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December 2020

## MS 76 Box 8 Notebook 11 - Chicago trip, July 1951

Fred Bussey Lambert

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MS 76  
BX 8  
NBK 11

Chicago Trip  
July 1951

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MS 76  
BX 8  
NBK 11

At Chicago University Library  
Monday July 30, 1951. I came to  
Pearle's with her and Jack, on  
last Saturday, July 28, 1951.

---

F. 354

417 - James Hall - The  
Romance of Western History"  
or  
Sketches of History, Life and  
Manners <sup>in</sup> of the West. - 1857

Published (again?) by  
R. Clark & Co. 1885.

~~p. 93 - 141 inclusive.~~

I have  
borrowed  
this.

p. 93 & 94

\$1.86

p. 126 - 141 inclusive

There are many other  
things of interest in this  
book. 7 X 9 prints cost  
15¢ + a 25¢ service  
charge, postage, etc.

(Try to borrow)

"Miscellany, Lane Collection  
Pamphlets~ Vol. 1

AC 901 m7.

This book is not consec-  
utively paged, but toward  
the back is a sermon  
on war, text - "The Lord  
is a Man of War" - Exodus  
XV 3. and

"God is Love - 1 John IV. 8  
A very fine sermon  
p. 3 To 43.

---

Miscellany, Lane Collection  
Pamphlets~ Vol. 3 - p. 22, 23, 24.  
p. 23 is map - "Ohio No. 6"

(I have  
this)

The above is a part  
of the article, "Scenes on the  
Western Waters" - "The Ohio  
River." No author given.  
but collected by the publisher.

F 357

H16 - James Hall - Vol II

"History, Life and Manners

Borrowed in the West" p. 66-73

Aug. 1957 Entered according to  
Act of Congress 1835.

Try to borrow above

---

E 162

B 6422 - Beane

"Excursion Through  
the United States and  
Canada During the  
Years 1822-23

By

Ordered  
(11 pages)

An English Gentleman  
(Pub) 1824

p. 66-73 (I have this)

On p. 95, 96, 99 is an  
interesting account of  
squirrels on Blennerhassell  
Island. Very numerous. Destroyed  
much corn. Some river etc.

Black and grey squirrels.  
He didn't believe a story  
at bottom of p. 97 that  
sometimes old males castrate  
the young ones, but found it true  
Photoslat p 95 &  
96 & 97.

---

F 591

P 434 - Perkins & Peck  
"Annals of the West"  
n. 79

n. 184-194

n. 244-248

Above seem not to check.

Try to borrow  
(I am asking George to  
send it.)

"Sketches of the West" p. 216-232  
(above was by James Hall)

F 576

W 81

{ Louise Phelps } Not author  
(Editors?)  
{ Kellogg } "Frontier  
Retreat on the Upper Ohio"

n. 18-19

n. 50-51

n. 52-53

n. 155

Ordered  
microfilm  
prints

} O.K.

Above are "Collections  
Vol XXIV Draper Series Vol V.

Publications of the State  
Historical Society of Wisconsin  
Louise Phelps Kellogg -

"Edited with Introduction and  
Notes" by her. Published, 1917,

R. G. Thwaites & Kellogg  
are given as the authors -  
rather were editors.

Chicago Rare Book Room  
C. Schultz Jr., Esq. (no call no.)

Travels

An Inland Voyage  
Through the States of New  
York, Pennsylvania, Virginia,  
Ohio, Ky., and Tennessee.

and  
Through the Territories of  
Indiana, Louisiana, Mississ-  
ippi, and New Orleans

In the years 1807-1806  
Including a Tour of nearly  
Six Thousand Miles

In two Volumes, Vol. 1

p. 161-172. (160-176 inc.)

(160-176 incl) I should also have  
p. 160 and p. 173-176 inc.)

Published in New York  
1810 by Isaac Riley.  
(Fine photo of the author)

Chicago University - Durrell Library  
on 5th Floor of "Main" Library.

Journal of Capt. Harry Gordon  
1776<sup>1776</sup> — First line (hand  
written entirely) + as follows:

micro-  
film  
p. 142.

"The 18th of June Me  
Croghan having finished his  
business with the Indians the  
bateaux being fitted & having  
engaged the sufficient number  
of Bateaux Men, we embarked  
on the Ohio, at one P.M.

(From there they went  
down the Ohio. Reported the  
river as rising on the 17th  
& for several days)

He said from there to  
the Sciota was most beautiful.

Mentions accounts of Traders  
"who have been some time  
with the Indians hunting in  
those Parts."

Remained near the Sciota  
until July 8th

"The greatest part of the  
Shawnee nation were assembled

here, at the desire of Mr. Crogan.  
Settled with the Indians with  
great difficulty.

Encamped (later) <sup>opposite</sup> near the  
Great Lick

The Lick is 5 miles from  
the river, and bones resembling  
elephant <sup>trunks</sup> bones were seen.

Salt from springs eagerly  
licked by buffalo, elk, and  
deer "who came from distant  
parts in great numbers."

---

( Much more )

Another book - handwritten

"Manners and ~~Customs~~ Habits  
of the Western Pioneers", By  
Mann Butler.

63 pages  
in all

Hunting chief business. Life  
depended upon it.

Often no breakfast, until  
it was obtained from the woods.  
"Fur and peltry were the  
peoples money." "They had nothing  
else to give in exchange for  
rifle, salt, and iron, on the  
other side of the mountains."

There are 63 pages in above  
and all would be helpful,  
but it is in writing and  
is difficult to read - dim.

---

~~Another~~  
It could be microfilmed.

---

Mike Funk 9 pages  
Biography. Typed.  
Easy to microfilm

---

Autobiography of John Rankin  
Sr. 42 pages.  
Written, at South Union, Ky  
1845. Typed. Will probably  
throw light on parentage of  
Rev. John Rankin of Ripley, O.

---

Battle of King's Mountain  
6 typed pages, by Benj. Sharp.

---

( . 1  
"Observations on the bones, commonly supposed to be elephant bones", etc. 7 1/2 pages found near the river Ohio.

By Wm Hunter M. D. F. R. S.

Written Feb. 23, 1768.

There are 2 additional pages detailing other matters connected with such bones,

Probably largely erroneous.

---

List (in handwriting)  
of Officers & men in the  
Illinois Reg't of Geo. Rogers  
Clark — 36 pages

---

Also another handwritten  
list. Larger than above

---

Journal of Capt. Wm. Preston  
Shawnee Expedition  
Feb. 9 — March 13, 1756  
12 pages. Typed  
Microprint.

E 99

S 35 H 3 - Harvey - Henry

Shawnee History

1681-1854 inclusive

Borrow

Rev. David Jones

A Journal of Two Visits  
Made to Some Nations of  
Indians on the West Side  
of the Ohio River, (1772-3)

(Jones - Minister of the  
Gospel, at Freehold, N.J.)

Make microprints of

About  
Guyan &

1. The Title page

Sandy Rivers 2 p. 41, 42, 43, & 44.  
45, & 46.

~~On~~

Shawnee Indian 84  
customs described p 71-84

Engel Rosenbloom Ph. and Francis Phelps  
Holladay  
Ph. D. Weisenburger

A Hist. of Ohio.

On p. 174/18 of above  
is given a single paragraph  
on the Shawnee Indians, as  
follows:

"The Shawnees, or Shawanoes,  
seem to have come from the  
Cumberland and Tennessee Valley  
Northward into Pennsylvania  
and Ohio, though it is not  
clear just when or by what  
route this migration took place.  
The chief movement came in  
the second quarter of the eight-  
eenth century, but there is  
some evidence that bands of  
Shawnees were living in, or  
crossing Ohio long before that  
time. They seem to have been  
rather nomadic in character,  
for groups of them appear  
in several different parts of  
the country in the early years  
of European colonization. In  
Ohio, by 1750, the Shawnees  
were established in the Scioto  
Valley with their sphere of

influence extending over up into  
the northern part of the state.

A fierce, aggressive, proud  
people, they offered the most  
desperate and prolonged re-  
sistance to the white advance  
of all the Ohio Tribes, the  
names of Cornstalk, Blue Jacket,  
and Tecumseh being outstanding  
in their history."

---

F. 495

M 68 Mulchener

"Ohio Annals"

Borrow

Historic Events -  
in the

Tuscarawas and  
Muskungum Valleys  
and in

Other Portions of the  
State of Ohio

n 3, 4 & 5 to

"The Story of Animals,"  
etc.

n. 9 - "Original  
Names of the Ohio."

This gives  
a number  
of interesting  
stories.

G N 2  
M 62

No 9, of "Occasional  
Contributions from the  
Museum of Anthropology  
of the University of Michigan"

Shawnee Traditions  
C. C. Brownbridge Account.

University of Michigan  
Press, Ann Arbor, Mich.

June 1939.

Borrow  
or Buy  
Ordered:

Q n n. 60-65 Black  
Hog explains origin  
of Shawnees.

n. 63 explains origin  
and indicates the year  
came to mouth of  
Sciota first

(Try to get a copy of  
above)

F 491  
H 65

S. P. Hildreth

"Pioneer History"

p. 246-7 Death of  
General James Mitchell  
Varnum, Jan 10, 1789,  
at Marietta. Sketch of  
him

F 491  
S 8

"Ohio Builds a Nation"

By Samuel Harden Stille  
1939

Pub. - The Arlendale Book (Co.)

Chicago Lower

Salem, Ohio, N. Y. City

Try to buy

A book of very  
interesting stories.

(Try to buy)

F 491  
R 4

Randall & Ryan

"State Centennial His-  
tory of Ohio" - 1902

Vol 1 - See next page.

Borrowed

The Century History Co. 1912  
New York.

Chapter V (This is on a nearly  
blank page 109)  
"Lasalle Discovers the Ohio River,"

p. 110-129

The author gives all  
the authorities and their  
arguments, and decides  
Lasalle did discover the  
Ohio. A fine photo  
of Lasalle is given in  
the frontispiece

p. 167-171 - Gives a good  
account of the Shawnees.

p. 189-190 - In 1742,  
John Howard went down  
the New Kanawha, and  
Ohio River, in a boat  
of "with frames covered  
with buffalo hides."

p. 327-8 More interest-  
ing material about  
the Shawnees. and  
The ~~Box~~ Sandy Creek

Same Vol 2 p. 38-39 (While George  
or Micropit  
More about Shawnees

---

F 491

A 25 Abbott -

"The History of the State  
of Ohio"

p. 387-395 - Gives  
a good account of  
the Gallipolis settle-  
ment

p. 390 Picture of Gallipolis  
in 1791. Ordered

Many portraits of  
famous or well-known  
men.

F 486  
O 57

Ohio Archaeological and  
Historical Publications

Vol. 29

p. 242-3-5 Shows  
that General Lafayette  
came up the Ohio River  
from Cincinnati on a  
steamboat called 'The Kerall'  
and stopped at Gallipolis,  
but not at Portsmouth  
nor points between, but  
stopped at Marietta,  
Wheeling, etc.

---

F 352

F 72 Forman's Journey  
Down the Ohio.

Nothing of note to  
us locally.

F 516

C 492 - Expedition of  
Cibron - Same as  
above

J 486  
257 or 057

Vol XIX - Ohio Archaeological  
and Hist. Society

Publications - Jan & April, 1911

David Zensbergers History of  
of the Northern Am. Indians

Borrow Has many interesting  
details of animals, etc.

It is the first article  
189 pages

Very Long.

Chicago Aug. 1, 1931  
The Newberry Library.

F 894

.17

"The Picturesque Ohio"  
"A Historical Monograph"

Try to borrow. By C. M. Clark

A very good photo of  
Cavalier Robert de La Salle  
(1892)

Very good history of many  
events. Some on manners  
and customs. In fact, there  
is much of interest here. Try  
to borrow it

---

G 875

.223

- "Some La Salle  
Journeys." by

Jean Delanglez, S.J. Ph.D.

Pub. by Institute  
of Jesuit History, 1938  
Chicago.

(Loyola University,  
Chicago)

This gives a most interesting  
and well documented account  
of La Salle's voyages. Published  
in 1938, it may be in print.  
Too much to copy.

---

Y 894.97

"Three Days on the  
Ohio River" by Father  
William — Pub. 1854  
(Very small book)

Frontispiece gives a  
fine picture of a "western"  
steamboat — (The Pittsburg)

p. 7-13 — Chaps 1 & 2  
gives a good description  
of this boat and travel  
on it. A little part  
of one sheet is torn.  
(Microfilm.)

The fare Cincinnati  
to Pittsburg was \$7<sup>00</sup>.  
120 cattle carned from  
Maysville to Pittsburg  
on boat cost \$4.50  
each or \$540.

Drivers sometimes preferred this to driving them all the way to eastern markets

Supper on the boat was called "tea")

He mentions p. 27, four Shawnee Indians on board, bound for Washington on business for their tribe. They were "from their home on the upper branches of the Arkansas River"

He regretted they had learned one bad habit - "smoking tobacco". He saw Burlington and Proctorville, Ohio, but did not see Guyandotte. He noted that some steamboats used wood but others coal. "Long flats or scows, deeply laden" with coal are lashed to the sides of the boat in the middle of the river, and coal is shoveled aboard, as boat proceeds

and then they cut loose from  
up several miles and return to  
their place

---

F. 892  
653

Ohio Archaeological and  
Hist Quarterly. Vol 45,

p. 351 - Diary of Wm  
Newlon Mercer on  
"A Journey from Bal-  
timore to Louisville, in  
1816; Diary of Wm. New-  
ton Mercer.

p. 360, 361 is  
a short description  
of towns etc. including  
reference to Guyandotte,  
Callelsburg, etc.

See Photoprints (2)

---

F 894.2 - Journal of  
Col George Croghan  
(Published Dec. 1831)

Who was sent after the  
peace of 1763, by the  
Government, to explore

the Country, adjacent to the Ohio River, and to conciliate the ~~Conf.~~ Indian Nations who had hitherto acted with the French.

p. 3 "The Journal of  
Col. George Croghan

May 15<sup>th</sup>, 1763, I set off from Fort Pitt with two batteaux, ~~the~~ being accompanied joined by the deputies of the Senecas, Shawnees and Delawares who were to accompany me," etc

p. 9, 10, 11, gives some local notes. Photoprint or microfilm all 37 pages (Printed first 1831)

---

Above printed by  
"New Jersey Enterprise Book  
and Job Printing Establishment  
Burlington, N.J.

F. Q2892.41

Original Contributions  
to The

American Pioneer  
By Dr. S. P. Hildreth

(This was printed separately from the American Pioneer.) Entered according to Act of Congress 1844

p. 16 - History of a  
Voyage from Marietta  
to New Orleans in 1805.  
By S. P. Hildreth, M.D.

p. 23 & 24 has  
local references - It  
might be better to  
photoprint p. 16 to 24

---

G 894.19

Conclins River Guide  
—(Title Page)

"A Book for All Travelers

Conclins New  
River Guide

I have this

or  
A Gazetteer of all the Towns  
on the  
Western Waters.

Published 1854

p. 22, 23 (map) & 24

describe the local towns.

I have this.

---

F 892, 653~

Ohio Archaeological  
and Historical Quarterly  
Vol. 41 - 1932

p 86-97 "Old River Steamboat

Days - W. G. Sibley.

Fine Article. Picture of

The boat  
Kalydid  
n. 92.

the "Wild Wagoner" p. 88  
the "Chesapeake" p. 90

U. S. Govt. Printing  
Pr 31, 2; Office - Washington D. C.  
C 16

Address of  
Herbert Hoover

to the Senate (Document  
No 34

Wrote for  
this to Washington President of the U. S.

Upon the Completion  
of the Canalization of the  
Ohio River, at Louisville,  
Kentucky, Oct. 23, 1929

6 pages.

He says (p. 1) "This  
transformation will not  
revive the romantic steam  
boatin' days of Mark Twain,  
but it will move more  
goods" Very fine.

---

G 875.083

J. C. Beltrami, Esq  
formerly judge of a royal  
court in the ex-kingdom  
of Italy.

"A Pilgrimage to  
Europe and America  
etc.

With a Description of  
The Whole Course of the  
Former, and the Ohio.

In two Volumes

Vol. II.

Printed 1828, at  
London.

His journey began at  
Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1823

He speaks of yellow  
fever at Liverpool.

✓ ✓ ✓ p. 73 gives the only  
local material. He  
says: "the most astonishing  
place is Burlington, which  
though built only five  
years ago, is the metropolis  
of the

Copied  
all I want  
here.

n. 73 County of Lawrence, and the seat  
of a Court of Justice"

"The only remarkable circumstance in the little river Sandy is, that it fixes the boundaries of the State of Virginia, and that of Kentucky upon the southern bank, at about 300 miles from Pittsburg."

n. 74 - He says he roamed around Maysville so long that his boat left him, but he got to ride a raft to Cincinnati where he overtook the boat, but he spent the whole night in rowing to protect himself from the cold.

Raft

Newberry Library \$ August 1, 1951  
The Rare Book Room.

Case 89

89

453

"Expedition from  
Pittsburg to the Rocky  
Mountains"

Beginning p. 1. "Early in  
April 1819, from Pittsburg  
on board the U. S.  
Steamboat, the "Western  
Engineer", journal to be  
kept by Major Biddle -  
Object - An orders from  
the Hon. Sec. of War,  
Major Long became the  
commander of the ex-  
pedition - to explore  
the Mississippi, the  
Missouri, and their  
navigable streams, etc  
p. 2 - Outlines objects  
more fully.

Left Pittsburg Wed.,  
May 5, 1819

There are three volumes to this work. In addition to regular duties they were to give the history of Towns, & anything of interest which should not interfere with regular duties

Microfilm p. 15, 16, 17 and 18.

He leaves us with little comment

---

Case 8 894.201

Western Pilot.

Published by Geo. Conclin  
1841

Author Samuel Cum-  
mings — 1840 was date

p. 3 During the low water of this year, 1840, Captain Charles Ross, and Mr. G. Conclin, undertook to examine the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Pittsburg to New Orleans.

with the view of ascertaining  
the exact situation of the  
channels, and pointing out  
the manner of running them.

Mr. G. Conclun Took  
the Ohio from Pittsburg  
to Louisville, Ky., and  
Capt Ross on to New  
Orleans

Above was dated  
Aug. 1839. (not 1840,  
then.)

Microfilm p. 6 & 7  
28, 29 (map No. 7)  
30 & 31.

Above gives all  
local data, but is  
not very accurate.

Y 894

2

The Western Pilot  
for 1829

Containing Charts of  
the Ohio River and of  
the Mississippi.

By Samuel Cummings.  
from surveys made in  
1819

Frontispiece opposite  
p. 5 - Picture of  
Pittsburg

Very inaccurate

---

Y 875, 192

"The Navigator"  
1824

Microfilm n. 24, 25,  
26, & 27, & gives much  
n 76  
of local interest.

Lloyd's Steamboat Directory  
Price 25 cents

Lloyd's Steamboat and  
Railroad Directory and  
Disasters on the Western  
Waters. Many pictures.  
with names of 4000 vic-  
tims killed or wounded

Microprint

p. 40, 41, 43, 44, 45

---

p. 55, 56, 57,

There are many explosions  
etc., most on Miss. River.  
No other local data,  
but much about Steamboats  
and accidents, etc.

1  
G 89.3

VI  
(2 volumes  
in all)

The Far West  
A Tour Beyond the  
Mountains

Nothing local  
in either volume.

---

G. 833  
3.

"Letters from America"  
by

James Flint

p. 88 - Microfilm

Nothing else local

---

J 583  
644

25 vols.

Possibly more

Old South Leaflets

Examine more  
closely for local  
material

---

J 892  
653

Ohio Archaeological &  
Hist. Quarterly

Vol 1 p. 230 Important

Venable - Some  
Early Travelers and  
Annalists of the Ohio  
Valley p. 230 -

G 896.97

Thwaites

Early Western Travels

1748-1846

See at State Library

G 833.05

Asche - Travels in  
America

Chapters 18, 19, 20,  
describe Gallipolis to  
Maysville. Conditions  
Customs, etc.

G 89

395

Nov. 29/1838, at Louisville  
Henshaw David

Letters on the West

He came down the  
river, but told little

on p. 1 of Chapter II  
he included Guyandotte  
as one of the more  
important points.

No other local material.

Case 833 By Morris Burkbeck  
.097

Journey in America  
From the Coast of  
Va to the Territory  
of Illinois. With  
Proposals for the  
Establishment of  
a Colony of English  
1817

Began 4/26/17 1817

A prospective settler  
with his family via  
Richmond, Va.  
from Gravesend, England  
He came by way of  
Pittsburg

He did not come  
down the Ohio River  
but has much on  
the manners & customs  
of Americans

2 Volumes, & or  
more?

Barboursville, W. Va.,

Aug. 11, 1957

Gentlemen: - Kindly inform  
me whether you are able  
to furnish the following book,  
if not, can you order it,  
provided it is not out of  
print?

If you are able to  
supply kindly notify me  
as to the cost.

Very truly,

F. B. Lambert

Cummg - Forlesgue

" Western Tour "

1807-09

" Sketches of a Tour  
to the Western Country  
through  
the States of Ohio,  
and the Miss. Valley

Began at Philadel-  
phia.

See Chapters 19 & 20 Local

fr 128-137

Microprint for local  
material.

Y 833.305-

Newberry Library  
Chicago, Ill.

Fordham's Personal  
Narrative 1817-18

p. 79-80 - Describe  
river boats. Microfilm

He did not mention  
Guyandotte, etc., although  
he came down the Ohio

---

"Sycamore Shores" -  
Does not reach us

---

Buckingham - Eastern  
and Western States of  
America

3 volumes  
Nothing Local

---

F 83.175

By Frederick Austin Ogg.

vol. 19

"The Old Northwest"

A Chronicle of the  
Ohio Valley and Beyond.

Pub. 1919 by  
Yale University Press

(I may have it)

{ Frontispiece - Fine  
picture of Geo. Rogers Clark.

p. 24 - Fine map of  
The Northwest Territory, etc.  
Microfilm both.

p. 94 - Picture of Anthony  
Wayne - Microfilm

" 132

" (not as good as  
above)

p. 110 - 130 - Chapter VII  
all devoted to "Pioneer  
Days and Ways."  
Fine. Microfilm.

Better try to buy this  
book.

newberry library  
Chicago.  
H 31894.57 - Lippencoll - Isaac.  
"A History of  
\*Manufacture in the  
Ohio Valley \*to the year  
1860" 1914

A Ph.D. dissertation  
Published by the  
University of Chicago  
205 pages. (The Knickerbocker  
Press, N.Y.  
Fine on early con-  
ditions. Try to purchase.

---

F 89.53-

By John A. McClung  
"Sketches of Western  
Adventure" Pub. 1847  
p. 119-135 - Adventures  
of Col. Wm. Crawford  
Thrilling.  
Microfilm, print  
~~rather micro~~

~~58~~  
F 89.82

Slocum - Chas. Elihu  
M.D. Ph.D. & LL.D.

"The Ohio Country"  
Between the Years 1783  
and 1815"

Including Military  
Operations that Twice Saved  
to the United States the  
Country West of the Allegheny  
Mountains after the Rev-  
olutionary War."

G. P. Putnam's Sons  
New York  
1910

Mainly a good history  
of the Revolutionary War  
and The War of 1812

Much about the N.W.  
Territory - Anthony Wayne,  
etc.

F 89.669

Perkins - Annals of the  
West - Nothing local

---

F 894

64

Joshua Espy  
Memorandum of  
A Tour in Ohio,  
Ky., and Indian  
Territory, in ~~Ohio~~ 1805.

Nothing  
local

Published in  
Ohio Valley Historical  
Series - Miscellanies - 1871  
(Began) June 30, 1805.  
Left Bedford

Sailed from Wheeling  
on the Keelboat, "Mary",  
July 15<sup>th</sup>, 1805.

It seems, he did not  
come down the Ohio  
River.

F 894, 94

25-4-57.  
microfilm  
all from 67-  
128 inch

Venable  
"Pioneers in the Ohio  
Valley"

A small book but  
very fine. Many most  
interesting pictures, pioneer  
descriptive poems, etc.

Pictures

p. 25 - The Pioneer

p. 57 - Cincinnati in  
1793.

p. 69 - Traveling 100  
years ago. A  
stage coach, etc.

p. 95 - The Stage Coach

p. 115 - School Master  
on Snowy Road.

p. 119 - School house

Page 67 to the end  
of the book on p. 128  
is full of pioneer  
data

✓ 82

Vol 19 Nos. 1 & 2 Oct. 1933 -  
Jan. 1934

Smith College Studies  
in History

"Studies in the Economic  
History of the Ohio  
Valley" by Louis C. Hunter  
(Northampton, Mass)

p. 5 - 29 inclusive  
tells how weather floods,  
dry spells, etc affect trade,  
transportation, etc.  
Good.

F 892  
646

(Vol. 9  
Ohio Hist.  
Collections)

Miller -  
Genesis of Western  
Culture. 1938

Published by  
The Ohio State Archae-  
ological and Histor-  
ical Society.

Try to  
buy.

(Tells much of  
pioneer ~~customs~~  
customs.)

Newberry Library  
789.85

Struckland - W. P.  
"The Pioneers of the Woods"  
Printed 1856

p. 96 - A pioneer  
settler - Fine photo.  
p. 101 - Emigrant Wagon

This book has much  
pioneer lore, but is long  
and somewhat tedious  
403 pages.

I am finishing my work at  
Newberry, at 12:30 P.M.  
August 2, 1957, and expect to  
leave for home tomorrow  
morning. I will visit George  
near the Chicago University Library  
this afternoon, after spending  
some time in the Loop.

This book has excellent  
chapters on

Most interesting Pioneer preachers p. <sup>137-171</sup> ~~172-184~~  
Pioneer Boatmen p. 185-208  
To p.

Cincinnati, Ohio,

Sat. July 21, 1957

At Ohio Historical &  
Society Rooms.

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From  
Henry Harvey, "History of  
the Shawnee Indians"

Pub. Sept 21,  
1855

1681-1854, Inclusive

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From the "Preface."

Mr. Harvey was a member of  
the "Religious Society of Friends"-  
a Quaker, who endeavored to  
teach them to read, and a  
knowledge of domestic arts,  
and the "principles of the  
Christian religion".

He said, "I have  
become very much attached  
to them, on account of a  
near intimacy with them, which  
enabled me to become ac-  
quainted with the character  
of this noted and very inter-  
esting people; and having  
connected with them too,

at a time when one of those severe trials overtook them, of which, the Indians so much complain, more bitterly, by far, than they do of the most devastating wars, by which they have ever been visited - which was the procuring from them their reservation of land at Wapauhkonnella and Hog Creek, in the State of Ohio, containing near one hundred thousand acres.

"Those favored spots, they were warmly attached to, on several accounts, the most prominent of which, was, that there was the memorable place in which they exchanged their savage life, for a domestic one; the fatigue and uncertainty of the chase, for the quiet and certain pursuit of the plow."

The white people "wanted their land and must have  
it."

"I have been an eye-witness to most I have related in regard to this people, and in all my intercourse, have ever found them a noble, generous-hearted, honest, and ever-confiding people of strong minds, powerful intellect, warmly attached to their friends, ever true to their word, in matters of interest, when fairly treated; patient under suffering, under a conviction of their weak and helpless condition as a nation, in comparison to that of the United States!"

p. 11 #7 The celebrated Treaty with William Penn <sup>was</sup> made in 1782.

William Penn knew the Indians well, and spoke very highly of them.

In 1681, he wrote the Indians, from London saying: "The King of the Country where I live

hath been pleased to give me  
a great province therein, but I  
desire to enjoy it with your  
love and consent, that we  
may always live together as  
brothers and friends, else, what  
would the great God do to  
us, who hath made us,  
not to devour and destroy  
one another, but to live  
soberly, and kindly, in the  
world."

Penn landed at Newcas-  
tle "on the first of the  
seventh month, 1682, (old  
style), and at once  
called an assembly, at  
Chester (then Upland), and  
agreed upon laws, the  
fiftieth law of which  
"provided against any  
selling or exchanging of  
rum, brandy, or strong  
liquor of any kind to  
the Indians". ~~He then~~  
~~went to~~.

Being now at Con-  
garnick (now Philadelphia)

(the Indian name for the spot on which Philadelphia now stands)" He the great treaty was made with the Indians, to be kept "while creeks and rivers run, and while the sun moon and stars endure". quoted in a \*speech, by Governor Gordon, to the Indians, "at a treaty held at Conestoga, in 1728, with several nations of them who then resided in the Susquehanna.

(~~Treaty made "4th of tenth month, 1682"~~) "This" says Voltaire, "was the only treaty between these people and the Christians, that was not ratified by an oath, and that was never broken"; Penn paid them for their land, and "which for the space of more than seventy years, was never interrupted, or so long as the

In 1706, Harvey reports ~~that~~ that the Shawnees, according to Thomas Chalkley "an acknowledged minister in the Society of Friends was extensively engaged in" traveling in the American colonies, among the Indians as well as the whites, he says: We got an interpreter and traveled through the woods, about sixty miles, among the Indians at Conestoga, near the Susquehanna, carrying our provisions with us, and, on the journey, sat down by a river, and spread our food, on the grass, and refreshed ourselves and our horses, and then went on cheerfully and with great good will and much love for the poor Indians; and when we arrived they received us kindly, treating us civilly in their way." There were two nations of them - the Senecas and Shawnees." A friendly council

June 14th, 1715, a council was held at Philadelphia, at which the Shawnees were represented.

Penn's great treaty was made at Shackamaxon, the spot, on which Kensington, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, now stands.

The Shawnees were Algonquians.

N. 64 "The basin of the Cumberland river is marked, by the earliest geographers, as the locality of the Shawnees, who connected the southeastern Algonquians with the western. A portion afterward lived in the neighborhood of Winchester. Their principal band removed from their hunting grounds, in Kentucky to the head waters of one of the great rivers of South Carolina; and, at a later day, four

hundred and fifty of them, who had been wandering in the woods for four years, were found a little north of the head-waters of the Mobile river, on their way to the country of the Muskogees.

About the year 1698, nearly seventy of their families, with the consent of the government of Pennsylvania, removed from Carolina, and settled on the Susquehanna; these were soon followed by others of the same Tribe; and the number of fighting men in Pennsylvania, in 1732, was estimated to be seven hundred, one half of whom were Shawnees from the south. Cadwallader Colden, in 1745, said the Shawnees were "the most restless of all the Indians," and that one Tribe of

them had gone down to New Spain:

"Of the ancient territory of the Micmas, their own traditions have preserved an account. 'My forefather', said Little Turtle, the Miami chief, at Greenville, 'kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his lines to the head waters of the Scioto; from thence to its mouth; from thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash; and from thence to Chicago, on Lake Michigan. These are the boundaries within the prints of my ancestors' houses are everywhere to be seen.' The locations of other tribes are given.

p. 65

"So numerous were the Algonquian tribes, that it is supposed they constituted one-half of the native population east of the Mississippi and south of

The Oney Family.

By Edward C. Oney  
5008 Va. Ave.,  
Charleston ~~W. Va.~~

I live in Kan. City. I am  
a Dist. Super. of the Nazarene  
Church in whole State of  
Va. I was to July 12, 1890.  
I have the history of the  
family.

They were originally  
from England under the  
name of Oney. The name  
was dropped when they  
reached Bland Co. The  
immigrant ancestor came  
to Bland Va. He was a  
British officer in the Rev.  
War. He had a large  
family, one son of whom  
was James Oney's grandfather.

Also see Rebecca McKersy,  
Roanoke, Va. — about 75  
Also Virginia Kirk, St.  
Louis Missouri — About 70

On  
Cair

## Shawnee History Continued

"The whole number of Aborigines dwelling east of the Mississippi, two hundred years ago, (from 1855) is computed to ~~be~~ not to have exceeded one hundred and eighty thousand; of these, the Algonquian family are recorded at ninety thousand."

p. 70 - "In the beginning of the year 1719, a disagreement, which happened about that time, between the southern Indians and the Pennsylvanians, of whom the Shawnees formed a part, and made northward, appeared to demand the attention of the government, in order to prevent further ill consequence. Accordingly, in the year 1721, as the dispute still continued and seemed to increase between them,

further endeavors and means were used for that salutary purpose"

"The governor, in the spring, made a journey into Virginia on this occasion, and, also held a treaty, at Conestoga, in Pennsylvania, with the Indians" — the Five Nations.

(not quoted)  
He reminded them of what William Penn had formerly said to them, and stated that "his and our posterity will be as a long chain, of which he (Penn) was the first link; where our link ends, another begins, and thus another — binding all firmly together, in one strong chain, to endure forever." He ~~promised to keep~~ <sup>stated that they now desired</sup> the chain <sup>be</sup> scoured so that it might not grow rusty.

He appealed to them to prohibit their people from using rum, and to destroy

as "the woods are so dark and private, and so far out of my sight, that if the Indians do not prohibit their people, there is no other way to prevent it."

The Shawnees were a party to Penn's treaty of 1682, "and they must have been considered a very prominent band from the fact of their having preserved the treaty in their own possession or keeping, as we are informed that, at a treaty held with them, and the mingo, another branch of the Algonquians, by the governor of Pennsylvania, the Shawnees produced the treaty, on parchment to the governor; this treaty was many years after the treaty of 1682. It is the custom with the Indian tribes who make a joint treaty with the whites,

to commit the preservation of  
the papers containing the treaty  
etc., to such of the bands as  
n. 82 are considered most to be trust-  
ed."

"It appears also that after  
the Treaty of 1682, a part  
of them (Shawnees) lived  
near Winchester, Virginia,  
but that the principal  
band removed from their  
hunting ground, in Kentucky,  
on the Cumberland river,  
to the head-waters of one  
of the great rivers of South  
Carolina, perhaps the Conga-  
ree, which heads about  
the corner of South Carolina  
nearest to Kentucky; and  
at a later date (not given)  
four hundred of them, who  
had wandered in the woods,  
for four years, were found  
a little north of the  
head-waters of the Mobile  
river, on their way to the  
mouth of the Mississippi.

or Creeks. The most northern branch of the head-waters of the Mobile river is in the northeast corner of the State of Alabama, and is about a hundred and fifty miles from the most northern bend of the Tennessee river, and about a hundred miles, as is shown on the maps, from the line which divide Kentucky from Alabama, and about a hundred and fifty miles from the Cumberland river, about a south course from Nashville, and nearly in the direction of the Muskogees, or Creeks, whose Territory included the whole of Florida."

Previous to the year 1684, some Shawnee Indians lived on the Wabash river and thirty Shawnees accompanied La Salle, on his second expedition

to the mouth of the Mississippi, but it is not known what became of these thirty Indians. Lasalle was murdered by the Indians. In 1694, M. Iberville made a voyage, for the same purpose, Iberville, one in command in the same expedition, on the 14th of August, found a basket, in possession of some Indians, containing a paper upon which the names of many individuals belonging to Lasalle's expedition were written, and a letter addressed to M. D. Zanti, from which he learned that, having heard from Canada of his departure from France, he had descended to the sea with twenty Canadians and thirty Shawnee Indians from the river Wabash. This appears to have been on the first expedition of Lasalle, which was, of course, prior to

the one above mentioned, which was in the year 1684, but how long before, we are not informed. Thus, it seems, that previous to the year 1684, some of the Shawnees lived on the Wabash, but what became of the thirty Shawnees who accompanied La Salle, we can not tell. It is not ascertained from any account we have seen, where La Salle landed after embarking, at the time alluded to, but probably those thirty Shawnees got into Florida, or Texas, soon after that time, and never returned to the Wabash country."

p. 84 - "About the year 1678, seventy families of the Shawnees removed from South Carolina, and settled on the Susquehanna river in Pennsylvania; others of the same tribe soon followed south to the river or

fighting men of this river, who in the year 1732, had got back to Pennsylvania, amounted to seven hundred, half of whom were from the South.

p. 84 - "This number of the Shawnee Tribe, which included these seven hundred fighting men, it is presumed, only included that band which had gone to South Carolina; but, as it is evident that these seven hundred men did not include all the Shawnees, we can account for the remainder, by including another band, which is spoken of by Cadwallader Colden, who, after remarking, in 1745, that the Shawnees were the most restless of all the Indian tribes, says that one tribe <sup>of them</sup> had to New Spain. This band of four hundred and fifty, who were found north of the head-waters

of the Mobile river, probably <sup>near</sup> ~~neater~~ did return to Pennsyl-  
vania, as they were on their  
way to New Spain; and, as  
regards that band who lived  
near Winchester, Virginia, it  
is uncertain where they went  
to from that place; but  
they probably went to the  
Allegheny, near Fort Duquesne,  
where Pittsburgh now stands,  
and afterwards, to Cape  
Girardeau, between the White-  
water and the Mississippi  
rivers; but of this fact, more  
will be said, in its proper  
place."

They complained of mistreat-  
ment by the whites, and  
especially, that about the  
year 1755, some of their war-  
riors were imprisoned in  
North Carolina, in time of  
peace, when their chief man  
died in prison. They never  
forgot, and got their revenge  
by aiding the French, in the

p. 117 - The Shawnees would not accept ~~General~~ Wayne's liberal terms of peace but decided to fight. They were badly beaten, and had to sue for peace. Three hundred of their men took part in the battle, but it is not known how many were killed.

About this time, a Spanish nobleman named Baron De Carondelet made a present to the Shawnees and Delawares (who settled on it by permission of the Spanish government) of a tract of land containing twenty-five square miles (the records of which are at St. Louis bounded on the East by the Miss., and on the West by the ...)

The tract was between the St. Louis and the Cape Girardeau rivers. Shawnees settled on it.

The Delawares left in 1815, and the land fell to the Shawnees.

This book has 316 pages. I can't

In the name of God, Amen: I, Thomas Buffington, of Cabell County and Commonwealth of Virginia, Being in perfect sense and memory, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament. First, and principally, I commend my soul to God who gave it and my body to the earth, to be decently interred at the discretion of my Executors. And as to what worldly estate it hath pleased God to bless me with, I dispose of in the following manner, to-wit:

The plantation I now live on, on the west side and adjoining the mouth of Guyandotte river I will and bequeath unto my son, William and his heirs, forever.

Item: My land in the State of Ohio, opposite the mouth of Guyandotte river my will is that it shall be equally divided on the river bank, thereby running parallel lines due north, and my son William to have the upper Lott, and my daughter, Rebecca Russell, to have the west Lott my son Samuel to have the lower Lott, with the remainder of the S. E. Quarter of Section No.23 and a piece adjoining I got of Augustus Smith, part of Fraction No.26 to have and to hold the said, them and their heirs, according to the Virginia laws.

Item: My land on the east side of Guyandotte river, adjoining the Town of Guyandotte I give and bequeath unto Wms, son Thomas and my son, James son Thomas, George Hull T Thomas Hasher, said to be my grandson, and William Russell, my daughter's son.

Item: My ferry across the mouth of Guyandotte I will and bequeath to my son James. But I wish him, as long as the ferry is profitable, to ferry his brother's and sister's family free of cost.

Item: My land on the Guyandotte river on south-west side, two or three miles up said river, which I bought of Thomas C. Collins and my brother Jonathan, I mean what I have not sold ~~to~~ unto

one Mc I will to be sold, and the price divided, one fourth to James Hull, one-fourth to my son Wms sons, , and one-fourth unto my son James sons, and one fourth unto my daughter Rebeccas Russell's sons.

Item: All the interest I hold in the land willed by my father unto my sister, Susanna Sullivan by purchase of her heirs I will and bequeath unto my son William and my son James.

Item: I will and bequeath the Lotts of land which my son James and his sister Rebecca lives on unto them and their heirs as it ~~has~~ been equally divided, already.

Item: All the land which fell to me by the death of my son Thomas, I will and bequeath unto Thomas Hasher, said to be his son.

Item: My interest in the Franklin Lott I will ~~bequeath unto~~ my son James .

Item: I will and bequeath unto James Hull, George Hull and Thomas Hasher sixty dollars worth of property, each when they come of age.

Item: I will unto my well beloved wife the use or profits of my plantation and house and as much household goods as she chooses during her life.

Item: It is my will that my servant, Jesse, be set free at my death, and I will him one hundred dollars worth of property, to be given to him at the discretion of my Executors.

Item: My will is that my executors pay unto the African Coll-inization Society two hundred dollars or three hundred if I should die pay any more than the two hundred already paid.

Item: If Thomas Hasher should die childless I wish his legacies to fall unto my children, and not to his mother or brothers.

Item: I will my lots in the Town of Guyandotte unto the same persons I willed the adjoining land. And lastly, I nominate and appoint my sons Wm. and James my executors of this, my last Will

and Testament .

Signed and acknowledged this twenty-eighth day of  
March one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-one. in the presence

of John Everett, Jr.  
Benj. Browns,  
Jno.B.McGinnis,  
John Merritt.

Thos. Buffington

In the name of God, Amen: I, William Buffington, of the County of Cabell and state of Virginia, being now in my 68th year, but in perfect sense and memory, and calling to mind the uncertainty of ~~human~~ life, do make and ordain this, my last Will and Testament.

First, and principally, I commend my sould to Go, who gave it, and my body to the tomb prepared for that purpose in the family graveyard, to be deposited as my wife may direct, and as for what worldly estate it hath pleased God to bless me with, I dispose of in the following manner, to-wit:

2nd. I give and bequeath to my good and much beloved wife, Nancy Buffington, now in her 60th year, to whom I was married on the 20th day of May, <sup>1833?</sup> 1913, and her heirs forever, all the gold coin I now have, or may have in hand at my decease which I desire her to keep for her sole use and benefit that she may not become dependant, but not exceeding two thousand dollars I also give and bequeath to my said wife the entire use and benefit of the whole plantation on which I now reside and occupy, with its appurtenances, for, and during her natural life; and also one-third part of the rents, issues, and profits of all my other said estate, hereinafter disposed of for and during her natural life. I also give and bequeath to my said wife, her heirs and assigns forever, all and every species of goods and household furniture, of what nature or kind soever it may be about the house; and as much other personal property as she may wish to keep. I also give and bequeath to my said wife the following slaves, to-wit:

Ralph, and Rhoda, his wife and all their children and Cynthia for and during her natural life, with the exception of the oldest boy, named Clark, which I told I would have him out until the made me six hundrd dollars with interest from the 18th day of

March , 1850, until paid, and then set him free, part of which sum I have received as will appear in my account book by a statement made then; and when he works out the balance of said sum and interest thereon I desire my wife to let him go free, and I desire my estate not to be appraised.

I will and bequeath to my son, Peter C. Buffington my farm lying on the Ohio river between the tract he lives on, and the land he purchased of Joseph Staley conveyed to me by Solomon Thornburg and wife and contains by their deed one hundred and fifty acres, to be holden and enjoyed by my said son, Peter C. Buffington, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee simple. I also give to my said son, Peter C. Buffington, for the purpose of supplying the said 150 acres with rail timber part of the tract of land conveyed to me by James T. Wayson, for eighty acres, and lying on the south side of the tract I live on, about twenty acres of which I sold to Luke E. Ray off the east end of said 80 acres, to be holden and enjoyed by the said son, Peter C. Buffington, his heirs and assigns forever. I also give to my said son, Peter C. Buffington, his heirs and assigns my three tracts of land in Wayne County conveyed to me by T.J. Buffington.

4thly: I give and bequeth to my daughter, Amanda Tiernan, and John Tiernan, her husband, and the survivor of them, in trust for the use and purposes hereinafter expressed, my House and Lot No. 8, in the Town of Guyandotte, formerly occupied by me, and one hundred and thirty acres of the upper part of my farm on the Ohio river just above the Town of Guyandotte, 120 acres of which said 130 acres was conveyed to me by James Gallaher, and ten acres of the east part of thirty acres conveyed to me by Phillip C. Buffington, to be laid off ~~xxxx~~ parallel with the lower line of said 120 acres

fifty acres of land to be held by my said son, William H. Buffington, his heirs and assigns forever. I will and bequeath to my son, Thomas J. Buffington, my farm on the Ohio river, lying between the land of Martin Hull on the lower side, and Alexander Pine, on the upper side, one hundred acres of which was conveyed to me by my brother, James Buffington and wife, and one hundred and thirty-two acres being the greater part of a tract of 150 acres, conveyed to me by Manoah Bostick lying back, and adjoining said 100 acres, and extending up, back, and adjoining the lands of said Pine and James Johnson, making two hundred and thirty-two acres of land, to be held by my said son, Thomas J. Buffington, his heirs and assigns forever.

7thly: I give to my daughter, Mary Hagan, the tract of land I purchased of Peter H. Adam, containing about two hundred and <sup>twenty</sup> ~~seventy~~ four acres extending on the Ohio river, between the tract I live on, , and the land belonging to the children and representatives of John and Rebecca Russell, dec'd, to be held and enjoyed by my said daughter, Mary J. Hagan for, and during her natural life and at her death to be equally divided among such children as she may have at her decease to be held by them and their heirs and assigns forever. I also give to my said daughter, Mary J. Hagan, my black girl servant now living with her, named Frances, and her increase for, and during his natural life; and at her death I desire said girl, Frances, to be set free and their increase I desire to be set free and such children as she may have when set free, and their increase I desire to be set ~~free~~ free as they, severally, arrive at the age of twenty-eight years. I give and bequeath to my two to my two youngest sons, James H. Buffington and John N. Buffington, the plantation on which I now reside, lying on the Ohio river below and adjoining Guyandotte Creek containing about eight hundred and two acres of land, two hundred and twenty-five of which was conveyed to me by Richard Buffington; and

( ) and adjoining the same making the said 130 acres of land to be hold-  
en possessed, and enjoyed by my said daughter, Amanda Tiernan and her  
husband, John Tiernan, and the survivors of him in trust, for the  
sole use and benefit of my ~~xxx~~ said daughter, Amanda Tiernan,  
for, and during her natural life and after her death then to the  
said John Tiernan, if he survives his said wife in like trust, for  
the use and benefit of my said daughter, Amanda ~~Tchibaden~~ during his  
natural life; and at his death the said House and Lot No.8 in the  
Town of Guyandotte, including the house where I formerly lived and  
the said oje hundred and thirty acres of land above described, to be  
equally divided ~~between~~ among all the children my said daughter A-  
manda may have at her discease, to be held by them, their heirs and  
assigns forever. I also give to my said daughter, Amanda Tiernan  
and John Tiernan, her husband, and the survivor of them, in trust,  
for the use and purpose hereinafter stated, one hundred acres of  
land lying in the County of Lawrence and State of Ohio, being Lor  
Number six hundred and ninety-three in Township No.2 and Range No.15  
of the Ohio Company's purchase, which said one hundred acres was con-  
veyed to me for the said John Tiernan and Amanda, his wife, to be  
holden, possessed, and enjoyed by my said daughter, Amanda Tiernan,  
and her husband, John Tiernan, and the survivors of them, in trust,  
for the sole use and benefit of my said daughter, Amanda, ~~Tchibaden~~,  
during his natural life; and at his death then the said one hund-  
red acres of land to be equally divided among such children as  
my said daughter Amanda, may ~~my~~ have at his discease, to be held  
by them, their heirs and ~~assigns~~ forever.

( 5thly: I give and bequeath to my son William H. Buffington, my  
farm on the Ohko river between the lands of John Laidley and Will-  
iam Pine, one hundree acres of which was conveyed to me by Will-  
iam Hite and fifty acres by Joseph Johnson, making one hundred ~~and~~

and about four hundred and twenty-five acres willed to me by my father, Thomas Buffington, dec'd and one hundred acres conveyed to me by the children of Martin and Susannah Hull and two acres by John Everett, making eight hundred and two acres of land to be equally divided, according to quality and quantity so as to make each moiety equal in value, and so divided by two men, chosen by themselves then my said son, John, to take the lower ~~xxxxxx~~ lot or share and my son Jame, the upper lot, to be holden by my said sons, James H. Buffington and and John N. Buffington, their heirs and assigns forever, Reserving however, to my said wife the use and benefit of said plantation, as well as one-third of the issues and profits of all the land herein disposed of for and during her natural life, as hereinbefore stated.

9thly: I give to all my children hereinbefore named my interest in the ferry across the mouth of Guyandotte Creek and my interest in the shore's landings and sides of the banks, which was willed to me and my brother James by my father, Thomas Buffington, dec'd for the use of said ferry and a wharf boat at the point on the upper side of said creek, ~~xxxxxx~~ between said ferry and John Everett's line where it crosses said creek and ~~where~~ between said creek and the road on the bank, to be held by my said children and their heirs forever.

10thly: I give to my namesake, William Tiernan, the son of my daughter, Amanda, and John Tiernan, my town lot Number 7, in the Town of Guyandotte lying on the Ohio river, below and adjoining Lot No. 8, to be held by him and his heirs forever.

11thly: As my said sons, William H., and Thomas J. Buffington, have not received any benefit from the use of the land hereinbefore given ~~them~~ to them, I give to each of them, their executors,

and administrators one thousand, five hundred dollars out of the monies arising from my personal estate.

12thly: The twenty acres of land I have not hereinbefore disposed of, lying on the Ohio River, between Guyandotte Town, and the one hundred and thirty acres hereinbefore given to my daughter Amanda and her children, has been partly laid off in town lots, streets and alleys, as will appear by a plan of said lots among my papers; and if I should depart this life before I should lay off in town lots and sell, the remainder of said twenty acres, it is my will and desire, and I do hereby order and direct my executors hereinafter named to lay off the balance of said twenty acres in lots, streets, and alleys, and sell the same at public auction and make deeds of conveyance to the purchasers, and also to execute deeds of conveyance on receipt of the purchase money for any lots I may have sold in said twenty acres before my death which have not been paid for and conveyed, and all monies arising from such sales and all the monies arising from the sale of such of my personal estate, as my wife does not wish to keep for her own use, and all other monies I may have on hand, or owing me at my decease, except the gold coin hereinbefore given to my wife I desire after the payment of the legacies to my said sons, William H. and Thomas, J. to be equally divided between my wife and all my children hereinbefore named, my wife taking a child's part, and I further desire that the portion of said monies that my daughter, Amanda Tiernan, may be entitled to be held and enjoyed by my said daughter, Amanda Tiernan, and her husband, John Tiernan, in trust, for the sole use and benefit of my said daughter Amanda Tiernan, for and during her natural life, and at her death whatever portion of said monies that may remain in their hands to be equally divided among her children, and I further desire that they

shall not be required to give ~~xxxx~~ security for the distribution of said money among my said daughter Amanda's children.

13thly: I give to my son, Peter C., after my wife's decease, my family Bible, and also my father's family Bible and papers which came into my hands after his decease. I give to my son, William, my ivory head cane. I give to my son, Thomas J. my gold headed cane. I give to my son, James H. my Coat's Revolving Pistol and all my surveying instruments; and I give to my son, John N. my gold watch, and it is my will and desire that my Executors, hereinafter named, deliver to each of my children the title papers for the land hereinbefore described to them the Commissioner's Reports and decrees establishing the partitions and granting titles in the grant to John Savare, and others; and I give to my son Peter all my old field notes and plats which may be useful to him.

14thly: It is my will and desire that all my negro slaves that I have heretofore given to my wife for and during her natural life, that have arrived at the age of twenty-eight years be set free at the death of my wife, and the balance of said slaves and their increase to be free as they, severally, arrive at that age after my wife's decease; and I give to my old and faithful servant Ralph and Rhoda after my wife's decease, the use and occupation of the improved land when Jacob Plybon now lives, during their life, and their two youngest children namee Malinda and Joe, to live with them on said improved land a young horse beast worth fifty dollars, a good cow and calf, and one hundred dollars in money, and should they be unable to obtain permission to remain in this state so as to occupy said improved land, then I desire my executors to rent it out for their support and give the rent of said property and money to them that if they should make choice to live with any of my children in preference to being set free and being compelled to leave

the state then I desire they shall have the privilege of doing so and the child with whom they may make choice to live to receive said rent and and the services of said two children for their support during their live, or stay with said child; and should any of the slaves hereinbefore mentioned be taken, or carried beyond the limits of this state, to perform services or labour he when before the time arrives when they would be entitled to their freedom, then and in that event I desire be free immediately after such removal from the State of Virginia.

And lastly, I have thought it best, in order to avoid any cause of unkind feeling among my children to appoint some ~~one~~ ~~other~~ other person my Executor I therefore constitute and appoint my beloved wife and my friend John Lidley, Esq. Executor of this, my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former wills and testaments by me heretofore made .

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this second day of Janurary in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Fifty-five.

Wm. Buffington (Seal)

By George Adkins

Salt Rock  
about 2 mi. below

I was b. Feb. 16, 1879, son  
of ~~Rick~~ Enos ("Ulcher") Adkins  
m2. Mary J. Bradshaw  
m1. Paulie Adkins, dau.  
Beamer & Minerva Adkins  
No children

m2. Mary Jane Bradshaw  
dau. of Mack and  
Phoebe (Wooten) Brad-  
shaw. Chas. Bradshaw  
& Jos. Bradshaw  
Hester Lick (m. Lutch  
Lick, son of old Jimmy)  
She lived on Newcomb  
Cr. (Wayne), Arundel  
(John H. deid) Gilkey  
son, (Shekerson P.C.)  
on Miller's Fork;  
Lizzie (Gward) Adkins  
Beech Fork (Wayne)  
Emma (Jae), Barbou  
m. D. L. L. L.

May 30, 1957

Rebecca Adkins was also  
a Bradshaw sister to Charles  
She m. Leander Adkins, son  
of "Billy Joe" m. Minta Adkins  
of Harb's Cr., sister to old  
Jacob Adkins Aaron, and  
Hezekiah (Kier) & Louisa  
Adkins m. Jones Adkins  
(Black Hawk Jones, son  
of old Blind Charles 104  
when he died.

<sup>History</sup>  
Five bros. started on  
a hunting trip. They  
came from Giles Co. Va.

Three came to Wayne  
One went back to  
Va. (See the J. D. Cook  
monument at Oceana)

Editor Herald Advertiser:

In the issue of May 25th  
of the ~~Herald~~ Dispatch, was an  
article inspired by the local  
Bar Association, stating that  
they were going to recommend  
to the State Association that  
hereafter persons "practicing  
law" without proper license  
should be prosecuted. The  
reference was especially to  
persons <sup>other than lawyers</sup> representing estates ~~other~~  
This is only part of the propa-  
ganda that these lawyers  
have recently been circulating,  
the object of which is to  
give them a complete mono-  
poly over the county and state  
records, for which I and  
many thousands of ~~other~~ other  
citizens pay in Taxes. I have  
had some experience <sup>myself</sup> with  
lawyers controlling estates

of these goods, ever since the founding of Estates have been handled by laymen, often relatives or friends of the heirs, and at a minimum of cost, and often free, leaving the bulk of the estate in the hands of the lawful heirs. It is true that lawsuits sometimes have resulted, but there will be such suits no matter who administers such estates.

But please explain, why does the question come up so late, and so suddenly. Simply because these gentlemen want some fat fees from a woman.

I assure you they will get none of my small estate. This will all be arranged before I leave this world.

I have no quarrel with lawyers so long as they confine themselves to the legitimate practice of their profession but they should not try to make a monopoly of the county records, nor should they encroach on the right of any citizen to copy records make deeds, wills, or contracts to suit himself. He is the only one to lose, if he makes an error, and it is none of their business.

The court house is full of deeds written from the very beginning of our history, by both laymen and lawyers, and ~~no one~~<sup>you</sup> can't tell one from another.

No one can make a better deed than the one from which it was made. Any one of average intelligence can write a deed. About all that is necessary ~~is~~ is to copy from the preceding deed, being careful to change the names and dates. If a man wants to employ a lawyer, that is his privilege, but as for me, "Give me Liberty or Death," I will write my own deeds, or get any one to write them that I choose.

I will also write my own abstracts, or get some <sup>of my own choosing</sup> one to do so.

There are two remedies for these attempted encroachments.

One is for the general public to refuse to patron-

ize these lawyers, and  
assert their independence  
in every possible way.

The other way is for the  
State Legislature to put an  
end to all such extortions,  
by confining lawyers to the  
legitimate practice of law.

It will be noted that,  
when and if they succeed,  
in establishing a monopoly  
over the public records, ~~their~~<sup>the</sup>  
next step will be to estab-  
lish minimum fees, the sky  
being the limit.

If that isn't regimentation,  
what is it?

Very truly,

1.  
Editor Herald Advertiser:

In the issue of the Herald Dispatch, for May 25, 1951, there appeared an innocent looking article, inspired by the local Bar Association, but which, when fully understood, was not so innocent. This article stated that they would ask that "appropriate action" be taken by the West Virginia State Bar, to prosecute persons practicing law illegally. The reference was to lawyers "other than lawyers representing estates. This is only part of the propaganda that these lawyers have recently been circulating, the real object of which is to give them a monopoly over the county and state records, for which I and thousands of other taxpayers pay in taxes. I have had some experience myself with lawyers controlling estates, and assure your readers that when their

the heirs will know that something has happened to them. It is not a question of so many percent, but results in numerous trumped up fees. Ever since the founding of this government estates have been satisfactorily handled by lay men, usually relatives or friends of the heirs, and at a minimum of cost, leaving the bulk of the estates to those to whom ~~the~~ it belongs. It is true that lawsuits sometimes occur but there will be such suits no matter who represents the estate. But please explain, why ~~does~~ <sup>does</sup> this question come up so late, and so suddenly? Simply because these gentlemen want some fat fees from a new source.