

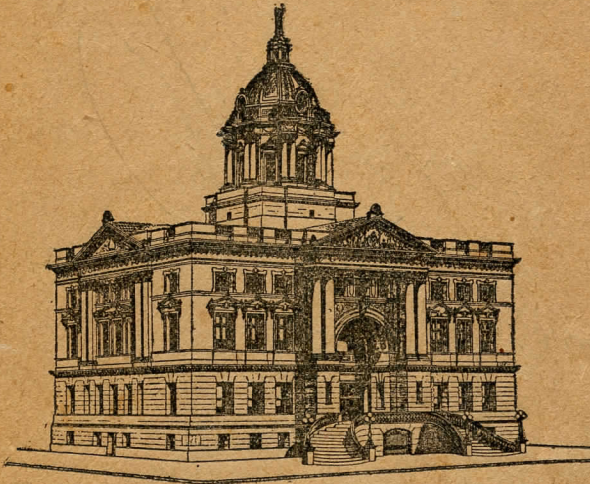
VOL. 3.

OCTOBER, 1903.

NO. 4.

The West Virginia
Historical Magazine

Quarterly.



(ROOMS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.)

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

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Antiquarian Society.

THOMAS L. BROUN, President.

W. S. LAIDLEY, Editor.

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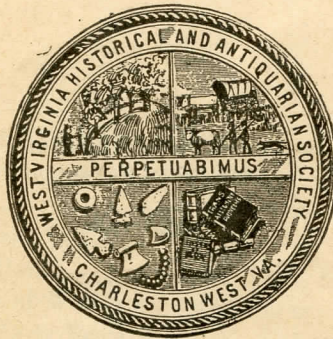
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W. S. LAURIE, Editor

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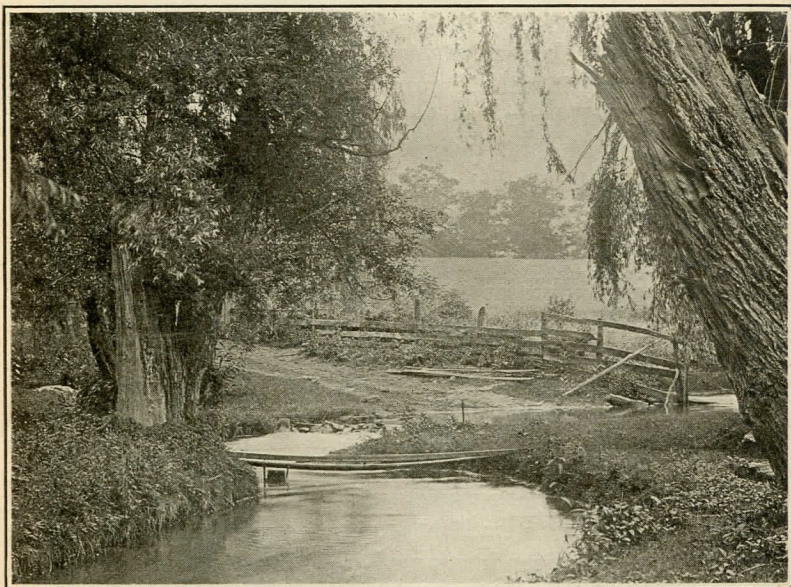
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The West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society.

EVETT'S RUN.

BY W. D. BRISCOE.

In mossy pool the Heron croaks,
Near by old Norborne's wall ;
I see once more the sturdy oaks,
That wave 'round Antler Hall.



EVETT'S RUN.

To-day the wooded hills have caught,
The golden autumn's gleam ;
And ah, with what delighted thought,
I turn to Evett's stream.

For there I sought in fervid dreams,
 Love's castle walls to scale;
 And hope devised a thousand schemes,
 By which I might prevail.

Unto the brook, whose waters steal
 In murmers soft and low,
 I, impassioned, made appeal,
 More strong than any know.

For oft I walked beside the brook
 And told my love in part;
 Until its voice—(why not?) and look—
 Brought comfort to my heart.

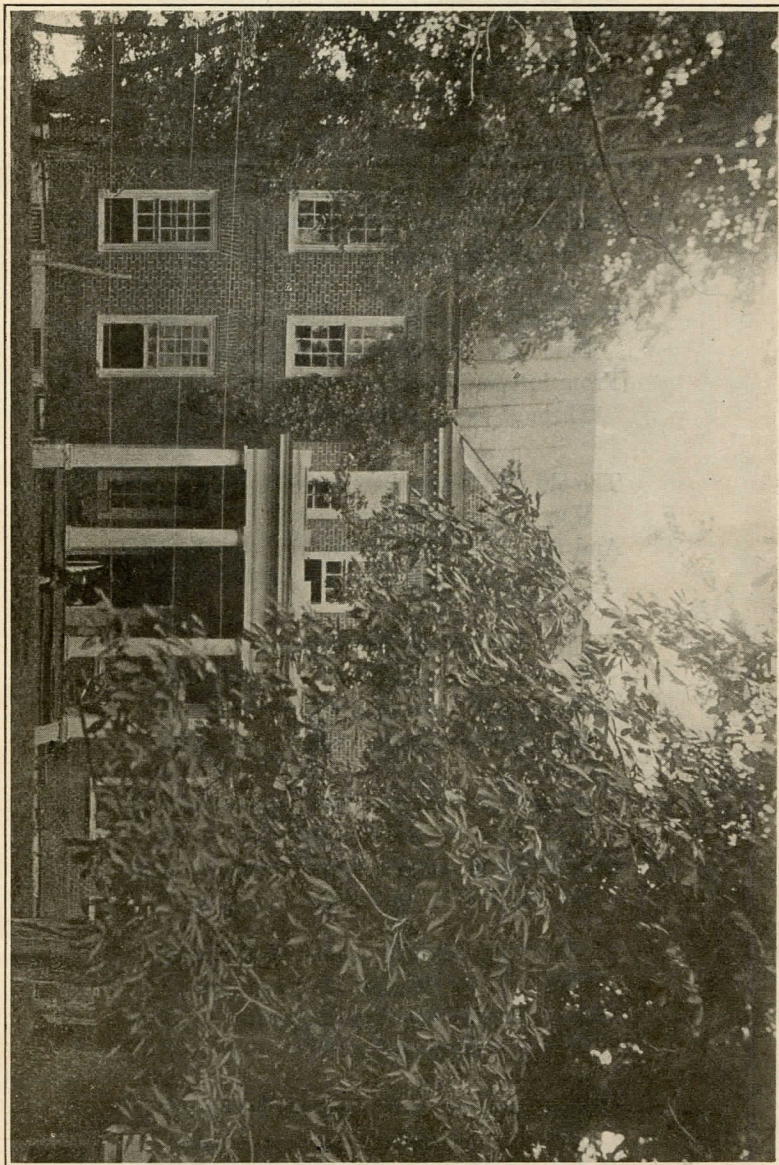
Tho' what was breathed that sunny morn,
 None else I ween may ken;
 I found it still of murmurs born—
 A babbler in the glen.

For since the voice—where oft I sit
 And list the murmurs low,
 I've thought best to question it?
 And learn what it may know.

“Oh, you come from Evett's race
 And fructify the land;
 Tell me of her, whose name I trace,
 Thus, on thy banks of sand.

Say thou, along whose flow'ry bank,
 Her foot steps light and free;
 Hast ever seen in any rank,
 So fair a maid as she?”

“'Tis quite ten thousand years, and more
 Since me the pregnant earth,
 A whim'ling little “wee thing” bore—
 A rill of modest worth.



ANTLER HALL.

But, as mountains to the river,
The river to the sea—
So the hills did filter ever,
Their waters unto me.

As years rolled by, I grew in length;
And spreading more and more,
Until at last in current strength,
I raised the Shenandoah.

From hill and dale, I onward sped
Past "Harewood's" mansion gray—
From hill and dale, I onward sped
Through fields of corn and hay.

The old mill wheel I've ceased to fill
Many a year and day;
And from the ruin on the hill
I sadly turn away.

My waters o'er the pebbles play,
In sunlight as it falls—
Or dashing o'er the lime-stone gray,
The lagging current calls.

Alas! now turbid, on I move
'Mid flags and rushes brown;
Damned by those who disapprove,
My conduct to the town."

Oh Brook, oh Brook, I greatly fear
That you are growing old;
And so discursive—year by year,
More garrulous and cold."

"Impatient Boy; fair maidens here,
Oft seek this water fall;
And summer's seasons, year by year
They sport in "Antler Hall."

When hazels grew, where century oaks
Their pliant branches swing,
I've seen beneath the wigwam's smoke,
The damask rose of spring.

Bejewel'd dames "of form divine,"
I've had beside me pass,
In stiff brocade and crinoline—
And many a buxom lass.

Some *rich-made* heirs to bluest blood,
And others passing praise,
Lashed and laced—too full in bud
For modern hooks and stays.

And I have known a score to cope,
And every art embrace;
And when the "stag of ten" was up,
Run foremost in the chase.

Yet, Hal, I vow by all above,
And all I hold most dear;
The girl you so devoutly love,
Has 'mong them not a peer.

For never since my banks were green,
Did ever creature look,
With fairer face, more graceful mien—
Reflected in a brook.

And as for Naiads of the stream,
Or Fairies of the wood,
I hold them all in high esteem;
But, they lack flesh and blood."

"Flow on oh Brook, in rhythm sweet
As ne'er was sung before;
And every home and house-hold greet,
From here to Shenandoah.

But tell me Brook, you are so clear—
 In murmurs as you glide,
 When last fair Constance wandered here?
 And if her love abide?"

"Oh, yester noon she hurried here,
 With sweet and eager eyes;
 The maple leaves pursuing her
 Like golden butterflies;

Tho' some sped onward in the race—
 Some in her locks abide;
 And some had sweeter resting place,
 Than all the world beside.

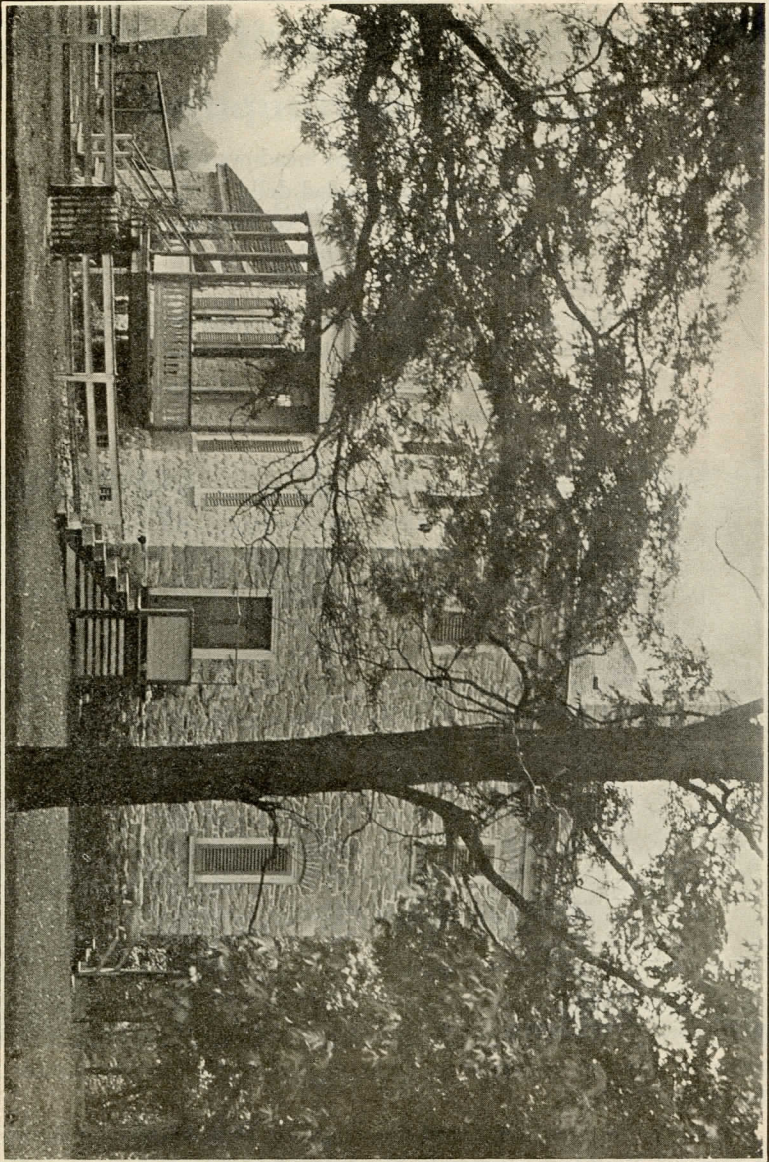
As light as air, her foot-steps spurn'd
 The earth with flitting grace;
 Th' flowers she touch'd, unbent and turn'd,
 To look up in her face.

Yes, here she came and dalli'd long;
 Some verses she seemed to croon;
 And then she sang "pur Robin's" song—
 His lay of "Bonnie Doon."

I wished my branches all trans-placed—
 And I a strand of pearl;
 That I might circle 'round her waist,
 And thus embrace the girl.

She turned to where my waters float,
 The autumn leaves by scores—
 Until she saw the name you wrote,
 Then softly murmured yours.

And then she blushed and kissed the name,
 She'd intertwined with hers;
 And walked away—I thought 'twas plain,
 Her eyes were bright with tears.



HAREWOOD.

“Flow on oh, Brook in numbers meet,
 And murmur as you glide,
 A song to every home as sweet,
 As here, at even-tide.

Flow on, flow on, through meadows fern'd,
 Through fields or wooded dell;
 With many thanks for all I've learn'd—
 And all you've had to tell.

May drouth nor heat, your fountains drain—
 Or drink thy “wine to lees;”
 But summer clouds, bring gen'rous rain—
 Your quantum to the seas.

As science and progression grow,
 Develop and expand,
 So may thy waters onward flow.
 And beautify the land.

Flow on, flow on with gentle grace,
 Beyond all times recall;
 Yet, may you show your sunny face,
 Always at Antler Hall.

And here oh Brook, to you I swear,
 By every charm that dwells—
 That only by your waters clear,
 Shall ring my marriage bells.”

NOTE.—Evet's Run was surveyed by Robert Brooke in 1734, and along the meanderings were located the patents for land to Lawrence Washington, the brother of the General, to Robert Worthington, the father of the first governor of Ohio, to Jost Hite, the first settler in the valley of Virginia.

Through the great oak forest, skirting this Run, marched a division of General Braddock's army in his disastrous campaign against Fort Du Quesne in 1755, and a short distance from Charles Town, his force

dug a well, which is known to this day as Braddock's well, and a mile distant from this well, on the banks of this Run, stands the picturesque ruins of St. George's chapel, built by the "Church of England" whilst Virginia was still a dependency of the crown, and on this Run, some fine old Colonial mansion-houses still rest beneath the shade of primeval oaks and list the murmurs of this stream.

Caledonia, Harewood, and Antlers Hall stand in succession along its banks.

"Harewood" was built by Col. Samuel Washington about 1760, and there was married James Madison, and Louis Philip partook of its hospitality while an exile from France.

"Antlers Hall" was erected in 1780 by Dr. John Briscoe or Briskaugh. He was a native of St. Mary's county, Maryland; his ancestors came from England with the first settlers of that colony in 1633 or 1634.

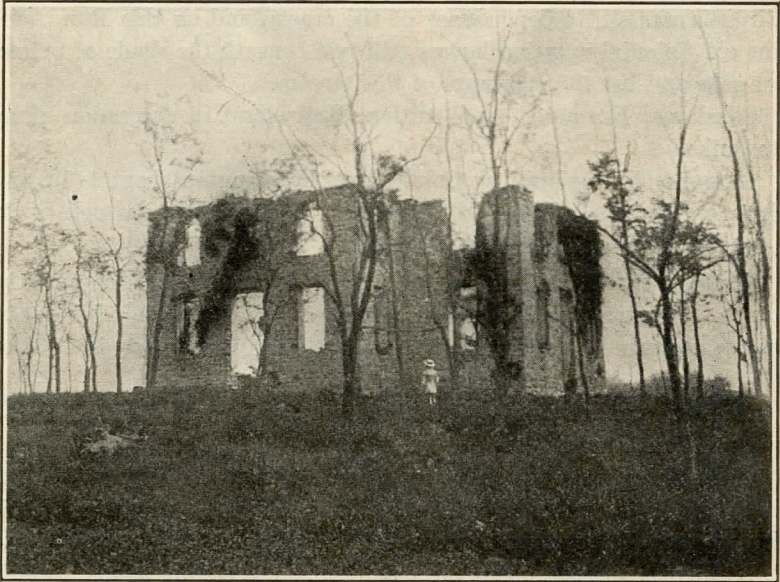
"Evelt's Run" was named after an early explorer of the stream and one who lived near its source.

"Caledonia," now the residence of the Aldridge family stands high above the fountain head of this stream. The ivy clothed walls of this old and hospitable mansion were built by Gerard Briscoe or his son, J. Henderson Briscoe, about the year 1800. The stream winds through the lovely vale for eight or ten miles, and empties into the Shenandoah some miles below Charles Town, the county seat of Jefferson county.

The early history of the "Old Church" or "St. George's Chapel" of Norborne Parish, so far as we know, is clothed in mystery. It is supposed, with good ground for the supposition, to have been built between 1760 and 1770, but there appears to be no record of the exact date or by whom it was built. We do know, however, that Norborne Parish was established at the time of the above dates.

There have been many stories and legends written both in prose and verse in connection with this old church, but this is the only one that as far as I know, has any authentic source. Many, many years ago, a relation of the writer, was commissioned to carry back from Maryland a certain silver mug, engraved with the family crest and deliver it to the owner of Antler Hall, he being the rightful owner of the mug. The commission was accepted by Mr. B. and all went well until he stopped at Cherry's Tavern, a few miles distant from the old chapel, where it was supposed he had stopped to have his horse fed and refresh

himself. But alas, having "crooked his elbow once too often, he mounted his steed and disappeared into the gloom of the night. The



ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

next morning he was found fast asleep on the floor of the old church, but the mug entrusted to his care was gone, and not for twenty years after was it found beneath the floor of the old building, and it is still in the possession of the writer's family.

W. D. BRISCOE.

Charles Town, West Virginia.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SCOTCH-IRISH HISTORY.

The writer of this article cheerfully testifies, that much of the interesting historical reading recently enjoyed by him, has been afforded by the West Virginia Historical Magazine; By such reading he has been impressed by two sentiments. One finds expression in the phrase

to this effect, a traveler may go so far east, as to wind up in the west. The other is suggested by Charles McKay's beautiful "Little but Great." In this poem, the gifted poet, speaks of a little spring losing its way amid grapes and ferns when a passing stranger scooped a well, whereat weary, thirsty man might be refreshed. Another little thing was the random thought, uttered by a dreamer. Though it was old, yet it was new and strong in virtue of being true. Again, a nameless man while moving with the crowd thronging the daily mart, unstudied from his heart, let fall a word of hope and love.

"O germ! O fount! O word of love
O thought at random cast
Ye were but little at the first
But mighty at the last."

George Bancroft, the father of U. S. History, makes this remark about the Scotch-Irish: "We shall find the *first voice* publicly raised in America to dissolve all connection with Great Britain came not from the Puritans of New England, or the Dutch of New York, or the Planters of Virginia, but from the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians."—Vol. 5, p. 77.

By common consent, it is conceded, that the apparent inspiration that impelled them to utter this "first voice" is traceable to Samuel Davis and John Craig.

Gen. Braddock's defeat occurred July 9th, 1775. There are no words that can fully describe the gloomy consternation, that prevailed among the Scotch-Irish pioneers.

In Hanover county, Rev. Samuel Davis preached July 19th or 20th, from Isaiah 22:12-14. In that sermon he says, "What is that religion good for that leaves men cowards on the approach of danger? And permit me to say, that I am particularly solicitous that you my brethren of the Dissenters, should act with honor and spirit in this juncture, as it becomes loyal subjects, lovers of your country, and courageous Christians. It is certain that many will be great sufferers by the drought, and many lives will be lost in our various expeditions. Our poor brethren in Augusta and other frontier counties are slaughtered and scalped."

As to the condition of affairs about Staunton, Va., Rev. John Craig,

in his narrative says: "When Gen. Braddock was defeated and killed, our country was laid open to the enemy, our people were in dreadful confusion, and discouraged to the highest degree. Some of the richer sort that could take money with them, to live upon were for flying to some safer part of the country. My advice was then called for, which I gave, opposing that scheme as a scandal to our nation, falling below our brave ancestors, making ourselves a reproach among Virginians, a dishonour to our friends at home, an evidence of cowardice, want of faith, and a noble Christian dependence on God, as able to save and deliver from the heathen; it would be a lasting blot to our posterity."

Mr. Craig then strenuously urged the building of forts, one of which was to be used for church purposes, as well as for defence, and he has left this record to the effect: "The people required me to go before them in the work, which I did cheerfully though it cost me one-third of my estate. The people readily followed, and my congregation in less than two months was well fortified."—Foote's sketches, page 32.

Subsequently to 1773, Rev. Charles Cummins exerted such an influence that it is believed indeed to have been largely due to his influence, public meetings in the Virginia Valley adopted resolutions tending to a separation from England, several months previously to the famous Mecklinburg declaration. This liberty-loving trait that prompted the Scotch-Irish to be the first to "raise a voice" for dissolving all connection with Great Britain, is usually ascribed to a distinctive doctrinal belief technically termed Calvinistic.

The writer of this article, however, is rather inclined to the opinion, that the vital germ of this aptitude for personal individual liberty is to be looked for in *racial origin and characteristics*.

The man of Beor, whilst beholding and confronting the forbears of this race, from his position by the smoking altars, on the rugged uplands of Moab, exclaimed in prophetic frenzy with his reluctant lips, "to *the people* shall dwell alone, and not be reckoned among the nations." The origin of "*the people* not to be reckoned among the nations", as the seed of Isaac, was distinct and peculiar from all others before or since, in its having been tantamount to a *resurrection* from among the dead, and *involved the heirship of the earth*.

"The heaven, even the heavens are the Lord's, but the *earth* has He given to the children of men."

While such an origin sternly prohibits affiliation or identification with other nations, it does not exclude individuals or other peoples from identifying themselves with the sons of Isaac. Isaac's sons, or as abbreviated Saxons. For some reason or other, the importance due such *unique origin*, has not been to any marked extent as yet given to the race in question, promised the heirship of the world. An origin tantamount to arising from the dead, and involving the heirship of the earth, has not been sufficiently considered by the generality of students in human affairs who seem to monopolize the attention of the vast majority of *now* living and thinking men. To a large extent the descendants of the Scotch-Irish in the trans-Alleghany sections of West Virginia are affiliated with the various branches of Methodists, the Baptist and the Presbyterian denominations. This article will be mainly devoted in noting the rise and early development of the Scotch-Irish element affiliated with the Presbyterian church, leaving it to others with the hope they may perform a similar service for their respective denominations, sooner or later. Previous to the year 1783, there were no organized Presbyterian churches west of the Alleghanies. In that year Rev. John McCue, organized the Lewisburg church, and was the first pastor.

About that time two church buildings were erected; one at Falling Spring, the other near Lewisburg.

So far as can be ascertained the Lewisburg church was the first Protestant organization in what is now West Virginia, and the two houses of worship the first to be erected by any denomination not only in West Virginia, but in much of the largest portion of the great western valleys. Rev. John McCue organized the church of Spring Creek, upper Greenbrier county about 1804, and the church of Union, Monroe county, the same year, comprising the Presbyterians of Monroe county, and is the mother church of Monroe, as Lewisburg and Spring Creek, are the mother churches of Greenbrier and lower Pocahontas.

The Oak Grove church, in the Little Levels of Pocahontas county, was organized in 1793 by Rev. Wm. Hill, and is the mother church of Pocahontas county.

Liberty, in upper Pocahontas was organized by Revs. Wm. Wilson and Benjamin Evin, in 1804. Mr. Wilson was at the time pastor of the old stone church, near Fort Defiance, and Mr. Ervin, pastor of Mossy creek, Augusta county.

Muddy creek church, in West Greenbrier, was organized by Rev. Dr. John McElhenny in 1816.

Anthony's creek church, East Greenbrier, was organized by Dr. McElhenny in 1817.

First church of Charleston organized under the ministry of Rev. Dr. Henry Ruffner, about 1818, is the mother church of the Great Kanawha Valley. Subsequently, Rev. James M. Brown, D. D., accomplished much.

Tygart's Valley church, the mother church of Randolph county, West Virginia, was organized by Rev. Aretas Loomis, March 1st, 1820, as a Congregationalist church, but it became connected with Lexington Presbytery in 1822.

Parkersburg church was organized February, 1833. The early history of this church, reads like a romance, and points an interesting moral. It traces its organized existence to the labors of Rev. James McAboy, a Baptist Scotch-Irish preacher, who settled at Parkersburg about the year 1821, mainly for the purpose of establishing a school.

Carmel church, in Monroe county, was detached from Union church, and organized in 1835, under the ministry of Rev. Wm. G. Campbell.

Point Pleasant owes its organized existence to the services of Rev. S. Gould, pastor of Gallipolis church, Ohio. He preached here from 1815, to 1825; then after that, there was no regular services for nine years. In 1834, Rev. Francis Dutton, came as a home missionary, and was so acceptable to the Scotch-Irish, that a church was organized in 1834.

Summersville church was organized in 1839 by Rev. Dr. McElhenny, and is the pioneer Presbyterian church of Nicholas county.

The foregoing is an attempt to outline the pioneer history of the churches that were planted by the Scotch-Irish, in West Virginia, and with which the pious element of the Scotch-Irish were usually identified. The Scotch-Irish population has outstripped the effective capacity of the Presbyterian ministry to follow them up, and gather them into the fold, of their ancestry, and so it has come about there are entire counties in West Virginia without a Presbyterian pastor.

In the same counties and other counties too, are devoted Methodists, Baptists and Episcopalians, with simon pure Scotch-Irish blood in their veins, whose families are the hope and strong support of their respective churches.

The discerning reader of Scotch-Irish history, will perceive that much of it is a rehearsal of the troubles these people suffered on account of their religion.

As a rule in European nations, some particular church was established by legal enactment, hence non-conformity was branded as disloyal and punishable, and some good men believed they would be doing God service by efforts to exterminate all such as followed not with them. Too often was it the case, that the persecuted became persecutors, when the scales of power balanced in their favor.

Just here, however, let the conception be agreed upon that no church of the present time, should be held responsible for the errors and wrongs of a former age, except in so far, as they may apologize or condone for the errors in question, or endorse and propagate them. Early in the reign of James I, a number of the leading landed proprietors in Ulster, conspired to dethrone the King, and the result was that Lord Tyrone, Tyrconnell and others fled the country, and their possessions became the property of the Crown, aggregating a half million of acres. Ulster is the most northern province of Ireland and composed of nine counties: Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone. As rewards for services rendered or expected, this half million acres were parceled out to the English and Scotch favorites of King James.

At the time the conspiracy referred to, occurred, outside of fortified towns, there was scarcely any civilization apparent, many of the country people had gone to the woods, where they lived almost in a state of nature. The condition of farm operations among the natives may be judged by the fact, that they hitched their plow horses by the tails to the rude plows, that were in use.

We are not surprised to hear, that when the crown lands, came to be distributed, that such poor farmers, as the natives appeared to be, received but little consideration and had what was given them, laid off in the more rugged and barren districts. Only forty native Irish in the large county of Donegal received small shares in a dreary region, and forty-five in the county of Fermanagh.

For a time the Highlanders made things very lively and unsettled by the presence of an element, "who for debt, and breaking and fleeing from justice, or seeking shelter from charges of manslaughter in their clan fights, came hither hoping to be without fear of man's justice, in

a land where there was nothing or little as yet of the fear of God. The comparatively few Highlanders that may have remained permanently, after all this coming and going, may account for the numerous *Macs* that make up such a prominent portion of the Scotch-Irish citizenship. From 1609, and on things changed for the better very much, in that a poor but a more steady class of people were brought over from the low lands of Scotland by the new proprietors. King James, moreover, interested the corporation of London in the occupancy of the Crown lands in Ulster, the advertised object being to reduce "the savage and rebellious people to civility, peace, religion and obedience." And so the whole county of Coleraine was granted the Londoners, who changed the county name, to Londonderry and founded the town of Derry.

It is interesting to notice that the names of many of the Scotch and English settlers incidentally mentioned in annals of that period are identical with the names of so many people in the Valley of Virginia, and throughout West Virginia.

The Historian, Froude, has this to say about the Scotch settlers in Ulster, "They went over to earn a living by labor, in a land which had produced hitherto little but banditti. They built towers and villages, they established trades and manufactures, they enclosed fields, raised farm houses and homesteads where til then there had been but robbers' castles, wattled huts, or holes in the earth like rabbit-burrows. While without artificial distinctions, they were saved from degenerating into the native type by their religion then growing in its first enthusiasm into a living power which pervaded their entire being.

Should any courteous reader wish to pursue this intensely interesting subject, to satisfactory results, let such be referred to the Hon. J. Addison Waddell's "Annals of Augusta County." Let this article be closed by some comments recently published in the Washington Post. The theme of these comments is the Scotch-Irish, a people of whom all West Virginians should be proud, for there are so many of them, whose veins run full of Scotch-Irish blood.

When our readers peruse these comments, they will see and appreciate the pertinency of Mr. McKay's poem to Scotch-Irish origin and achievements.

And now for the comments, "It is a hardy race,—that Scotch-Irish. It defended Londonderry, it drove the Stuarts from the British Isles; it

believed in prayer, and it believed in work. It had faith and it could fight. It came to these shores, and we find it in New Hampshire; in Pennsylvania, in Virginia, and in the Carolinas. It was at Cape Breton, and at Quebec. It was in the Continental Congress, and in the Continental army. It was in the infant navy and in the adult navy. It sailed with Preble and fought with Decatur. It was with Farragut at Mobile and roved with Semines on strange seas. It gained the victory at King's Mountain and saw the surrender at Yorktown. It helped to make the Constitution and did more than its share in winning the west. George Rogers Clarke was of its blood, and the victor of New Orleans was one of its heroes. It was with Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville, and with George H. Thomas at Chickamauga. It triumphed with Grant and surrendered with Lee. It believes in the family and in the home, in the church and in the school, and when it has girded on the sword it has put the Bible in the knapsack. It is a Presbyterian and representaive government, in church and in state is part of its religion. It is for the Sabbath that God ordiaied. It is mighty nearly the elected crown of American citizenship. Yet vaunteth not itself."

W. T. PRICE.

Marlinton, W. Va., August 10, 1903.

THE HOUSTONS OF MONONGALIA.

"OUR PIONEERS, WHENCE CAME THEY?"

The above is the title of an article published in the Trans-Allegheny Historical Magazine a few months ago. In reply to that query I submit a few items that may be of interest to some of your readers.

On page 488 of Wiley's History of Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a list of the names of Revolutionary officers and soldiers living in Monogalia in 1832, and, it is stated, "showing the nativity of those born outside of the State of Virginia." In the list is the name of Purnell Houston, but as there is no foot-note "showing his nativity" the impression it gives is that he was born in Virginia.

On page 348, it is stated that Waitman Willey Houston was born

May 9, 1858, and that "his father, William H. Houston, was a son of William Houston who married Abbie Baker and came from *New Jersey* to this country." This is incorrect. William Houston was born in the State of Delaware about 1782, moved to Virginia with his father when a small boy, and was married in Monongalia county.

Instead of being a native of Virginia, as above indicated, Purnell Houston was born in Somerset county, Maryland, on February 1, 1755, where his parents then resided. He was the second child and only son of Robert H. Houston and Mary (Purnell) Houston. Not long after his birth his mother died and his father moved to Sussex county, Delaware, where he married Miss Priscilla Laws, about 1757. The fruit of this marriage was thirteen children, one of them, John A. L. Houston, the father of the late Judge John Wallace Houston, who was a member of the 30th and 31st Congresses and for many years thereafter one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware.

Purnell Houston was a great-grandson of Robert R. Houston the immigrant, who came to this country from Scotland in the year 1664, and died in December, 1693.

Purnell Houston was married, probably in Sussex county, Delaware.

His name appears in the list of taxables for that county in the year 1787. He moved to Monongalia county, Virginia, in 1790. In the latter part of 1832 he made application for a pension as a Revolutionary soldier. He was then living near Prentiss, Monongalia county. In his application he declared:

"I served two months in the militia of Delaware but do not know when. The companies were authorized to be raised to guard the Delaware bay. I volunteered in one of the companies commanded by Capt. John Hazzard. About Nov. 1, 1776, I volunteered in Philadelphia in a company of Pennsylvania militia commanded by Captain Chambers, which was attached to Gen. Cadwalader's brigade. These troops were raised to guard against the enemy who were running over New Jersey. In the latter part of November or first of December we moved to and were encamped near Trenton, the enemy being in possession of Trenton. On Christmas we crossed over to Trenton when the American troops captured 900 Hessians. The next day we marched eight or ten miles into New Jersey and encamped at a place called Blackbird where we remained until the first week in January, 1777, when we marched back to Trenton. We were discharged in Market street, Philadelphia,

after being in service five months. In April, 1777, I went out in Col. Bland's regiment of Virginia light horse to serve two months. I was immediately sent to Morristown where I was employed in repairing saddles for the troopers. At the end of two months I was discharged by Col. Bland. In July, 1777, I went from Philadelphia to Egg Harbor and boarded a *brig going round to Boston. Near Cape Cod we were captured by a British vessel, taken to Rhode Island and put on board a prison ship where we were kept eight or nine months when we were discharged. After the Revolution I resided in Kent and Sussex counties, Delaware, until I removed to the county of Monongalia, Virginia, aforesaid, forty-two years ago. The record of my age is taken from my father's Bible, in the possession of my sister Carlile in said Sussex county."

Witnesses,

Rev. John Shackelford,

John Evans.

Application sworn to before Thos. P. Ray, Clerk.

The inscription on his tombstone states that he was born February 1, 1755, and died March 9, 1835. His wife, Mary Houston, died January 31, 1830.

THEIR CHILDREN WERE :

1. Susanna Houston, born, ———; married Wm. Hollefeld, Monongalia county, 1800.
2. James Houston, born, 1780; moved to Indiana.
3. William Houston, born, 1782; married Abigail Baker, near Morgantown, Va.
4. Purnell Houston, born, 1794; married Sarah McVicker, near Morgantown, Va.
5. Sarah Houston, born, 17—; married Joseph Hill, near Morgantown, Va.
6. Robert Houston, born, —; married to Susanna Bear, near Morgantown, Va.
7. Elizabeth Houston, born, —; married John Saunders, near Morgantown, Va.
8. Rhoda Houston, born, —; married William Hill, near Morgantown, Va.

The original ancestor of the Houston family was Sir Hugh de Padvinan, a Frenchman who went to Scotland about 1160. He obtained a grant of land of the Barony of Kilpeter and erected his castle on it. In the course of time a number of houses were built around the castle, and the place was called Hugh's Town. Afterwards it was called Houstoun and the family was known as Houstoun of Houstoun.

R. R. SWEET.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, 1903.

*Privateer.

BENJAMIN HOUSTON—LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

In the name of God, Amen. The tenth day of December Anno. One thousand seven hundred & thirty-three I Benjamin Houston of Somerset county in the province of Maryland, planter, being sick and weak in body yett sound and perfect in witt and memory doe make and order this my last will and testament, first of all I do give and bequeath my precious and immortal soul into the hands of my ever blessed and Merciful Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ in and through whose merits and mediation alone I expect eternal Redemption from and pardon of my sins. 2d. I give and Recommend my body to the earth to be decently and orderly buried therein nothing doughting but at the general Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God and as touching such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with in this life I give and dispose of as followeth:

Imprimus—I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary Houston one feather bed and furniture and curtens and vallens and the chest of drawers and the avel table,—

Impurvis—I give and bequeath to my son Benjamin Houston the next best feather bed and furnetune and one large chest and one gun and one carven knife and steal and all the peuter and the rest of my goods to be divided between my two children that is to say Mary Houston and Benjamin Houston also I sett free my negro Dick and give him my mare bridle and saddle and for him to be free ninety-nine years—

Item I give and bequeath to my son in law Benjamin Warrenton the old gun of all—

Item I give and bequeath to Joshua Sturgis my two children my Mary and Benjamin till they come to the years of Custom Country—
My will and desire is and do apint my well beloved brother Joseph Houston whole and sole Executor of this my last will and testament made by me the subscriber the date above Ritten As witness my hand and seal.

BENJA HOUSTON. (S)

Signed sealed in the presence of us

JOSHUA STURGIS.

ALLEN GRAY.

Probated March 20, 1734.

JOHN JONES.

In the Clifton Cemetery, just above the mouth of Paint Creek, on the Kanawha river, there will be found a modest marble monument, on which is engraved

“In memory of John Jones, who departed this life

“January 7th, 1838, aged 83 years.

“He was a member of the Baptist Church 42 years.”

He was born in 1755, and came from Culpepper Co. and came first in 1774 with General Andrew Lewis' army and he was in the battle of Point Pleasant. He returned to Culpepper, and was engaged in the Revolutionary struggle until it was completed. Some say of him that he was wounded at Point Pleasant, some that it was while in the revolutionary army, and some say that he was not wounded at all, and if so, it must have been a slight wound as he seems never to have complained of it.

He was among the first settlers of the Kanawha Valley, and he located just above the mouth of Paint Creek and there he remained the rest of his life. He obtained patents for land, in 1792, for 359 acres on the Kanawha river; and also for 430 the same year, in 1797 for 400 acres in Teays Valley, and also for land on Paint Creek, and made purchases besides those from the State. He controlled the situation from Paint Creek to the narrows, and the town of Clifton, afterwards called Deگو, and now Pratt, was located on his land, and his homestead was there also.

He married Frances Morris, a sister of William and Leonard Morris, but the year of his marriage we have not been able to secure.

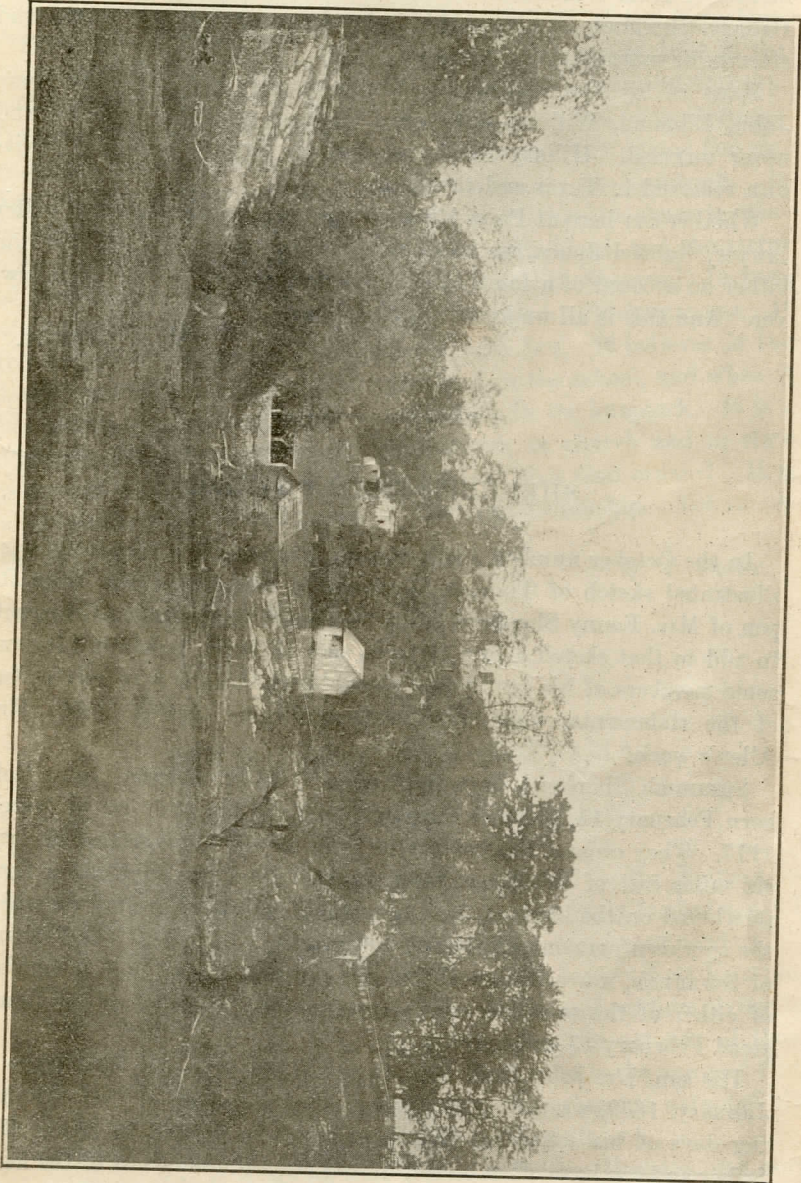
His home and farm was a comfortable one, although it was made when his rifle was necessary as was his axe or his mattock, and his home was a comfortable place for the weary traveler to be refreshed and rested, when such places were scarce.

He was a very positive and decided man in his words and ways and entertained his own peculiar views of things. All through his life, he had and used an over-coat, made after the old soldier style of gray jeans, with fringed cape, &c. From 1796, he was a member of the Baptist Church, which was the first one in the Valley, and the church was erected at the mouth of Kelley's creek, built by the Morris family relatives and friends in the year 1796.

There was a circumstance in the soldier life of Mr. Jones that has come down by tradition, which circumstance must have been related by him, and the character of the incident and of the fact that he was a good Baptist brother is sufficient guaranty of its correctness.

He said that he could not rest, nor sleep without fully undressing himself, and while at Point Pleasant he had made for himself as comfortable a soldier bed as could well then and there be made, of weeds and leaves, and was on the night of October the 9th, sleeping quietly and profoundly, and that suddenly, in the morning of the 10th, he was awakened by the firing of guns and the rush and call to arms, when he jumped to secure his gun and ammunition and left his camp so hurriedly that he forgot to fully dress himself and went into battle without having on his pantaloons, and without them continued in the battle field the entire day. It is also said that he was near his officer, Capt. John Field, when he received his death wound.

We do not suppose that Mr. Jones had any particular advantage over his Indian friends, but rather that the white soldiers and Indians had the advantage of him in the way of parade dress. He did not prepare to die in the breeches, but went to the field, with his Captain Field, and lived to tell the naked truth of the unpleasant affair of Point Pleasant. By his will, which was recorded in the Kanawha county court in March, 1838, we learn that he left his wife, Frances, all his personal estate, &c., and he mentions his children, viz.: Gabriel, who returned to Culpepper Co.; William; Nancy, who married Hudleston, Thomas, Levi, Frances, who married Shelton, and was the



CALEDONIA—(EVETT'S RUN).

mother of Hon. Winston Shelton, late of Nicholas Co; Edward, John, Hillary, Benjamin, and Cynthia, who first married Mr. Funk, and afterwards married Jabez Spinks.

Many of his sons removed to Wayne county, Ind., of whom were John, Edmond, William and Levi. Thomas remained at home and never married. Hillary lived and died in Fayette county. Benjamin removed to Texas and there died.

Whether our hero of Point Pleasant was akin to the celebrated valley lawyer, Gabriel Jones, we know not, but he named his son for him either on account of a family tie, or through respect for the great lawyer. And this is all we know of John Jones.

W. S. LAIDLEY.

SHEPHERD FAMILY ITEMS.

In the October number, 1902, of your magazine is a very interesting illustrated sketch of Thomas Shepherd, of Shepherdstown, from the pen of Mrs. Fanny Shepherd Allen. It is not the purpose of this note to add to that sketch a line of facts, now in hand, touching him and some members of his family and their descendants, but to correct two of the statements, which inaccurate traditions carried into Mrs. Allen's work.

Susannah Shepherd, born September 1, 1758; married John Eoff, born February 14, 1752, at Shepherdstown, on the 27th day of March, 1777. They crossed the mountains prior to 1800 and settled on land six miles east of Wheeling; later on, that land was sold and a farm purchased on the bank of the Ohio, which embraced ground on which the southern portion of that city now stands. John Eoff, the husband of Susannah, was a farmer all his life and not, at any time, a member of either of the so-called learned professions. He died on his homestead February 13 or 14, 1831.

His son, Dr. John Eoff, born Oct. 2, 1788, who also died there in January, 1859, was the most distinguished physician of that city during days of his active practice from which he retired in 1840. The father and son have often been confused from the sameness of the name and the long overlapping of their lives in the same city. I have the

pleasure of a personal acquaintance with a son of Dr. Eoff, born March 26, 1828, resident of Wheeling sixty years, now resident of this city, totally blind for the past seventeen years, a very intelligent, active-minded, well preserved, interesting gentleman, Alexander Quarrier Eoff.

He says that in the great flood of 1832 all his father's papers, including those pertaining to the family, were destroyed by the water rising into the residence to the depth of five feet. "When it subsided the old tall clock was lying on its face on the floor. No one had ever dreamed that the waters of the river could rise into the house."

"Martha married a Mr. McDowell."

The writer's grandmother, Mrs. Col. Joseph Holmes, was a daughter of George McNabb and Martha Shepherd McNabb. These great grandparents were married at Shepherdstown-Mecklenburg, in 1771. In the passage of the traditions the McNabb has doubtless been metamorphosed into "McDowell."

J. T. HOLMES.

Columbus, O., May 15, 1903.

Since the foregoing items were written the April number has come to hand. The article therein on Col. David Shepherd states that the Col. had three sisters and one brother. He had four brothers: William, Thomas, John and Abraham, and five sisters: Martha, Mary, Susannah, Sarah and Elizabeth. Sarah married a Mr. Thornburg and Elizabeth married William Brown.

Very truly yours,

J. T. HOLMES.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Dr. John P. Hale wrote that the discovery, exploration, conquest, settlement and civilization of a continent, once done in this age, is done forever; that pioneer history does not repeat itself; that the history of those who braved the dangers, endured the privations and hardships of pioneer life and participated in the stirring events that attended the transformation of the wilderness into homes of comfort and lux-

ury, can never be repeated; that the conditions can never exist again.

It is well to teach the younger generation and to have our own minds refreshed with the facts that made up this pioneer life; to know with what our ancestors were satisfied to endure, in order that they might have lived and left this land to us.

It is our present purpose to give some facts in relation to the settlement of West Virginia's present territory, which began on the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, in the Valley of Virginia in 1732.

Virginia was then an English colony, its seat of government at Williamsburg. The King of England appointed the Governor and the Governor had his privy council, and those with the House of Burgesses, constituted the Assembly of the Colony. The only constitution they had was the pleasure of the King; if the Acts of the Assembly did not suit his Majesty, they were abrogated by his veto. If they did suit him, there was no limit to their authority and power. When the Assembly was not in session, the Governor and Council controlled matters, made grants of land, and whatever there was to do, to carry on the government to suit his majesty.

Governors of the Colony of Virginia.

We give the names and dates of the governors and their terms of office, for a better comprehension of the times and events, beginning with

Alexander Spotswood	1710 to 1722
Hugh Drysdale	1722 to 1726
Robt. Carter, President of Council	1726 to 1727
William Gooch	1727 to 1749-52
Robt. Dinwiddie	1749-52 to 1758
The time when Gooch ceased and Dinwiddie began is not known.	
Francis Fauquier	1758 to 1767
John Blair	1767 to 1768
Lord Botetourt	1769 to 1770
William Nelson, President, &c.	1770 to 1772
Lord Dunmore	1772 to 1775

And this was the last of Colonial Governors in Virginia.

The settlements in the present territory of West Virginia from 1732 continued to grow and extend to the country included within Jeffer-

son, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire and Hardy, but did not extend beyond the Alleghenies for some years afterwards. The country on the west side of these mountains were spoken of as "lands on the waters of the Mississippi," and were an unknown quantity.

French and Indian War.

The French and England were always at war, and now there was a contest for territory. The French were located on the northern lakes, and at New Orleans and it was their desire and purpose to explore and discover and claim all the land west of the Allegheny.

Both France and England were pushing their claims to the country of the Ohio Valley.

In 1749 the French was engaged in taking possession by planting leaden plates bearing inscriptions asserting her claims to the lands, and planted the first plate on the Alleghany river at the mouth of the Conewago on the 15th day of June, 1749. The second plate was on the 3rd day of August, buried at the mouth of French Creek; the third at Wheeling, on the 13th day of August; the fourth at Marietta, and the fifth at Point Pleasant, on the 18th of August, 1749. Besides these buried plates, it is asserted that large surveys of lands were made by the French, taking Point Pleasant as a head-centre, lines were run and marked, corners established, trees marked, &c. These lines have been found extending from the Ohio river, across to Elk river, on to Gauley; and also from Kanawha river into Teays' Valley. These marked trees indicate work done previous to the time that any Virginia surveyor was ever here.

The King of England, Geo. II, in March, 1749, instructed the Governor of Virginia to grant to a corporation designated as "The Ohio Land Company" four hundred thousand acres of land between the Monongahela and the Great Kanawha." Among the members of this land company there were Lawrence A. Washington, Geo. Mason, Jas. Mercer, Robt. Dinwiddie and Thomas Cresap, and the company were to colonize one hundred families on said land within seven years, to survey two-fifths of the land and build and garrison a fort. They sent an explorer to view the land, Christopher Gist, in 1750, and it is said he went to the mouth of the Great Kanawha and also to the Falls of the Ohio.

On the 12th day of June, 1749, the governor granted to a numerous company of adventurers, leave to take up and survey eight hundred thousand acres of land, beginning on the North Carolina line and running westward and northward for quantity, and they were to have four years to survey and purchase rights for the same. They proceeded to survey and to sell land at the rate of three pounds for the one hundred acres, or about fifteen cents per acre, and the purchasers to settle on the lands. They were afterwards granted four years more in which to complete their surveys. This company was called "The Loyal Company."

On the 29th of October, 1751, there was granted to the Greenbrier Company leave to take up one hundred thousand acres of land lying on the Greenbrier river, northwest and west of the Cowpasture river, and four years were allowed in which to survey.

These measures were hastened for the purpose, on the part of the King, to get possession in advance of the French, and on the part of the companies, to get control of the land. They were called adventurers, by which it was meant, speculators.

Then the French began to build Forts, and this meant business. Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent Washington and others to the French officers, who courteously informed him that he meant to hold the Ohio Valley.

This meant war.

The Governor of Virginia then wanted soldiers and this is the way he obtained them.

"Proclamation of 1754."

"A Proclamation for encouraging men to enlist in his Majesty's service for the defence and security of this colony."

"Whereas, it is determined that a fort be immediately built on the river Ohio at the fork of Monongahela to oppose any further encouragements or hostile attempts of the French and Indians in their interest, and for the security and protection of his Majesty's subjects in this colony, and as it is absolutely necessary that a sufficient force should be raised to erect and support the same, for an encouragement to all who shall voluntarily enter into said service, I do hereby notify and promise, by and with the advice and consent of his Maj-

“esty’s Council of this Colony, that over and above their pay, two hundred thousand acres of his Majesty’s, the King of Great Britain, lands, on the east side of the river Ohio, within this dominion, (one hundred thousand acres whereof to be contiguous to the said fort and the other hundred thousand acres to be on or near the river Ohio) shall be laid off and granted to such persons who by their voluntary engagement and good behavior in the said service shall deserve the same. And I further promise that the said land shall be divided amongst them immediately after the performance of the said service in a proportion due to their respective merit as shall be represented to me by their officers and held and enjoyed by them without paying any rights and also free from the payment of quit rents, for the term of fifteen years, and I do appoint this proclamation to be read and published at the Court Houses, churches and chapels, in each county within this colony and that the sheriff take care the same be done accordingly.

“Given at the Council Chamber in Williamsburg on the 19th day of February, in the 27th year of his Majesty’s reign, Anno Domini, 1754.”

ROBERT DINWIDDIE.”

“God save the King.”

What with the determination of the French to hold the Ohio Valley, and the desperation expressed in the above proclamation to prevent the French and to hold it themselves, and the Land Companies that were formed, it would seem that the country on the waters of the Mississippi would have been settled immediately by the emigrants that were flocking to America from the old world.

But actual war now began between the French assisted by the Indians, and the English, assisted by the Virginians, and other colonists.

The defeat of General Braddock in July, 1755, left the Ohio Valley in control of the French.

This war put an end to the settlement of the country through the agency of the Land Companies, and it called for all the spare men that could be had.

The result was that the Indians began their war on the whites on the frontier and destroyed all unprotected families and settlements wherever found, and the construction of the fort at Winchester became an absolute necessity and a hurried one also.

The settlements that were subject to the Indian incursions at this time, were on the South Branch of the Potomac and on the Greenbrier and on the Potomac and upper New River.

In 1757 the Roanoke settlement was destroyed by the Indians. The Greenbrier settlement was destroyed and remained deserted until 1769.

In 1755 the Indians drove the Hogeland family to the Fort near Romney and in 1756 the Indians attacked settlers close to Winchester and Nealy's Fort was attacked on the Opequon, and there was the battle of the "Trough" on the South Branch. Fort London was required to be built to protect Winchester and the people in that vicinity.

In 1757 the Indians kept up their raids and the records of Frederick County was required to be placed in the Fort.

In 1758 Washington was sent to the Ohio, at Fort Capon, Bowers and York families were attacked, and Fort Siebort, now in Pendleton was attacked.

The French found they could not hold Fort Du Quesne and they blew it up and withdrew therefrom and the English took immediate possession and rebuilt the Fort and called it Fort Pitt.

When the French withdrew, their Indian allies removed west into Ohio, fearing to remain near the Fort.

This left the north west part of Virginia almost free to the settlers, yet there were occasional hunters and a few warriors seeking to wreak their vengeance on the unprotected whites.

The French and English made a treaty of peace and then follows the Royal Proclamation of 1763 by King George, and as this bears particularly upon settlers we must call attention to his Majesty's directions.

"Proclamation of 1763."

"George R:

"Whereas, we have taken into our royal consideration the extension and valuable acquisitions in America, secured to our crown by the late definitive treaty of peace, conducted at Paris the tenth of February last, and being desirous that all our loving subjects as well of our Kingdom as our colonies in America, may avail themselves,

“ with all convenient speed, of the great benefits and advantages which
“ may accrue therérom to their commerce, manufactories and naviga-
“ tion, we have thought fit, with the advice of our privy council to
“ issue this our royal proclamation, hereby to publish and to declare
“ to all our loving subjects, that we have, with the advice of our said
“ privy council granted our letters patent under our great seal of
“ Great Britain to erect within the countries and islands ceded and
“ confirmed to us by the said treaty, from distant and separate govern-
“ ments, styled and called by the name of Quebec, East Florida, West
“ Florida, and Grenada, &c., &c”

He then proceeds to give the boundaries of his four new governments and desires his “loving subjects” therein to form governments, legislatures and courts, &c., and for the Governor to grant lands, &c.

He then directs the governors in his colonies to grant without fee or reward to such reduced officers as have served in North America during the late war and to such private soldiers as have been or shall be disbanded in America and are actually deserving these and shall personally apply for the same, the following quantities of lands, subject, after the expiration of ten years, to the same quit rents as other lands are subject to, in the province within which they are granted as also subject to the same conditions of cultivation and improvement, viz.: To every one having the rank of field officer, 6000 acres. To every captain 3000 acres. To every subaltern officer two thousand acres. to every non-commissioned officer 200 acres, and to every private, fifty acres.

And a like bounty to the officers of the Navy.

He then directs that no governor or commander in chief, in any of the colonies or plantations in America, do presume for the present and until our future pleasure be known, to grant warrants of survey, or pass patents for any lands, beyond the heads or the sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic ocean from the west or upon any land whatever which not having been ceded to or purchased by us, or reserved to the Indians.

And we do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatsoever who have wilfully or inadvertantly seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described or upon any other lands which not havng been ceded to or purchased by us are still reserved to the said Indians, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements.

He then forbids persons to buy lands from the Indians and that they

shall not trade with the Indians without a license from the governor, and that all officers, civil and military are required to seize and apprehend all persons who standing charged with treason, murder or other felonies or misdemeanors shall fly from justice and take refuge in the said territory and to send them under proper guard to the colony where the crime was committed, &c.

In this proclamation we see manifested a desire that the Indians should not be molested in their possessions, that no grants be made of such lands, that there shall be no authority thereon and all that have settled thereon shall remove therefrom back into the interior, and that all refugees from justice should be captured and returned to their colony for trial. These lands are those on waters which flow to the west, and except those lands on the Potomac, all the lands in West Virginia were prohibited from being settled, or purchased either from the crown or from the Indians.

His royal majesty's pleasure in 1763 does not exactly correspond with his governor's promises in 1754. Then, in order to secure soldiers, they should have lands on the Ohio, to be given to them immediately after the performance of their services, to be held and enjoyed by them free from quit rents, &c.; these soldiers were to fight the French and Indians, and now the French have made peace and the Indians withdrawn, these same soldiers are forbidden to have their patents or to reside on their said lands. Royal policy and Royal promises are perhaps almost as sacredly observed as a treaty made by an Indian. The Greenbrier and Loyal Land Companies, after the war was over, petitioned the governor, stating the facts of their having made contracts for lands, made surveys and settlements which were prevented by the war from completing, and prayed a renewal of the warrants and extension of four years more in which to complete the same.

The said governor and council on the 25th of May, 1763, resolved that they were restrained by the royal instruction from granting the prayer of the petitions.

It is claimed that while there had been peace made between France and England, that the Indians were not made known of the facts, and that they having made no treaty of peace or if they did, it meant noth-

ing to them, and they continued to take pleasure in taking scalps whenever they could be found.

In 1761 it is said they penetrated even unto Purgatory, and raised hell, on the "Jeems". They killed Thomas Perry and Joseph Dennis scalped Mr. Renix and Smith and carried away a large number of women and children.

In 1763, the Indians went to the Big creek and Muddy creek in Greenbrier, pretended to be friendly now that peace had been made and in their only settlements in Greenbrier, consisting of about one hundred souls, all the men were killed and some women and children taken prisoners. Mrs. Clendenin was one of these prisoners.

In 1764, they again penetrated to the James by way of the Big Sandy and New River, killed William Carpenter and captured his son, Mr. Brown and sons. And Mr. Gun was killed with his two children and his wife captured, some of whom were recaptured by the whites.

In Hampshire Mrs. Thomas was captured and escaped. And settlements on the Cheat and Tygarts river were attacked.

After the Indians failed in their attempt to prevent Col. Boquets relieving Fort Pitt and bringing provisions and men there, they having attacked him on Turtle Creek and were completely defeated, then they were disposed to make a treaty of peace, at least to last until they could receive ammunition.

Capt. James Smith saw a number of wagons from Philadelphia going west, and knew they had goods and warlike stores to trade with the Indians and he did not hesitate to attack it, and he captured all the powder lead, tomahawks, scalping knives, blankets, &c., and let the owners return home.

Sir William Johnson made a treaty of peace with the Indians in 1765, although just before this, the Indians had disregarded their contract made with Col. Boquet and had committed depredations.

Following the treaty of 1765 there was a comparative quiet and security along the frontiers and there were found marching to the western front many settlers all along the line. On the Monongahela and Ohio were settlers established as also on the Tygart Valley in 1768 and

1769. Many of these came from the South Branch of the Potomac and remained during the summer, clearing, planting and building and returned to their homes in the winter. Among these may be mentioned the Zanes, Morgans, Deckers, Van Meter, Hughes, Swann, Tegard, Crawford, Harden, Booth, Thomas, Cutrights, Rule, Hacker, Radcliffs, Pringle, Jacksons, Davis, Sleeth, Brown, and others extending from Wheeling creek on the Ohio, up the Monongahela to its headwaters. So also in the Greenbrier country the settlers began to return in 1769. The McClanahans, Renicks, Arbuckles, Williams, McCoy, and they continued to come thereafter.

It appears that His Majesty's proclamation held good as to granting lands on the western waters, for it appears that during the administration of His Majesty's governor in Virginia there were no lands sold or granted by said governor, excepting however the lands that were given to the Volunteers under the proclamation of 1754. In 1764 the Governor and Council were asked by petition through Washington to permit the said two hundred thousand acres be surveyed and allotted to the men entitled thereto. Which was done and patents were issued in 1772 and 1773.

Upon examination of Dyer's Index to Patents in West Virginia there will be found no other patents issued for lands on western waters, but for lands in Hampshire there appears many down to 1766, for lands on the Potomac.

We note that in 1774 Governor Dunmore invested in six tracts in Hampshire, amounting to 3465 acres, to which we fear he lost the title by not attending to business subsequently, as the people of Virginia required of him.

The particulars of the survey known as the Savage grant, part of the two hundred thousand given to the soldiers in the French and Indian War, are given in the Oct., 1901, number of this magazine, page 9, and is located on the Ohio river above Big Sandy river. In Washington's trip to the Ohio in 1770, he reached Fort Pitt Oct. 17th, which he describes the houses which are built of logs and arranged in streets, are on the Monongahela, and I suppose may be about twenty in number and inhabited by Indian traders." No mention is made of having seen any settlements on his route to the mouth of the Great Kanawha and return. General Lewis in his march from Greenbrier to the Ohio, in fall of 1774, mentions no settlement seen *en route*.

It further appears however, that the Greenbrier and Loyal Land Companies were applied to by many persons for the purchase of sundry parts of their lands, and they sold to many of them with the understanding that if the Company should ever be able to make title to said lands they would do so, otherwise those who settled thereon were to abide the consequences of their settlement, and on these terms great numbers did settle thereon.

In 1773, the Governor and Council made an order that the officers and soldiers under the King's Proclamation of 1763, should be at liberty to locate their lands wherever they should desire so as not to interfere with legal surveys or actual settlements.

After this order, in 1774 and 1775, the said companies made surveys for settlers, who were prevented from obtaining patents by the precipitate haste of the Governor in 1775.

So far there is little or no evidence of any settlements on the Ohio below Wheeling and none on the Kanawha west of Lewisburg, though there may have been surveyors and explorers and hunters throughout the length and breadth of the land, and there may have been persons without titles to land, who were living in cabins erected on lands, hunting good lands to which they expected to secure titles, in the course of human events.

The improvement on the upper Ohio, on the Monongahela and its branches had increased greatly up to 1774 and families had settled as far down as Grave Creek on the Ohio. The Cheat and the Tygart, the West Fork and Elk, on Buckhannon and Hackers creek had accession in 1772.

Withers, writing on the early settlements said: "Man is, at all times, the creature of circumstances. Cut off from an intercourse with his fellow man and divested of the conveniences of life, he will readily relapse into a state of nature; placed in contiguity with the barbarous and the vicious, his manner will become rude and his morals perverted; brought into collision with the sanguinary and revengeful, his conduct will eventually be distinguished by bloody and vindictive deeds."

He further says that the men who just made settlements on the frontiers were men without means sufficient to purchase land for homes in the neighborhood from which they came and who were unwilling

to remain tenants of others, were mostly from the humble walks of life, comparatively illiterate and unrefined but with a love of liberty bordering on the extreme, and it is not to be surprising that their derelictions from property had not been greater, and their virtues less.

Ambition of preferment and pride of place were all lost in the woods, they were all alike in the back woods, and their common dangers compelled them to rely upon each other.

But it was never intended that the white people should live with the red men in peace, and the result was that when the Indian went wandering about the settlements, living and doing as Indians did do, even in times of peace, it is not surprising that there were repeated reports of dead Indian in many localities. Such were the facts. It is also claimed that by this time, the British emissaries urged the Indians on to war, and the situation of affairs between England and her colonies and the violation of the King's proclamation, all tend to the conviction that this was true. Some allege that it was the attempt to seize Kentucky that lead to the coming war; that many of those settlers came from the east by way of Red Stone and Fort Pitt and the Indians thought to destroy all in the west of the Allegheny, would relieve them of any trouble in Kentucky, which we regard as a very fair presumption.

Then came the affairs at Captina and Yellow creek, and now comes the scalp helloo, and the Indian war of 1774 broke loose with all the terror that the savage could give to it.

Walter Kelley remained on the Kanawha too long and was killed. His daughter had returned to Muddy creek in Greenbrier, with her uncle was killed.

On Simpson creek, Robinson, Hillen and Brown were killed and captured. On the Monongahela, Pricket was killed and his wife captured. On the Ohio the Wetzels were captured, and it went on, where ever the two races met, there was the tug of war.

Then came the battle of Point Pleasant.

We shall not write of this but will refer you to the following articles in this magazine: "The Dunmore War," January, 1903. "The Battle of Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, 1774," January, 1902. "National Character of Battle of Point Pleasant," April, 1902. "Kentuckians at Point Pleasant Battle." October, 1902.

Withers thought that Dunmore was as much surprised at the result of this battle as were the Indians, and the great disappointment lead his Lordship and the Indian Chiefs to patch up a peace, for the time being.

Now there was comparative rest for awhile, and while the settlers had rest, the colonies and the king had come to an open rupture.

The British agents were busy from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico endeavoring by immediate presents and promises of future rewards, the promise of plunder, the expulsion of the white settlers and the re-possession by the natives of the land of their fathers, and the opportunity to gratify their vengeances all combined, and nothing offered by the colonies, were too strong to be overcome by a savage, and they chose to aid the British against the Colonist and settler.

In 1776, there were murdered by Indians at the Big Sandy and Muddy creek in Greenbrier. Robt. Hughes captured on the Kanawha, and held a prisoner for two years.

In 1777, Thos. Ryan was killed near Wheeling; Rachel Grill was scalped, and there was an attack on the Fort at Wheeling. The Grigsby family killed on Rooting creek; at Coon's Fort a girl was killed.

In Tygart's Valley, the Connolly and Stewart families killed. Capt. Foreman's company ambuscaded and killed on Ohio, Pedro and White captured on Little Kanawha; the home of Col. Graham attacked in Greenbrier.

Cornstalk, Elinipsico and Red Hawk killed at Point Pleasant.

1778 Coburn's creek, Monongalia, attacked.

On West Fork, John Murphy killed and others captured.

On Cheat River, Mr. Brain killed and Mrs. Morgan captured.

On Hatcher's creek, Washburn killed.

Donnally's Fort attacked, on Greenbrier.

Cottrels house attacked in Harrison.

Lt. John White killed in Randolph.

Lt. Moore and others killed at Pt. Pleasant.

Capt. John Baker killed.

1779 Mr. Brain killed on Snowy creek, Preston county.

On Crooked creek, Stuart family killed and others captured.

- D. Morgan attacked by Indians.
 Stathers Fort, Dunkard creek attacked.
 Fort on Crooked creek attacked.
 Scott family murdered.
 Hackers creek settlement broken up.
 Mrs. Bozarth attacked near Fort Picket, some killed.
 John Paulee and family attacked and some captured, in Monroe.
 Baker killed at Drennans, Little Levels and others killed near
 by.
- 1780 Thomas family killed in Monongalia.
 Captives killed near Wheeling.
 McClung and Munday killed on Muddy creek, Greenbrier.
- 1781 Link's Block House attacked and several killed.
 Schoolcraft family killed near Beecham's Fort.
 Tygart Valley settlement destroyed.
- Peace made with England, but the Indians never ceased to kill.
- 1782 Mr. Fink killed at Beecham's Fort.
 Poe brothers encounter with Indians on Upper Ohio.
 Wallace killed above Wheeling.
 Fort at Wheeling attacked; Elizabeth Zane goes for powder.
- 1783 Smith and Kerr killed; Mills escaped, in Ohio county.
- 1784 Moore family attacked, some killed and others captured, on the
 Clinch.
 West Fork ravaged; Flecher's house attacked.
- 1785 Wetzel captured on the Ohio.
 On Bumgarner's creek, Cunningham killed, others captured.
 Miss Crow murdered, in Marshall county.
- 1786 Tacket captured and escaped, on Kanawha.
 Ice and Snodgrass killed on Fishing creek.
 Wood and Short killed on Buffalo creek.

- 1787 Becham's murder.
Mr. West killed on Hacker's creek.
Morgan attacked on Buffalo.
Bonnett killed on West Fork.
- 1788 Eulen escaped from Indians at Point Pleasant.
Rhoda Van Bibber killed.
- 1789 Men killed at Middle Island creek.
Mrs. Johnson captured on Ten Mile of Monongahela.
On Hacker's creek, Mack family killed.
Mrs. Glass captured.
Tackett's Fort attacked on Kanawha.
- 1790 Purdy family murdered in Ohio county.
Near Clarksburg Indians took horses.
Mr. Hull killed.
Mrs. Wiley captured in Tazewell, Va.
- 1791 Mrs. Buskirk killed and John Decker, upper Ohio.
See and Sinclair killed.
Big Bottom murder.
Mr. Bush killed on Freeman's creek.
Middle Island creek settlers attacked.
Humsuckers family killed on Dunkard's creek.
- 1792 Neale and Triplett killed on Little Kanawha.
Miss Tyler captured.
Wagner boy killed on Hacker's creek.
Jolly family murdered.
- 1793 Cox captured in Wood county.
Coleman killed and Ryan wounded on Ohio river.
Carpenter killed on Elk river.
- 1794 Shadrack Harriman killed, the last white man killed by Indians on Kanawha river..
Tush family murdered.
Cozad captured on Hacker's creek.
Caanan killed on West Fork.

1793 Bozarth attacked, some killed, others captured.

In the foregoing we have attempted to give the year and place and the names of those who suffered from the Indians, within the bounds of West Virginia, west of the Alleghenies; a sort of table of contents to some full history to be written hereafter by some one. We should be glad to publish contributions giving the histories of the families of those who thus suffered and the particulars of each case given.

Some idea is given of what our forefathers had to undergo, and the imagination will do the rest, and perhaps not over draw it.

No doubt there are many instances not herein recorded, some we have overlooked and many more we never heard of.

Settlers Before the Revolution.

When the war with England began, there was not a Court House west of the Alleghenies, no organization of the government by which the militia could not be called upon, and in fact, there was no militia to call on, excepting those soldiers on the upper Ohio and Monongahela. There was a fort at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, and one near where Lewisburg now is. One at Clarksburg, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Brownsville and other places on the river above. These points were mere spots in the vast wilderness of woods, and much of the country had never felt the press of the white man's foot, and only a small part was under his control. It has been said that there was a Justice of the Peace of Virginia who held his court at Fort Pitt, as an officer of the District of West Virginia, but his record, nor his commission has ever been found. When it became known that his Majesty proposed to compel the colonies to submit to his dictation by the force of arms and that the British Red-coats were being landed in New England, the citizens of West Augusta met at Fort Pitt and selected an executive committee, whose duty was to secure arms for volunteers, and they also elected representatives to the Continental Congress.

We should have supposed that each man was already armed, and that there were scarcely a sufficient number in the District to have entitled them two delegates in the said Congress, or that they were sufficiently informed or interested in the actions of King George towards "his loving subjects," or that they would have desired to stir up a war with

any one, but it seems that they had "fight in them and we read that not a battle-field during the Revolution but had some of the West Augusta men engaged therein.

Settlers After the Revolution.

We are now speaking of those who came west of the Alleghenies. This land might have been called a howling wilderness, when it was first visited by the pioneers. The entire country was covered with forests, trees as close together as they could grow, and as large as it was their nature to become, a perfect wilderness of woods. These lands, covered with such forests, teemed with herds of buffalo, with deer, and elk, and bear, wolves, panthers, wild cats, foxes, coons and opossums, all of which roamed at will. There were also turkeys, grouse, quail, and pigeons, in profusion, and the streams were alive with all kinds of fish, and ducks and geese lived therein. There were also wild fruits, grapes and nuts and berries to be found throughout the entire land.

A hunter with his gun, and with knowledge of the trees, could live well and have an abundance of the kind, to be found there.

But, what was it that took the people into this wilderness? We read that some came from Europe to find gold, some to recuperate their broken down fortunes, some as speculators, some for homes to build up under different circumstances and surroundings; some came to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences and to compel all others to do as they did; some to enjoy civil and religious liberty; some to escape the hard times and taxation of a country ruined by wars, and the tyranny of kings, and some came as the choice between coming here and going to jail.

But why did the people go into this wilderness of West Virginia?

Perhaps when we learn who it was that went, we may ascertain why they went.

There were many that came solely to hunt, to kill game and have a good old time all alone, where there were no laws but those of nature; where they could find plenty of bear and deer and such like wild animals, and they had their cabins and to it they brought the skins of these animals.

Those however that came to settle, to secure lands of their own, to make homes and farms, who were they and why did they seek this wilderness?

Let us ask another question in answer to the above. Where in the wide world could they go and secure for themselves a better country? The climate was temperate, the soil was good, there were streams of pure water everywhere. What more could nature do?

The people that sought homes here, desired to obtain lands and here they were cheap and good. They desired homes that had not the customs of the old countries, they wanted more liberty and freedom of thought and action, and not be hampered with regulations of society brought from the land of tyranny and oppression. It was to throw off all former rules and to act free of caste and to grow up together, under no restriction, civil or religious.

They knew they could secure more land for less money here than elsewhere, that they could within a short time have good farms, with good homes, and their lands soon grow into valuable estates. Nowhere else on earth could they go and do better.

They knew they would have to encounter danger, suffer hardships, and deprivations for years, but they had faith in themselves and in the destiny of the country.

It was necessary to follow the streams that came from the west. There were no roads but they could travel up the streams along the banks and shores. There was the Potomac river, which found its way far from the west, even from the Allegheny mountains.

Then there was the James river, farther to the south, which also came from the Alleghenies.

These, by necessity, became the highways of travel westward. From the Potomac they reached the Ohio by way of the Monongahela, and from the James, they reached the Ohio, by way of New river and the Great Kanawha.

In consequence of the attempt both by the French and the English to hold the junction of the rivers that made the Ohio river, this point became one of importance at an early date, and in one of those attempts to reach there with an army, roads were made, which ever afterwards aided the emigrant on his westward march. The march of the army westward, by way of the Kanawha was made nineteen years later when General Lewis went to Point Pleasant in 1774.

It is a notable fact, that the head waters of the Potomac, and the James, the Monongahela and the Kanawha, all start from a point within the Alleghenies, near where Randolph, Pocahontas and Pendleton

counties unite, but which fact was not known for years after the time the early settlements were made.

The settlements reached the Ohio by way of the Monongahela at an earlier date than they did by the Kanawha.

Those that went to Kentucky went by the Monongahela where they obtained boats, and made their way with more ease and less danger, and in 1770, the place now called Pittsburg began to assume shape of a village.

Frontier Life.

One of the first settlers of the trans-Allegheny country was Adam O'Brien, if his roving disposition and movements would entitle him to the the name of settler. He had a cabin on Elk river at the mouth of Holly river; a long time he owned two tracts of land, held by patents, in Randolph county; he lived on the Little Kanawha and he lived and died on the Big Sandy of Elk in Kanawha county. He seems to have been engaged in making settlements on good lands for others and that he made many. He said that all he had to do was to cut his initials "A. O. B." on some trees, cut down a few saplings and plant a hand full of corn and he secured a right to four hundred acres of land, though it afterwards cost a good deal of hard swearing.

When asked how he came to seek the wilderness and encounter the perils and sufferings of frontier life, he answered that he liked it and did not mind it a bit and in further explanation said, that he was a poor man and had got behind hand and when that's the case, there is no staying in the settlements for those varments, the sheriffs and constables, who were worse than Indians, because you could kill Indians, and you dare not kill the sheriffs. That after the king's proclamation for all settlers and surveyors to remove east of the big ridge, from off the western waters, there was no people on the west side except those who had run away from justice and here they were as free as the biggest buck agoing, and after the peace of sixty-three, it was all quiet in the back woods. That there was a settlement at Dunkard's bottom and a small one where Clarksburg now is, and some squatters here and there, that had their cabins, their corn and potatoes and their guns with which they kept themselves in bear meat and venison, and while they

had no money, they had skins with which they could secure powder and lead and such things that they had to buy. He said that they lived quite happy before the Revolution, for then there was no law, no courts and no sheriffs and they all agreed pretty well, but after awhile the people began to come and make settlements and then there was need for law; and then came the lawyers and next the preachers and from that time they never had any peace any more, that the lawyers persuaded them to sue when they were not paid, and the preachers *converted* one half and they began to quarrel with the other half because they would not take care of their own souls, and from that time, they never had any peace for body or soul, and that the sheriffs were worse than the wild cats and painters and would take the last coverlit from your wife's straw bed or turn you out in a storm, and I tell you, mister, I would rather take my chances and live among savages than live among justices and lawyers and sheriffs, who with all their civility, have no natural feeling in them. The settlers had to go to the field with their gun and oft times their wives had to keep watch with rifle while they were at the plough.

No doubt there were men who preferred to live by hunting in the wilderness, where they were not troubled by sheriffs, and Mr. O'Brien admits that he was one of them, and Walter Kelly, who settled on the Kanawha was another. Kelly sent his family back to Greenbrier in time of danger but he did not wish to come in contact with civilization and law; he had left South Carolina for some cause and had taken to the woods as had Adam O'Brien, and he remained until he was killed by the Indians. O'Brien lived to be over one hundred years of age and died in 1836.

We can readily imagine tht the country filled up with all sorts and conditions of people, and we can imagine the inconvenience, the hardships and sufferings through which they had to pass.

Into the wilderness there were no roads, hence the emigrant could take no wagon, and he had to resort to the pack-horse. He must have his good rifle and ammunition, his axe and other tools, he needed his cooking utensils, and his bed.

Some one in describing his frontier home said, the houses were of logs, no nails to put on the roof with, we made our furniture in the woods, we raised our flax and wool and made our own hunting shirts

and short frocks, our shoes were moccasins; we had a big and a little kettle, an oven, a frying pan and a pot; we had no table ware that would break and but little of that; sharp sticks of wood were used for forks and the butcher knife answered for all.

We raised corn and hogs, for these were the surest and most rapid producers of bread and meat.

There were no mills, no stores, no doctors; thrown upon our own resources, we learned to do without many things and to make others, and to carefully take care of such as we had to have and which was difficult to secure, some of which were powder and lead and medicines.

In after years, the pack-horse was laden for market and started back for the settlements, and brought home such things as were needed most. Peddlers soon learned the way to the way to the frontier, and enterprising merchants followed.

The settlers grew in numbers, the farm grew in size, and the homes in number, and home comforts increased, and in a few years, they were no more settlers but farmers, no more pioneers, but old residents, and the eastern home and people forgotten.

“I’m going west,” he said with a sigh,
“I’m bound to win, or else to die.”

Then see him start and travel west,
To live it out, he’ll do his best.

In silent woods, his cabin rude,
He hides away where none intrude.

But for the smoke above the trees
No mark of living thing one sees.

His house from storm must be his port,
From all assaults must be his fort.

His gun secure, hangs on the wall,
With powder horn and leaden ball.

His knife he wears, with burnished blade,
In close attack, his surest aid.

His axe and tools, he guards with care.
None to replace, few to repair.

Alike the beast, always alert,
Danger to see and it avert.

Danger at night, peril by day,
His life at risk, move as he may.

W. S. LAIDLAY.

KANAWHA COUNTY RECORDS.

We have determined to publish the names of the owners of the lands in Kanawha county in the year 1791, and we selected this year for the reason that the names were more plainly and better written. We do not give the figures which would tell of the number of acres they owned, or of the tax with which they were charged, but the names, only 74 of them, and but few of them residing in the county.

We then will publish the names of the residents of the county whose names are listed for taxation and called "tithables," and which also shows the number of horses and slaves owned by each. Of these there are 118 names on the book for 1792.

The taxes charged on these books are made in English money, the pound, shilling and pence. The year 1799 being the first in which the dollar and cent was used.

We would call attention to the difference of the names on these books. One would suppose that they would be very similar, but they are as different as if they were for separate counties. Of course many of the residents had not then acquired their title to these lands, which were afterwards charged to them, and the books were as not as accurate as they might have been made.

Kanawha extended from Gauley to Harrison county, from near Parkersburg to Big Sandy and up to the Cumberland Mountain and back to Gauley.

1792—*Tithables.*

William Allen,
 Davis Alderson,
 Chas. Alsbury,
 Thos. Alsbury,
 Enos Atwater,
 Wm. Arbuckle,
Daniel Boone,
Jesse Boone,
 Michael Baker,
 David Brown,
 Abraham Baker,
 John Bailey,
 John Beckley,
Geo. Clendenin,
Wm. Clendenin,
Alex. Clendenin,
 Joseph Carroll,
 Wm. Carroll,
 John Childress,
Leonard Cooper,
 Wm. Craige,
 James Craige,
 Jacob Coonci,
 John Carter,
 John Cavender,
 John Campbell,
 Joseph Lynne,
 Jacob Casdorff,
 Fleming Cobbs, *✓*
 Thomas Craige,
 Andrew Donnally,
 Ezekiel Woody,
 Wm. Drody,

Joseph Don,
 James Ervin,
 David Ervin,
 John Edwards,
 Joseph Edwards,
 James Ferguson,
 John Fleming,
 Andrew Fleming,
 Geo. Fitzwater,
 Luman Gibbs,
 Edward Hughes, *✓*
 Thomas Harman,
 Wm. Hall,
 Joel Houston,
 Samuel Houston,
 Thomas Hughes, *✓*
 Nat. Huddleston,
 John Huddleston,
 Daniel Huddleston,
Shadrack Harriman, *✓*
John Hansford, *✓*
 John Hart,
John Jones, *✓*
 John Jenkins,
 Robt. Iron,
 Thos. Lewis,
 And. Lewis,
 Robt. Lewis,
 John Moss,
 Amos Morris, *✓*
 Chas. McClung,
 Wm. Morris, *✓*
 John Morris, *✓*

Levi Morris, ✓	Thos. Smith,
Henry Morris, ✓	Robt. St. Clair,
Ed. McClung, ✓	Geo. Thornton,
And. McClung,	Isaac Taylor,
Wm. Morris, Jr., ✓	Francis Tacket,
David Milburn,	Levi Tacket,
Benj. Morris, ✓	Thomas Upton,
Leonard Morris, ✓	Benj. Uland,
Wm. McClung	Jesse Van Bibber,
Daniel Northup,	Peter Van Bibber,
Michael Newhouse,	James Van Bibber,
Henry Newhouse,	Isaac Van Bibber,
Wm. Owen,	Mathias Van Bibber,
Abner Pryor,	John Van Bibber,
Edward Price, ✓	James Van Vibber,
Allen Pryor,	Joseph Wood,
Wm. Pryor,	Nemen Watkins,
John Reynolds,	Roland Wheeler,
Maurice Reynolds,	John Wheeler,
Isaac Robinson,	Roland Wheeler, Jr.,
Allen Rue,	Wm. Wheeler,
Michael See, ✓	Samuel White, ✓
Reuben Slaughter	Jonathan Windsor,
Wm. Smith,	John Young, ✓
James Shirkey,	Conrad Young, ✓
John Shepherd,	Mathias Young, ✓

1791—*Land Books.*

William Arbuckle,	James Crack,
Henry Banks,	Robt. Davis,
Thos. Bulletts Harris,	Thomas Davis,
Jos. Mayor Carrington,	Wm. Duvall,
Leonard Cooper,	Wm. Donavan,
Jas. Carnahan,	Zechariah Dercer,
Thos. Chenoweth,	Jas. Donnally,
John Chenoweth,	Marcus Elkin,
Michael Carnes,	Thomas Edar,
John Callaway,	Baird Edmondson

Wm. Trigg,	Jas. Mercer,
Geo. Welch,	Nat. McGill,
John Finley,	Geo. Muse,
Michael Gratz,	Levi Osborn,
Chas. Willing,	J. F. Preston,
Josiah Willard Gibbs, ✓	Wm. Pryor,
Gabriel Green,	Benj. Pollard,
David Gourd,	Ed. Price, ✓
Morris Given, ✓	Jas. Penberry,
Wm. Griffith,	Sam'l Pleasants,
Isaiah Hews,	Geo. Snuffer,
Levi Hollingsworth,	Thos. Upton,
Easom Hanen,	Jas. Vaughan,
Shedrack Harriman, ✓	Matthew Vaughan,
Mordicai Hord,	Jas. Wilson,
Wm. Henderson & als.,	Benj. Wyncoop,
Hogg & Bullett,	John Wilson,
Moses Hunter,	John Ward,
James Hines,	Solomon Wilson,
Wm. Hepburn,	Geo. Washington,
John Dundass,	George Washington and Andrew
John Jones, ✓	Lewis,
Benj. Lodge,	Sam'l Ward,
Thos. Levacy,	Foster Webb,
Jacob Lochar'd's heirs,	Jonathan Windsor,
Isaac Moses,	Sinah West,
Robt. Mercer,	John Young. ✓

DECEASED MEMBERS OF W. VA. HISTORICAL AND ANTI-
QUARIAN SOCIETY.

Brown, Judge J. H.
Byrne, Benjamin W.

Gardner, A. D.
Gallaher, Chas. M.

Cole, John L.

Hedrick, Charles.

Hale, Dr. John P.

Warth, John A.

Houston, Thos. D.

Wilson, Hon. Wm. L.

Laidley, Alex'r T.

Vosburg, Dr. A. G.

Powell, Evan.

 MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES IN VIRGINIA IN 1749

In the Virginia Magazine of October, 1903, Charles E. Kemper, of Washington, D. C., gives the translation made by Rev. W. J. Hinke, of the diaries found in the archives of the Moravian Church, in Bethlehem, Pa. Rev. Leonard Schnell and Rev. John Brandmiller, German ministers of the Moravian church, set out on Oct. 12, 1749, to visit the German people, to preach in their houses and baptize their children, and to make report of their work, &c. They returned Dec. 12, 1749, and wrote out their report and filed the same with said church officials, where they have rested until lately they have been translated.

They went to Frederick, Md., and on Oct. 30, they reached the Potomac after having stopped at Jonathan Haegers, the founder of Hagerstown. They proceeded up the Potomac, passing Evett's and Wills creek, near Cumberland where they found Colonel Cresap; from thence they went to the South Branch of the Potomac, to Peter Petersons. Henry Van Meters and John Beckers and came to Mathias Joachims, where they preached and baptized. They continued up the South Branch to its head and over on to the "*Kauh Pastert*" which means the Cow Pasture river.

They complained of the scarcity of houses, and where there were houses, there was no bread. They speak of having "Welsh corn", by which, it is supposed, they meant hominy.

They went on to the James River, which on the 16th Nov. they had to swim and this they called "hard work", besides they say they found there *a kind of white people*, who live like savages, eating Welsh-corn, sleeping on bear skins around the fire, which the missionaries regarded "a poor manner of living." They proceeded further South, across Ca-

tawba creek, and went to Justice Robeson's mill, where they expected to get some bread, but even there they found no bread.

On the 19th of Nov. they reached a German settlement on New River, where they preached. There is raised a question, from whence came those Germans? It is impossible to think they came from Pennsylvania, passed through the Shenandoah Valley and went and settled here on New River. It was also stated that they must have come up from North Carolina, but, they made a mistake, for the Indians in 1755 and 1756 exterminated the entire settlement.

The missionaries proceeded no further south, being unable to learn of any Germans in that section, they turned homeward, being about three hundred miles from Bethlehem.

On Dec. 1, they say they passed confidently and safely through the Irish settlement on the James, and they speak of this event as one to be thankful for. The Note to this statement says that this was a Scotch-Irish settlement in Augusta, and we would suppose that it was the same which the missionaries spoke of, as a kind of white people living like savages. (We call on the Rev. Mr. Price for an explanation of all this.)

They next went on to Adam Miller's, on the South Shenandoah and there preached. This is where Elkton now is. How they reached this point without mentioning Staunton or other places South of it, we do not quite comprehend, perhaps they avoided the wild Irish settlements.

Adam Miller is said to have settled there in 1726.

They proceeded to the Massa Nutton district and on Dec. 7, they walked twenty miles before breakfast, because they found no house and no bread.

They proceeded down the Shenandoah, and they mention seeing Stephen Schmidt, a Catholic; Benjamin Frey, whom they say was friendly in his way, (but did not mention the peculiarity of his way) who lived on Cedar creek. They next preached at old Mr. Funks, (which we suppose was about Strausburg.)

On Dec. 11, they visited "the old Jost Hayd" but did not stay long with him. This was Jost Hite and we are curious to know why they did not stay long with him.

It also appears that one Rev. Mr. Klug had prejudiced the people

against the Moravian's missionaries, and one German who had entertained these missionaries two years before, stated that he would not let them preach in his house for fifty pounds.

They went on to Fredericktown, which is now Winchester, and then on to the Potomac, where the ferry man took them over the river. This ferry is (in the note) called "Watkins Ferry", and we wonder why not Harper's Ferry, or Swearengen, at the town of Mechlenburg, if there was a town there then.

Lutheran missionaries had gone up the valley ten years before this trip was made, and their records of baptisms have been published, but these made their way up the South Branch on to the head of the James, which is said to have been the way the Indians passed from the North to the South, in their search for scalps, &c.

We have only given a sketch of what will be found in full in the said Virginia Magazine.

NOTES, MEMORANDA AND CORRECTIONS, &C.

Gen'l Wm. P. Craighill has presented the Historical Society with a copy of an old map, of some surveys made in the vicinity of Charles Town, and it is claimed the map was made in 1734. It has on it "Evetts Marsh", which we suppose is the same as "Evetts Run." There is some question as to the date when said map was made and we are of the opinion that it was later than 1734, but the surveys were made in that year, or some of them. It is an interesting document, with or without the question. Gen'l Craighill has contributed other ancient documents, viz: A patent for 120 acres of land to Thos. Fruman in 1664, in Md., and another for 400 acres, to Francis Billingsby, in 1663, in Md. A copy of The Maryland Journal of July 4, 1780; a copy of the Baltimore American of Nov. 20, 1863, &c., &c. We tender the thanks of the Society to the General, for his contributions.

Col. W. H. Edwards has published the "*Edwards Genealogy*" and presented the His. Soc. with a copy. Would that others would write

their family histories in books, and thus preserve the same to future generations. This is an interesting study and all it needed is a more extended sketch of the author. Col. Edwards also presented the Society with a copy of a speech made by Hon. John Tyler, Mar. 13, 1861, in the Virginia Convention. Mr. Tyler asked, "Whither are you going?" and stated that it was a choice between the ice-bergs of the north and the cotton fields of the south, and that he preferred the cotton-fields. Thanks are tendered to Col. Edwards for his contributions.

"*Ohio History Sketches*", an interesting book of three hundred and fifty pages with illustrations, maps, &c., received from Hon. E. O. Randall, Secretary of Ohio Historical Society. The work contains sketches of about thirty characters, and nine or ten subjects, viz.: The Mound Builders, The North West Territory, The Ordinance of 1787, Land Grants in Ohio, First Court in Ohio, Defence of Fort Stevenson, Perry's Victory, La Fayette's visit to Ohio, The Underground Railroad, The Process of the Century Review. It has sketches of Cutler, St. Clair, Symms, Putnam, Wayne, Tiffin, Corwin, Ewing, Thurman, Grant, Wait, Shermans and many others of Ohio's popular citizens.

We were interested in the North West Territory, Land Grants, The Underground Railroad, and in fact, all of the subjects. Of course we were interested in all those that went from Virginia, Tiffin, the first governor and his wife, Mary Worthington went from Berkeley county. Thos. Worthington, the next governor, Gov. Morrow, Thos. Ewing, and Thurman, and others were given to Ohio by Virginia, and helped make Ohio great.

Thanks for so much information contained in the small volume.

Correction—In the July number, last, of this magazine, on page 243, it is stated that the earliest land book of Kanawha county, that was preserved, was for the year 1797. In this present number, we publish the names of land owners of Kanawha for the year 1791. The last statement has the advantage of being true.

"*Daniel Boone*," by R. G. Thwaites, presented to the W. Va. His. Soc. by Miss Lou K. Poage, of Ashland, Ky. This work is the most complete of any that has been published. It makes his arrival in Kanawha in 1788, and departure, 1799. It has many things therein

that were new to us, that he was raised a Quaker, that he was a prisoner of Cornwallis, while a member of the Virginia Legislature, that he was court-martialed, &c.