice d. at about 20

Bernie - Also dead

m. 2. John Reel

Lived near Asa Wilson.

A dau.

Mary Elizabeth Reel

m. James Newman,

Both dead

No children.

V Sarah Elizabeth Dorothy Sheff
(named for Dorothy Smith
of Va.)

Ten children: America,
Andrew, Joseph Alfred Bush-
ner, Mary Luella, Lucy
Ann, Eugenia Buffington
(named for sister Eugenia
of Dr. E. S. Buffington by
Albert Turner)

Geneva, Ada, Henry,

Mathew Thompson.

VI Catherine Sheff ("Aunt Meek")
b. About 1838
Never married.

Who? {
 III. William Sheff
 b. March 27, 1802

 IV. David Sheff
 b. Feb. 18, 1804

 V. George Sheff
 b. March 8, 1807.

Note by F.B.L. — Andrew Sheff
lived at Hensenberry Dam; and
had the first blacksmith shop
there. Evidently, he was the father
of the little Sheff girl, whose
grave was found, a few years
near the bird barn, at the
Phipps place, later occupied
by Hal Wentz and family.

Death Record Cabell Co

William Sheff

d. Dec. 19, 1886, of
Pneumonia, at 84-8-22He was b. in Rockingham
Co. Farmer. Wife - Olivia
hence, b. 3-27-1802

Andrew Sheff

b. 10-6-1800 d. Sept. 29, 1884.

m. Mary Reeves, 6-9-48

b. 4-9-1804 d. 6-25-57

Children:

Eliza Sheff

b. d. 1902

m. Andrew Martin

Caroline Sheff

b. About 1827

d.

Never married

George Sheff
b. About
m.

1828

James Sheff
b. d.
m. Caroline Marsden

Mary Sheff

d. at about 12, at
Lusenberry Dam.

John H. Sheff

b.

d. 8-20-65

m. Margaret Maupin
Children:

5. Millie Sheff
m Joe Robertson
They lived back
of Milton. No
Children. They
moved to Lawrence
Co., O., and died
there.

1 John Sheff m. Mary Black
No children. They
separated.

2 Fanny Sheff m. Sam Handley
bro. of Lycurgus Handley
3 Maggie Sheff m. Mike Sam-
ders, bro. of Jim Sanders.
Two children: a boy
and a girl.

4 Laura Sheff m. Henry Heller

2 sons: Francis & Sam
Diana Sheff
b. d.

A dau. Alpha
Halfeld d. in
infancy.

m. 1. Alex W. Halfeld
a good man.
March 15, 1857. He
was a son of Thomas
and A.B. Halfeld, of
Haskelville, Ohio. He
was a shoemaker.
She was b. in Rappahannock

~~She m. 2. James Newman.~~

She m. 2

Rece

She had a daughter,
Mary Rece who married
James Newman. Diana
was killed by a train,
on the C. & O. Bridge, at
Qua. ^{Qua. ^{by} ^{train}}

Sarah E. D. Sheff

b.

d. 1902

m. Leonard Turner ^{at 74}

June 23, 1857. He son
of Joseph and Lucy Turner,
she b. in Rappahannock
Co. Va.

Catherine America Sheff

b.

d.

Never married.

Died at Huseberry
Dam.

JOHNSON NEWLON CAMDEN

A Study in Individualism.

By

Festus P. Summers.

G. T. Putnams' Sons

New York - London.

1937.

Chapter XV. Page 336.

THE OHIO RIVER RAILROAD.

The Ohio River Railroad had its immediate beginning at the close of the seventies. In the autumn of 1879, Captain John McClure, a river man of Wheeling, revived a movement prematurely begun in 1877, to construct a narrow gauge railroad from Wheeling to parkersburg. He was joined by others, and with the aid of the press soon awakened public opinion to the advantages of transportation by rail, as against the seasonal uncertainties of communication by water. John Randolph's remark that the Ohio River was frozen over in winter and dried up in summer became a stock witticism. And many, indeed, saw the irony of truth in the statement. The movement was accelerated when agitation for the construction of a railroad cross-country from Parkersburg to Charleston also gathered momentum. But interest was quick to run its course, and by the beginning of spring, 1880, failure was admitted by the most ardent supporters of both undertakings. The newspapers promptly buried the two projects under a barrage of recrimination. Each charged a lack of interest on the part of its neighbor, while none placed a fin-

ger on the true cause of failure--the lack of liquid capital.

Camden early showed an interest in these proposals, which passed the bounds of his own locality. He was convinced that a continuous line of railroad from Wheeling to ~~Charleston~~ via ~~R~~ Parbersburg was indispensable to the growth and development of the State and "to the peaceable location of the Capital".¹ Moreover, such a line might well constitute an integral part of a plan which he was now formulating to cover Central West Virginia with a net work of narrow gauge railroads. The proposed road from Wheeling to Charleston would comprise the base line of a system, while the Clarksburg, Weston and Glenville Railroad, extended from Weston to Spencer, would constitute a perpendicular axis. He regarded both roads as sound business investments toward which capital would surely gravitate.

In the autumn of 1880 he began to collect all available basic information on the region through which the proposed roads were to be built with a view to reviving interest at home and to attracting the attention of outsiders. Nor can it be said that he was motivated solely by a desire to attain the main objectives. Evidence is ample that his efforts were a counterpart of his political activities which at this time were calculated to, bring victory in the Senatorial contest. Thus, on November 25, 1880, he wrote Marshall Depue, a Member of the House of Delegates from Roane County: "In regard to Senator, I do not wish the office for the mere sake of holding the office. I want to be useful to the State, and I believe that I have the power to be of very considerable use if I was (sic) placed in a position where I would be better known and have the influence which official position rightly used gives,

1 Camden to Marshall Depue, November 25, 1880, CAMDEN

MSS. In 1877 the Legislature of West Virginia authorized a election for the purpose of settling the ever-recurring capital question. Charleston was chosen as the permanent seat of the State Government.

and the easy access which it opens up to make the acquaintance of men you want to know "2.

These words followed, an extended explanation of his plan to build the proposed railroads and constituted a main appeal for support in the Democratic Caucus. The effectiveness of his reasoning and the timeliness of the letter are significant in the light of future events; for it is to be remembered that Marshall Depue was second only to C.J.C. Cresap in switching his vote at a critical moment in the balloting in the Democratic caucus, thus resulting in the unanimous choice of Camden as the nominee for United States Senator.

If Camden deftly made use of air castles to carry a political point, it cannot be said that he lacked sincerity. Events were soon to prove that he was acting in good faith and that he honestly and correctly entertained the belief that the office of Senator might be employed to advantage in furthering his railroad schemes. Nor did he wait until he had taken the oath of office before setting out to carry his ideas into effect. Within a week after his election he went to New York in the interest of the Wheeling-to-Charleston railroad project. There he solicited aid from men of means, who tentatively agreed to embark in the enterprise. Arrangements were made to form a syndicate to build the road as soon as certain preliminary work should have been completed. It was planned that the people residing at the terminals and in the Counties penetrated by the proposed road should bear a large part, if not all, of

2. Camden to Marshall Depue, November 25, 1880, CAMDEN MSS.

of the expenses of locating the route and procuring the rights of-way.

To Camden fell the responsibility of reviving interest in the undertaking. With the aid of the press, he entered upon the task. First to act with decision was the WHEELING INTELLIGENCER, which called a mass meeting to assemble on February 14, 1881, at Wheeling. Here, in Veteran's Hall at the McClure House, Camden recounted his successes in New York, but also explained that Eastern capitalists were unwilling to participate until people along the line indicated a proper interest in the project. In view of the fact that the undertaking called for the construction of only two hundred miles of road, he expressed the belief that West Virginians ought to take stock sufficient to purchase rights-of-way and to pay for surveying. He took the liberty to pledge Parkersburg for her share, and stated that the present meeting had been called to get action from Wheeling. At the close of the meeting Captain John McClure, who had acted as Chairman, was appointed Corresponding Secretary and authorized to call a second meeting at such a time and place as he deemed necessary and expedient.³

At Camden's request a meeting of delegates from all the Counties through which the road was expected to pass was called to assemble in Wheeling on April 12, 1881. The purpose was to determine to what degree the Counties were willing to co-operate. Each was requested to send at least two delegates who were to come prepared to state what might be expected from its inhabitants. It was said that "this is probably the last effort that will be made to secure the building of this road for an indefinite time to come," and all interested parties were urged to

3. WHEELING INTELLIGENCER, February 24 and 25, 1881.

"act with promptness and liberality in responding to this invitation." 4

The meeting was a large, enthusiastic gathering. Every County along the line was represented. Camden was present and ~~gave~~ gave a detailed report of his negotiations with Eastern capitalists. He emphasized the point that the proposed syndicate asked no subscriptions outside of those necessary to make the surveys and procure the rights of way. He therefore recommended that inhabitants of the several Counties take steps to form a Company to establish the route and to let the grading contract.⁵

Events moved rapidly. On April 13, 1881, a select Committee, appointed by the Wheeling meeting conferred with Camden and completed arrangements for taking subscriptions for the surveys and for obtaining free rights-of-way; on April 17 it was announced that Parkersburg had subscribed the quota assigned to Wood County; on April 18 a certificate of incorporation was issued by the State of West Virginia to the Wheeling, Parkersburg and Charleston Railroad Company with a authorized capital of \$2,000,000.00 and the privilege of increasing the stock; a few days later it was reported that Parkersburg had not only raised the quota of Wood County, but also the quotas of Pleasants and Tyler Counties; and on April 26th the announcement was made that Ohio, Marshall, and Wetzel Counties had raised the amounts allocated to them. The counties of Jackson, Roane and Kanawha also met their respective quotas promptly; and by May 1, 1881, all was ready for the preliminary surveying.⁶

Two parties were formed to prosecute the work, which it as estimated would require a minimum of sixty days

IBID April 5, 1881.

" April 13, 1881.

" " 14, 18, 19, 22, 25, 26 and 29, 1881.

Organized and equipped in Wheeling, the one assigned to traverse the Northern half of the route started South from Moundaville on May 3, 1881. While in the field it was quartered, fed and transported in a boat that had been equipped, furnished, and supplied chiefly by donations of Wheeling merchants.⁷ The other set out simultaneously from Charleston and proceeded cross-country in a north-westerly direction to meet the Northern party at Parkersburg. The Wheeling party had the easier assignment, and completed its task before the end of June. On the contrary, the Charleston band was required to examine three routes between Parkersburg and Charleston, and was kept in the field longer.

Late in the summer of 1881 a prospective member of the often mentioned syndicate arrived at Parkersburg. He was T. E. Sickles, a New York capitalist, a prominent consulting engineer, and a business associate of Stephen B. Elkins. Both had been interested in the railroad project from its inception and both had conferred frequently with Camden in his efforts to get the enterprise under way. Sickles reached Parkersburg early in September and with Camden spent some weeks inspecting the surveys between that point and Charleston. Because of ill health and hot weather, he was unable to begin the tour of the route between Parkersburg and Wheeling until the last week of September. In the meantime, Camden had been chosen as a member of the Senatorial Committee designated to attend the funeral of the late President Garfield, and was consequently unable to accompany Sickles on this trip of inspection.⁸

Meanwhile, the country-side was growing weary of the profuse promises and ever recurring assurances which it had been receiving vicariously .

IBID. May 2, 1881.
" September 24, 1881.

A proposed syndicate, the identity of which had been carefully screened from public view, was too intangible to inspire and perpetuate interest in an undertaking that demanded objective work. Moreover, the delays in beginning construction were enervating to the spirit that had kept interest at an unwarranted pitch; and by September, 1881 there were signs of defatigue and discouragement. "Although the river has shrunk and shiveled to the dimensions of a brook, and navigation is practically suspended we hear no talk of our railroad," said the Wetzel Democrat. "Its friends seem paralyzed, and its enemies are significantly dumb," it declared.⁹

It was inevitable that Camden should become the target for the many broadsides which were now directed at the sponsors. Up to this time he had not only escaped the imputation of insincerity and personal aggrandizement, but he had been significantly praised.¹⁰ In strong contrast it was now uncharitable intimated in some quarters that he had embarked in the railroad enterprise only to make cheap political capital for himself. Even the WHEELING INTELLIGENCER showed signs of wavering in its support for now it declared that Camden might perform a distinct service if he would explain more fully "why the chariot wheels are so long delayed." ¹¹

As the project went into the second winter much was done to sustain the flickering faith of the impatient. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held in Parkersburg on November 1, 1881, T. E. Sickles, Consulting Engineer, was present, and gave his report and recommendations.

IBID September 15, 1881, quoting Wetzel Democrat.

¹⁰ In April, 1881, for example, the Kanawha Gazette carried a lengthy encomium on the enterprising capitalists who represented West Virginia in the United States Senate. Referring directly to the enterprises then being pushed by Camden and Davis, the editor emphasized the importance of this work as against parliamentary services. Said he: West Virginia wants her valleys filled with

and not the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD filled with the speeches of her Senators. She wants her mountains bored with tunnels, and not her ears by tupenny thunder West Virginia wants steam power and not wind mills; Hercules and not Hyperions" (IBID, April 18, 1881, quoting the Kanawha Gazette).

As a result it was decided to build a standard gauge road; to make changes in the surveys between Wheeling and Parkersburg; and to abandon the road between Parkersburg and Charleston. Instead, it was deemed more expedient and practicable to locate it along the east bank of the Ohio from Parkersburg to Point Pleasant. Moreover, it was decided to set engineers to work immediately between Parkersburg and Wheeling, but to withhold expenditures on the remainder until a later date. A Committee consisting of George W. Thompson, C.H. Shattuck, and W.N. Chancellor, all residents of Parkersburg, was appointed to supervise the surveying and to negotiate the rights-of-way.¹²

The Committee worked intermittently throughout the winter. The inclemency of the weather added to the time required and materially increased the cost of the work. The company soon exhausted its means and was compelled to solicit funds to defray current expenses. Many property owners were loth to donate rights of way through the middle of their farms because the banks of the Ohio seemed a more suitable location for the road; but they generally yielded to the arguments of the solicitors when the desirability of following the survey was explained.¹³ Never-the-less, before half the distance between Moundsville and Parkersburg had been traversed it became evident that much of the right-of-way could only be acquired by purchase; and in some instances it was clear that condemnation proceedings would be necessary.

By formal resolution of the Board of Directors, passed May 2, 1882, the committee was authorized to buy rights-of-way.

11. IBID, September 3, 1881

12. " November 3, 1881

13. " May 3, and 4, 1882.

In the absence of available funds, a resolution was adopted asking certain political units to advance means for this purpose. Subscriptions aggregating \$41,000.00 were allocated to Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, and Wood Counties, with the belief that the amounts would be raised by the Counties, themselves, or by their magisterial districts and municipalities co-operating. Pleasants and Tyler were exempted from the assessment because rights-of-way through these counties, for the most part had been donated by property owners.¹⁴

Contemporary with the resort to political action came a turn in the affairs that gave new heart to the under-yaking. Happily, Camden had invited prospective members of the syndicate to make a tour of inspection over the route, to begin with the advent of warm weather. Consequently, on May 8, 1882, as arranged, those accepting his invitation arrived at Wheeling, the northern terminus of the proposed railroad. After spending some time at that point they boarded a steamboat chartered for the trip down the Ohio. With Camden were Senator James G. Fair, of Nevada; William C. Whitney, corporation counsel of the City of New York; O. H. Payne, W.P. Thompson, and H.M. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, and numerous residents of Wheeling and Parkersburg, many of whom were members of Committees appointed to receive the distinguished visitors. Stephen B. Elkins, T.E. Sickles, and James G. Blaine were expected to join the party at Parkersburg, but they failed to appear. The boat proceeded leisurely down the Ohio.¹⁵

14. IBID, May 3 and 4, 1882.
15. " " 10 and 16, 1882.

Save for pertinent comment by Senator Fair, the journey of the first day was without incident. On the left bank of the Ohio lay a number of small villages and towns that as late as the 1880s lacked symmetry and adornment commensurate with the picturesqueness of their surroundings. While passing one of these small towns, Fair touched off the impression he had received. "Camden," he exploded, "you may be all right, and the country may be all right, but the towns are very bad--you must put on new shingles and paint the boards." 16.

After spending the night at St. Mary's the party reached Parkersburg in the forenoon of May 10. It was made a gala day for town and people. Boosters left no stone unturned in presenting achievements and advantages of their city. Camden was host to the visiting capitalists. The press reported that at night his stately residence was brilliantly lighted and open to all who desired to call. In recognition of the importance of the occasion, the city band was stationed on the grounds "and discoursed music until midnight." Next day the party again embarked and resumed the journey toward Point Pleasant and Gallipolis, where it was disbanded."17

The visit of the capitalists proved to be timely and salutary. Public opinion was again carried to the crest of excitement and once more newspapers assured their readers that the railroad was a reality. This enthusiasm was translated into decisive action at the ballot box. In all political units where elections were held to authorize subscriptions, the returns were overwhelmingly in the affirmative18

16. Memorandum, 1899, CAMDEN MSS.

17. WHEELING INTELLIGENCER, May 13, 1882; Parkersburg State Jour-

18. WHEELING INTELLIGENCER, May 11 and 18, 1882.

May 16, 18 and 23 and June 12, 27, 1882; June 2, 1882, quoting WETZEL MESSENGER

The last requirement imposed upon the railroad company had been met and conditions were ripe for the beginning of construction.

Then came shocking news. On June 23, 1882 a circular letter, signed by Camden, was inserted in Wheeling and Parkersburg newspapers. It outlined the course charted by members of the proposed syndicate. At a meeting held in New York but three days previously, Camden reported, his associates expressed confidence in the merits of the enterprise, and recommended that the entire line, from Wheeling to Point Pleasant, be built. On the other hand, they were of the opinion that existing conditions in the financial world resulting from a depression in railroad securities, and a general feeling of uncertainty and apprehension produced by labor strikes, and other causes, made it hazardous and unwise to commence an investment of such magnitude until a feeling of confidence was restored. His readers were then informed that a syndicate had actually been formed with sufficient capital to build the road from Wheeling to Parkersburg, but that after deliberation its members were convinced that the entire line should be built at the same time in order to obtain advantages resulting from contemplated through connections at Point Pleasant and at Wheeling. The railroad company was urged to complete surveys and secure rights-of-way between Parkersburg and Point Pleasant. The brighter side of the circular contained an announcement that to enable the railroad company to meet the expenses incident to this work, arrangements had been made by the syndicate to furnish the means required.¹⁹.

Coming in the wake of the visit of the capitalists and of the recent successes at the polls. the Camden circular was a veritable bolt from the blue. Newspapers carried editorials of the of the most disparaging sort. The reason for the indefinite

19. IBID., June 30, 1882; Parkersburg State Journal June 29, 1882.

postponement assigned by the syndicate, and circularized by Camden was characterized as "a far-fetched pretext" and in view of alleged stability of the money market, utterly without a semblance of plausibility. Though criticism was directed toward the syndicate, Camden, himself, was unable to escape censure of a most unsavory kind.²⁰

Throughout the summer of 1882 Camden worked valiantly, but quietly, to keep the waning interest alive. In view of the fact that the greater part of the route was ready for construction, his efforts were directly mainly toward holding the syndicate together. In spite of all he could do, a few formally withdrew for want of faith, or lost interest because of other business ventures. Among the latter was Stephen B. Elkins whose business responsibilities had been substantially increased by association with his father-in-law, Henry G. Davis, in the construction of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad. Though Camden found Eastern capitalists cool toward new ventures, certain material factors in the situation conspired to spur him on. Before the end of the summer it seemed certain that the South Pennsylvania Railroad would be built from Wheeling to Harrisburg, where at the latter point connection was to be made with the Reading Railroad, thereby providing a new route from the upper Ohio Valley to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. In addition, there was much said in railroad circles concerning the extension of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad to the mouth of the Great Kanawha River. These proposed lines suggested intriguing possibilities in the event the river road from Wheeling to Point Pleasant were built without delay.²²

20. See, especially WHEELING INTELLIGENCER July 4, 1882.
22. Camden to James G. Fair September 18, 1882; W.P. Thompson to Camden September 19, 1882 and Camden to S.V. Harkness Sept. 22, 1882. CAMDEN MSS. The Cincinnati and Eastern was a three foot gauge road extending from Cincinnati to Portsmouth, O. A branch line entered New Richmond, O. (Henry V. Poor, Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1882, p. 516.)

Less illusory was the possibility that satisfactory arrangements could be made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for an outlet to the East. A section of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania, was being laid along the left bank of the Ohio River southward from Wheeling. It was expected that this line would be completed to Benwood, four miles below Wheeling, by early autumn of 1882. The "Pewickly", as it was locally called, was to all appearance but a friendly arm reaching out to cooperate with the inchoate Wheeling, ~~Charleston~~ Parkersburg and Charleston Railroad. Camden viewed the situation in this light and opened negotiations with the Pennsylvania management to obtain the right to use the tracks of the "Pewickly" for an entrance to Wheeling. With this right, he declared, "we can complete our syndicate in thirty days--without it we will have much more work to do."²² There were also other inducements at the southern end which added to the attractiveness of the venture. The Ohio Central Railroad was being extended from its South-east terminus, near Athens, Ohio, to the mouth of the Great Kanawha where it would effect a connection with the Atlantic and Northwestern Railroad, a road in process of construction from Point Pleasant to Charleston.²³ These lines, nearing completion at the close of 1882, promised attractive connections with rich coal fields in both Ohio and West Virginia.

The prospect of making the proposed river road an important link between two systems of railroad, with the added possibility that it might become an integral part of a system was sufficient to destroy the inertia that was holding it back. Consequently, as Camden took definite steps in the summer of 1882, to reform the ranks of the syndicate, he found many of his former associates eager to embark upon the enterprise. The few re-placements needed to complete the group were obtained upon the merits of the investment. As

() finally constituted, it consisted of O.H. Payne, Secretary of the Standard Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Senator James G. Fair, of Nevada; S.V. Harkness, W.P. Thompson and H.M. Hutchins, officials of the Standard Oil Company, Cleveland, O.; Charles Pratt, of Charles Pratt & Company, New York; Abram S. Hewitt, member of the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Company, and Congressman from the Tenth District of New York; T.M. Sickles, consulting engineer, New York; E.W. Clark & Company, bankers, Philadelphia; Marshall & Company, bankers, of Milwaukee; and Johnson N. Camden. Of the amount required for the purpose in hand, Camden, Fair and Payne each subscribed one-sixth.²⁴

The plan was based on some simple expedients of high financing. It was estimated that \$1,500,000.00 was sufficient to build and equip the road from the southern terminus of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad at Benwood to Parkersburg, a distance of ninety miles. The syndicate proposed to dissolve itself into a construction company, make a contract with the railroad company, build and equip the line, dissolve the construction company, and, concluding the cycle, resolve itself into a railroad company to operate the road.

For the amount expended in building and equipping the line, the construction company was to receive an equivalent in the first mortgage bonds of the railroad, and the entire issue of the stock. As the bonds represented the first equity in the investment, the stocks constituted a bonus, the market value of which was to be determined by future net earnings. As these stocks were the margin

22. Camden to J.P. Ilsley, September 28, 1882, CAMDEN MSS.

23. Henry V. Poor, Manual of Railroads of the United States for 1883, pp. 596-597.

of profit and the speculative element in the enterprise, the syndicate was determined to make the most of its opportunity. Therefore, it proposed to sell a quantity of the bonds issued upon the Wheeling-Parkersburg end and use the proceeds to build the line from Parkersburg to Point Pleasant. Then, re-imbursing itself from the bonds issued on the latter section, it would likewise, receive the accompanying stocks. By this means Camden and his associates expected to build the entire road without additional capital, and at the same time obtain possession of all the stock at small cost and at a minimum risk.²⁵.

Before the close of 1882, these plans had already begun to unfold. On December 6th, at a meeting of the stock-holders of the Wheeling, Charleston and Parkersburg Railroad Company, held at Parkersburg, the name of the Company was changed to Ohio River Railroad Company, the stock of the company was increased to \$5,000,000.00, and mortgaging was authorized. One week later, certain subscribers to the syndicate met at Belpre, Ohio, and in accordance with the provisions of a charter just issued by the State of Ohio, organized the Ohio Valley Construction Company. Johnson N. Camden was elected President, George W Thompson, Vice-President, and William Armstrong, Secretary-Treasurer. At a meeting of its directors held at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington on February 7, 1883, action was taken to invite bids on construction from Benwood to Parkersburg; and on March 8, 1883, at a similar meeting held in Cincinnati contracts were awarded. Grading was begun immediately, and on April 16, 1883 it was reported that there were "over a thousand men at work on the road with the number daily increasing." While some natives were given employment, the contractors relied chiefly on imported labor--Italians from New York and Negroes from the South.²⁶.

25. Camden to G.G.Vest April 15, 1883, IBID.

26. " to W.P.Thompson December 17, 1882; Camden to E.W.Clark & Company Dec.30, 1882, and Camden to R.J.McCandlish Dec.30, 1882 IBID Wheeling Intelligencer Dec.18. 26. '82 and Apr.16, June 27, 1883.

Camden was the authorized representative on the ground. Late in May, 1883 he closed a contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the use of the Benwood extension of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroads. At the same time he took steps to obtain terminal facilities at Wheeling.²⁷

In the meantime, he had not lost sight of the plan to extend the Ohio River Railroad to Point Pleasant. Directors of the company residing in Wood, Jackson and Mason Counties were urged to give personal attention to the campaign to obtain free rights-of-way, while Camden, himself cleared ground for the sale of bonds. In May, 1883, upon recommendation of Abram S. Hewitt, who was contemplating a trip abroad during the summer, he prepared a prospectus of the entire, proposed line, with a view to disposing of \$750,000.00 of the bonds in European markets. Hewitt attempted to place the securities with English friends but met with failure. French and German financiers were also unwilling to invest in the undertaking, and Camden was advised to raise the money at home after the completed section of the road had demonstrated an earning capacity.²⁸

Meanwhile the construction between Parkersburg and Benwood was being pushed. With the approach of autumn, the grading was practically completed, the masonry was almost finished, and some bridges were in place. Track laying at Parkersburg was begun early in September, and prospects that the road would be open at the beginning of the New Year was indeed bright. From the out-set, however, track-laying was impeded by low water in the Ohio River, for cross ties might have been disturbed by boat; and although three construction trains were employed, but twenty miles of road was completed at the close of October.

27. Memorandum, January, 1884, CAMDEN MSS.

28. Abram S. Hewitt to Camden August 6, 1883; Camden to E.W. Clark September 27, 1883, IBID.

The laying and ballasting of track was begun on the northern end early in November, and the work proceeded with favorable weather until the first week of January, 1884. Then all work was stopped on account of inclement weather.

The suspension of work was an inauspicious foreboding. As a result of heavy rainfall and melting snows, the Ohio River overflowed its banks on February 7 and 8, 1884 and set a high water mark that superseded its highest recorded stage. It also passed the calculations of the projectors of the Ohio River Railroad. Section after section of piling, ties, embankments, and even rails, cars and construction machinery was lifted from position and swept into the current²⁹. In repairing damages the greater part of the surplus bonds were consumed. The time required to recover and re-place lost materials and to make repairs exceeded the estimates of the most careful observers.

The line was not completed until June 1884, only a few days prior to Camden's departure for Europe. As a preliminary to the opening Camden arranged a tour of inspection. Though he gave assurance that there should be "no circus at this time" the event was not without color and pomp. It occurred on June 11, 1884, and was made from Wheeling to Parkersburg in private officer cars lent by the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

On June 16, 1884, the road was formally opened to traffic.³⁰

29. Report to the Directors of the Ohio Valley Construction Company February 4, 1885, IBID; WHEELING INTELLIGENCER February 12, 1884.
30. Camden to Charles Pratt, May 26, 1884; Camden to W.P. Thompson June 18 1884; and Report to the Directors of the Ohio Valley Construction Company February 4, 1885, Camden MSS; WHEELING INTELLIGENCER June 10 and 16, 1884.

The first months of operation brought most encouraging results. Beginning with passenger receipts that exceeded expectations, and a creditable showing in freights, the gross earnings of the road showed a gradual increase during the summer and autumn of 1884. The immediate effect of this trend was to renew interest in the expansion of the line to Point Pleasant. All members of the syndicate urged the extension and some saw wisdom in completing the plans at once. Camden wrote to E.W.Clark & Company that Abram S. Hewitt "voluntarily expressed his willingness to put in his share of the money and stated that he was only sorry that he had not more money in the Ohio River Railroad and less in some other enterprises."31

He also reported that Charles Pratt was willing to put in his quota, and talked some of taking more. The latter was so much impressed with the road ~~that~~ as an investment that he declared his intention of placing some trust funds in securities of the company.32.

Again Camden turned his attention to the surveying and to the procurement of free rights-of-way. Upon his recommendation, two corps of engineers began work in October, 1884 and steps were taken to obtain rights-of-way. In a statement made on November 15, 1884, he explained that the donation of a goodly portion of the route was a SIN QUA NON to the building of the road, and urged solicitors to exhaust every means to obtain gifts before negotiations for purchase were opened33.

Nor were these the only efforts he put forth. An important aim of the extension was to open a way to Cincinnati.

31. Camden to E.W.Clark & Company December 10, 1884 Camden MSS.

32. Charles Pratt to Camden October 14, 1884, IBID.

33. Camden to Charles L. Brown November 15, 1884, IBID.

Therefore Camden began discussions with the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad, now in the hands of a Receiver, with a view to effecting a junction with that line at, or near Point Pleasant 34. He also took steps to effect a connection with the Ohio Central Railroad, then building south-easterly toward the mouth of the Great Kanawha River. Other possibilities of connections loomed at the South, particularly with the Chesapeake & Ohio, and with certain Kentucky roads controlled and operated by Collis P. Huntington.

The Point Pleasant extension was destined to suffer postponement. In the autumn of 1884 a minor, but severe monetary disturbance depressed the market value of securities and crippled business. The gross receipts of the Ohio River Railroad fell to an alarming minimum by the middle of January, 1885. There was doubt if the company could earn fixed charges. As a result, some members of the syndicate, notably O.H. Bayne, counselled delay on the extension, for they were unwilling to sacrifice securities at depreciated levels to meet assessments. Though Camden was meeting with success in obtaining rights of way, he, too agreed that there were valid reasons for delay. Consequently, at a meeting held in Parkersburg in February 4, 1885, it was decided to postpone action indefinitely and to await a turn in business. 35

Camden did much to keep the matter alive during the following months. Negotiations went forward with the officials of the Cincinnati and Eastern. Pertinent reasons were formulated and sent off to show why the Point Pleasant extension should be built at the first opportunity.

34. Camden, to S. Woodward, Receiver, October 8, 1884; and Camden to Mr. Jamieson December 17, 1884, IBID.
35. Camden to Charles Howard, January 27, 1885; O.H. Payne to Camden January 28, 1885; Camden to W.P. Thompson, January 31, 1885; and W.P. Thompson to Camden February 14, 1885, IBID.

As the monthly receipts of the company continued at low levels, one of these reasons appeared especially applicable and apropos. It was that the very security of the original investment rested upon the additional traffic and economies of management that would inevitably result from the extension. Failure of the company to meet the July Interest on its bonds in cash and the necessity of paying it in stocks of the company at fifty cents on the dollar were forceful arguments in favor of this view.

Other reasons were deducible from the contemporary developments. In the summer of 1885 a syndicate was formed for the purpose of chase of the Ohio Central Railroad with a view to re-organizing its finances, completing the bridge over the Ohio River at Point Pleasant, and extending the road to the mouth of the Gauley River.³⁶

As rumors alleged that the purpose of the syndicate was to extend the road from Gauley Bridge to a junction with the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad, the importance of a connection with the Ohio Central was magnified, and little was said further about a connection with the Cincinnati and Eastern. In accordance with earlier announcements, the Ohio Central was purchased in the early autumn of 1885, and that portion of road extending from Corning, Ohio to Charleston, W. Va. was designated the Kanawha & Ohio Railroad.³⁷

The bridge at Point Pleasant was completed and through connections were established between Charleston, W. Va. and Columbus and Toledo, Ohio.

36. Camden to Samuel Marshall, June 30, 1885, IBID.; PT. PLEASANT WEEKLY REGISTER, October 14, 1885.

37. Camden, to James G. Fair, December 5, 1885; H.A. Hutchins to Camden January 21, 1886, Camden MSS.; POOR, Manual of Railroads of the United States for 1886, P. 959.

Contemporary with this development, the riparian West Virginia Counties of Wood, Jackson and Mason renewed agitation in favor of the construction of the extension and took steps to authorize subscriptions to procure rights-of-way. These factprs conspired to arouse interest in the under-taking and to lay the foundations for serious effort toward its resurrection; and before the close of autumn Camden and his associates were convinced that the time was at hand when the proposed extension should be built.

The project had its rebirth on Decemner 17, 1885 at a meeting of the stock-holders of the Ohio Valley Construction Company held in Parkersburg. All members of the syndicate save ex-Seantor James G. Fair, who had authorized Camden to act as his proxy, seem to have been present. It was decided to raise \$1,305,000.00. Contrary to the original plan to finance the undertaking through the sale of ^{old} bonds a new issue of five per cent first mortgage bonds of the railroad company with an accompanying bonus in stocks was authorized. All subscribers agreed to exhchange 40% of the original first mortgage bond in their posession for the new issue at par; and for the remainder ~~to~~ accept second mortgage bonds at seventy-five cents on the dollar. Again Camden, Fair and Payne headed the list of subscribers, each contributing \$225,000.00 38.

The road was soon built. Wood, Jackson and Mason Counties vited subscriptions which were employed chiefly to defray the expenses of surveying and costs of right of way. Clark, Pratt, Camden and J.P. Ilsley, of the banking firm of Marshall & Company, of Milwaukee, were the construction committee. The construction of the road was directly under the supervision of J.A. Fickinger, an engineer

38. Memorandum agreement, December 17, 1885, Camden MSS.

who had but recently entered the service of the Ohio River Railroad Company. On the threshold of a career of long and faithful service in successive Camden enterprises, he demonstrated executive ability and professional accomplishments seldom found in an employee. Chiefly as a result of his energy and management, the grade was ready for the steel before the close of autumn, 1886, and the road opened early in January, 1887. On January 6, 1887 the first through trains departed from the two terminals at Point Pleasant and Wheeling.³⁹ The south bound train carried many passengers for Charleston. As fate was to dictate, some were members of the West Virginia Legislature, which, as already observed, was to soon hold Camden's political fortunes in its hands.

The completion of the Ohio River Railroad from Point Pleasant to Kenova was an anti-climax. While the extension from Parkersburg to Point Pleasant was in progress the curiosity of Collis P. Huntington was aroused by a rumor in railroad circles that that Camden and his associates were contemplating the construction of a road along the north bank of the Ohio River from Gallipolis to Cincinnati. Huntington assured Camden that his interest did not lie in that direction and emphasized the prospective advantages resulting from a connection between the Ohio River Railroad and his own road, the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy. With plans already maturing to seize control of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Huntington declared that "what we want to do is to get up an organization to build from Point Pleasant to Huntington."⁴⁰

All rumors bearing on the intention of the Ohio River Company were dissipated by its decision to push its road south-ward to the mouth of the Guyandotte River. Without waiting for the co-operation of Huntington it perfected plans and placed engineers in the field.

39. PT. PLEASANT WEEKLY REGISTER January 12, 1887.

\$1,000,000.00 in general mortgage bonds were issued and subscribed to by all members of the original syndicate and by a single new member, H. M. Hanna, of Cleveland.⁴¹

The line was completed and opened to traffic in midsummer, 1888. Not content with the Chesapeake and Ohio connection at Guyandotte, the Ohio River company took steps in the summer of 1888 to obtain an entrance to Huntington with a view of later making a connection with the Norfolk & Western Railroad at Kenova. It obtained control of the franchise of the Huntington & Big Sandy Railroad Company, a local corporation, and completed the extension from Guyandotte to Kenova in 1892.

The construction of two hundred and nine miles of standard gauge railroad along the western edge of West Virginia, from Wheeling to the Kentucky border was an important step in the industrial and agricultural development of a rich section of the Ohio Valley. Moreover, in addition to bringing obvious benefits to the region which it served, the Ohio River Railroad was the parent of branch roads that opened undeveloped mineral and timber resources of the interior. In 1888, with its aid, the Ripley & Mill Creek Valley Railroad was built from Millwood Junction on the Ohio River, to Ripley, the County seat of Jackson County, West Virginia; and in 1890 the Ohio River Railroad Company endorsed the bonds of the Ravenswood, Spencer & Glenville Railroad, paving the way for the opening of the latter to from Ravenswood to Spencer in 1891. Finally, in later years it was a prime factor in the movement which resulted in the construction of the West Virginia Short Line Railroad through the soft coal field of Harrison and Wetzel Counties, from Clarksburg to New Martinsville.

20. C.P. Huntington to Camden June 30 and July 6, 1886, Camden MSS.

41. Camden to Pennock Brothers, November 9, 1887; E.W. Clark & Company to Camden July 22, 1887, IBID.

More important, perhaps, was the fact that it gave birth and impetus to other schemes that crowded the mind of its chief architect. Surely, it was connections that he formed with outsiders while building the road from Wheeling to Huntington that made his next venture possible; for if Camden possessed knowledge of West Virginia's great natural wealth he was without the means of grasping it without supplementary capital. It was the leading members of the syndicate formed and held together to build the Ohio River Railroad ~~that~~ and their associates that supplied the additional funds required for his next important business enterprise; the development of the upper Monongahela bituminous coal field.

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On the Other hand he was not without a major interest in the Ohio Valley. If he had deliberately disposed of his holdings in railroads and circumscribed his coal interests into the short span of two years, he had as audaciously conceived and embarked upon a new undertaking. In the summer of 1899 his attention had been called to the rapid growth of the industrial area of which Huntington, W.Va. Ashland, Ky. and Ironton, Ohio, were the nuclei. Already awake to the business opportunities afforded in the field of electric power and electric railroads, he quickly drafted plans in the summer of 1899 to acquire the street car companies and their subsidiaries operating in these centers. In the autumn of 1899 he came into possession of the property and franchises of the Ashland Electric Light & Power, and the Ashland & Catlettsburg Street Railway Companies; and before the close of the year, with the assistance of Zachary

Taylor Vinson, his attorney-in-fact, he acquired the properties of the Iron-ton Electric Light & Railway Company~~y~~. Negotiations for the purchase of the Consolidated Light & Railway Company of Huntington were concluded early in 1900. In the meantime he had procured rights-of-way for an inter-urban line between Huntington and Catlettsburg, the eastern terminus of the Ashland & Catlettsburg Street Railway. These interests were consolidated under the name of the Ohio Valley Electric Company by authority of a charter issued by the State of West Virginia.⁴⁴

The line of the consolidated company was opened for through traffic on June 22, 1901. Beginning at Guyandotte, two miles east of Huntington, it extended through the latter city, thence along the eastern bank of the Ohio River to Kenova. Here the road crossed the Big Sandy River, entered Kentucky at Hampton City, proceeded through Catlettsburg, and thence along the Ohio to Ashland, Ky. At the latter point a steam ferry carried passengers to Coal Grove, on the Ohio side, where they again boarded cars for Iron-ton and Hanging Rock. The entire line traversed a distance of twenty-seven miles and served a growing industrial area.

On the eve of the opening a lively discussion ensued over the name of the road. Although Camden suggested that it be known as the Huntington, Ashland & Iron-ton Electric Railway, his recommendations were stoutly opposed by Vinson, who declared that such a title would not be well received in the smaller towns along the route. Johnson N. Camden, Jr. who with Sprigg D. Camden, had been associated with the elder Camden in the enterprise, viewed the matter in a similar light, and the wishes of the latter did not prevail. The name adopted

44. Camden to Z.T.Vinson, August 26, 1899; Camden to Charles Russell September 26, 1899; Camden to J.A.Fickinger October 2, 1899; Charles Russell to Camden October 11, 1899; Z.T.Vinson to Ladenburg, Thalman and Company October 30, 1899; S.D.Camden to J.N.Camden January 16 1900; Camden to E.R.Baker May 5, 1900, Camden MSS.

ed as "The Camden Interstate Railway". Johnson N. Camden, Jr. was its first President.

The road was a Camden enterprise in more than name. As Camden had perceived the business possibilities in the scheme and had conceived the plan for exploiting them, so he stood ready to finance the undertaking from his own resources. The extent of his confidence in his own judgment is reflected in his willingness to enter upon the venture almost single handed. Although the investment involved the expenditure of a sum exceeding a million dollars, he took more than 90% of the bonds. He reserved the remainder for close friends and relatives. An equal amount of stock was authorized and issued as a bonus to the bond holders in direct proportion to their respective interests. 45

Events soon proved the soundness of the venture. Before the close of 1901 it was clear that the road would earn a sum far in excess of operating charges and fixed charges. Consequently, early in November, 1901 Camden received a communication from Philadelphia interests inquiring if his road was for sale. He replied that he entertained "no objection to selling the property but had not thought of doing so," until it had further demonstrated its earning capacity. He nevertheless, invited a discussion on terms, 46 and was soon committed to negotiations. As a result, a conclusion was reached early in the following year in which he and his associates agreed to sell their stock in a single block. 47 While the control of the enterprise passed into other hands, the original owners retained their equity in the bonds. Although the stock alone was involved, the

45. Camden to Charles Russell June 19, 1900; Camden to E.R. Bacon July 28, 1900; Camden to Charles W. Harkness August 17, 1900; Camden to C.H. Brown September 10, 1900, IBID.

46. Camden to John Graham November 18, 1901, IBID.

47. Camden to John Graham June 12, 1902; Camden to L.D. Camden June 28, 1902, IBID.

magnitude of the deal was a fitting tribute to the business acumen of the founder and builder of the Camden Interstate Railway. It was his last speculative success in an important West Virginia enterprise. In truth, it was a fitting cap-stone to the monument of his many years of conscious effort to succeed in the world and to accelerate the development of his native region..

Letty Wallace, et al(
To (Deed.
John Wallace. (

This Deed, Made this 24th day of March, 1866, Between Letty Wallace, and Mary Wallace, his wife, Widow of Benjamin Wallace, deceased, Edmonde Wallace, and Mary Wallace, his wife, and ^{Henry} Joseph W. Wallace and Neomi Wallace, his wife, and Joseph Holly and Amanda Holleyhis wife, all of the County of Cabell and State of West Virginia, of the first part; and Jim Wallace, of the County and State aforesaid of the second part. Witnesseth, That in consideration of the sum of five dollars, therein paid, the party of the first part doth give, grant, bargain and sell a certain tract, or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Cabell and State aforesaid, and beginning at a white oak on a hillside, thence N. 37 E. 150 poles to a small gum on a hillside; thence, S 53 E. 160 to a dogwood, hickory, and white oak on a hillside S 37 W 150 poles to a poplar, on a drain, thence N 53 W. 160 poles to the Beginning, containing 150 acres, be the same more or less the said parties othe first part doth convey to the party of the second part all the right, title and interest which they may, or might claim in said tract of land as heirs of Benjamin Wallace, deceased. to the party of the second part free from themselves and their heirs and all persons claiming through them, forever. Witness the following signatures and seals the day and year above written.

Hugh M. Wallace (Seal)
McHarriett Wallace (Seal)
His
EdmondxWallace (Seal)
Mark.
Mary A. E. Wallace (Seal)

C. W. Wallace	(Seal)
Nannie Wallace	(Seal)
His Isaac M X Ball	(Seal)
Mark	
Her Susan F. X Ball	(Seal)
Mark	
Her Lettie Wallace	(Seal)
Mark.	
Joshua Lunsford	(Seal)
Sarah Lunsford	(Seal).

Recorded October 15, 1866.

Deed Book L-12. Page 611.

This Deed, Made this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1857, between Henry J. Samuels, Special Commissioner of the first part, and Jeremiah Ball, of the second part, all of Cabell County, West Virginia, by a decree of the Circuit Court of Cabell County, West Virginia, pronounced at the Spring term, 1855, in the case of Washington Gwinn and wife against La Fayette Ball, et al, among other things, it was decreed as follows, to-wit: and it is further adjudged, ordered and decreed that the said Washington Gwinn, and wife, and La Fayette Ball prepare an apt and proper deed, or deeds of conveyance, with covenants of Special warranty, conveying, releasing and confirming unto each other, as well as to the infant defendant, Hetty Ann Ball, Martha Ball and Jeremiah Ball their interest to each other, according to the metes and bounds abuttes set out in the survey, and Commissioner's report and this decree and upon their failure to do so within twenty days from this date, that Henry J. Samuels, who is hereby appointed a Special Commissioner for that purpose, do prepare a like deed for and in the name and on the behalf of Hetty Ann Ball Martha Ball and Jeremiah Ball, who are infants, confirming the partition, set out in the surveys and the Commissioner's report inserting in such deeds the boundaries of the several tracts of land hereby conveyed.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and the further consideration of One Dollar, the said Henry J. Samuels for for and in the name of and on the behalf of Washington Gwinn and Marietta, his wife, Lafayette Ball, Hetty Ann Ball and Martha Ball do doth doth hereby grant unto the said Jeremiah Ball Lot D, containing

128 acres, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at an ash, hickory and two poplars on the S.W. side of a drain, corner to Lot 6, thence with the same S. 55 degrees, East 43-1/4 poles, crossing Sander's Creek to a beech on a hillside, in the line of a survey of 575 acres made for Reynolds and Black; thence thence with the same N. 30-1/2 degrees East, E. 75 poles to a beech on a hillside N. 89-1/2 degrees East 95 poles to three black oaks, white oak and pine on a west hill side, corner to Lot A, No. 1 thence with the same N. 6 degrees, W. 43-1/2 poles to a white oak in a flat ridge near a cabin, N. 52 degrees East, E 16-1/2 poles to a stake, in the bank of Mud River, at the beginning of the railroad; , thence down the river, with the meanders thereof, with the reservation of a right of way on the bank of Mud River, for a road leading from Lot A. No. 1 to the Turnpike north 40-1/2 degrees, W. 28 ~~84~~ poles, N. 66-1/2 degrees W 84 poles, N. N. 5 degrees, W. 26 poles to a to a double paw paw corner to to Lot 13; thence with the same W. 40 poles to a stake, corner to Lot 6, thence with the same, crossing the Turnpike at 75 poles, the railroad at 128 poles, in all, 150 poles to to two saplings on the west side of a point near the top, thence S. 36-1/2 degrees, W. 144 poles to the Beginning, and the said Henry J. Samuels for and on behalf of he said Washington Gwinn and wife, , La Fayette Ball, and Martha Ball and Hetty Ann Ball, doth hereby convey, release and confirm and warrant specially the title to the tract of land hereby conveyed to to the said Jeremiah Ball, his heirs and assigns forever.

Witness the following signatures and seals.

Washington Gwinn (Seal)

By H.J. Samuels, Special Commissioner.

Deed Book K-11. Page 230.

This Deed, Made this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1853, between Lawrence Bryan, and Mary, his wife, of the County of Cabell and the State of Virginia, of the first part, and John Taylor and Elizabeth, his wife, of second part of the County of Mason and state aforesaid. Witnesseth, said Lawrence Bryant and Mary, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, by the said John Taylor, to them in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath given, granted, bargained, sold and conveyed and do by these presents grant, grant, bargain and sell unto unto the said John Taylor a certain or parcel of land containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, lying and being in the County of Cabell being between the middle fork and Trace Fork of Little Guyan, Creek, being part of a survey in the name of Lawrence Bryan and bounded as follows, viz: N o\$, Beginning at a white walnut and beech, backcorner to a survey of 100 acres patented to Benton Cremeans and standing in a line of 320 acres, patented to Thomas to Thomas Hannan, thence W. to the lines of said survey to two white oaks, line of Thomas Hannan, S. 400 acre survey, , corner to No.1, thence with a line of N41, S 40 W. 80 poles, to gum and beech, corner to No.2, thence with the same about 70 poles to a white oak and hickory; thence running about E 75d poles to two white oaks and pine, about East 6 poles to one hickory and sourwood, thence about 71 poles northeast to one white oak and hickory thence about East 42 poles to a black oak and dogwood; thence northeast about 40 poles back to the Beginning, said Lawrence Bryan and Mary, his wife and released said land, and and and its apenance to the to the said John Bryant Elizabeth, his

wife and their heirs forever, In testimony whereof, the said Lawrence Bryant, and Mary, his wife, hath hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

Lawrence Bryan

(Seal)

Her

Mary x Bryan

(Seal)

Mark.

Acknowledged April 10, 1854.

DEED BOOK 1. Page 381.

This Indenture, Made this twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and twelve, between William Jordan, and Blencely, his wife, of the County of Cabell and the Commonwealth of Virginia, of the one part; and, and their heirs of John Guin, deceased, of the said County and State, of the other part. Witnesseth, That the said William Jordan and Blenchy, his wife, hath bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain and sell for the consideration of four hundred and seventy eight dollars, to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby fully acknowledged, a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being on the north side of Mud River, containg by estimation, Eighty-nine acres and a half, be the same more or less, and bounded as followeth (To-wit) Beginning at the mouth of Mill Creek and running up the River with the several meanders thereof, to the widow Sander's line then running with Mrs. Sander's line to to a corner on two white oaks, standing on a hill side, near a Branch, thence to Pleasant's line thence to Pleasant's line; thence running with Pleasant's line to Mill Creek, , thence the several meanders of the Creek to the Beginning, which tract of land the said William Jordan and Blench, his wife, forever warrant and defend to the Heirs of the said John Gun, deceased, and their Heirs forever, against the claim of him, the said William Jordan and his Heirs or any other person, or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof, the said Wm. Jordan and & blench, his wife, hath hereunto sett their hands and seals the day and year above written.

Teste:

William Jordan (Seal)

John Barner,

Blenchy Jordan (Seal)

Lawrence Briant.

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This Indenture, Made this 25th day of April, 1812, between Lawrence Briant, and Mary, his wife, , of Cabell County and Commonwealth of Virginia, of the one part, and John Briant, of the said County and State, of the other part, Witnesseth, That the said Lawrenxe Briant, and Mary, his wife, for and in consideration of one hundred and fifty dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby fully acknowledged, hath bargained and sold unto John Briant, a certain tract of land Given on the north side of Mud River, and bounded as follows, to-wit:.

Begining at the mouth of Lower Creek, thence running up the river to the mouth of Mill Creek, , thence up Mill Creek to Pleasant's line said to be near an old mill seat, thence running with Pleasant's line to Lower Creek; thence down said creek to the Beginning, containing forty acres, more or less, which land the said Lawrence & his wife, Mary, will forever warrant and defend to the said John Briant and his heirs forever, against the claim of him, to the said Lawrence Briant, or his heirs, or the claim of any other person, or persons, whatsoever. In witness whereof, the said Lawrence Briant & Mary, his wife, hath hereunto sett their hands and seals the day and year above written.

Teste:	Lawrence Briant	(Seal)
John Barnes,	Mary Briant	(Seal)
William Jordan.		

Acknowledged 28th day of April, 1812.

This Deed, Made the 14th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty, between Gabriel Bryant and Martha, his wife, of the first part; and Lawrence Nimrod Bryant, of the second part. Witnesseth, that in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars, the said doth grant unto the aforesaid Lawrence and Nimrod Bryant, jointly, all their right, title and interest in and to four several tracts, or parcels of land on the middle fork of Little Guyandotte River, in the County of Cabell and State of Virginia, the first or old tract hereby intended to be described was a purchase by John Bryan from John Hannan and containing about 95 acres, and the other two tracts conveyed hereby being entries made by, and patented to John Bryant and the fourth last tract was purchased of Nathan Smith, containing about 151 acres all of which several tracts are now possession and occupancy of said parties of the second part. Witness the following signatures and seals.

Gabriel Bryant (Seal)

Martha Bryant (Seal).

Recorded 18th November, 1851.

poles to the to two shugar trees and a whie oak, and thence
N. 30, W. 22 poles to the Beginning, , containing 35 acres, with
all and singular, appurtenanves thereunto belonging, with the ex-
ceptions of the rite of that of the widow Balloriginally the
wife of John Ball, deceased, and the aforesaid parties of the first
part doath hereby covenant and agree wfor themselves, their heirs or
assines, to warrant and forever defend the write and title of the
above described tract of land unto Zachariah Ball, of the second
part, his heirs or assines against the claim of themselves, their
Heirs or assines claiming through, by, or under them, and no other
person, or personsclaim or claims only to be accountable to Zacha-
riah Ball, of the second part for the amount of the purchase money
each one for his propertional part.

In Testimoney whereof, we have hereunto set out hands and
affixt our seals the 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord,
1836.

David McGuire	(Seal)
Nancy McGuire	(Seal)
Jacob Bryan	(Seal)
Lucy Bryan	(Seal)
Elizabeth Ball	(Seal)
Henry Ball	(Seal)
Everclin Ball	(Seal)
George Keator	(Seal)
Quincy Keator	(Seal)

Recorded 25th September, 1841.

Deed Book H-8. Page 103.

This Indenture, Made and entered into thei first day of August, 1836, Westly Ball and Betsy, his wife, Henerny Ball and Emali line, his wife, Iramonda Ball and Sargh, his wife, David McGregor and Nancy, his wife, late Nancy Ball, , of the County of Mason and State of Virginia, Also Jacob Bryant and Leacy, his wife, and Cadumender Ball, all of the County of Cabell, and State aforesaid, of the second part, Witnesseth: That the aforesaid Westly Ball, and Betsy, his wife, , Henery Ball, Emaline, his wifeFoard Minson Ball and Sarah, his wife, David McGregor and Nancy, his wife, late Nancy Ball, Jacob Bryant, and Lucy, his wife, late Nancy Ball, and and Cadualender Ball, of the first part for and in consideration of t the sum of twenty-five dollars in hand paid to each of the heirs of of the heirs of John Ball, deceased, of the first part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath hereby bargained and sold to Zachariah Ball a certain tract, or parcel of land containing eighty-five acres, be the same more or less lying and being in the County of Cabell and and on a branch or creek known by the name of Rock Camp creek a branch of Mud River, and bounded as followeth, to-wit:

Beginning at a white oak, beech and hickory, by a spring in the main forks of said creek, thence S. 19W. 42 poles to gum and beech 37 W. 30 poles to a hickory by rocks, thence; thence S. 35 W 38 poles to a rock and shugar tree, 38 W. 115 poles to a buckeye and beech S 78 W. 80 poles to a hickory and shugar tree, S. 16 E. 50 poles to a beech and hickory on the bank of said creek, S 6, E. 30 poles to a hickory N. 60 E. 24 to a buckeye and sugar tree and beech N. 39E. 130 poles to a stake, on a Branch N. 60 E 170 poles to a white oak and beech, N 74 E. 30 poles to a dogwood N. 30, W. 30 poles to a white oak, beech and a shugar tree S 73 W. 30

DEED BOOK G-7. Page 124.

This Indenture, Made the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight by and between John Briant, of the County of Cabell and State of Virginia, of the one part; and Jacob Briant, of the County and State aforesaid, of the other part. Witnesseth; Whereas, the said John Briant hath this day granted, bargained, sold and conveyed, and do by these presents grant, bargain, sell and convey to the said Jacob Briant for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar to him in hand paid, , the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, a certain tract, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Cabell, ~~Sent~~ Lower Creek of Mud River and bounded as followeth:

Beginning at two beeches on Lawrence Briant's line on the lower side of the creek; thence, N. 28 degrees, E 38 poles to a box elder N 29 W. 19 poles to two lynns, N. 65 degrees, W. 22 poles to a white oak ash N. 24 degrees, e. 28 poles to a white oak N. 23 degrees, E. 54 poles to a hickory N. 10 degrees W. 83 poles to a white; S. 60 degrees, W. 34 poles to a beech S. 85 degrees, w 18 poles to a buckeye, S. 62 degrees, W. 28 poles to a poplar and white oak, N. 78 degrees W. 22 poles to a Maple and white oak in the fork of a branch N. 19 E. 12 poles to a black oak and a white walnut; N 82 E. 36 poles to a hickory N. 57 E. 34 poles to a Maple: N 37 E. 36 poles, to a sugar tree S. 16 E. 21 poles to a sugar tree; E 72 poles to a Pine, S 40 E. 17 poles to a white oak, corner to Robert Poor, and with his line S 17 E. 60 poles to a beech N. 83 W. 10 poles to a beech on John Briant line; thence with his line N. 67 W. 128 poles to the Beginning, containing one hundred acres, be the same more or less.

To have and to hold the said tract, or parcel of land ,
as above described, to the only proper use and behoof of him
the said Jacob Briant, , his heirs and assigns forever, with all
and singular, the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belong-
ing, or in any wise appertaining; and the said John Briant, for
himself, his heirs, for the said tract, or parcel of land, unto
the said Jacob Briant, his heirs and assigns forever, free from the
claim or claims of himself his heirs, or any other person or per-
sons claiming in by, or through him, but not from the claim or claims
of any other person, or persons whatever.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affix-
ed my seal the day and year first above written.

In presence of John Hannan	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: top;"> His John Briant X Mark. </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: top; margin-left: 20px;"> (Seal) </div>
Sylvester McCown,	
Henry Knight.	

Recorded 2nd October, 1838.

Know all Men by these Presents: That I, John Bryant, of Mason County and State of Virginia, for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars, to me in hand paid, by Valentine Herndon and William P. Gates, of the County of Cabell and State of Virginia, at and before the sealing of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have bargained, sold, granted and confirmed to the said Herndon & Yates a certain negro boy named French, , also a certain negro girl slave named Caroline, also a certain negro girl named Kitty, to have and to hold ~~the said above named negro slaves~~ to the said above named negro slaves to the only proper use and behoof of the said Herndon, & Yates, their executors, administrators and assigns forever, ; and I, the said John Bryant, for myself, my executors, the above named negro slaves to the said Herndon & Yates, their heirs and assigns, against me, the said John Bryant, my executors and administrators, and assigns, and against all other persons whatsoever, will warrant and forever defend, and by these presents all ways; and it is agreed between the said parties to these presents that if I, the said John Bryant, by myself or my heirs, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said Herndon & Yates, or to their certain attorney, , executors, administrators, or assigns, with the interest accruing on or before the first day of October 1832, of the hereby bargained premises, then these presents to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force and effect. In Witness whereof have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 29th day of March, 1832.

John Bryon (Seal).

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{ Sealed and delivered in the presents of
Abia Rece,
Jeremiah Killgore.

Admitted to record Dec'r 26th, 1832.

DEED BOOK 3. Page 61.

This Indenture, Made and entered into this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and nineteen, between Lawrence Briant, and Mary, his wife, of the County of Cabell and the Commonwealth of Virginia, , and Isaac Blake, of the County and State aforesaid, of the other part.

Witnesseth: That the said Lawrence Briant, and Mary, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to them in hand paid, , the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, hath granted, bargained, sold and delivered, and by these presents doth grant, bargain and sell and deliver unto the said Isaac Blake a certain tract or parcel of land containing three hundred acres, be the same more or less, lying and being in the County of Cabell and on Mud River, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a white oak, corner on Adam Blacks line on the south side of Mud River, and on a branch; thence with James Miller's line to the river to a birch and sugar tree; thence crossing the river to the mouth of a branch where Abraham Trout's line commences, and with the to the back line, thence with Du Vall's back line to a white oak corner in the forks of a branch as East course; thence with said line to a Lynn, corner on the point of a ridge; thence near a east course to three beeches near Lower Creek, thence to the creek, and with the meanders thereof to the river; thence down the river with its meanders to Du Vall's line; thence with the same, crossing the river and running near a south-west course to a gum corner; , thence with William Jordan's line to a maple; thence with said Jordan's line to the creek; thence thence with the several meanders thereof to the ~~river~~ Beginning, containing containing three hundred acres, be the same more or less. To have and to hold the

said tract, or parcel of land unto the proper use and behoof of the said Isaac Blake, his heirs and assigns, and the said Lawrence Bryant, and Mary, his wife doth warrant and forever defend the title of the said land with its appurtenances, unto the said Isaac Blake, free from the claim of themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and all persons, whatsoever.

In Testimony whereof, they have hereunto set their hands and seals the this day and date above written.

Laurence Briant

'Seal)

Seale, signed and delivered in May Briant

(Seal)

presence of us

John Morris,

William Jordan,

Peter Blake.

Admitted to record October 27th, 1819.

This Indenture, Made this 25th day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and twelve, between William Jordan and Blenckly, his wife, of the County of Cabell and Commonwealth of Virginia, of the one part, and their heirs of John Guin, deceased, of the said County & State, of the other part. itnesseth, that the said William Jordan and blenchy, his wife, hath bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain and sell, for the consideration of four hundred and seventy-eight dollars, to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby fully acknowledged. A certain tract, or parcel of land lying and being on the north-east side of Mud River, containing estimation eighty-nine acres and a half, be the same more or less, and bounded as followeth, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of Mill Creek, and running up the river, with the several meanders thereof, to the widow Sander's line, then running with Mrs.Sander's line to a corner on two white oaks, standing on a hill-side, near a branch, thence to Pleasant's line, thence running with Pleasant's line to Mill Creek, thence the several meanders of the creek to the Beginning, which tract of land the said William Jordan and Blench, his wife, forever warrant and defend to the Heirs of the said John Guin, deceased, and their Heirs forever ~~xxx~~ against the claim of him, the said William Jordan and his Heirs, or any other person, or persons, whatsoever. In Witness whereof the said Wm.Jordan and Blench, his wife, ~~have hereunto set their hands and seals~~ the day and year above written.

Teste:	William Jordan	(Seal)
John Barner,	Blenchy Jordan	(Seal)
Lawrence E Briant.		

Jacob Richard Yates (Seal)
By Lucien C. Ricketts, Special Commissioner.

J. William Carrol (Seal)
By Lucien C. Ricketts, Special Commissioner

Nancy Margaret Car rol (Seal)
By Lucien C. Ricketts, Special Commissioner

Sarah Catherine Barker (Seal)
By Lucien C. Ricketts, Special Commissioner.

Anne Bryant (Seal)
By Lucien C. Ricketts, Special Commissioner.

Francis M. Bryant (Seal)
By Lucien C. Ricketts, Special Commissioner.

Chapman M. Bryant (Seal)
By Lucien C. Ricketts, Special Commissioner

Maurice Ellis Bryant (Seal)
By Lucien C. Ricketts, Special Commissioner.

Recorded 1st day May, 1875.

then Lucien C. Ricketts, who was thereby, appointed a Special Commissioner for that purpose, should execute, acknowledge for record, and deliver such deeds for, and in the name and on the behalf of the several persons required by the said decree to execute the same, And whereas, more than thkrty days have elapsed since the entering of the said decree, and the several persons who were thereby required to execute deeds, as aforesaid, have wholly failed so to do, Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises the said parties of the first part by Lucien C. Ricketts, Special Commissioner, as aforesaid, hereby grant unto the said party of the second part all that certain lot, or tract of land situated in the County of Cabell, aforesaid, on Lower Creek, of Mud River, comprising lots numbered from five and six, of the land of the said Jacob Bryant, deceased, according to the partition aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a pine, corner of Lot No.3, thence north 41 degrees, E 14 poles and ten links to a black oak, corner to Poore & Gwinn, north 52-1/2 degrees W. 81 poles to a stake; south 89-1/2 degrees, west 176 poles to a stake, south 131 degrees W. 58 poles to a stake, corner of Lot No.3 thence with the same south 89 degrees, East 240 poles to the Beginning, containing Lot No.4, 26 acres, Lot No.5, 23 acres, and Lot No.6, 24 acres.

And the said parties of the first part hereby covenant and agree to, and with the said party of the second part that they will warrant specially, the property hereby conveyed.

Witness the following signatures and seals.

John Wesley Yates (Seal)
By Lucien C. Ricketts, Special Commissioner.

William Albion Yates (Seal)
By Lucien C. Ricketts, Special Commissioner

Heirs of Jacob Bryant (

To (Deed.

John T. Yates (

This Deed, Made the 26th day of February, 1874, between John Wesley Yates, William Albion Yates, and Jacob Richard Yates, the heirs-at-law of Martha Ann Yates, deceased, William Carrol and Nancy Margaret Carrol, his wife, Sarah Catherine Barker, Anne Bryant, Francis M. Bryant, Chapman M. Bryant, and Maurice Ellis Bryant, by Lucian C. Ricketts, Special Commissioner as hereinafter mentioned, parties of the first part, and John T. Yates, party of the second part.

Witnesseth: That, whereas, by a certain decree made and entered by the Circuit Court of the County of Cabell, in the State of West Virginia, on the 3rd day of August, 1872 in a certain cause therein ~~depending~~ in the chancery side thereof wherein the said John T. Yates and Martha Ann Yates, his wife, were plaintiffs, and the other parties to this deed were defendants, it was, among other things adjudged, ordered and decreed that a certain partition of the land whereof Jacob Bryant died ~~deceased~~ seized made by certain Commissioners appointed for that purpose by a former decree in the said cause ~~should~~ be held firm and stable and that that Lots Nos. four, five and six, of the said land, as partitioned by the said Commissioners, and hereinafter particularly mentioned and described should be assigned and allotted to the said party of the second part; and that the parties to the said cause should execute mutual conveyances of the several lots assigned and allotted to each of them by the partition aforesaid, and that upon their failure so to do within thirty days from the entering of the said decree

Robbery of the Huntington National Bank.
Law Order Bk. No. 2
n. 503, 504, 494, 504, 506, 507

n. 494 - Date - Dec. 2, 1875.

The State vs. Thos. J. Webb
Indictment for a felony
A true bill - E. J. Mitchell,
Foreman.

n. 504 - Dec. 3, 1875 - Upon an
Indictment for armed robbery,
he being armed with a dangerous weapon.
Demurs to indictment -
overruled - First, moved
to "quash the ind., and
each count, and demurred
generally. Court
considered, etc.

n. 504 - Overruled motion to
Dec. 3 "quash, and the demur-
rer to said indictment"
Prisoner plead not guilty
Jury - Thos. McComas.
Salem Carter, John P. Jordan,
Nodiah Wellington, Jesse
Adkins, Henley C. Swann
Peter Jordan, James Fink,
John Loppin, James Rice,
Henry Shambles, and
Geo. W. Hackworth

Jury failed to agree and ²²⁶
were held over in custody of
Geo. F. Miller, deputy for W. J.
Smith Sheriff,

n. 506 The next day, the jury found
him guilty.

Dec 4 "We the jury find the defend-
ant guilty of Robbery in the
manner and form as in the
indictment against him is
alleged, and we do ascertain
the term of his imprisonment
in the Public Jail and Peni-
tentiary House of the State to
be fourteen years."

n. 507 - next day, - He was
Dec 15, brought into court and
sentenced to 14 years.

Death of

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Charles M. Moore. Farmer 37
years old. d. Aug. 13, 1888
at Barboursville. Murdered.

Wilson B. Moore

b.

d.

Murdered.

John Thomas Moore

b.

d.

Murdered

On Bank Robbery, see
Mrs. Kerr's Typed Copy.

Hanging of Allen Harrison
On Four Pole bank, about 8th or
9th St., by sheriff, Ed Kyle.

Indicted Wednesday morning, April 6,
1892.

Grand Jury

15. J. J. Burke, Foreman

1. Thos. Lundas

2 James L. Thornburg

3 B. A. Wolcott

4. Asa Mc Curdy

5. J. H. Bragg

No. 129 - Law

Order Bk. No 12.

6. B. S. Swann

7. Noah Adkins

8. J. H. Marcum

9. E. H. Felty

10. Jos. Anderson

11. R. E. Hagan.

12 James Meadows Sr.

13. F. D. Fuller

14. Presley Adkins

An indictment for felony

Only two other indictments made

Law Order Bk 12 p. 134 - April 8, 1892 -

Attorneys for def't moved
to continue till next term
of Court. Overruled.

Judge J. H. Harvey

p. 135 -

April 9, - moved to quash
the jury. Overruled.

The Jury

R. A. Goodwin, Foreman, J. H. Hawk,
Benj. Bras, Wm. Matier, James Baum-
gardner, Harvey Spurlock, James H.
Holley, C. J. Poleet, J. M. Liddle,
Wm. A. Knard, Wm. A. Roby, and
Philip Ward - 12.

Moved again to quash the
jury panel.

Saturday - part of the evidence
heard, and by consent of the
prisoner, the jury was placed in
the custody of J. F. Stewart, and
D. W. Franklin, deputies for E. Kyle
to appear Monday A. M., at 9
o'clock. Sworn not to speak to
them, or permit any one else to
do so.

Monday 11th April, 1892

Case put over till Tuesday.

Tues. 12th April, 1892 -

Jury failed to agree.

Kept over till next day
% same deputies

Wed. 13th - Prisoner found
guilty - "We, the Jury, find
the prisoner, Allen Harrison, guilty
of murder, in the first degree,
as charged, in the indictment.

Prisoner moved to set aside
the verdict as contrary to Law.
Court takes in under advisement.

April 14th - Thurs.

Motion to set aside, Overruled
Sentenced to be hanged July,
1892. "Take the prisoner
from the jail of this county
to the jailyard thereof, and
there hang him by the neck
until he is dead"

"From the jail of this county
to the jailyard thereof" - was
marked out.

Oct. 8, 1892 - Vacation Term

Case on appeal To Supreme Court, a copy of the decision upon the same, upon a writ of error, the court decided there was no error and same was sent back to the circuit court, for a new day to be set.

Oct. 13, 1892. - Date set for Nov. 22nd "1st to be taken to some convenient place in the county, and hanged by the neck, etc.

May 31, 1892 - Prisoner asked that the order to be removed to the Kan. Co. Jail - be set aside. Original order was dated April 14, 1892

From Wayne County News, December 12, 1947

- A. CRUM'S REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION CLAIM GIVEN -

Revolutionary War veteran, Adam Crum, one of the early pioneer settlers of the Big Sandy valley, is survived to-day by two grand children, William Crum and Elizabeth Queen, who live at Crum, in the southern part of Wayne county.

Adam Crum, born in Augusta county, Virginia, on the 5th day of October, 1756, died at Crum, at the home of a son, William Crum. The log homestead is still standing, and is occupied by Adam Crum's grandson.

In 1834 , Adam Crum applied for a Revolutionary War pension and was granted \$50.00 a year. His pension claim included:

"On this 13th day of March, 1834, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace in, and for, Lawrence County, Ky., now sitting, Adam Crum, resident of the County of Lawrence, and state of Kentucky, aged seventy-seven years, who first being duly sworn, according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832,--That he entered service of the United States under the following named officers, and served as herein stated: He was drafted for six months in the county of Burke, in the state of North Carolina, in the month of May or June, 1776, under Col. Cocke, Capt. Brown,--he marched in his company over the mountains until her arrival at Holeston, and until the Virginia troops under Gen'l Cresty came up; and went down the aforesaid river, crossing French Broad, and went down into the nation of the Cherokees; there was a large body of

- Fought Against Indians -

"After the troops, amounting to about 2,000 in number, all got into the nation, the Army proceeded to burn all the Indian's corn, their houses, and everything they left behind them. There was a fort down on the Tennessee river which was menaced and threatened by one hundred Indians. There were but twenty fighting men in the Fort. The Indians hearing of the approach, made ready for battle, and had in the meantime, endeavored to burn the Fort. They did not do so. During the time afore said, he was in the fight with the Indians during the engagement with near one hundred Indians. It was between a detachment of Cresty's army, the battle commenced in the evening and continued near all night--a few were killed on both sides. The Indians being outnumbered and over-powered, gave way; from this place, he was marched back a great distance up the river, until he arrived at Long Island, of Holston, where the main body of troops had gone. He stayed there and at the town house on Holston river until December, 1776, and was then discharged from the service for six months. Captain Brown signed and gave him his discharge. There were many officers along from North Carolina, and Virginia too, but no Continental officers or regiments. Gen. Chesley Cocke Col. Loar, Capt. Ward, Capt. McGavock, Major Montgomery were with the troops. This applicant, being young and a German, could scarcely understand all the names, although he was a native of Augusta Co. Virginia.

- Volunteered in 1778 -

In the year 1778 he volunteered in Burke County, North

Carolina for six months to keep down the Tories and Indians on the head of Cataba river, and rendezvoused at the Quaker Meadows, under Captain White and Col. McDowell; and from this place he marched up the Cataba to Crider's Fort, in the head ~~xxx~~ thereof and fell over ^{*}swane-nows. There was 670 troops. The news was that the Cherokees had broke out again, and were about to join the British and the Tories. When the troops arrived at French Broad, the Indians held up some white handkerchiefs; and the chief said they intended to adhere to the treaty they had made, but before this their ^{corn}~~corn~~ was burnt and two of their towns and some of their squaws taken.

"His service commenced June, 1778, and in October of the same year, he was stationed down the Cataba, at the Fort aforesaid, and remained in the Fort until the first day of January, 1779, or about that time, as his memory now serves him. He was discharged from the service of his six month's tour(tour). Col. Cleason, who was from North Carolina, ~~at~~ about this time, had caught and hung many of the Tories that had joined the British side; and shortly after this, the Tories, two in number, and a foreigner, a Hessian, together, caught him out by himself and took him, but spared his life, on condition that the said Cleason would give them a paper stating they were good whigs to the state of Georgia. Capt. White gave him his discharge from the service.

Lived in North Carolina.

"~~He~~ He then lived in North Carolina, and in July, 1780 the Tories in North Carolina, about Cross Creek, and the high lands became very numerous and very dangerous. In July, 1780, he volunteered for ~~service~~ three months to take Ferguson, who had

* Error?

been across the mountains to Holston river and was inciting all the Tories to join them, which many of them did. He went under Capt. Lemon, Lieut. Hawson and Col. McDowell. They endeavored to surround Ferguson as he came out from South Carolina, but he could not be over taken. This was before he returned from his first service tour, as he was informed; but in September he came back, and all the Whigs under McDowell, Major Lacy, Col. Hill, Capt. Harris and Capt. David Kelso, and Gen'l Campbell from Virginia; and about the 1st of October or the last of September they overtook Ferguson near South Carolina; and he is not certain if it was not in the same state at King's Mountain, and a battle took place.

"Ferguson was on the side of the mountain, and the most of our men were riding. They hitched their horses about a mile from the mountain. Ferguson was killed, and his whole army taken, except a few Tories that escaped upon the Western side of the mountain by running down a little hollow between Hill's men and McDowell's. The Tories suffered a great loss, but continued to fight after the British had made signs.. Many of them was killed. The prisoners were taken down to Rulieford and Cowan. In November, 1780, he returned to the country of Burke and was there discharged for three months by Capt. ^{Lemon} ~~Lemon~~, (this was militia service), and no Continental officer or regiment served with him during the period aforesaid.

Served as Indian Spy.

"He moved to Clinch river, in Virginia, in Washington county in the month of May, 1781, near Blackamore's Fort. He

enlisted on the 7th day of that month in the state troops of Virginia, under Capt. Smalley, Lieut. R. Robertson, Col. Campbell for one year. The Colonel, he states, he never saw during the time he was out this year. The term was one year unless sooner discharged. As an Indian spy, he was marched down to the mouth of the North Fork of the Holsten river, and then over on Powell's Valley where one Chartin (?) kept a small fort by that name. There spies, being thirty in number, divided into five companies six in each, and scouted that whole summer of 1781.

"The Shawney Indians did not appear this year. In October 1781, he was marched to Hunterford and the Wry Cove, and was there discharged the 29th day of October, 1781. He knew Col. Campbell, Col. Clearlen, Col. McDowell, Capt. Harris, Capt. David Kelay, Capt. White, Col. Cocke, Maj. Lacy, Adjutant Brown, Lieut. Smith, Capt. Jones, Capt. Johnson, Capt. Mullen, Maj. Steele, Capt. Moore, Capt. Skillan, and many others he could name. He does not know that any of them were regular officers, or not, but thinks most of them were militia officers.

List Discharge Papers.

"About 37 years ago he accidentally lost his discharge papers in some way, or other. He has no recollection of destroying them or preserving of them. They were thrown away by him, he presumes, as dead, useless papers. He cannot, therefore state precisely, what has become of them, but knows it is about 37 years ago since he saw any of them. They are NOT in his papers. His memory has failed him very much, and he is too old to attend Court as the distance is thirty-five miles to the Courthouse. He has no documentary evidence in his favor. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatsoever, to a pension or annuity, except the

present, and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any agency of any state.

(Signed) ADAM CRUM (Seal).

"We, Thomas Kirk, a Clergyman residing in the County of Lawrence and State of Kentucky, and James Ward, residing in the same, hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Adam Crum, who has subscribed and sworn to the above Declaration, that we believe him to be 75 years old, that he is reputed and believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a soldier of the Revolution, and that we concur in that opinion.

Sworn and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

THOMAS KIRK (Seal)

His

JAMESxWARD (Seal)

Mark

- INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SCENIC TWELVE POLE CREEK -

Although Twelve Pole creek is the best known small body of water in this section of the state, 90% of the people who live along the creek do not know that both forks of Twelve Pole rise ~~in~~ in Mingo county and flow through Lincoln county before flowing through Wayne county. Twelve Pole has its source at the base of the Guyan mountain, in Mingo county and flows in a general northwest direction, and empties into the Ohio river, near Ceredo.

The creek gets its name from the surveyors who who located the Savage land grant, at its mouth in ^{*}1784. The surveyors found its width to be twelve poles, or rods. It has been stated that the creek was named by George Washington, or at least by surveyors employed by Washington, in making the Savage land grant survey.

Twelve Pole, it is claimed, is the only large stream in the state of West Virginia to have its source in the Ohio river section.

The main Twelve Pole is formed by the junction of the East, or Left Fork, with the West, or ~~Right Fork~~ at a point less than a mile south of the Town of Wayne. The length of the creek, from from the junction of the two forks to the mouth, is 21 miles.

The principal tributaries to Twelve Pole, from the junction of the two forks down to the mouth, are ~~are~~ Tom's Creek, Wilson Creek, Garrett's Creek, Big Creek, Lynn Creek, Beech Fork, Camp Creek, ~~N~~ Newcomb creek, Plymale's Branch, Haynies Branch, Buffalo Creek, Bob's Branch, and Walker's Branch.

The East Fork, better known as the Left Fork of Twelve Pole has its source in the northern part of Mingo county, and flows

in a north-western direction 11-1/2 miles through Mingo county, 1-1/2 miles through Lincoln county, and 22 miles in Wayne county, to the junction of the right fork. The length of this fork is 25 miles.

The chief tributary streams to this fork are Two Mile, Newcomb, Peter Cave, Little Lynn, Camp Creek, Laurel, Brush Creek, Lick Creek, Rich Creek, Beechy Branch, Cove Creek, Bluelick Branch, Kiah's Creek, Milam, McComas, Crane's Nest Branch, and Open Fork Fork.

The right fork of Twelve Pole also rises in the northern part of Mingo County, and flows through that county for a distance of fifteen miles, passing through the corner of Lincoln county and then through Wayne county for a little over 36 miles, where it joins the left fork. The entire length of the right fork, from its source to the mouth of main Twelve Pole, is 52 miles, which, added to the 31 miles from the forks to the mouth of main Twelve Pole, make the length of the entire stream, from its farthest source, 83 miles.

Principal streams flowing into the right fork are Patrick, Trace, Joel's Branch, Big Branch, Missouri Branch, Moses Fork, Long Branch, and Turkey Creek.

Twelve Pole was the sole means of transportation of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of timber in the pioneer days of the county; but today, Twelve Pole is mainly a recreation stream, where Wayne Countians swim and fish through the summer months.

From Wayne County News, March 14, 1947.

MRS. AMELIA AKERS, 97, DIED IN CEREDO -

Mrs. Amelia Frazer Akers, 97, 501, B. St. Ceredo, whose late husband, the Rev. B. S. Akers, was the founder and first pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Ceredo, died at her home, Monday after a long illness.

Funeral services were conducted Wednesday, at 2 P.M. at the residence by the Rev. W. M. McKinney, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Ceredo, followed by burial in the Catlettsburg cemetery. The family requested that flowers be omitted.

Mrs. Akers, whose husband was a well known minister in this vicinity for 60 years, was born in Wayne county, the daughter of the late John C. and Sarah Ann Wellman Frazer. She resided her entire life in Wayne county. She was married in 1867 to Mr. Akers who died sixteen years ago.

A member of the First Baptist Church, of Ceredo and the Southern Memorial Association, a branch of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. Akers was a direct descendant of Micajah Frazier James Wilson, and Bennett Wellman, soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and among the first settlers of Wayne County. Her father was a soldier in the Confederate army.

Surviving are three children, Mrs. Minnie Akers Forde, of Ceredo, Mrs. J. T. Moran, of Catlettsburg, J. B. Akers, of Huntington and six grand children.

- KENOVA ONCE PAPER TOWN OF MORGANZA, VIRGINIA -

On November 9, 1856, a plan of the town of Morganza, Va., was presented in the Wayne county clerk's office by Jeremiah Wellman, and recorded in Deed Book E. page 309, by J.C. Wheeler, Deputy for W. Adkins, Clerk. Today the city of Kenova stands where the paper town of Morganza was laid out.

Although planned on paper, as a full sized town with streets, alleys, and provisions for railroads, early inhabitants did not settle at Morganza, and the town died without ever becoming a reality.

It was not until late in the 19th century that Kenova, named from the three states of West Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio was formed--one of the youngest cities in the area.

Following the French and Indian wars, the 400 acres of land on the eastern side of the Big Sandy river where it enters the Ohio were assigned to Charles Morgan for the rights of John Houston and Christian Baumgardner.

Later the Morgans settled in the area, with the old Morgan home being built somewhere near where Dreamland is now situated. The town was laid out and named Morganza after the name "Morgan". The town, as laid out, included 16 blocks, three streets running parallel to the Ohio, and nine streets running at right angles to the Ohio.

Paralleling the Ohio river were Front Street, Second street and Third street. They were crossed by Bank Street, Market Street, James Street, Mary Street, Ella Street, Elizabeth Street, ^{Mound Street} and ^{Franklin Street}, and Washington Street, in consecutive order, going up the Ohio river from the Big Sandy.

JUDGE EVERMONT WARD'S LIFE STORY RICH IN HISTORY OF
SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.

"The career of Judge Evermont Ward covers a span that connects the beginning of our local history with our immediate present," Col. George S. Wallace said Monday, as he presented the Wayne county circuit court with a portrait of the famous jurist, whose eloquent sentences have received national recognition.

"When Evermont Ward was admitted to the bar there was not a mile of railroad in what is now West Virginia," Col. Wallace continued, "Col. Wallace continued. "When he went on the bench the Chesapeake & Ohio had just completed its road to Huntington, and it was two years after his term of office ended ~~that~~ before the Chesapeake & Ohio was extended to the Big Sandy, and it was in 1892 that the Norfolk & Western railroad was completed through Wayne county; so, the theatre of Ward's activities was the undeveloped territory of southern West Virginia."

The portrait was presented as Judge Charles W. Ferguson convened the March term of the Court. Originally it belonged to the famous Judge, himself, and was recently restored by Mrs. Juan Fors of Huntington.

In presenting the portrait of Judge Ward, who was Judge of the Wayne county Circuit Court from 1873 to 1880, Col. Wallace said:

"I have made some investigations to find out as much as I could about Judge Ward, his antecedents and his activities, and I am happy to give you such account of him as I was able to discover from the records, and learn from investigation."

Judge Ward, who lived in the turbulent times around the civil

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war, was associated with many of the outstanding men prominent in activities in the early days of the county, and his live story is rich in local History.

Evermont Ward was born July 19, 1819, in, or near Barboursville, Cabell county, and died in his home near Guyandotte on the 16th day of May, 1882. He married late in life, Fannie C. Martin who survived him. They had no children. The death register of Cabell County disclosed that Evermont Ward, occupation, lawyer, died of consumption on May 16, 1882. Name of parents unknown. Born in Cabell County. His will was dated May 7, 1882, and begins:

"In the name of the one God that rules and governs this immeasurable and inconceivable universe, who has neither father, mother, wife nor child in His Holy Name I make and ordain this my last Will and Testament--".

"Of Ward's early life we know little", Col. Wallace said "but the tradition is that he was educated by William McComas and his wife, Mildred Ward McComas. He was admitted to the Cabell county Bar Association on September 4, 1840. He was a great circuit rider.

Too Old for Civil War.

"In 1861 he was 42 years of age and too old for military service, and his advent in political life came in 1872, when he defeated James H. Ferguson for delegate from the Eighth Senatorial District to the constitutional convention.

"The constitutional convention convened in January 1872, and Judge Ward was named on the Committee on Judiciary, and the select committee on land titles. One of Ward's colleagues in the convention was Charles W. Ferguson, the grand father of the present circuit judge. He was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the Ninth Judicial Circuit in the election which was held under

the new Constitution."

"According to Charles W. Thornburg, who lived on the West side of the Guyandotte river, near the McComas farm just above Barboursville, Judge Ward was quite a Shakespeare^{an} scholar. This love for Shakespeare probably accounts for his dramatic eloquence which he displayed on so many occasions when he was imposing sentences.

Governor McCorkle, in his "Recollections of Fifty Years" tells of being in the Logan circuit court when Judge Ward imposed a sentence on a man who ~~was~~ name the Governor had forgotten. Judge Ward took some twenty minutes in imposing the the sentence, and Governor McCorkle said Judge Ward raised his eyes to ~~the~~ dense forest clothing the mountain surrounding the Court House, and exclaimed:

"As I look into the grand forest covering these mountains, I see thousands of trees shading them from base to summit. If every tree had 1,000 limbs and every limb had a thousand twigs, and if every twig had a thousand leaves, and if every leaf had a thousand tongues, each tongue would proclaim you Guilty, Guilty, Guilty.."

Then, on March 8, 1876, he sentenced Matilda Meehling, who participated in the murder of her husband, was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced by Judge Ward to life imprisonment. Recently the Wayne County News reprinted this famous sentence.

Sentenced Laban T. Walker.

And, again, in the case of Laban T. Walker, who was tried for the murder of Patirck Nolan at Virginia Point, now Kenova, West Virginia, on the 21st day of August, 1878, Judge Ward delivered an eloquent sentence.

Johnson Fry, grand father of the late Fox Fry, Sheriff, saw the murder, and was the chief witness for the state. At the March, 1879 term, Walker was indicted for murder, and tried. He was defended by Eustace Gibson. The trial began on August 9, the case went to the jury on the afternoon of the 12th, and on the morning of the 13th, the Jury returned a verdict ^{guilty} of murder in the first degree, without recommendation. On the 16th of August Walker was sentenced.

Walker was hanged at Trout's Hill, on the 28th day of November, 1879. Several thousand people assembled at Trout's Hill to witness the hanging, many coming from miles around and bringing their children and traveling in wagons, and at the time of the hanging Walker's mother leaned from a Courthouse window, and screamed as the trap was sprung.

"Among the outstanding men when he began his career" Col. Wallace continued, "were William McComas, the clergyman, lawyer and Congressman, who along with Burl Spurlock, was elected to the so-called secession convention, which convened in Richmond in 1861, and these two men voted against secession.

"When the Civil War began, Stephen Spurlock, a brother of Burl, was an ardent Southern sympathizer, but was too old to go as a Chaplain. When M.J. Ferguson's Company left Wayne he went with it for a day's march, and the next morning the company joined him in prayer. The story is that the men who joined with him in this prayer went through the conflict unscathed.

- County Created in 1842 -

Wayne county was created by an Act of the Virginia Assembly on the 18th day of January, 1842, and was included in the 19th Circuit, in the 8th judicial district.

The first meeting of the Wayne county court was held on the 11th day of April, 1842, in the house of Abraham Trout Sr. The place was later called Trout's Hill, but is now Wayne. The Court elected Hugh Bowen clerk. Lewis Summers convened the first circuit superior court, on the 6th day of May, 1843. Henry Clark was appointed Clerk. The following attorneys on their own motion, were admitted to practice: John Laidley, Henry I. Fisher, Joseph J. Mansfield, James H. Ferguson, Evermont Ward, Elisha W. McComas, and James H. Brown. John Laidley was Commonwealth Attorney.

John Laidley was Prosecuting Attorney of Cabell County from 1817 to 1860, and Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne County 1843 to 1860. Colonel Wallace related an interesting story about Henry I. Fisher.

"In his heydey there was a lawyer in his community who did not possess all of the moral qualities, and was indicted for felony, and was successfully defended by Fisher. In the turbulent period of the war this young man stayed on the winning side, and when Henry I. Fisher came back from Richmond, he found his library had been confiscated and his erstwhile client in possession. A short time later this erstwhile client was elected Judge of the Circuit Court. Fisher was disqualified from practicing; so he formed an association with a local attorney who presented his cases to the Court. His old client, now Judge made no effort to conceal his antipathy to Fisher, and adverse judgments were the order of the day. Fisher would manifest his disapproval by clearing his throat.

"On one occasion the Judge said from the bench, 'Henry I. Fisher, the court is tired of hearing you clear your throat

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, and if you want to express your opinion of the Court, do so.' Fisher replied that his conduct was lamentable; that he was too poor to pay a fine, and too old to go to jail. The Court retorted that he could go ahead and express his opinion, and that he would not be sentenced to jail, nor required to pay a fine. There upon, Fisher rose up, and it is said that he gave the Judge the greatest scathing any man ever got, and when he finished, he sat down. The Judge then said, 'Henry I. Fisher you have expressed your opinion of this Court. Stand up, and hear the Court express his opinion of ~~your~~ "of you." Fisher had with him a small negro boy, who carried his papers. He turned around and got the boy by the shoulder and shook him, and said, 'Jim, Jim, stand up and hear the Court express his opinion on Henry I. Fisher. You are the Court's equal, and he is not' ". Then he stalked from the room."

Mansfield Killed During War.

Joseph J. Mansfield was the father of W.L. Mansfield and Joseph J. Mansfield, who has been a Congressman from Texas for many many years. At the outbreak of the civil war Mansfield organized the Fairview Rifle Guards, cast his lot with the Confederacy, was in the skirmish of Barboursville, and received wounds at the Battle of Scary, from which he died. His wife was Amanda F. Smith, and the first information she had that the Colonel had been killed was when his body was brought home on a wagon.

"James H. Ferguson, whose sobriquet was 'Pot Head Jim' was admitted to the Cabell County bar, on the same day that Evermont Ward was admitted to practice," Col. Wallace continued. "His biographers say that he was born April 14, 1817, in Montgomery county, Virginia, but do not give the names of his parents. In

1836 he came to Barboursville, and was a shoemaker. In 1839 he was made jailer, and on September 4, 1840 he was admitted to the Cabell County bar, and after his admission, continued as jailer for a number of ^{months} ~~years~~. Ferguson was one of the most romantic figures the state has ever produced.

"In 1845, he located in Logan county and served a term as Prosecuting Attorney. He was elected to the House of Delegates of Virginia and was a member of the Constitutional Convention 1850-51. He then deserted his wife and family, and ran off with another woman, and was gone for a number of years. Where he was during this period of time nobody knows. It has been said that he was with Brigham Young. The next time Ferguson was seen he was distributing Mormon tracts in Ironton. He was recognized, and at first concealed his identity; and after he admitted his identity he ~~he~~ returned to Cabell county and resumed his practice of law, Ferguson was engaged by the Legislature, and he prepared the Code of 1868. He served as Judge of the Circuit Court 1869-70, lived to a ripe old age, and was one of the ablest lawyers West Virginia ever produced.

"Elisha W. McComas was a captain in the 11th U.S. Infantry in the Mexican war, and later became Lieutenant Governor of Virginia.

James H. Brown read law in the offices of John Laidley, and was admitted to practice, in 1842. He located in Kanawha County in 1848 and was elected Judge of the 18th judicial circuit of Virginia in 1861-62. He was elected to the Convention that framed the constitution for the new state of West Virginia, and on May 28th of that year, was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, which office he filled for a term of eight years.

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"Lewis Summers died in 1843, and was succeeded by David McComas (1844-52). David was a brother to William McComas, and was

something of a character. David McComas was succeeded by Geo. W. Summers, who served from 1858 to 1862, when he cast his ^{1853 to 1858, Summers went to Congress} and was one of the great orators of his day. David ~~let with the Confederacy, and was succeeded by James H. Brown,~~ ^{1862-63. McComas served again from 1858 to 1862, when he cast his lot with the Confederacy and was succeeded by James H. Brown 1862-1863.} ~~James H. Brown~~ ^{Samuels First Circuit Judge}

"Under the new state, the first circuit court judge was Henry J. Samuels, 1863--66, who lived in Barboursville, and I recall that he was present, when Bryan spoke in Huntington, in 1896. He was succeeded by William Lockhart Hindman, 1866-68. Hindman was impeached on the grounds of misconduct in office, incompetence, and neglect of duty; and the basis of this charge was that Judge Hindman, in Cabell county had on the 19th day of November, 1867, permitted Samuel A. Miller, described as an active and influential partisan in the rebellion against the United States, a Quartermaster in the so called Confederate Army, and a member of the so called Confederate Congress, and David S. Hounshell, described as an active partisan in the rebellion (Colonel Fourth Virginia Regiment, Virginia state line), to be admitted to the bar and practice as attorneys in the circuit of Cabell county without requiring them to take the oath required by the Act of February 24, 1863, commonly called the Attorney's Test Oath, and which Act had been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. Hindman was succeeded by Henry L. Gillespie (1868-69), who was succeeded by James H. Ferguson 1869-70), and then Charles W. Smith (1870-72).

"The younger members of the bar, when Evermont Ward was on the bench in Cabell, included Eustace Gibson, who had been a Captain in the Confederate infantry, was Speaker of the House of Delegates

when the Capitol was moved from Wheeling to Charleston, and afterwards served in Congress; Henry C. Simms, for many years attorney for the Chesapeake & Ohio railway; Frank B. Enslow, who organized the Columbia Gas & Electric Company, and built the pipe line for gas from the Lincoln fields to Cincinnati; "Cooney" Ricketts, who had been a VMI Cadet, at the Battle of New Market; Thomas H. Harvey, afterwards Judge of this circuit court; Thomas A. Wiatt, who had read law in Judge Ward's office; John B. Laidley, who discovered that Mts. Pennypacker's acknowledgement to the deed conveying her land to C.P. Huntington, did not conform to the married women's statute and took a deed for this same property, which gave rise to the famous Laidley suit.

In Lincoln, there was C.W. Campbell, who became one of the great land lawyers of the state, moved to Huntington, was President of the West Virginia Bar Association, served as Mayor of the city, and in the Legislature; and Joseph H. Chilton, who later moved to Kanawha and was a partner of James H. Ferguson, and then Gov. William A. McCorkle, and became one of the outstanding figures of the state.

-- Wayne's Older Lawyers --

* "In Wayne the two older lawyers were Goble G. Burgess, who was strong in his southern sympathy, and had urged the adoption of the Flick amendment. He had a distinguished career, and came with in sixty votes of being elected circuit judge; and George F. Ratcliff who was a Union soldier, and after some years located in Huntington. His daughter, Nancy Frazier Ratcliff, married C.W. Campbell. The younger members of the bar included John Michael Tiernan, W.L. Mansfield, who later became a newspaper man; Belvard J. Prichard, who gave up law for the banking business; H.K. Shumate, and the Marcum brothers.

"W.W. Marcum was a Confederate soldier and continued at the Wayne bar for the rest of his life. Later Marcum moved to Huntington, and served a term as Prosecuting attorney. John S. Marcum was elected Prosecuting attorney of Wayne in 1880 and in 1884, and then came to Huntington, and served by appointment part of ^{a term} the time as Prosecuting Attorney of Cass County.

"It was told that when Judge F.A. Guthrie examined John S. Marcum for admission to the bar he asked John one question, viz: what was the highest estate a man might have in land. Marcum replied a fee simple; but the Judge thought the right of eminent domain was the highest estate, and an argument ensued which lasted over an hour. The Judge gave up, and signed John's license, and the two other judges followed suit, as a matter of course, and John embarked on a distinguished career.

Two Generations Come and Gone.

"Two generations of lawyers have come and gone between the young lawyers of Judge Ward's day and the present bar," Col. Wallace continued, "but the bar is like a great river strong and steady whose waters change, but whose volume is steadfast; and as the river served each ~~generation~~ succeeding generation, so the bar meets the problems of their generation, and is today what it has been in the past, the champion of human rights and civil liberties.

"But coming back to the portrait of Judge Ward, may I compliment both the bench and bar of Wayne in acquiring this picture of Judge Evermont Ward.

"In the case at hand, it emphasized the great opportunity of men in America and the portrait portrays a man who came from an uncertain origin, but by his own efforts, took a high place in

society, a Judge of a great Court.

"To emphasize the importance of this office, I hold to view that the Judicial Department of our Government, in administering justice plays a more important part in the life of the citizen than either of the two other departments of Government, and as so well stated by James Madison:

"Justice is the end of Government; it is the end of civil society. It ever has been, and ever will be pursued until it is obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit.

"May I close with a hope and a prayer that we may always have an upright judiciary and an independent bar."

Monday, Nov. 2d, 1891

Round Bottom, Wayne Co., West Va.

Captain, dear sir, I spent the last two nights at the C. House with Lieut. Sanders Spurlock, and his Margaret, neither of them enjoying the best of health. She entered into a description of the changes the last 26 years have made in your county. She made mention of you, and of Sister Harriet's prosperity, &c.

I said, when I get home I write to the Captain; so here I am, pen in hand.

It's been so long since I saw you, I hardly know where to begin. I think I will begin here.

The day that Gen. Lee surrendered I was with Captain Gunn, some distance below Lynchburg, in hearing of the Gen's last guns. And, in accordance with the stipulations of the surrender reported to the nearest Federal Headquarters to my own home, which was Louisa, Ky.

I resumed my place in the Western Va. Conference, in which I have spent forty years of my life. I have filled important stations, such as Charleston, Huntington, &c. I have raised four sons and five daughters. The youngest is 22. Eight of the nine have been teachers of schools; but none are with us now. My wife, who is some over 60, enjoys good health. I am now 66. In some respects I am feeble, and, consequently, was forced to ask a superannuated relation in my conference, which relation I now sustain. I have a pleasant home: that is, pleasant to us old people.

I find it hard to retire from the effective work; I am so unfit for anything else, having been so long in charge of

circuits and stations. But I want to bow my head gracefully as I pass under the rod. I know this: I enjoyed the spring time of life. I culled the flowers of summer; To some extent, I gathered the fruits of autumn. Now am passing through the chill of winter. But I thank God that an eternal spring in all its beauty, looms up before me. I haste to meet it; by faith I embrace it.

When sister Spurlock spoken of your Woolen Factory I said, "I'll write to the Captain to send me enough of jeans for a pair of winter's pants. She says, "He will send it". I said I will tell him my express office, and give him good security for the ~~px~~ pay.

Office is Buckanan,

Laurence Co.,

Ky.

The security is drawed up in the form of a note by Inspiration, and will be paid off in due time. (See Psalm 41st, 1, 2, and 3rd verses.

May God bless you, and yours is the prayer of your old Chaplain of the 8th Virginia Cavalry.

(Signed) John T. Johnson.

FIRST WHITE MAN CAME TO THIS COUNTY IN 1758 DURING
INDIAN WARFARE.

The first white men who were within the present limits of Wayne county were those composing what is known as the Big Sandy Expedition, of ¹⁷⁵⁶1758. For our knowledge of it, we are indebted to the journal of Lieut. McNutt, now preserved among the Colonial archives of Virginia. The event which led to the campaign was the destruction by the Shawnee Indians, of the settlements on the Roanoke, in the spring of 1757. ?

To avenge this outrage, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, ordered out a company of regular troops from Fort Dinwiddie, on Jackson river, under command of Captain Audley Paul, a company of Minute men from Botetourt county, commanded by Capt. William Preston, and two companies from Augusta county, commanded by Captains John Alexander and William Hogg. The entire force was placed under the command of Colonel Andrew Lewis. The several companies thus detailed were to rendezvous on the Roanoke, (near where the present town of Salem in Roanoke county, stands), where Colonel Lewis was then posted, and from which they were to march into the Indian country beyond the Ohio. Captain Hogg's company failed to arrive at the appointed time; and Colonel Lewis after waiting a week for it, began his march into the wilderness toward Wayne county, expecting to be speedily overtaken by it.

The Indian towns on the Scioto River, near what is now Portsmouth, were the objective point, and for the purpose of avoiding discovery the route down the Big Sandy, through Wayne county was chosen, instead of the more frequented one down the Great Kanawha. Accordingly, they crossed New River below what is known as the Horseshoe Bend, journeyed down it for some

distance, and then passed over the head waters of Bluestone river, and from here to the upper course of the north fork of Big Sandy. Down this they continued until they reached a great burning spring, where they halted, and remained for a day. Here the provisions which had been carried on pack horses, were entirely exhausted. ~~Two~~ buffaloes killed just above the spring, were eaten, and their skins thrown up in a beech tree. From this time forward, subsistence was obtained exclusively by hunting. The army then resumed its march down the river, and a few days later a messenger arrived with the intelligence that Capt. Hogg's company was but a day's march in the rear, and Colonel Lewis again halted and awaited its arrival.

In the meantime Francis Fauquier had arrived from England and succeeded Dinwiddie as Governor of Virginia. His first official act was to dispatch a swift messenger in pursuit of the army, with orders for it to at once return and disband. When these orders were received the army was within ten miles of the Ohio river, and within the present limits of Wayne county, for they were marching down the bank of the Big Sandy River, on the Wayne county side.

This order was received with feelings of the deepest regret on the part of the army. The men composing it had endured many privations during their march--much from the inclemency of the weather, but more from the want of provisions. They had borne these hardships without complaint; and now, when they saw the object of the expedition, (the chastisement of the Indians) a signal failure, it was but natural that they should murmur and complain. A council of war was held, and it was resolved to proceed as far as the Ohio in the hope that they might fall in with the enemy.

The resolution was carried into effect, and for two days and two nights they encamped upon what has, for many years, been known as Kenova, not only the most Western land in what is now Wayne county, but in West Virginia.

Disheartened and discouraged as they were, they were true soldiers and ever ready to obey the orders of their superiors, and from the mouth of the Big Sandy the homeward march was begun. It led for a distance of 300 miles through an unbroken wilderness; and, in addition, without blankets and provisions they were exposed to all the rigors of a terrible winter. Under these circumstances they left the banks of the Ohio. On the second night, they encamped at the Falls, thirty miles from the mouth of Sandy.

Some of Capt. Hogg's men were out on the hills to hunt for turkeys; and while thus engaged, fell in with a party of Indians, painted for war. As soon as they became aware that they were discovered, they fired, and two of Hogg's men were killed. The fire was returned, and a Shawnee warrior was wounded and taken prisoner. The others raised their war whoop and fled down the river. Many of the whites were of the opinion that this band was but the advance of a large body of ^{savages} ~~savages~~ who were following them, and many were the sentries who stood guard upon the neighboring hills that night. The next morning a council of war was held, and a diversity of opinion prevailed. Captain Paul was in favor of returning, crossing the Ohio and burning the towns on the Scioto, or perish in the attempt. His proposition was supported by McNutt, but over-ruled by a majority, and in compliance with the Governor's orders, the homeward march was continued.

Colonel Lewis under the impression that a large body of Indians were near, issued orders to the effect that no gun should be ^{discharged} fired or fire kindled. This produced a great deal of suffering from cold, as well as hunger. The pack horses, which were no longer servicable, were killed and eaten, and when they reached the burning spring the buffalo skins which they had left on their way down, were cut into tugs, or long thongs; and after being roasted in the flame from the spring, were eaten. Then, they called the stream upon which they were encamped, Tug River, a name by which it has ever since been known. Then, for awhile they subsisted upon nuts; but at length a deep snow fell and they could no longer obtain them.

About thirty men separated themselves from the main body to hunt their way home. Several of them were known to have perished from cold and hunger, and others were never afterward heard from. Belonging to this party was a ^{soldier} man named Cole; and from him Cole River derives its name. The main body reached home after much suffering, having eaten the strings of their moccasins, the belts of their hunting shirts, and the rawhide flaps of their shot pouches.

Belonging to this expedition were many whose names were afterward known to fame. Colonel Andrew Lewis commanded the Virginia army at Point Pleasant in 1774 (where his brother Charles was killed), and was afterward a distinguished officer of the Revolution. Captain Paul was for many years a commander on the frontier. Captain Alexander was the father of Dr. Archibald Alexander, for many years President of Hampden-Sidney college,

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and afterwards a Professor at Princeton, N.J. Lieutenant Mc-Nutt, soon after the return of the expedition, was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, where he remained until the beginning of the Revolution, when he joined his countrymen-in-arms, under General Gates, at Saratoga. He was afterwards known as a meritorious officer in the command of Baron De Kalb, at the South. He died in 1811 and was buried at Falling Springs cemetery, at ~~the~~ the forks of the James River.

Such were the men who first trod the soil of Wayne county.

The Kilgore

Thomas Kilgore, came to Cabell County from Pennsylvania, in 1801, and settled on Kilgore Creek, on a farm on which the Morris Memorial Hospital is now located. He lived on what was later known as the Waller Johnson farm, and he and his wife are buried in the Kilgore Cemetery, located near the hospital.

He served as sheriff of Cabell County, in 1832 and 1833, for one year.

He married Hettie Sanders, sister of Sampson Sanders of Husberrry Dam. They were children of William Sanders

Their children:

George Kilgore

m. 1

m. 2

Matthew Kilgore b. 9-23-25, d. Same day
Margaret Kilgore (probably b. same time
Martha Kilgore at least d. young.

m. Charles K. Morris. They raised their family at Husberrry Dam.

Malinda Kilgore b. July 4, 1822
d. Jan 2, 1855

m. Thomas Lee Jordan b. 18

Robert C. b. 1845

Emer C. b. 1849.

James C. d. 1-15-43 at 7 da

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Emma ^{Jordan} Kilgore m.

Robert ^{Jordan} Kilgore (older than Emma)

Lunie Kilgore
m.

Ball

Polly Kilgore d. Nov. 20, 1845 at 39-2-24
m. William Simmons.

They lived on a farm,
on Guyan River, above
Husenberry Dam.

Jeremiah Kilgore
m. Nancy Fullerton

Their children:

Ediza m. Capt. Samuel W. Johnston

Julia m. James Mc Keand.
They lived in Wayne Co.

Mary m. James Duncan. Moved
to Illinois.

Hettie m. John Swinn

Thos. W. m. Mary McCormack.
^{daugh. of Levi McC.}
^{gr. daugh. of James McCormack}
Their children:

1 Joseph C. Kilgore
m. Elizabeth (Betty) Everett

2 John E. Kilgore
m. Anna Plymale
daur. of Guy Plymale of
Wayne Co

3 Charles W. Kilgore
m. Clara Belle Gillock,
of Staunton, Va

4 Marshall Kilgore d. young
5 ^{Salie} ~~Bennett~~ ^{Vinson} Kilgore d. at 13-14

6 Bennett ^{Vinson} Kilgore
m. Ida McCormack
of Kansas. Daug. of Wal-
stein McCormack, of Kansas

7 Robert ~~K~~ Kilgore
m. Ocola Burns

8 Nettie Kilgore
m. James M Parker
of Kentucky. (Lexington)

William Saunders was born at
Dixon Springs, Smith Co. Tennessee, and
died in Kanawha Co. See account
by Eunice Proctor Perkins.

Incorrect

‡ Loudoun Co. VA

Lived Dixon Sp TN. only

Kilgore Cemetery

Martha V. H. Kilgore dau. of Wm.
and R. Kilgore, died April 5,
1882, aged 8 yrs. 1 month.

Thomas Kilgore died April 8, 1851,
Aged 86 yrs. 8 mos., hence
born Aug. 8, 1764.

(Hettie) Kilgore b. 1783.
d. April 8, 1853, at 70

Clara, wife of James Vinson.
d. July 18, 1869
Aged 76-5-11

Mary, Wife of William Simmons,
died Nov. 20, 1845, Aged
39-2-24

James O., son of Thomas and
Malinda Jordan d. ~~Aug~~ Jan. 15,
1843, Aged 7 days

In memory of Matthew Kilgore^{ell}
b. Sept. 23, 1825, Aged
1 day.

In memory of Margaret Kilgore,
Dau.

Census of 1850

270 Thomas Kilgore 84 \$25000 b. Pa
Nelly (Saunders 68) ~~all b~~

271 Geo. Kilgore 47 \$12000 b. Va
Nancy 36 all " "

James 19

Malinda 20

William 18

Martha 15

Mary 13

Sarah 11

Elizabeth 9

273. Thomas William Kilgore 28 \$11000
Mary (Jane) 22 all b. Va.
Joseph C. 2

Nancy 53. (Who?)

Census of 1860

Thomas (Wt. Kilgore) 38

Mary Jane McCormack 33 dau. of Levi McCormack

1. Joseph 15

2. John 11

3. Charles 6

4. Marshall 4

5. (Gallie)

6. (Nattie)

7. (Bennett Vinson Kilgore)

8. (Robert Lee ")

By Robert Lee Kilgore -
432 - 1st St. City
Jan. 8, 1953.

I was born Sept. 7, 1873, in Huntington,
on 3rd Ave., Cor. 3rd Ave., exactly
where the Steele Funeral Home now
stands. My parents were there before
I was born. My father had a
butcher shop here. He was ²⁰ in
the Civil War. My bro. ~~Charles~~ ^{James} Kilgore
d. at 57-4-29 days. Buried in
Mullon Cemetery. See tomb.

Thos. W. Kilgore died when I was
very small - say about 1881 at
about 57-4-29. See Thos. W. Kilgore at
the bank.

My mother was Mary Jane
McCormack, Squire McCormick. She
was a sister of Joseph McCormack
of Huntington. Four of her brothers
went to Kansas early, and took
up claims - about 25 mi. W. of
Topeka, on the Kansas River. I
visited them 3-4 times. P.O. -
Grandale, Kansas - some may be
living there. A gr. son of one of
my uncles - Kenneth McCormick -
moved a few years ago, to Colorado
- not far from Denver.

My uncles who went west were

John Mc Cormack

Walsteens (") Uncle Wal

James "

Armistead "

My mothers sisters were:

Patsy Mc Cormick

m.

Lived in Missouri

"May" Mc Cormack, lived
m. in Kansas, with bro.
Both lived ^{after husband died.} in the west

My father's brothers and sisters:

Hetty Kilgore m. John Swinn
bro. of Wash & Jeff G.

Eliza Kilgore m. Samuel W. Johnston
as second wife

Children of Thos. W. and Jane
Kilgore.

1. Joseph Connelzie Kilgore, d about
m. Betty Everett, dau of
Burned at Spring Hill. James & Thomson Everett
who dr. when Betty
was born or soon
after.
Two daus on 9th St.

3 Anna m. Warkes at A.
O. Wise Jewellery Store
4 Clara m. R. E. Horton

Jos. Kilgore's children con't

2 Nettie m. Neal Bishop dead
^{as R. R. man. Killed}
3 children ^{on R. R. on 8th} - 2 daus. & 1 son

Elizabeth m. Ivan Kiser
druggist C. & O. Bldg.
Cor. 11th St. & 4th

Margaret Bishop
m.

Thomas Bishop

m. 1. Leadman
dan. Joe L. She d.
~~m. 2~~ & dan.

She lives with Ivan Kiser

1. Mammie Kilgore, the oldest
child

m. Wilson Stephens

One dau.

Allene Stephens
who m. Ivan Kiser
and d. & he m. 2

Elizabeth Bishop
^{she is a druggist.}

Mr. Stephens after the
death of his first wife,
married second, Rece,
and left children,
(See the Rece family.)

2. John E. Kilgore. (Son of Thos. W.)
 Buried in Millon Cemetery
 m. Anna Pymall, dau.
 of Guy Pymall of near
 Haneys Br., Buffalo. of 12 Pole
 Children: 3 - 2 daus.

1. Lois Kilgore

m. ——— Reynolds when
 he was about 72. from
 Lincoln Co. She was about
 40 + no children.

2. Tom W. Kilgore of Bank.
 m. Belva Gill, dau. of

One dau. Norma Jean,
 about 19.

3. Virginia Kilgore

m. Arthur Mc Comas, son
 of Tom and "Sis" Smith
 of Mc Comas of Lower or
 Mill Cr. near Millon.

3. Charles W. Kilgore
m. Belle Gillock of
Staunton, Va

Two children

1. Charles P^{Richard} Kilgore of Chicago
an artist. Single

2. Margaret Kilgore

m. Shug
Live at Detroit.

Chas. W. Kilgore was a
C. & O. conductor for
exactly 50 yrs. He d.
at 92. Buried in
Woodmere

4. Marshall^{Kilgore} b. 1856
d. young.

5. Gallie Kilgore died at
about

He was a news butcher.

He was skating on ice.
It broke in & he was
taking measles & died
on acct of it. He sold
papers on the C. & O
between here & Hinton
He was about 13-14.

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6. Nellie Kilgore

m. James M. Barker
of Lexington, Ky. Both
are dead. She died
1948. Buried in Mellon
Cemetery. No stone. Buried
beside my mother. She
d. at her son's in
Philadelphia. One son
on. Thomas L. Barker.
444 Orchard Ave.
Yaden, Philadelphia, Pa.

7. Bennett Vinson Kilgore

m. Ida McCormack
his cousin, ~~ad~~ and dau.
of Walden McCormack who
married ~~as~~ Susan Hull,
called ~~Gypsy~~ "Sooky", a
fine woman. Raised here.
Children - 4 daus.

1 Mary Jane Kilgore

m. Mark Moran, of
Huntington, son of
James Moran, foreman in
C. & O. Roundhouse
No children. She
d. about Aug. 1957.
Buried at Spring Hill

2. Ida May Kilgore

m. L. Hewitt Steele,
a C. & O. yard master,
at Peach Creek.

Children: 3 daus. &
2 sons to live and
2 dead sons.

The living ones are:

1. Betty Jane Steele
m. Joe Pennington
of Tennessee, a ball
pitcher. He is probably
at Logan now
2 sons:
Joe & Bobby -
about 10 & 5.

2. Martha Steele,
d. single, at about
15, about 1897

3. Anna Steele

m.
a telephone lineman
live up C. & O. at
Lewistown.

4. Chas. Bennett Steele
m. Petro
lives beyond Bellehar
ville, near Woodmere
Cemetery. Phone

5. Bobby Steele. In
Army. Single

3. Brenda Kilgore

Mr. Bill Frame

Separated. No children

She is dead. Buried

4. Effie Belle Kilgore

Mr. Paul Thomas.

^{Separated}
Live about 5th St., W
10th Ave. in duplex.

Phone. She works

for Q. A. Wise Jewelry
Store.

2 children:

~~Polly~~

Paula Jean Thomas

Mr. Wiley

He is in army
in Korea. No
children

Caroline Thomas

Single. about 10
or 11.

432-1st St.
City.
8. Robert Lee Kilgore
b. Sept. 7, 1872

m. Osceola Burns, dau.
of Rev. James H. Burns a
meth. minister. He was
raised about Louisa
or Catlettsburg. She
died March 31, 1949.
Buried ~~to~~ Ridgeland.
She was b. Aug. 15, 1873
Her mother was ^{Mrs.} Mary
Pack, first husband.
Mr. Burns was her
second husband.

One son:

Hervey Burns Kilgore
b. Sept 23, 1904.

m. Mrs.

They live on 3rd
Ave. just below 5th
St. & 3rd Ave.

The McCormicks

James Mc Cormick served under General Washington, in the French and Indian War, and in 1775, was allotted Lots 33 and 34 of the Savage Grant, including the mouth of Four Pole and Twelve Pole Creeks. He settled on this land, but it is not now known where he came from, or anything of his early history. A deed made to his son Eli Mc Cormick, dated Oct. 28, 1817, shows that his wife's first name was Jemima but who she was is not known. They had a large family of 12 children, as shown by his will in Cabell County, dated 1841, but probated in 1865.

It is very probable that he died, at about that time. The names of his children were:

John, Moses, Levi, David, George, Charles, Isaac, Eli, Jane, and Sarah, Hester, and Jemima.

Jemima married James Page, Dec. 6, 1821, Jane married John Merrill. (See under Merrill)

Levi Mc Cormick was a Gentlemen Justice, in Cabell County, and sheriff in 1834 to 1836.

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His children were: John, James,
Walslein, Armistead, Joe, Eliza,
Palsy, Eleanor, and Mary Jane, nine
in all.

Feb. 21, 1831, Eliza McCornick
married Isaac Hanley, who lived
at Kellog, above Ceredo, and had
two children: Calvert and Lee Hanley.
These Hanleys were no relation to
the Hanleys, in the upper end of
Cabell County, and Putnam County.

Mary Jane McCormack married
Thomas W. Kilgore, and had a
large family of eight children, only
one of whom is now living:
Robert Lee Kilgore, who lives at
#32 First Street, Huntington
(See the Kilgore family.)

Most of the McCormacks, except
Joseph McCornick, went to Kansas
to Jeanville, Kansas.