

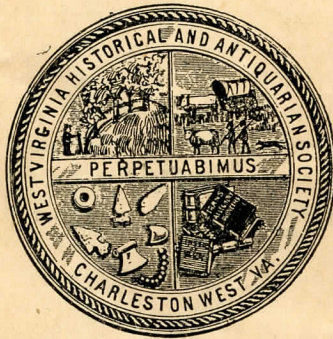
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NOTICE.

This magazine is published by the West Virginia Historical Society, and its Directors have made the price only twenty-five cents per copy, but this price is the same whether by subscription, by the single copy or by the hundred, and whether of the present issue or of back numbers, of which we still have some left on hand.

When the magazines are printed, they go to the rooms of the Historical Society, where they are distributed to subscribers, members of the Society and to persons ordering same, and the residue are there preserved.

To insure *prompt* attention, all communications relating to subscriptions, or orders for special numbers, should be addressed to the

LIBRARIAN OF THE WEST VA. HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Charleston, Kanawha Co., West Va.

And furthermore: Should the following numbers of this year fail to reach you, it may be for the reason that the same have not been published, and if not published, because of the want of funds with which to pay the printer, which want will have been occasioned by the gubernatorial veto of the last legislative appropriations made for the Historical Society, and which want has not been supplied by a sufficient amount to publish the magazine for a longer time. To insure its continuance until another appropriation is available, we shall want about four hundred dollars, and while we are anxious that there shall be no suspension, the possibility is evident, and the probability rather grows on us.

Subscriptions unexpired will be made good when the publication is continued, should a suspension be found necessary, and there is no reason to anticipate that the Legislature will fail to take care of the Historical Society, as it has heretofore done.

EDITOR.

The West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society.

RALEIGH'S LOST COLONY.

BY W. S. LAIDLEY.

We speak of 1607, as the date of the settlement of Virginia, but there were settlements there prior to that date.

In 1570, there was a settlement or mission planted on the Rappahannock by the Spaniards from Florida, and had the Indians been as kindly disposed to the Jesuits there, as the other Indians had been to said Order in Florida, the state of affairs in Virginia would have been vastly different in subsequent times.

In 1584, there was an English colony that settled on Roanoke and gave the name of "Virginia" to the new colony, which was without boundary, but this naming of the continent was about the amount of what this settlement accomplished. In 1587, there was another English colony that were sent to stay, and they stayed; at least they never returned to England, and this has been called "the Lost Colony."

There is something mysterious and extremely sad about the fate of this colony, and we have attempted to give the facts, that we could gather from different sources, and you can speculate, if not weep, over the same, and impress on your mind the fact that the first native born American was "*Virginia Dare*," and that there have been many others since.

In September, 1561, the King of Spain, declared that no further attempt would be made by him to colonize the country, either on the Gulf, or at Santa Elena, that there was no ground to fear that the French would set foot on that land. This was the opinion of the best informed men, and he spoke of the country of Florida, the only part of America that then had been threatened with invasion or settlement. But a short while thereafter, in 1562, some French colonists, under Rebault, took possession of Port Royal (the same place as Santa Elena) and founded Charles fort and a settlement.

In 1564, Menendez obtained of Philip II, King of Spain, permission to visit Bermudas and Florida, and the King required of him to bring

a survey of the coast of Florida. He also gave to Menendez power and authority to take possession, conquer and settle Florida. This letter of authority or patent bore date March 20, 1565.

The Spanish then learned for the first time of the settlement of the French Huguenots in Florida.

Menendez sailed June 29, with purpose to destroy the French from the face of the earth in Florida, and to colonize this country with Spaniards.

In the mean time the French had made other settlements, one on the St. Johns River, and erected Fort Caroline, which offered a safe refuge to cruisers, *which in the name of a pure gospel, could sally out to plunder and slay*. Ribault brought colonists and supplies with directions to maintain the fort. Here was a pending struggle, Spanish against French. The first to destroy and the latter to maintain Fort Caroline.

On Sept. 6, 1565, Menendez proceeded to and founded the City of St. Augustine, the first in the territory of the present United States of America.

The purpose of Menendez was to there attack the French, but the French being re-enforced on sea, the Spanish feared to attack them. He proceeded, however, to fortify his new location and to claim all the new world in the name of the King of Spain.

Subsequently he attacked the fort in the night and by the surprise captured the same and the most of the inmates, some, however, escaped. He hung about 150 of the French and with a label thereon said that "*he did not this to Frenchmen, but to Heretics,*" and thus began the conquest of America.

In 1567, the French captured the Spanish at Mateo, and they proceeded to retaliate and hang, and their label said "*they did not this to Spaniards, but to Traitors, Robbers and Murderers.*"

Whatever effect these declarations had upon the living, upon the poor soldier and colonist, it was not a material matter for what they were hung, when they were hung.

The war proceeded between them, first one and then the other gaining a victory on sea or land and obtaining an opportunity to gratify their cruelty and to retaliate. But the Spanish held on to their City of St. Augustine, and from it as a headquarters in the new world, they sent out colonists and made settlements elsewhere.

In 1570 Menendez sent out Father Secura and several other Jesuits

to establish a mission and settlement on the Chesapeake Bay, and they made a settlement on the Rappahannock river, and erected a rude chapel. But the Indians did not seem to receive them as they did in Florida, and it was but a short while they they manifested hostile signs, and but a short time afterwards that they massacred the entire settlement.

Afterwards, in 1572, Menendez sailed into the Chesapeake and endeavored to capture the Indians that had massacred his mission of Father Secura and others, but all such Indians kept out of his way, except some seven or eight that he claimed were implicated, and these he hung to the yard-arms of his ship.

Sir Walter Raleigh was satisfied from the information that he obtained from the Spanish voyages that there were no settlements north of Florida, and that the said coast was open to colonization, and he determined to plant a colony in this unexplored region.

Two ships were made ready in April, 1584, and sent out under Capt. Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe, and they reached America in July. They located on the Roanoke Island, but did not explore the mainland, and they gave the name to the country—"Virginia!"

They remained until September, when they returned to England, taking with them two natives, Mateo and Manchese. This was the beginning of the English settlements and here is the baptism of the country and the name, Virginia!

In April, 1585, a fleet of seven ships under Sir Rich'd Grenville, and one hundred householders and things necessary to begin a new State, with Ralph Lane as Governor.

In July they reached the coast of Virginia and the colony located on Roanoke Island. Grenville staid until August and he returned to England, under promise to return with supplies and aid, within a given time. The colony fortified the Island, and made themselves as comfortable as they could. But time went on and Grenville did not return; provisions became scarce, and something had to be done to prevent starvation. Gov. Lane sent some of his colonists to Croatoan and some to Hatorask, to share with the natives.

Then came Sir Frances Drake, on his homeward bound voyage, with his fleet of twenty-three sails, and the entire English settlement took ship and all returned to England. This was in summer of 1586. They took with them specimens of corn, tobacco and potatoes, and Raleigh had an estate in Ireland, and he planted the seed of these Virginia

productions and hence came the Irish Potato. The tobacco and corn remained the home product of Virginia.

Soon after the departure of the colonists with Drake, Raleigh's ship arrived in Virginia, but found no one and it returned to England. And about fifteen days after Raleigh's ship left Roanoke for England, Grenville arrived with three ships, but not being able to find any colonists, he left fifteen men on the Island, with two years' supplies and sailed back to England.

Raleigh determined to plant a settlement on the Chesapeake bay, and he sent three ships with one hundred and fifty persons, including seventeen women, and they were directed to proceed to Roanoke, take with them the fifteen men left to hold the island, and to proceed to the Chesapeake and make a settlement there. John White was the Governor, and they reached Roanoke in July, 1587. They found none of the fifteen men, but they did find evidence of what they supposed to be the massacre of said men, and they also found the Indians to be hostile. They located on the Island, and Eleanor Dare, the wife of Ananias Dare, and the daughter of Gov. White, gave birth on the 18th of August, 1587, to a little girl, whom they called "Virginia Dare."

There were one hundred and twenty souls on that island. After being there some time, they sent Gov. White to England for supplies, etc., and he reached England in November, 1587, and he found all England in confusion in the preparation for the Spanish invasion and the Armada.

In April, 1588, Gov. White started to Virginia with two ships, but fell in with some Spanish vessels and in the fight, Gov. White found it necessary to return to England.

In the year 1589 he was unable to do anything for the colony.

In 1590, Gov. White obtained permission to go on a vessel going to West Indies. He went alone with supplies. In August he reached Hatorask. It had been agreed that in the event they removed, that the colonists should carve on tree or door the name of the place to which they went, and if in distress, to carve a cross over the name. Gov. White found the Island vacated, and the indications were that they had been gone some time, and on a tree he found carved the name "*Croatoan*," without any cross. He found none of the colony; nothing of his daughter or his grand daughter, Virginia Dare, and he returned to England and reported his inability to learn anything of the Roanoke colony. It was told by the Indians at Jamestown that the Roanoke

colony had moved to the interior and had mixed with a tribe of Indians—and that about the time that Jamestown was settled, Powhatan had caused the said tribe to be massacred, excepting four men, two boys and a maid, and from their descendants a tribe near Roanoke, known as the Hateras Indians, had grown up and that they all had grey eyes, which no other Indians ever had, and that these claimed to have descended from white people.

Raleigh made five different attempts to learn of the fate of his lost colony, and he said he had spent forty thousand pounds in his attempt to colonize Virginia. No doubt but that it was to Sir Walter that the settlement of Virginia is indebted, and Virginia meant America in his day.

“John Vytal,” by Payson, is a historical novel, in which the events connected with the history of the “Lost Colony” are said to be given, and in this book an attempt is made to account for the said colony, and it has many historic facts interwoven which would seem to support his theory.

ADAM MILLER.

We have been asked whether we are satisfied that the claim that has lately been made, that Adam Miller was the first white settler west of the Blue Ridge, is correct or otherwise?

We are not satisfied that the claim is well founded.

It is supposed that the purpose of this investigation is to ascertain the facts, and the reading public will have to settle the disputed claim.

THE PLAINTIFFS CLAIM.

In the October, 1900, number of the William and Mary College Quarterly will be found a letter by Miss Lizzie B. Miller, under the head of “*First Settler in the Valley*,” in which she says she encloses a copy of naturalization paper of Adam Miller. She vouches for its being an exact copy, and she says that this paper proves beyond a doubt that Adam Miller was the first white man to build on this side of the Blue Ridge, as he came in 1726; that the Hites and Lewises settled in 1732, so Adam Miller was the first white settler in the valley of the Shenandoah, and the land on which he located is still in possession of his descendants.

In the Virginia Historical Magazine, Oct., 1903, Mr. Chas. E. Kem-

per, of Washington, D. C., a writer of history and genealogy, takes up the subject and gives more data, to sustain the said claim. He says that Adam Miller was born in Germany about the year 1700, and was naturalized March 13, 1741-2 by Gov. Gooch, and that this paper proves beyond question that Adam Miller had settled on the Shenandoah in 1727, as time is now reckoned.

That Adam Miller came as a young man with his wife and unmarried sister to Pennsylvania from Germany and located in Lancaster county, Penna., and after residing there for several years, he determined to try his fortune in the Colony of Virginia; that he embarked at the head of the Chesapeake bay and landed at Williamsburg, Va., where he fell in with some of the Spottswood Expedition, who told him of the Valley, and he determined to see it for himself, and he followed the march of the said expedition and crossed the mountain at Swift Run Gap, and was so pleased that he immediately set out for Pennsylvania and brought his family to Virginia. He first located on the Hawk's Bill, but removed to the place which became his permanent home, near where Elkton now is. Those that settled at Elkton were Miller's neighbors in Pennsylvania, and came with him on his representations, hence Miller was in Virginia several years before Rangdman, Folk, Crimsart and others.

That Miller had no title to his land until Rangdman and others joined with him in the purchase from Jacob Stover.

That the Calendar of Virginia State Papers shows the Petition of Rangdman, Folk, Miller and Crimsart, in relation to said purchase from said Stover.

That Adam Miller had two sons, Adam, Jr., and Henry, and also two daughters, Anna Barbara and Elizabeth; that Adam, Jr., was killed by the Indians, and Henry married Miss Crooger.

That Jacob Miller, son of Henry, was born in 1769, and died in 1861; that he knew personally his grandfather, who survived until about the close of the Revolution, and from Jacob the above particulars were obtained.

THE PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

Calendar of State Papers, 1733, page 219-220, showing the Petition to Gov. Gooch of Adam Miller and others, together with a letter by Fra Thornton, thereto attached as follows:

Petition of Adam Miller and Others.

Calendar of State Papers, 1733, page 219-220.

To the Hon'ble William Gooch; Esq'r, Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c.—

The petition of the subscribers humbly shew—that about four years past, they purchased five thousand acres of land, of one Jacob Stover, and paid him a great sum of money for the same, amounting to upwards of four hundred pounds; that y'r petitioners were informed & believed the sd: Stover had a good right & title in the said land—that immediately after the sd: * * * all their lands & sev'll other things in the County of Lancaster & Province of Pennsylvania, where they then lived, & came & seated on the land they had bought of the sd: Stover; and cleared sev'l Plantations & made great Improvements thereon—Since which, they have been informed that the sd: land (known by the same name of Massaumitting) is claimed by one Wm. Beverly Gent, & that the sd: Beverly hath brought suit ag'st the sd: Stover for the same, in the Hon'ble the Genrall Court—

Ye Petitioners further shew that should the sd: Beverly recover the sd: land, that he will turn ye: Pet'rs out of Doors, or oblige them to give much more for their lands & plantations than they are worth, which will entirely ruin ye Pet'rs—And yo'r Pet'rs cannot recover anything of the sd: Stover, to make them amends for the loss of their sd: lands, plantations, &c, he being very poor, and is Daily Expected to Run away. Wherefore y'r Petitioners humbly hope that as they are not Privy to any fraud done by the sd: Stover in obtaining the sd: Land & yo'r pet'rs being Dutchmen & not acquainted with the laws here concerning lands & Imagined the sd: Stover's right to be good & have Run the hazard of their lives & estates in removing from Pennsylvania to the sd: land, being above two hundred miles & at a time when there was very few Inhabitants in them parts of Shenado, & they frequently visited by the Indians. And at this time ye pet'rs have nine plantations, fifty people, old & young, thereon & expect to have two more families to seat on the sd: land the spring (none of which are any of the persons the sd: Stover swore was on the sd: land when he obtained the sd: Patent as ye pet'rs have been informed) nor did yr pet'rs hear of the sd: Beverleys' claiming the said land 'till they had made plantations thereon—and yr pet'rs have also paid his Majesties quit rents for the said land, ever since they bought the sd:

land of the sd: Jacob Stover, that Your Hon'rs taking all & singular, the premisses into yr: Consideration, will be pleased to make such order or decree thereon, that yr: pet'rs may Quietly Enjoy the said land.

And yr: pet'rs will every pray &c.

MILHART RANGDMAN.

ABRAHAM —————

MATHEW FOLK.

ADAM MILLER.

M————— CRIMSART.

Nov. 28, 1733.

Sir, This is to Inform you that I was at the great mountains & saw several Dutchmen that came for Pencilvania and they told me they had agreed with Stover for Land on Sherando, but since they came they heard that Col. Wm. Beverley was at Law for it, therefore they would not settle it, unless Stover could make them a right to it, which if he did they would settle it directly—which is the needful from

Sr Yr Humble Serv't.

So Comm'd.

FRA: THORNTON.

To Mr. William Robertson
at Williamsburg, &c.

1733

Petition of the Dutch settlers near
"Massamitting" against the suit of Wm.
Beverly for lands they had purchased
from Jacob Stover.

Naturalization Paper, 1741-2, by Gov. Gooch.

Naturalization Paper.

William Gooch Esq'r. His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas by our act of Assembly made at the Capitol the 23d October in the year 1705 for the better settling and peopling this His Majesty's Colony and Dominion it is Enacted that it shall and may be Lawful for the Governour and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion for the time being by a public Instrument or Letters

Patents under the broad seal thereof, to Declare any Alien or Aliens, Foreigner or Foreigners being already settled or inhabitants of this colony or which shall hereafter come to settle, plant or reside therein upon His or theirs taking the oaths therein prescribed and subscribing the Test to be to all intents and purposes fully and completely naturalized and that all persons having such public Instruments or Letters PaPents shall by virtue of this Act have and enjoy to them and their Heirs the same Immunities and Rights of and unto the Laws and Privileges of this Colony and Dominion as fully and amply as any of His Majesty's Natural Born Subjects have and enjoy within the same an as if he had been born within any of His Majesty's Realms and Dominions. Provided that nothing therein contained shall be construed to enable or give power or Privilege to any Foreigner to Do or Execute any manner of thing which by any of the Acts made in England concerning His Majesty's Plantations he is Disabled to Do or Execute.

And Adam Miller born at Shersoin in Germany having settled and Inhabited for fifteen years past on Shenandoa in this Colony and now made Application to me for the benefit of naturalization and before me taken the oaths prescribed by Law and Subscribed the Test, I Do hereby pursuant to the said authority Declare the said Adam Miller to be to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized and to have and enjoy to him and his Heirs the same Immunities and Rights of and unto the Laws and Privileges of this Colony and Dominion as fully and amply as any of His Majesty's Natural Born Subjects have and Enjoy within same, and as if he had been born within any of His Majesty's Realms and Dominions according to the afore said act, saving always in such matters and things which by the laws of England concerning the Plantation he is Disabled.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Colony at Williamsburg this 13th day of March, 1741-2 in the 15th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Second By the Grace of God King of Great Brittain, &c.

WILLIAM GOOCH.

And here, as far as we know, the plaintiffs rest their case.

Defendants' Claim and Evidence.

We do not deny that Adam Miller came from Germany, although he calls himself a Dutchman.

We note in all the statements made in reference to Adam Miller, there is a remarkable absence of certainty as to dates, and the claim seems to be wholly founded on the statement made in the naturalization papers by Gov. Gooch in March, 1742, "That Adam Miller *having settled and inhabited for fifteen years past on Shenandoa* in this "Colony and now made application to me for the benefit of naturalization, &c."

There seems to have been no other record, no family tradition, no deed, will or other monument to tell the date of his first coming. All that there is is this statement by Gov. Gooch, and this seems to have been brought to light within the last few years. We do not question the fact that the naturalization paper has existed as stated, but we do question its accuracy.

Concerning Adam Miller.

Among the Palatines imported in the ship *Mary* of London, John Grey, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes, arriving here (Philadelphia) Sept. 26, 1732, were:

Hans Adam Miller, Conrath Miller, and Simon Miller. See Rupp's 30,000 names, etc. p. 81.

Adam Miller, a warrantee for land in Lancaster county, Pa., for 100 acres, 8 March, 1734.

Adam Miller, for 100 acres, 7 Aug., 1734.

See Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd Series, Vol. XXIV, pages 32 and 466.

It is stated that Hans Adam Miller's son Heinrich was baptized at Swatara, Pa., Nov. 15, 1743.

That his other children, Catarina, Adam, and Anna, were baptized on Shenandoah May 1, 1739. See Rev. Johan Caspear Stover baptismal record.

In reference to naturalization in Virginia, it seems that prior to 1680, it was entirely done by the General Assembly. See 2 Hen. Stat., 289, 302, 308, 339, 400 and 447, in 1679. By Act of 1680, 2 Hen., 467, the Governor was authorized to grant letters of naturalization, and in

Oct., 1705, 3 Hen., 434, there was an Act for naturalization, and so far as we can see, the last one before the Governor's letters to Adam Miller. By this Act the Governor is authorized to declare any alien or foreigner, being already settled or an inhabitant of this colony, or who shall hereafter come to settle or reside herein, upon their taking before him the oaths appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken, etc. For which services the Governor shall have forty shillings, etc.

This is inserted to show that there was nothing that required the proof of any residence of any particular time in the Colony in order to receive the letters from the Governor. All that Mr. Miller had to do was to produce his forty shillings, etc., and ask to be made a naturalized citizen of Virginia, and it was done.

Jacob Stover and His Virginia Patent.

From Kercheval's History, p. 65, we learn that in 1733, Jacob Stover, an enterprising German, obtained from the Governor of Virginia a grant of 5,000 acres of land on the South Fork of the Gerando river, on what was called Manetto creek.

Gerando was afterwards written Shevandoah, now Shenandoah, and Messinetto is now called Massanutton.

Kercheval then relates that when Stover first applied for his grant, he was refused, unless he could give satisfactory assurance that he would have the land settled with the requisite number of families within a given time; and in order to accomplish this, he gave human names to every horse, cow, hog and dog he owned, which he represented as heads of families, ready to settle upon the land.

That upon obtaining his grant, he immediately sold out his land, at three pounds (equal to ten dollars) per hundred acres. Stover's grant is described as being in the county of Spottsylvania, St. Marys Parish, which county at that time, i. e. 1733, crossed the Blue Ridge.

Virginia Contracts for Settlements West of the Mountains.

It seems that the Governor and Council of Virginia conceived the idea that it would be a most excellent policy to secure settlers on the west side of the Blue Ridge, and so far as is now known, the first of the kind made was with John and Isaac Van Meter, in 1730. See

W. Va. His. Mag., April, 1902, for this contract which was made a record in journal of Gov., etc., p. 363-4.

That the same kind of contract was made with John Lewis and with Ben Burden in 1736—and probably with others. The purpose was to secure a living—human—wall between the Virginians and the Indians, and also to increase the quit rents of his majesty. See Withers Chronicles, etc., 42-44.

Lewis' History of W. Va., p. 68, says that the earliest patent issued in the Upper Valley was to William Beverly and others, and that its date was Sept. 6, 1736, and that it was for 118,491 acres; and that the Magisterial District of Augusta county called "Beverly Manor" has the City of Staunton therein.

That Ben Burden's patent was for 500,000 acres on the Shanandoah and the James rivers, and John Lewis' was for 100,000 acres, and that all of these had surveyors searching for good lands on which to locate their land warrants, in this same vicinity in which it is claimed that Adam Miller had settled.

Wither's Border Warfare, 42, says that Thos. Morlin and John Salling, both of Williamsburg, determined to prosecute an examination of the country beyond the mountains, which had hitherto bounded the excursions of other adventurers, and they went into the Valley of the Shenandoah and crossed over to the James and proceeded as far as the Roanoke, where Salling was captured by the Indians and Morlin made his escape; and that Salling was held a prisoner until 1732, when he again went into the said valley with John Lewis. Mackey also went with Lewis and he settled in the valley near Buffalo Gap, and he spent his time in hunting buffaloes, etc.

Why We Are not Satisfied with the Plaintiffs' Claim.

The record shows that Adam Miller did not reach America until 1732, in September, and there is nothing that shows that he came any earlier, hence this date must stand as the date of his arrival.

The fact that it was *Hans Adam Miller* that came in 1732, is no evidence that this was a different man, for it was the custom of the country and of the Germans, when they reached this country to make some modification in their names and to render them more like English names, both in spelling and pronunciation—Stauffer became Stover;

Hans Jost Heydt rendered his simply Jost Hite, and so with Hans Adam Mueller became plain Adam Miller.

In the Petition it is stated that he settled in Lancaster county, Penna., and it is there we trace our man and find he owned land which he obtained in 1734, the only land there owned by Adam Miller. And it is not claimed that he became a settler in Virginia until he had sold out in Pennsylvania, and he could not have sold out before 1734, for he had none to sell before that date,—hence the sale spoken of by him must have referred to this land, as it could have referred to no other.

In the said Petition, it is stated that they purchased about four years ago. And hence if this Petition spoke as of 1733, then the purchase to which they referred must have been in 1729. Evidently the purchase was made of Stover in Pennsylvania, and if it was made in 1729, it was only a contract for a conveyance for Stover obtained his title of the Governor in 1733, and could have conveyed no title until he had obtained it. But this Petition was speaking for several persons and the reference to the purchase in 1729 could not have meant Mr. Miller, if he had not reached the shores of America until 1732. Rangdman, Folk, Crimsash and others may have been there and may have contracted with Stover for his land, and when Mr. Miller came and settled in Lancaster county, he made the acquaintance of these would-be purchasers of Stover, and he joined them therein, hence the words of the Petition. This would probably be the only reconciliation that could be made with Fra Thornton's letter to Col. Wm. Robertson, where he says he met some Dutchmen from Pennsylvania on the mountains who claimed to have purchased of Stover and that they said if Stover could make them a good title, they would settle and if he could not they would not. And at best, their completion of the contract, and of settling depended on the settlement of the law suit between Col. Wm. Beverly and Stover, which was then pending.

When this Petition was prepared, Stover had obtained his Patent, which was some time in 1733, and at what date afterwards we know not, but it is given as of the year 1733, but whether before or after the letter of Fra Thornton, we know not.

The petition, however, says that when they came from Pennsylvania and went on the Stover land, "*there were few inhabitants in those parts,*" and this remark destroys the plaintiff's claim, and it also

proves that the Sheranda did have a few inhabitants when they went there to settle, and hence "Adam was not the first man."

But Gov. Gooch said he had been there since 1727. This was said in 1742. Governor Gooch's statement was one not required to be made, nor was it necessary to be accurate, but altogether immaterial. Neither did Miller have to swear to it, nor make any representation as to any date as to when he became a settler, and the Governor also knew from his Petition which had been before him many years before that he was a settler and inhabitant, and either he or his clerk inserted fifteen years by a guess at the time, it being immaterial what the time was.

It could not have been 1727 as stated by the Governor's papers, and hence the Governor was mistaken.

It could not have been fifteen years before 1742 that he became a settler and inhabitant of the Shenandoah because he had not then, 1727, reached this country—he had not then sold out in Lancaster, he had not purchased of Stover and if he had been there in 1727, he would not have found the few inhabitants there, of whom he speaks, and it would have contradicted the testimony of Fra. Thornton also, and all that can be proved by all the records and of Miller's own testimony would be contradicted by this statement of the Governor, hence the Governor missed it in his guess.

All that Miller had to do when he went to get his papers was to produce the fee for the Governor and the fee for his clerk, and take the oaths of allegiance and take his paper and go.

But, if Morlen and Salling could not go on to the Sherando and get back safely, how could Adam Miller live there? Morlin and Salling, two men that knew something of Indians, went into the valley and crossed over on the James, and one was captured and the other made his escape, and this was the kind of treatment the unprotected whites met at the hands of the Indians, about this time.

And again, several years after, when John Lewis, Mackey and this same John Salling, in the fall of 1732, went across the Blue Ridge on the Shenandoa, and Lewis settled near where Staunton now is, and Mackey near the Buffalo Gap and Saling on the James. When Lewis went to locate 100,000 acres and Salling as much more, and Mackey was hunting buffalo, none of these hunters ever found Adam Miller and no mention is made of his settlement being there in 1732, and it has always been represented that Lewis, Mackey and Salling were the

first. The tradition left by Lewis is against the plaintiffs' claims, as well as the records that we find, even of Adam Miller himself.

Conclusion.

We conclude as we began, that we are not satisfied that the plaintiffs' claim is well founded.

That if it is insisted upon, then the plaintiffs must produce some further evidence, such as will throw more light upon the situation than has been presented, that they must reconcile the conflicting statements and circumstances which appear to contradict their claim.

We cannot close without a reference to Prof. Wayland's article on the Germans of the Valley. He takes the statement from Norris' History of the Lower Valley, as he does the statement that Adam Miller was the first settler west of the mountains, without question. Norris makes the assertion that Mecklenburg was settled in 1726, which is a year ahead of Miller, and there is not the least syllable of evidence to sustain the assertion and nothing given or pretended to be given to maintain it.

There are abundant reasons to satisfy us, that neither claims were correct, and one about as well supported as the other, perhaps Miller has the advantage of the other.

W. S. LAIDLEY.

CATARINA BEIERLIN.

In the Historical Rooms, in the Capitol of West Virginia there will be found a tombstone, a photo of which will be seen on page 115 of the April, 1903 of this magazine. The stone is a rough sand stone, engraved with more than ordinary skill and care and has thereon, besides the inscription, engraved a cross and heart, skull and bones, and hour-glass.

We are not able to say whether the German artist was a scholar, nor can we tell from whence he obtained his verse. The inscription is as follows:

HIER RUET CATARINA BEIERLIN.

GEBOHREN IN JAHR 1687.

ACH WIE WIRD MICH JESUS HERTZEN

MEI NER AUGENTROST UND LIGHT

ALLE TRAEN EN ALLE SCHMERTZEN

WASHEN VONDEM ANGE SIGHT.

Dr. J. P. Hale was so satisfied that this stone intended to tell that this woman died in 1707 and that it was evidence of a pre-historic settlement in the vicinity of Shephardstown, that he secured the same and brought it to the Historical Society and replaced the same with a marble one at the grave, on which he had engraved the date of her death, "1707." He did not learn this from the stone for that date was not on it, the stone had crumbled away and the figures had gone many years ago, but he heard that the people in the vicinity had always supposed that to be the date, hence he deemed the stone of great historical value.

It was to him sufficient to tell of the mysterious German settlement which the people love to tell about, but of which they can give not a name, or a word, nor a thing, except this tombstone, to satisfy any one that there was a single German there before 1732.

We have always contended that this was all wrong, for in 1707, it was not then known, that the Potomac extended through and west of the Blue Ridge; that the Valley was an undiscovered country until Gov. Spottswood went to see it and made his discovery a great military exploit, and that it was given up to the Indians by treaty in 1722, and that there was never found any evidence of a settlement of which any one ever heard and Washington, who wrote down all he saw in 1748 made no mention of it, and there were no soldiers or voters ever produced from the vicinity but those who could be traced to their coming after 1732, and that the history of the country made the proposition an absurdity. In the article in this number entitled "Early Germans on the Opequon," under the head of "Notes" will be seen the following:

“Anna Catarina Beyerlin, sponsor of Catarina Barbara, dau. of “Michael Reusner of Monocacy, bap. Jan. 1, 1735.”

This is the record of a clergyman, made at the time, by which it appears that Anna Catarina Beyerlin was the sponsor in baptism for a child in 1735.

If these two records, the tombstone and the clergyman's record were made for the same woman, then 1707 was not the date of her death, for she was alive in 1735 and was then at Monocacy. The two names are alike in sound, though not spelled exactly alike, and the clergyman gives her the name of Anna, in addition to Catarina. There will be no one acquainted with the history of these times, that will pretend to say that they are not the same person and that she came to Virginia after the year 1735 and was buried, probably, when she had become an aged and beloved old lady, in 1767, and was given an unusual monument on account of her age and Christian character.

We regard the clergyman's record conclusion of the fact that it was Catarina Beierlin that was alive in 1735.

W. S. LAIDLEY.

DISTRICT OF WEST AUGUSTA.

This district was the western part of the County of Augusta in Virginia; it was east of the Ohio river, and west of the Allegheny mountains.

It was not created by statute, yet was recognized by law.

It was not a county, yet had a county court, and a county's representation in the General Assembly.

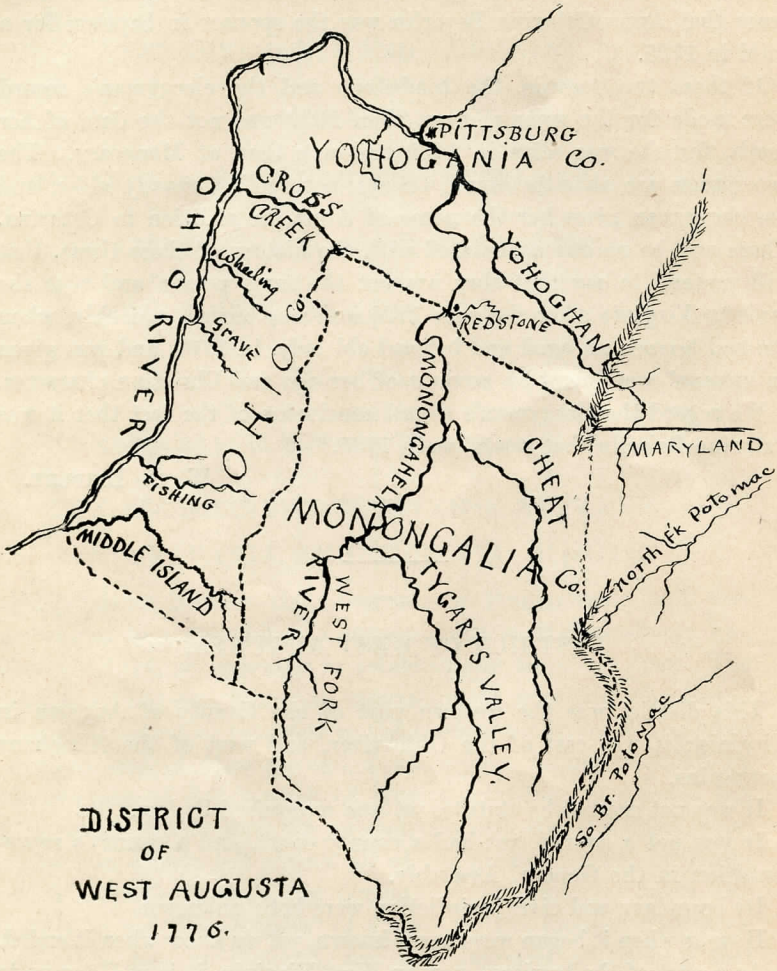
Its boundary and civil jurisdiction were both unknown.

How or when it began were never known, yet we know when it ended.

As a part of the territory now in West Virginia, it is well for us to know all that there can be learned of this peculiar jurisdiction. It seems that when the new State was named, that “West Augusta” was a very appropriate name for the same.

The sub-division of a Colony or a Commonwealth or a State, is usually made by the legislative department of the government, and it

is supposed these sub-divisions are made for the convenience and benefit of the people within the same.



THIS REPRESENTS THE OUTLINES OF THE DISTRICT OF WEST AUGUSTA AS DETERMINED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA AND ALSO THE DIVISION OF THE SAME INTO THREE COUNTIES.

Hennings Statutes at Large is a compilation of all the statutes made by the General Assembly of the Colony of Virginia from the

beginning until the end of the said Colony as a Colony and on until 1800.

We find in 5 Hen. 78, that the county of Augusta was made at the session of Nov. 1738, which was in the 12th year of the reign of George II. King of England, by whose grace and royal favor said acts were permitted. Augusta was taken from Orange and extended westward from the Blue Ridge and around the county of Fredrick, to the utmost limits of Virginia westward, which had before been declared to be "from sea to sea."

Augusta county was organized in Dec. 1745 and its first court was held in Staunton, with John Lewis, presiding justice; Gabriel Jones, the King's attorney; James Madison, clerk; James Patton, high sheriff.

In 1769 Botetourt was taken from Augusta on the southern part, and in 1772 Botetourt was divided and Fincastle was made of the southern part of Botetourt and Kanawha and New River their dividing line between Fincastle and Botetourt.

After the session held in March 1773, there were no Acts of the Assembly made under King George III and up to this date, there is no mention found in any statute, concerning West Augusta, and by the people of Virginia. All of Augusta was considered very west and beyond the Allegheny mountains was an unknown, undiscovered wild wilderness, devoted to Indians and outlaws and such.

In the fall of 1774 Governor Dunmore sent Gen'l Lewis with an army to the Ohio river at the mouth of the Great Kanawha river, and his Lordship went with another army through Winchester, Cumberland and down the Monongahela to the Ohio at Pittsburg, where there was a fort called Fort Dunmore. He proceeded down the Ohio and after the battle of Point Pleasant, he returned by way of Pittsburg, to his home at Williamsburg. While at Pittsburg he did what he could in two matters, viz: he strengthen his claims to that part of the country, as part of Augusta County, for there were many here that believed it to be part of Pennsylvania; and next, he strengthened his claims on all the people as loyal subjects of his Royal Master, King George III.

When he reached Williamsburg he made out a writ of adjournment of the County Court of Augusta, from the town of Staunton to Fort Dunmore and a new commission, for said court, &c., which was

dated December, 1774, with prescribed forms of oaths to be taken, &c., binding them to his king and to Augusta County. This court opened at Fort Dunmore, Feb. 21, 1775, and continued for three days, when came His Majesty's writ, adjourning said court from Fort Dunmore to Staunton again, which was done accordingly. On May 16, 1775, the court again met in Fort Dunmore, pursuant to another writ of adjournment from the Governor, which continued until the 20th, and was then adjourned to Staunton again. There was a called court held May 27, 1775, for the examination of Thos. Glenn, charged with murder.

And on the 12 July, 1775 there was another called court, and on 12 Sept. 1775 another, and on 19 Sept., 1775 a regular adjourned term from Staunton and so, went on, till 19 Apl. 1776, after which it was held for the *District of West Augusta* till Nov. 20, 1776. It will therefore be noticed that there was no recognition of West Augusta until after the 4th July, 1776 and the first court held thereafter was for the District of West Augusta.

There is one thing in all this that we cannot explain, however. The last court before the Declaration of Independence, held April 16, 1776, was by His Majesty's writ of adjournment from Staunton to Fort Dunmore.

Who issued this writ, and by what authority did it come?

Governor Dunmore left Virginia in 1775, and there was no Assembly and the Convention at Richmond was the only recognized Assembly known and this Convention passed an ordinance for this court to be held without his Majesty's writ of adjournment. See later on.

Matters had proceeded between the Colonies in America and His Royal Majesty George III. to that extent that war was expected. Patrick Henry declared that "we must fight."

There was a convention of the delegates in the Colony of Virginia held in Richmond, which began its work in July, 1775. This was without the consent of King or Governor, and was the only recognized authority of government in Virginia, and it being after the English authority had been thrown off and before any commonwealth had been organized it was called "*au Interregnum.*"

This convention began to ordain ordinances; see ix Hen. Stat. Preparation for an organized government and an organized army was the order of the day. Men and money were greatly needed, and the

first ordinance adopted was one for raising a sufficient force for the defence of this Colony. It provided that one hundred men were to be stationed at Pittsburg to garrison Fort Pitt under command of Capt. John Nevill; twenty-five men under a lieutenant at Fort Fincastle at mouth of Wheeling; one hundred and twenty-five men at Point Pleasant.

Twenty-four men were to be raised in *West Augusta*, one hundred in Botetourt and one hundred in Fincastle. Each county had its own Military Committee and the committee of West Augusta was recognized, and West Augusta was made a Military District.

Here in this convention in July, 1775 we find the first recognition of the District of West Augusta.

Gov. Dunmore inaugurated a court to be held in Pittsburg, beginning his work by His Majesty's writ for adjourning the County Court of Augusta from Staunton to Fort Dunmore, Dec. 6, 1774. But this court was called a court for Augusta County until after the 4th day of July, 1776.

On the 29th June, 1776 the Virginia Convention adopted a constitution and the "Commonwealth of Virginia" began its existence with Patrick Henry its Governor. The General Assembly met at Williamsburg, the capitol, in October, 1776, and not only the Colony but the Confederate Colonies or States were to be defended, the Continental Establishment had to have soldiers and munitions of war.

Not only did the convention recognize West Augusta, but it was recognized by the constitution, by giving it two members in the House of Delegates and one Senator.

The General Assembly in one of its first acts to raise six additional battalions on the Continental establishment did not recognize the district of West Augusta by that name, but recognized the district or territory of said district by the names of three counties which did not then exist, and said that the companies to be raised in the counties of Yohogania, Monongalia and Ohio, shall constitute one of the six battalions. 9 Hen. Stat. 182-3.

On page 262, in said 9 Hen. is an "Act for ascertaining the boundary between the county of Augusta and the district of Augusta and "for dividing the said district into three distinct counties," and the said Act then for the first time locates the boundary of the district of West Augusta, and then divides the same into the three counties mentioned—Yohogania, Monongalia and Ohio.

And this was the end of West Augusta.

In 1770, when Washington passed through Pittsburg, he saw there were about twenty log cabins there, inhabited by Indian traders. There had been a fort there for some time, it was begun by Capt. William Trent and his men from Hampshire on the south branch of the Potomac. The French drove him away and completed it and called it Fort DuQuesne. The French destroyed it and departed and the English took possession and called it Fort Pitt, and Governor Dunmore called it Fort Dunmore.

The road from the head of the Potomac through Fort Cumberland, to the head of the Monongahela was made by Braddock and others and in the early days was a known route from the east to the Ohio river.

When Gov. Dunmore made his war on the Indians he went with his army by this route and sent Gen'l And. Lewis to the Ohio river by way of the James and the Kanawha rivers. The latter being made a road way for the first time by the army of Gen'l Lewis, but by his army made going and returning it became forever afterward a public road to the west and north.

Large numbers of traders, hunters, speculators and settlers used both of said roads, and the settlement about Pittsburg and Wheeling grew rapidly in inhabitants.

West Augusta was required to furnish twenty-five men in 1775, and in 1776 the same territory was required to furnish one of the six battalions required for the Continental establishment.

Owing to the policy adopted by the English government, there were comparatively few of the settlers that had secured patents for their lands, and hence there was no tax paid on the same and neither were the holders entitled to vote, and when the Virginia Convention met, they were allowed to vote and were required to pay their land tax, and all dissenting inhabitants were exempted from paying to support the English church. The domineering and arrogant spirit of the loyal Virginians seemed to have wonderfully changed by the patriotic Virginians of the Convention of 1775-76.

If the same spirit had been manifested by the subsequent Virginians in the Conventions of 1829-30 and of 1850 there may have been a different state of affairs in the present territory of West Augusta. But the Virginians in the said Convention of 1829-30 and 1850, were even more intolerant of the rights of the people west of the Alleghenys

than was His Majesty and Gov. Dunmore, but when the Convention of 1860 came and another war was coming on, the Virginians, like those of 1776, became more tolerant and passed a provision to be inserted in the constitution, that "all property should be taxed according to its value," which provision the people of the West had asked and demanded and pleaded for, both in the convention of 1829-30 and again in 1850, and had been refused most ungraciously.

There is much in the history of West Augusta that seems to be repeated in the history of West Virginia.

There is also a question—did the northern boundary of Botetourt county correspond with the southern boundary of West Augusta? Was the southern boundary of West Augusta made to bound subsequent counties, if so, which ones? and where did Botetourt so strike the Ohio river? One other query—Who were the soldiers furnished by West Augusta?

In our Oct., 1902, page 44, will be found a sketch of John Harvie, who was one of the delegates from West Augusta. He was a Scotchman and died in 1807. He came to Virginia and settled in Albemarle, was a lawyer and represented West Augusta in the Convention of 1775-76. His wife was a daughter of Gabriel Jones, and his son married a daughter of Chief Justice Marshall.

John Neville was another representative of West Augusta in the Virginia Convention 1775-76. He was born in Prince William County, Virginia, in 1731; died near Pittsburg 1803. He was with Braddock's expedition and afterwards settled near Winchester in Frederick County, and was elected sheriff of said county. In 1776 he was justice of Berkely county. He was Colonel of the 4th Virginia regiment in Revolution and was engaged in suppressing the Whiskey insurrection in 1794. His son Presley married a daughter of Gen'l Daniel Morgan.

W. S. LAIDLEY.

*EXTRACTS

THE BOUNDARY CONTROVERSY BETWEEN
PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA;

1748-1785.

MINUTE BOOK OF THE VIRGINIA COURT HELD AT FORT
DUNMORE (Pittsburg) FOR THE DISTRICT
OF WEST AUGUSTA,

1775-1776.

Compiled by R. R. Sweet, Washington, D. C.

THE BOUNDARY CONTROVERSY BETWEEN
PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA; 1748-1785.

Correspondence between the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia resulted in a meeting of Commissioners at Williamsburg, Va., on May 19, 1774, to endeavor to establish the boundary line. The meeting was fruitless; but it is interesting to note that the Pennsylvania commissioners proposed as the western boundary a line from the western end of Mason's and Dixon's line, to be extended its proper distance of five degrees of longitude, thence northward but parallel at all points with the meanderings of the Delaware river. This line would have left almost all of the present county of Washington, Pa., and corresponding portions of the counties north and south of it, in the "Pan-Handle" of Virginia. The proposition was rejected on the part of Virginia, her commissioners contending that under a proper construction of Penn's charter, the boundary line should run east of Pittsburg.

Soon thereafter, in July, 1774, occurred what is called Dunmore's war, at the close of which Logan, the celebrated Indian chief, made his

* From Annals of Carnegie Museum.

supposed speech referring to the killing of his dusky family at the mouth of Yellow Creek below the present Steubenville: "Who is there to mourn for Logan?" Although this war was not of great magnitude, and was confined to what is now the State of Ohio, yet its approach so frightened the settlers of the Ohio and Monongahela valleys that it is said in a letter written by Valentine Crawford to Col. Geo. Washington, "There were more than one thousand people crossed the Monongahela in one day at three ferries that are not one mile apart."

Dunmore himself was with the white forces, chiefly adherents of the Virginia jurisdiction; and it is clear, as before intimated, that in the adjustment of the terms of peace, Dunmore, foreseeing the approaching revolution from the mother country, arranged such terms with the Indians as subsequently made them, or aided to make them, the allies of the British armies against our American patriots.

On his way down the river to the scene of the conflict, Lord Dunmore stopped at Fort Dunmore, as the fort at Pittsburg had been baptized by Dr. Connoly, whence he issued his proclamation, this time personally, and publicly asserting the claim of Virginia to all the territory west of the Laurel hill mountains, and alleging instructions he had lately received from the English government to take it under his immediate control. A counter proclamation by Governor Penn followed on October 12, 1774, instructing the Pennsylvania magistrates to maintain the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding Dunmore's fulminations. Dunmore, on his return after the treaty of peace, which was made in the month of October, stopped again at Pittsburg, or at Fort Dunmore, as he called the place, when he was once more brought into personal contact with his adherents. He thence proceeded to Redstone, now Brownsville, where he had Thomas Scott arrested and brought before him for the offence of exercising the functions of a Pennsylvania magistrate. Thomas Scott was a distinguished man of that day and afterward. He became the first prothonotary of Washington county, Pa., when organized, held many other important public positions, and was a member of the first Congress of the United States under the Constitution of 1787. On the hearing before Lord Dunmore, he was bound over for trial at a court for Augusta county, Va., to be held at Fort Dunmore, on December 20, 1774.

DISTRICT OF WEST AUGUSTA.

The Augusta county court was not opened, however, on December 20, 1774, but on December 12th. A writ had been issued by Dunmore, in the name of his British Majesty, adjourning the county court of Augusta county from Staunton, Va., to Fort Dunmore, accompanied with a new commission of the peace, embracing with the old justices of the parent county the names of such of the adherents in the Monongahela valley as were regarded as proper persons for Virginia magistrates.

The district was called the District of West Augusta, and in its territory now in Pennsylvania it was bounded on the east by the Laurel Hill mountains and extended along the east side of the Allegheny river some distance beyond the Kiskeminitas, embracing all of Westmoreland, Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, Greene, and Fayette counties, Pa.

The first term of this Virginia court was held at Fort Dunmore on February 21, 1775, when George Croghan, John Campbell, John Connoly, Thos. Smallman, Dorsey Pentecost, John Gibson, George Vallandigham and William Goe appeared, took the qualifying oaths, and occupied their seats as justices, George Croghan, settled about where Lawrenceville now is, at first a Virginia adherent, had become quite a Pennsylvanian during Dunmore's war, but he was now made the presiding justice of Dunmore's court, and this brought him back once more to the Virginia partisans. From this date there were not only two different sets of magistrates, with their subordinate officers, assessors, and commissioners, over the same people in the Monongahela valley, but within a few miles of each other there were established two different courts, one at Pittsburg, the other at Hanna's Town, regularly or irregularly administering justice under the laws of two different governments."

DIVISION OF WEST AUGUSTA.

In October 1776, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act to divide the District of West Augusta into three new counties, Ohio, Yohogania and Monongalia. For a short time before this division, the courts of West Augusta were transferred to Augusta Town, a mile west of Washington, Pa. At that place the courts were held September 17, 18, and November 19, 20, 1776. The new division then took effect.

All three of the new counties came together at Catfish Camp, now Washington. The courts of Ohio county were held at Black's Cabir, on Short Creek, now West Liberty, West Virginia; those for Monongalia county on the farm of Theophilis Phillips about two miles above New Geneva, in what is now Fayette county, Pa.; while the courts of Yohogania county were held on the farm of Andrew Heath, a mile or so above West Elizabeth in what is now Allegheny county, Pa.

RUNNING THE BOUNDARY LINE.

On June 3, 1781, only a temporary line had been run. Troubles had ensued resulting in "Obstructions" producing "Anarchy and Confusion." Such terms as "Villianous Banditta" were of frequent use on either side, and letters in the State archives are full of them. There was still much anxiety for the final establishment of the two boundaries.

In 1783 the authorities of each State appointed four commissioners to run and mark the permanent boundary, Rev. John Ewing, David Rittenhouse, John Lukens and Charles Hutchins were appointed by Pennsylvania. By Virginia, Rev. James Madison, Rev. Robert Andrews, John Page and Thomas Lewis were appointed. June 1, 1784 was the time set for the beginning of the work. The meridian line from the southwest corner of the State of Pennsylvania, was finally run and marked by David Rittenhouse and Andrew Porter, on the part of Pennsylvania, and Andrew Ellicott and Joseph Neville on the part of Virginia on August 23, 1785. And thus the matter ended.

Waddell, in his "Annals of Augusta County," page 257, says: "The district of West Augusta appears to have been evolved rather than created by law." In this connection the following from Craigs Olden Time, p. 139, is of interest:

PITTSBURG AND STAUNTON—A REMENISCENCE.

"In the Convention August 22, 1777. Whereas, the quiet of this Colony will greatly depend upon the County Courts, attending particularly to the suppression of all irregularities in their respective Counties, and whereas, the Courts held at Pittsburg are by writs of adjournment,

which renders it impossible to hold Courts for the suppression of irregularities or trials of criminals at Staunton in East Augusta, when the adjournment is to Pittsburg and so *vice versa*.

Resolved, That the Courts of Staunton and Pittsburg, do proceed in all matters relating to keeping the peace and good behavior in all criminal matters, as if they were distinct counties."

JUDGES OF WEST AUGUSTA COURT.

The names of the Judges who served in the West Augusta Court were as follows:

*Colonial Records Pa., Vol. xiv, p. 656; Vol xv, p. 38.

¹ George Croghan, Presiding Justice.	⁷ William Goe.
² John Campbell,	⁸ John McColloch.
³ John Canon.	⁹ Dorsey Pentecost.
⁴ John Connoly.	¹⁰ Thomas Smallman.
⁵ William Crawford.	¹¹ George Vallandigham.
⁶ John Gibson.	¹² Edward Ward.
	¹³ David Shepherd.

A list of all the names appearing in the Minute Book of the Court has been prepared for the West Virginia Historical Magazine, arranged in alphabetical order, and is herewith presented. The figures to the right of the names refer to the pages of the original manuscript.

¹Major George Groghan was a native of Ireland educated at the Dublin University and on coming to this country settled near where Harrisburg, Pa, now stands. He was Deputy Indian Agent under Sir Wm. Johnson as early as 1746. In 1748 he owned 800 acres of land in various parts of Cumberland county. (Wing's Hist. Cum. Co., p. 30.) In 1765, at the instance of Johnson he proceeded from Fort Pitt down the Ohio river to the mouth of the Wabash, up which he journeyed and then across the country to Detroit, treating with the Indians as he passed. He left Ft. Pitt May 15th and reached Detroit August 17th. In May, 1766, he made a settlement four miles above Fort Pitt on the Allegheny. (Olden Time.) (Ohio Archaeologist, Vol. XII.) He

died in Philadelphia in August, 1782. In religious belief he was an Episcopalian.

²Col. John Campbell was a trader and land owner in Pittsburg. In 1765 he laid out the "military plan" of Pittsburg.

³John Canon was the proprietor of Canonsburg, Pa.

⁴Dr. John Connoly was a nephew of George Croghan. He was born and bred near Wright's Ferry, Lancaster county, Pa. His father was a grubber among the farmers on the Susquehanna, who found the secret of pleasing a Quaker orderly widow of the name of Ewing, and the jobber was a professed papist. This match, as might have been expected, proved very disagreeable, so that he left nothing to commemorate his memory, except the above named villainous doctor." John Ormsby in *Olden Time*, p. 93.

In 1776 Washington met him at Pittsburg and in his journal speaks of him as a "sensible and intelligent" man. Connoly was unscrupulous and full of intrigue. From the commencement of the Revolution he was a Tory of the rankest kind. (DeHass, p. 143.)

In June, 1775, Dr. Connoly was arrested by the sheriff of Westmoreland county, Pa., and taken to Hanna's Town; on the records of the Westmoreland county court, July term, 1775, there is found an action of Capias in Case, indicating an arrest for damages, brought by "Robert Hanna, Esq. v. John Connoly." The case, however, was never brought to trial on account of the Revolution. Connoly was released by the Westmoreland authorities and was sent to General Gage, commanding the British forces at Boston. General Gage returned him to Lord Dunmore, who granted him a commission as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment to be raised in the "back parts," and Canada, which meant that it was to be composed of Indians. While on his way to Detroit with his commission and instructions, he was captured by the American forces at Hagerstown, Md., when he was turned over to Congress and held a prisoner until 1780-81, and was then exchanged. After the Revolution he seems to have settled in Canada; subsequently he published in London his "Narrative" of his life and public acts, a copy of which was purchased of late years for a large sum of money and is now in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It has been reprinted in the pages of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*.

But the Virginians and the Pennsylvanians on the Monongahela

and Ohio fought side by side under the Stars and the Stripes; for it will not do to suppose that only the people of the east fought with the British lion. (Hon. Boyd Crumrine.)

⁵Col. Wiliam Crawford was born in what is now Berkeley county, Va., in 1732. After his removal west he lived on the site of New Haven, opposite Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa. He was in command of Fort Pitt in 1778. He was also in command of the 13th Virginia, known as the "West Augusta Regiment," which he raised for service in the western border in the event the Indian troubles continued. Its service was entirely in the west, doing duty in detachments at Ft. Pitt, Ft. McIntosh and along the Ohio and Allegheny rivers. No roll of the regiment was ever obtained. Col. Crawford was in command of the Sandusky expedition against the Indians, which resulted so disastrously, was captured and burned at the stake June 11th, 1782.

⁶Gen. John Gibson, nicknamed "Horsehead" Gibson, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., May 23d, 1740. After receiving a classical education, he, at the age of 18, joined the expedition of Gen. Forbes against Fort DuQuesne and after it was taken he settled at Fort Pitt as an Indian trader. In a very short time he was taken prisoner by the Indians and kept several years, when he made his escape. At the close of hostilities he again settled at Fort Pitt. During the time he was a prisoner he became well acquainted with some of the Indian languages and often acted as interpreter. In 1774 he accompanied Lord Dunmore on the expedition against the Shawnees and other Indians on the Scioto. Soon after the passage of the act of the General Assembly of Virginia dividing the district of West Augusta, he was appointed Lt. Col. (Nov. 12, 1776) of the 13th Virginia regiment in the war of the Revolution; appointed Colonel of the 6th Virginia October 25, 1777; transferred to 9th Va., Sept. 14, 1778; transferred to 7th Va., Feb. 12th, 1781, and served to the close of the war; brevetted brigadier general, 30th Sept., 1783. At one time he had an angry controversy with Col. Broadhead, who commanded Fort Pitt in 1778 and 1779. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention in 1778, and was an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Allegheny county. After the election of Jefferson he was, in 1800, appointed Secretary of the Territory of Indiana and held the office until it became a state, and was acting Governor in 1811-

1813. He afterwards returned to Allegheny county and died at the residence of his son-in-law, George Wallace, April 12, 1822.—*Craig's Olden Time. Heitman's Hist. U. S. Army.*

⁷William Goe was born August 4, 1729, near what is now Upper Marlboro, St. George county, Maryland. He migrated westward in 1773, and settled on the east side of the Monongahela river in what is now Jefferson township, Fayette county, Pa. He died March 27, 1824. His father was a native of Scotland.

Mr. Goe lived to be nearly one hundred years old and was buried in a coffin he had kept in his house for years. He concluded it would be well to have his coffin about him during life and ordered one made. He stored it in a garret where in due time it became the receptacle for dried fruit and served as a lodging place for rats. On making this discovery he used the coffin in which to bury one of his slaves and ordered another one made for himself. It is said that he would frequently lie down in it. Another peculiarity was that he always sowed his wheat while riding on horseback.—*Ellis Hist. Fayette Co., Pa.*

⁸Major John McCollogh was born in 1750. He was a daring frontiersman and a brother of Major Samuel McCollogh, who made the famous leap. He did ample service in the course of our struggle for independence and a more devoted patriot could not be found. The early records of Ohio county, W. Va., show that he acted a conspicuous part on the bench and otherwise.—*DeHass Hist., p. 343.*

The McCollogh family consisted of four sons (of which John was the youngest) and two daughters. One of the daughters married Ebenezer Zane. John McCollogh was commissioned Major in 1795.

It is said the family lived near Alexandria, Va., before moving west.—*Hist. Panhandle.*

⁹Dorsey Pentecost was a Virginian. He was a prominent and wealthy man of that day. He was a Justice of the Peace and Judge in Bedford county, Pa., in 1771. He dwelt on a large estate in the forks of the Youghiogheny called "Greenway." After the division of West Augusta he was one of the Judges of the now extinct county of Yohogany county. He was also a Colonel of militia for Yohogany county in the Revolution. He died of apoplexy in Washington county, Pa., in 1823.—*Hist. Old Westmoreland.*

¹⁰Thomas Smallman was an ensign in the regiment commanded by Col. John Armstrong at the destruction of Kittaning on the Alle-

gheny river 20 miles above Fort Pitt, September 8, 1756, when 49 whites were killed, wounded and missing.—*Wing's Hist. Cum. Co.*, p. 58.

On the 9th of July, 1759, he was one of the Captains at Fort Pitt.—*Hist. Cum & Adams Co., Pa.*

“There is a petition on file in the State Department at Harrisburg, signed by Geo. Croghan, *Thomas Smallman* and Thos. Butler, on behalf of the members of the Church of England in Cumberland county, Pa., (1764) representing that they had in part erected a church in Carlisle, Pa., but, from the smallness of their numbers, &c., they were unable to finish it and praying for relief.”—*Pa. Mag., Hist. & Biog.*, Vol. 17, p. 2.

On November 2, 1780, Col. Broadhead wrote to Geo. Washington from Fort Pitt, “I hear this morning that Thomas Smallman has made a secret and clandestine purchase of an island in the Ohio, two miles below this post, commonly called McKee’s Island. The deed, I am told, is signed by two Delaware chiefs.”—*Durant's Hist. Allegheny Co.*, p. 50.

He was thoroughly loyal to the cause of American independence and was at the meeting of the committee of 1775.

¹¹George Vallandigham was born near Alexandria, Virginia, about the year 1736. In 1768 he obtained an appointment as principal of an Academy in Prince George county, Maryland. About the year 1774 he crossed the Alleghenies to the country around Fort Pitt and purchased 1,000 acres of land on Robinson’s Run, then in West Augusta, now in Allegheny county, Pa. For several years he was a surveyor and Justice of the Peace. In religion he was a strong Presbyterian. He died October 4th, 1810. He was the grandfather of the late Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio.—*Life of C. L. Vallandigham by his brother.*

¹²Major Edward Ward was a prominent resident of Pittsburg. He was in command of Fort Pitt at the time it was captured by Capt. Contrecoeur, of one of the company of French Marines, in 1754. Ward had only about forty men, while Contrecoeur had several hundred French and Indians with several pieces of cannon. He was taken prisoner. In 1759 he was a Captain at Fort Pitt.—*Hist Old Westmoreland.*

In 1760 Ward open the first coal pit west of the Allegheny moun-

tains, at Coal Hill, near the summit. The coal was sent down a chute in flats and then conveyed to the fort, Ft. Pitt.—*Pa. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, Vol. 7.

¹³Col. David Shepherd emigrated from the Potomac to the Wheeling settlement in 1770.—*Norris*, p. 220.

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| Abraham, Moses, 47. | Beckett's fort, 45. |
| Alexander, Archibald, 1. | Bell, Adam, 26, 80. |
| Anderson, James, 79. | Bell, John, 12. |
| Anderson, John, 43. | Beeler, Joseph, 3, 13. |
| Andrews, David, 78. | Bennett, Stephen, 26. |
| Andreas, Wm., 72. | Berwick, James, 8, 68. |
| Armstrong, Edward, 2, 6, 8, 13, | Blackford, Jos., 18. |
| 26, 27, 62, 70. | Blackmore, Nathaniel, 12, 72. |
| Ashcraft, Jed., 26. | Bokias, Erasmus, 78, 79. |
| Ashton, George, 13. | Boley, John, 26. |
| Aston, Geo., 14, 15, 16, 41, 42. | Boly, John, 44. |
| Aston, Capt. Geo., 65, 66. | Bond, Thos. 12, |
| Atkinson, Thos., 69. | Bond, Thos., Jr., 73. |
| Attos, ———, 8. | Bollock, Jos., 73. |
| Asburger's ferry, 62. | Booth, James, 12. |
| Baynton, Peter, 73. | Bousman, Jacob., 4, 12, 15, 20, |
| Bache, Richard, 73. | 22, 23, 27, 33, 81. |
| Backys, Brasimies, 20. | Bousman, Lieut. Jacob, 81. |
| Baily, Philip, 5. | Bowyer, Michael, 1. |
| Baird, James, 12. | Boyle, Phillip, 72. |
| Baker, Christine, 33. | Boyer, Richard, 46. |
| Baker, Joseph, 39. | Boyton, John, 73. |
| Baker, Joshua, 14. | Boyton, Peter, 73. |
| Baker, Michael (infant), 33. | Bowyer, Wm., 1. |
| Barrackman, Peter, 19, 70. | Brent, Geo. 2, 46, 61. |
| Bashears, Wm., 12. | Brenton, James, 46. |
| Bay, Thos., 43. | Bresser, ———, 5. |
| Bealer, Christof, 62. | Briscoe, Walter, 18. |
| Beason, Jacob, 22. | Brown, Basil, 8, 19, 27. |
| Bears, John, 65. | Brown, Daniel, 71, 80. |
| Beavers, Sampson, 12. | Brown, Francis, 7, 80. |
| Becket, ———, 3. | Brown, Thos., 8, 24, 78, 79. |

- Brownlee, James, 43.
 Bruce, Chas., 16, 33.
 Bruce, James, 4.
 Brumfield, Emson, 12.
 Butler, Simson, 14.
 Butler, Wm., 67.
 Caldwell, James, 78, 79.
 Caldwell, Jos., 67.
 Callender, Robt., 72, 73.
 Camp, Ruben, 8.
 Cannon, Daniel, 19, 24.
 Cannon, John, 1, 3, 8, 14, 15, 16,
 18, 22, 24, 27, 46, 47, 48, 61,
 63, 68, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76, 81.
 Campbell James, 46.
 Campbell, John, 1, 3, 8, 12, 13,
 15, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 33, 39
 40 42, 48, 62, 64, 70, 71, 75,
 80.
 Campbell, John,, 46, (not the
 judge.)
 Campbell, Robt., 43.
 Carpenter, Christopher, 71.
 Carpenter, John, 12, 68.
 Caveat, James, 6, 7.
 Caveat, John, 23.
 Castleman, John, 12.
 Cavet, John, 33.
 Chambers, James, 20, 21, 45, 77.
 Chamberlain, James, 22.
 Chevalier, John, 73.
 Chevalier, Peter, 73.
 Chew, James, 13, 17.
 Christian, John, 1, 7, 80.
 Chriswell, Joseph, 8.
 Christy, Thos., 22.
 Christy, Wm., 4, 27, 80.
 Christy, Capt. Wm., 81.
 Cisnea, Joseph, 26.
 Clark, Geo. Rodgers, 13.
 Clark, James, 40.
 Clem, Sam'l, 46.
¹Coburn, Jonathan, 78, 79.
 Coe, Moses, 71.
 Cockran, Jacob, 15.
 Cockran, Joseph, 14.
 Cockrin, Wm., 39.
 Cole, Edward, 73.
 Colhoun, John, 67.
 Collins, John, 13, 47, 64, 65.
 Colvig, Vincen, 3.
 Colvig, Wm., 8, 19.
 Conner, Cornelius, 41.
 Conner, John, 42..

¹Jonathan Coburn was recommended, at this session of the court, as a proper person to be added to the Commission of the Peace.

He lived about ten miles southeast of New Geneva, in what is now Fayette county, Pa. The law creating the three new counties of Monongalia, Ohio and the now extinct county of Yohogania, provided that the new court of Manongalia should meet at his house on the 8th of December, 1776.—*Hening*, 2, 264-5.

- Connoly, John, 1, 3, 5, 8, 14, 16,
 17, 18, 21.
 Connoly, Major John, 44.
 Cook, Edward, 2, 11, 13.

- Cook, Jacob, 79.
 Cook, Thos., 4, 21, 79.
 Corey, John, 46.
 Corn, Geo., 17.
 Cox, Gabriel, 4, 16, 19, 72.
 Cox, Geo., 76.
 Cox, Isaac, 77, 79.
 Couch, Nathan, 7.
 Coulter, Eli, 13.
 Craig, James, 1.
 Craig, John, 45.
 Craig, Wm., 4.
 Crawford, James, 20, 25.
 Crawford, Josiah, 4.
 Crawford, Major, 21.
¹Crawford, Valentine, 24, 27,
 Crawford, Wm., 3, 15, 19, 21,
 24, 25, 27, 33, 42, 44, 48, 62,
 63, 81.
 Cresap, Michael, Sr., 46.
²Cresap, Michael, 9.
 Crogan, Geo., 1, 4, 62, 16, 17, 18,
 20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28, 33, 40,
 42, 47, 46, 61, 65, 66, 73.
 Crotan, Dennis, 73.
 Crooks, Richard, 4, 21.
 Crooks, Thos., 12, 13, 69, 79.
 Cunningham, Wm., 20.
 Cumberland, James, 14.
 Cumerford, James, 5.
 Custard, Isaac, 72.
 D'Alton, Valentine Thomas, 14.
 De Camp, John, 74, 78.
 Davidson, Amaziah, 79.
 Davidson, Hugh, 23.

¹Valentine Crawford was a brother of Col. William Crawford. He was one of the earliest of pioneers in what is now Fayette county, Pa. He was in correspondence with George Washington, during the time from 1773 to 1776 in reference to the Washington Bottom lands.—*Ellis Hist. Fayette Co.*

²Daniel Cresap, son of Col. Thomas Cresap, had by his first wife one son, Michael, who commanded a company in the Dunmore war and was afterwards Col. of militia in Hampshire county, Va.

Thomas Cresap's father came from Yorkshire, England.—*John J. Jacob Hist. Capt. M. Cresap, son of Thomas, 1826.*

On the breaking out of the war of the Revolution Michael Cresap marched to Boston with a brave set of men and died a Revolutionary patriot.—*Crumrine, p. 177*

- Davidson, Jonah, 1.
¹Davis, Benjamin, 12, 16, 19,
 Deckar, John, 19.
 Decker, John, 2, 11, 19.
 Decker, Tobias, 72.
 Douglas, Alex., 3, 45, 63.
 Dougherty, Cornelius, 14.
 Dousman, John, 12, 74, 88.
 Duncan, David, 67.
 Dunbar, William, 71, 75.

Denbow, Robert, 46.	Dundas, James, 73.
Devore, James, 2, 9.	Dunfields, Fred'k, 2, 18.
Dewitt, Ezekiel, 68.	Edgar, Wm., 73.
Dexter, Silas, 4, 12, 16, 19.	Edwards, John, 72.
Dial, Edward, 21.	Edgington, Thomas, 19, 72.
Dickinson, John, 1.	Egenton, Thos., 12 (probably same as above).
Dickinson, John Jun., 45, 74, 80.	Eglington, Peter, 17, 18, 40.
Dodd, Charles, 78.	Elliott, Benja., 39.
Donerly, Arthur, 39.	Elliott, Robert, 39.
Donnellson, Wm., 26.	Elliott, William, 3, 13, 39.
Dorenin, Jacob, 5.	

¹At the session of the court held on February 23, 1775, Benjamin Davis was one of 28 recommended to the Governor of Virginia as "proper persons to be added to the Commission of the Peace for this county." He resided at that time in what is now Westmoreland county, Pa. He was born in Lancaster county, Pa., of Welsh parentage. He was a Lt. Col. of Militia in Westmoreland county in 1781-2. On the 27th of June, 1782, Alexander McClean, one of the Commissioners for running the boundary line, wrote to President Moore as follows: "Col. Benjamin Davis was on hand with Militia, but on account of the expedition against Sandusky by the volunteers of both counties (Westmoreland and Washington) which drew off a great number of the militia and arms, I thought it not prudent to call any part of the guard from them, although impowered so to do." (Archives Pa., Vol. IX, p. 566.) The records for the year 1782 show that he was the owner of four slaves.

By the act of the Pennsylvania legislature of 1785, he was appointed one of the commissioners to purchase ground on which to erect a court house and prison for Westmoreland county. (Rupp Hist.) Not long after this time he went with the tide of emigration to Kentucky and located at or near Washington, Mason county. A little later he moved to Columbia, Hamilton county, Ohio, now a part of Cincinnati. The first Baptist church ever organized in Hamilton county was at his residence in Columbia on the 20th of January, 1790. (Hist. Cin. by A. E. Jones.) In October of the same year he was a member of the first U. S. grand jury ever convened in Hamilton county.

One of his sons lived in Morgantown, Va., about this time. His

youngest daughter, Rachel Davis, was married to Thomas Morris, a native of Virginia, November 3, 1797. Mr. Morris was afterwards elected to the U. S. Senate from Ohio.

Jonathan D. Morris, elected as a Representative from Ohio to the 30th and 31st Congresses, and Isaac N. Morris, elected as a Representative from Illinois to the 35th and 36th Congresses, were grandsons of Benjamin Davis. He died about 1799.

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| Elrod, Peter, 16, 19. | Gibson, John, 1, 3, 5, 8, 13, 15, |
| Elvey, Thos., 68. | 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 28, 39, |
| Enocks, David, 76. | 40, 46, 62, 63, 64, 73, 76, 77. |
| Enocks, Henry, 78, 79. | Gilbert, Felix, 1. |
| Erwin, James, 33. | Ginder, Cath., 18. |
| Erwin, Joseph, 12. | Ginder, Geo., 18. |
| Evans, David, 76, 78. | Ginder, Michael, 18. |
| Evans, John, 77, 79. | Ginder, Susana, 18. |
| Evans, Wm., 41. | Girty, Thos., 2, 11, 24, 68. |
| Ewalt, Sam'l, 14. | ¹ Girty, Simon, 4, 7. |
| Feree, Fred., 15, 23. | Glenn, Thos., 17, 18, 30, 32, 40, |
| Ferrie, Frederick, 8. | 69, 81. |
| Fleming, Patrick, 20. | Goe, Wm., 42. |
| Flinn, Thos., 73, 74. | Goe, Wm., 1, 3, 8, 41, 67, 68, 72, |
| Forsythe, Wm., 74. | 76, 81. |
| Fouts, Philip, 22. | Gratton, John, 1. |
| Frank, David, 73. | Gratz, Bernard, 25. |
| Franks, David, 72. | Gray, James, 43. |
| Franklin, Dr. Benjamin, 73. | Graydon, Caleb, 71, 87. |
| Franklin, Wm., 64, 65, 73. | Greathouse, John, 75. |
| Freeman, Thomas, 13, 78, 79. | Griffith, Sam'l, 75. |
| Freeman, Wm., 47, 64, 65. | Grymes, Walter, 20. |
| Frederick, Bashar, 45. | Hall, Henry, 77. |
| Friend, Jonas, 78. | Hagerty, Nicholas, 15. |
| Frogg, John, 1. | Hamilton, Archibald, 22. |
| Froman, Chas., 26. | Hamilton, James, 45. |
| Froman, Capt., 24, 65. | Hamilton, John, 78, 79. |
| Froman, Capt. Paul, 19. | Hamen, Wm., 79. |
| Froman, Paul, 2, 4, 11, 15, 20, | Hammet, Joseph, 68. |
| 21. | Hammond, James, 68, 78. |

Froman, Soloman, 72.	Hanna, Robert, 67.
Fry, Benja., 62, 78, 79.	Hannah, Robert, 5, 6.
Gaddis, Thos., 13, 78, 79.	Haney, Michael, 12.
Galbreath, Thos., 13.	Harden, John, Sr., 78, 79.
Galloway, Jos., 73.	Harden, John, 67.
Gibson, Geo., 39.	Harden, John, Jr., 12.

¹At the first session of the court, Feb. 21, 1775, Simon Girty took the oath of allegiance to the government of Great Britain and was commissioned as Lieutenant of Militia. He was born in Pennsylvania about 1741-5. His father is said to have come from Ireland. In 1774 Girty was a soldier and spy under Lord Dunmore at Fort Pitt. He was present at the torture and burning of Col. Crawford in June, 1782. For several years before his death he was totally blind. He died on his farm near Malden, Mo., Feb. 18th, 1816. He was buried on his farm, his funeral being attended by a detachment of troops from Ft. Malden. British soldiers fired a parting salute over his grave. He was laid to rest with military honors and as a loyal subject of Great Britain—but at that very moment his name was held in abhorance by all Americans who had heard of him.—*Butterfield's Hist. of Girty's.*

Judge James Veech said Girty was probably a native of one of the Polish provinces of Russia and that his real name was Gustavus H-deRosinthal.—*Durant's Hist. Allegheny Co., Pa., p. 53.*

Harris, Daniel, 69.	Hugart, Thos., 1.
Harrison, Charles, 24.	Hughes, John, 33.
Harrison, Mathew, 1.	Hull, Garshom, 12.
Harrison, Wm., 13, 78, 79.	Hume, John, 64.
Harry, John, 71.	Hursh, Peter, 72.
Hart, Silas, 1.	Inloe, Ab'm, 79.
Harvie, John, 2.	Innes, James, 11, 13, 15, 19, 72.
Hatchway, John, 72.	Irons, Chas., 2.
Hawkins, Wm., 12, 15, 20, 64, 69.	Irwing, John, 13,
Hayes, Maley, 19.	¹ Jacobs, John Jeremiah, 46.
Haymaker, Jacob, 79.	Jacman, Rob't, 22.
Haymond, Calder, 71.	Jarrett, John, 77.
Hawthorn, John, 12.	Jenkins, Aaron, 77.
Hays, John, 1.	Jennings, ———, 22.

- Heath, Henry, 4, 9, 78..
 Hedge, Silas, 1, 68.
 Henderson, Robert, 3, 4, 16, 19.
 Hendrick, John, 39.
 Herbert, Thos., 66.
 Heath, (?) Richard, 21.
 Hickman, Ezekiel, 3, 62.
 Higarthy, Nicholas, 12.
 Hickman, Charles, 45.
 Hill, Jos., 2.
 Hill, Jos., Senr., 2, 11, 12, 72.
 Hillibrand, Peter, 23, 24, 69.
 Hinch, Samuel, 65.
 Hinly, Sam'l, 12.
 Holliday, Moses, 30.
 Holls, (?) Fras, 11.
 Hopkins, James, 78.
 Horton, Jos., 80.
 House (?) Christopher, 13.
 Hudson, Joshua, 77.
 Hudson, Wm., 77.
 Johns, David, 46.
 Johns, Jonathan, 46.
 Johnson, Barnet, 63.
 Johnson, James, 2, 17.
 Johnston, Benja., 33.
 Joliff, Luke, 9.
 Jones, John Gabr'l, 1, 20, 33, 61.
 Jones, John, 33.
 Jones, Owen, Jr., 73.
 Jones, Robert, 77.
 Knight, Jacob, 33.
 Kuykendal, Benjamin (Jersey Ben), 72, not the Judge of Yohogania Court.
 Kyser, Benjamin, 23.
 Labat, Ignace, 45.
 Labat, Prudence, 62.
 Labath, Ignace, 27.
 Lamaster, Isaac, 71.
 Lapsey, Thos., 65.
 Lawrence, Thos., 62.

¹Clerk for Michael Cresap when the latter was doing business as a trader at Redstone. After Cresap's death Jacobs married his widow.—*Crumrine, 177.*

- Leet, Daniel, 71.
 Levy, Andrew Levy, 72.
¹Lewis, Thos., 71.
 Linnd, Jacob, 27.
 Linley, James, 79.
 Long, Jacob, 4.
 Lockhart, James, 1.
 Louthier, Wm., 77.
 Lowther, Wm., 79.
 Lynn, Wm., 9.
 McAnully, John, 3, 25.
 Mc'bride, Francis, 18.
 Mc'bride, Sam'l, 69.
 McCullock, John, 17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 46, 47, 48, 61, 63, 64, 68, 71, 79, 81.
 McConnel, James, 20.
 McCormick, Geo., 71, 77, 79.
 McCalalan, John, 76.
 McClenechan, Alex., 1.
 McClure, David, 26.
 McCoy, James, 45, 76, 78.
 McCullough, Geo., 10.
 McCullough, John, 1, 16.
 McDonald, John, 78, 79.
 McDowell, John, 78, 79.

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| McCallister, Jno., 61, 68. | McDowell, Sam'l, 1. |
| McCartney, Peter, 23. | McElroy, Pat, 4, 20, 25, 27, 63,
77, 80. |
| McCashlen, James, 41, 67. | McFarlane, Daniel, 78, 79. |
| McCay, Acneas, 67. | McGoldrick, ———, 8. |
| McCawley, Peter, 72. | |

¹Thomas Lewis was the surveyor for Augusta county.

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| McGlaughlin, Rich'd, 19. | Mace, Nicholas, 18. |
| McGuire, Thomas, 68. | ¹ Madison, John, Jr., 77, 81. |
| McHolister, Betty, 43. | Maines, Fras, 69. |
| McKee, Alex, 13, 77. | Malony, John, 65. |
| McKee, David, 22. | Martin, James, 64. |
| McKee, Jas., 75. | Martin, Michael, 12. |
| McKee, John, 12. | Martin, Thomas, 22. |
| McKee, Rob't, 33. | Mason, Isaac, 13. |
| McKee, Wm., 21. | Matheson, Chas., 73, 74. |
| McKinly, Rob't, 80. | Mathews, Goe, 1. |
| McKinsie, Sam'l, 13. | Mathews, Jas., 38. |
| McMahon, James, 76, 79, 80. | Mathews, Sampson, 1. |
| McMahon, Richard, 2, 4, 11, 16,
19, 70. | Maxwell, Alexander, 79. |
| McMeans, Andrew, 16, 19. | Miller, Alex., 67. |
| McMillen, John, 43. | Miller, Abraham, 74. |
| McNew, John, 26. | Miller, John, Sr., 26. |
| MacNully, John, 25. | Miller, Oliver, 7, 19, 78, 79. |

¹Brother of Rev. James Madison, of William and Mary College, who helped run the boundary line.

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| Mitchell, Abram, 73, 74. | Rootes, Geo., 2. |
| Mitchell, James, 76. | Rose, Ezekiel, 12. |
| Mitchell, John, 45, 78. | Rootes, Geo., of Frederick. |
| Mitchell, Sarah, 74. | Ross, Alexander, 33, 71, 75. |
| Moffett, Geo., 1. | Ross, Andrew, 8. |
| Moran, Edward, 73. | Ross, Ezekiel, 45. |
| Mordica, Mordicai M., 43, 45, 48,
62. | Rodgers, David, 77, 79. |
| Morely, Robert, 72. | Rodgers, David, 13. |
| | Rodgers, Philip, 46. |

- Mordica, Nordica, 17.
 Morgan, Geo., 73.
 Morgan, Morgan, 3, 62.
 Morgan, Simon, 66.
 Morgan, Zachariah, 79.
 Morrison, Francis, 69.
 Moore, Wm., 78.
 Moore, Terry, 12.
 Mounce, Providence, 3, 15, 21.
 Muchmoor, Jonathan, 14.
 Muchmoor, Mary, 14.
 Muchmoor, Shedrick, 14, 33.
 Muns, John, 19.
 Munn, John, 72.
 Murdoch, James, 12.
 Myers, Elias, 12.
 Nangle, And'w, 80.
 Neave, Richard, 73, 74.
 Neave, Richard, Jr., 73.
 Nevill, John, 13, 66, 77.
 Newberry, Thomas, 68.
 Newell, Sam'l, 77, 78, 79.
 Nicholas, John, 12.
 Nowlan, James, 66.
 Nowland, James, 17, 41.
 O'Harro, Hugh, 23.
 O'Neel, James, 20, 21.
 Ormsby, John, 14, 27, 33, 73.
 Osburn, Josiah, 16.
 Owens, David, 76.
 Ourey, Windle, 5.
 Paddock, Jonathan, 72.
 Parkinson, Wm., 43.
 Pearce, Andrew, 45, 71.
 Pearce, Isaac, 24.
 Pearce, John, Sr., 71.
 Pearce, John, 71.
 Peake, Thos., 72.
 Pearpoint, Larkin, 71.
 Ross, Jos., 26, 43, 44, 45.
 Ross, Philip, 13, 77, 79.
 Rough, Michael, 13.
 Royal, Jas., 64, 70.
 Russell, Thomas, 26.
 Ryan, James, 13.
 Sample, Sam'l, 43, 68.
 Sample, Sarah, 68.
 Sampson, John, 23, 33.
 Saylor, Jacob, 68.
 Scott, David, 13, 24, 45, 77, 79.
 Scott, Hugh, 68.
 Scott, Thomas, 24, 25.
 Scott, Wm., 78, 79.
 Semple, David, 4.
 Semple, Sam'l, 13, 15, 27, 43.
 Sharp, Edward, 65, 71.
 Shelley, Evan, 73.
 Shepherd, David, 1, 76, 78, 79, 81.
 Shepperd, David, 42, 43, 61.
 Shute, Philip, 22.
 Silk, Thos., 28.
 Simon, Joseph, 25, 43, 72, 73.
 Simons, Chas., 75.
 Simpson, Gilbert, 2, 11.
 Sims, Chas., 61, 62, 71, 75.
 Sinclair, Sam'l, 15, 16.
 Skidmore, John, 1.
 Slover, Abraham, 12, 16.
 Slower, Ab., 39.
 Sly, Geo., 70.
 Smallman, Thos., 1, 2, 3, 8, 14, 15,
 16, 17, 21, 25, 27, 28, 40, 47,
 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 73.
 Smith, Abram, 1.
 Smith, Daniel, 1.
 Smith, Devorix, 25.
 Smith, Devereux, 25, 26, 65, 66.
 Smith, Hugh.

- Penticost, Dorsey, 1, 3, 5, 12, 13, Smith, James, 7.
 15, 19, 42, 48, 61, 63, 68, 70, 71, Smith, Moses, 12.
 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81. Spear, Henry, 22.
 Perkey, Christian, 44. Spriggs, Zachariah, 78, 79.
 Petty, John, 12. Springer, John, 20, 26.
 Peyton, H., 62. Springer, Zedeck, 46.
 Peyton, Henry, 17. Steel, David, 7, 8, 12, 21, 24, 26,
 Phelps, Geo., 23. 43, 63, 77.
 Pigman, Jessie, 19. Stephenson, John, 1.
 Plumer, Wm., 14. Stevenson, John, 70.
 Poage, John, 1. Stevens, Levy, 9, 2, 11.
 Polk, Thomas, 78. Strain, Rob't, 27.
 Polke, Thos., 79. Sturgus, Susanah, 25.
 Postlethwaite, Sam'l, 73. Styger, Susanah, 25.
 Quay, John, 26. Sullivan, James, 3, 45, 70.
 Rankin, Wm., 79. Sullivan, James, 25.
 Redman, Geo., 2, 18. Swagler, —, 34.
 Redman, Thos., 2, 10. Swann, John, 19.
 Reed, Chas., 45. Swarengen, Andrew, 78, 79.
 Reel, Casper, 3, 25. Swarenger, John, 13, 67, 78, 79.
 Reely, Philip, 27. Swarenger, Van, 3.
 Reily, Philip, 27. ¹Sweet, Benja., 4, 16, 19, 72.
 Renoe, Benja., 2, 8, 18. Swigart, Christopher, 45.
 Reese, Jonathan, 46. Tate, Benjamin, 20.
 Rice, Edward, 44. Taite, Benjamin, 30.
 Rice, Geo., 71. Taylor, Henry, 3.
 Richardson, Ephriam, 79. Taylor, Jas., 12.
 Ritchey, Matthew, 46, 77, 79. Teabolt, Geo., 22.
 Ritchey, Rob't, 46. Teagard, Wm., Jun'r, 12.
 Robertson, Alex., 1, 5. Teagarden, Abraham, 19, 22, 45.
 Robertson, Andrew, 15. Teagarden, Geo., 25.
 Robertson, Edward, 68. Teagarden, Wm., 22, 25, 45, 72.
 Robertson, John, 13. Tees, Wm., 1.
 Robinson, Andrew, 12, 68, 74. Thomas, Wm., 26.
 Robinson, John, 3. Thompson, Cornelius, 45.

¹Hening's Statutes of Virginia, Vol. VII, show Benjamin Sweet to have been a member of Capt. Thos. Speake's company of Frederick county, Va., militia in 1758, French and Indian wars. He moved to

- Penticost, Dorsey, 1, 3, 5, 12, 13, Smith, James, 7.
 15, 19, 42, 48, 61, 63, 68, 70, 71, Smith, Moses, 12.
 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81. Spear, Henry, 22.
 Perkey, Christian, 44. Spriggs, Zachariah, 78, 79.
 Petty, John, 12. Springer, John, 20, 26.
 Peyton, H., 62. Springer, Zedeck, 46.
 Peyton, Henry, 17. Steel, David, 7, 8, 12, 21, 24, 26,
 Phelps, Geo., 23. 43, 63, 77.
 Pigman, Jessie, 19. Stephenson, John, 1.
 Plumer, Wm., 14. Stevenson, John, 70.
 Poage, John, 1. Stevens, Levy, 9, 2, 11.
 Polk, Thomas, 78. Strain, Rob't, 27.
 Polke, Thos., 79. Sturgus, Susanah, 25.
 Postlethwaite, Sam'l, 73. Styger, Susanah, 25.
 Quay, John, 26. Sullivan, James, 3, 45, 70.
 Rankin, Wm., 79. Sullivan, James, 25.
 Redman, Geo., 2, 18. Swagler, —, 34.
 Redman, Thos., 2, 10. Swann, John, 19.
 Reed, Chas., 45. Swarengen, Andrew, 78, 79.
 Reel, Casper, 3, 25. Swarenger, John, 13, 67, 78, 79.
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 Robinson, John, 3. Thompson, Cornelius, 45.

¹Hening's Statutes of Virginia, Vol. VII, show Benjamin Sweet to have been a member of Capt. Thos. Speake's company of Frederick county, Va., militia in 1758, French and Indian wars. He moved to

the "Redstone Country" prior to 1767. He had a Virginia certificate for 400 acres of land on Peters Creek, in what is now Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., dated Feb. 20, 1780. On October 6, 1785, he sold this land and migrated to Kentucky, settling in what is now Woodford county. In November 1789 he bought land in Mason county, now Fleming, and lived there the remainder of his life, dying in June, 1805. His eldest son died in Fleming county, Ky., in 1828, another the same year in Clarmont county, Ohio; another in Logan county, Ohio, in 1846; another in Brown county, Ohio, 1854. One of his grand sons is still living in Ohio, and is 95 year old.

The tradition of the family says that all the children of Benjamin Sweet were born in the "Redstone Country," the eldest about 1764 or 1765.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Thompson, Edward, 26. | Wells, Haden, 44. |
| Thompson, Moses, 79. | Wells, Rich'd, 12. |
| Thompson, Wm., 73. | Westfall, Abel, 63. |
| Thorn, Michael, 39, 77. | Westmore, Jos., 73, 74. |
| Thornton, Rob't, 12. | Williams, Evan, Sen'r, 62. |
| Tomlinson, Benja., 14, 39. | Williamson, John, Sen'r, 78, 79. |
| Tomlinson, Nathaniel, 46. | Williamson, Moses, 17, 19, 25. |
| Trent, Wm., 72, 73. | Williamson, Moses, Jun'r, 78. |
| Tucker, Silas, 40. | Willis, Rich, 69. |
| Tucker, Wm., 40. | Wilson, Benja., 79. |
| Turby, Christopher, 12. | Wilson, Francis, 64. |
| Tygert, Michael, 24, 43. | Wilson, Geo., 20, 21, 44, 67. |
| Vanemon, Garret, 62. | Wilson, James, 45. |
| Vanmetre, Henry, 13, 76, 78, 79. | Wilson, Wm., 65. |
| Vanmetre, Jacob, 1, 19. | Winemiller, Jacob, 75. |
| Vanmetre, John, 21. | Winston, Edward of Bedford, 6. |
| Vallandigham, Geo., 17, 24, 65, | Wistner (?) Barney, 12. |
| 66, 68, 70, 75. | Winston, Rich'd, 73. |
| Vance, John, 21. | Wharton, Isaac, 73. |
| Vaughan, Ab'm, 45. | Wharton, Sam'l, 73. |
| Vaughan, Andrew, 4, 80. | Wharton, Thos., 73. |
| Virgin, Rezin, 12, 22, 45, 69. | Wheat, Conrad, 20. |
| Walker, Conrad, 8. | Wheeler, Chas., 13. |
| Walker, James, 79. | Wherry, James, 79. |
| Walker, John, 1, 2, 78. | Whitacer, John, 16. |

Walker, John of Albemarle, 61.	Whitacre, John, 19.
Walker, Rich'd, 24.	Whitacre, Wm.
Walker, Thos., 62.	White, John, 12.
Wall, John, 20.	Whitney, Bertny, 15.
Wallace, Josiah, 19, 27.	Whittan, Philip, 12.
Waller, Rich'd, 19, 22.	Whitezell, Philip, 74.
Waller, Thos., 79.	Woods, Henry, 74.
Wals, John, 7.	Woods, Jeremiah, 70.
Walter, Conrad, 8.	¹ Wright, James, 69.
Walters, Conrad, 22, 45, 76.	¹ Wright, Joshua, 12, 78, 79.
Ward, Edward, 1, 16, 17, 18, 21,	² Wright, Zadock, 72.
24, 27, 28, 33, 40, 65, 68, 69, 70,	Yates, Rich'd, 13.
71, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81.	Yeats, Rich'd, 78, 79, 80.
Warick, John, 12.	Young, Jas., 12.
Welch, John, 73.	³ Zane, Ebenezer, 76.
Wells, Benja., 27.	

¹Joshua and James Wright went from Cumberland valley about 1765 to Nottingham township, Washington county, Pa., and settled on Peters creek. They had a grant of over 800 acres of land from Indians, near what is now Finleyville. Joshua was one of the Justices of the Peace in Yohogainy county in 1776.

²Zadock Wright was a native of Virginia and in 1775 was a wagoner in Braddock's army. In the disastrous defeat he cut two horses loose and rode back home. He afterwards returned to Western Pennsylvania and settled on a tract in Jefferson township (now Allegheny Co.) that he had passed in his retreat. He was a Captain of militia in 1782.—*Hist. Cumberland Co., Pa.*

³Ebenezer Zane was born in Augusta county, now Berkley, in October, 1747. In 1796 Congress passed a law authorizing him to open a road from Wheeling to Limestone, now Maysville, Ky. In the following year, accompanied by his brother Jonathan, and his son-in-law, John McIntire, both experienced woodsmen, he proceeded to mark out the new road, which was afterwards cut out by the two latter. * *

* As a compensation for opening this road, congress granted Ebenezer Zane the privilege of locating military land warrants upon three sections of land. He located one section at Duncan's Falls, Muskingum county, Ohio, and another opposite Chillicothe, Ohio. The city of Zanesville, Ohio, was named for him.—*Crumrine's Hist. Washington Co., Pa.*

COLONEL WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

He lived through the French and Indian war and through the Revolution and afterwards on an expedition into Ohio, against the Indians he was captured, tortured and burned alive at the stake.

We had expected to give a sketch of his life in this issue, but some unavoidable delays compelled us to postpone the same until our next issue.

He lived in the Shenandoah Valley, he was a surveyor, a soldier, and a frontiersman, and he was a friend and favorite of General Washington, which alone is a certificate that he was great and good. It has always been written of him that he was born in the Valley of Virginia in 1732 or 1734. We should be proud to claim that it was within the boundary of West Virginia, but we are satisfied that he was not, in the year given. We will know more of him and of his family, and of his life work, of his character when we read the promised sketch of his life by one of his descendants in our April number.

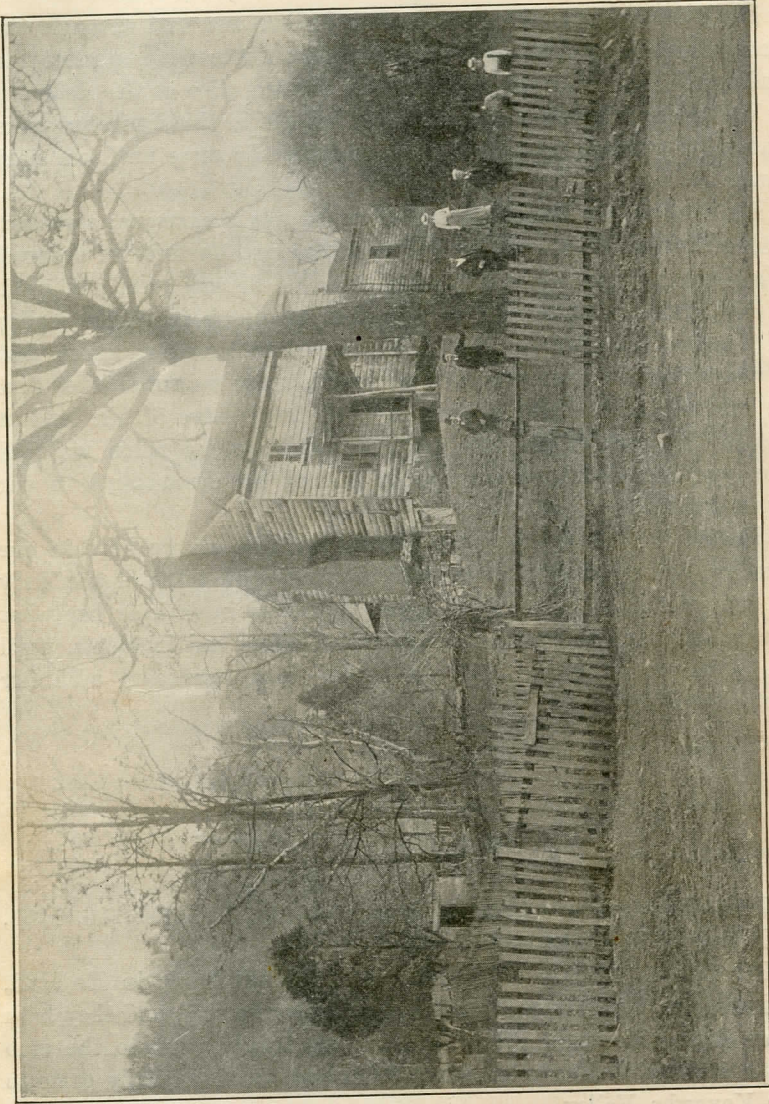
We are limited in our space and cannot give all we have in one number, but we expect to continue to publish sketches of the early settlers of our little State, of those who aided in making her what she is, and of telling of people, families, places and incidents, until all is known of every body and every thing connected with her history.—EDITOR.

MAJOR JOHN HANSFORD.

John Hansford was born in Orange county, Va., Feb. 16, 1765, and died in Kanawha county Oct. 6, 1850.

His father, William Hansford, married Mary Hyde in England, and came to Virginia and settled in Culpeper county, and they both there died with small pox. Some of the family went to the crab apple country in Kentucky, while John and his sister Sally came to the Kanawha Valley.

It is said that there was a Benjamin Hansford in Edinburg, and his name was cut in the stone door cap of house on High street.



MAJOR JOHN HANSFORD'S RESIDENCE—1798.

And the name figures in Virginia, during the days of Bacon's rebellion.

When John Hansford came to Kanawha is not exactly known—supposed to be in 1778. He married Jane Morris, a daughter of William Morris, and his wife Catherine Carroll Morris, and they—the Morris family—are said to have arrived in Kanawha in 1774. Jane Morris, was born Nov. 3, 1770, and she was brought by her father William Morris, with him when she was but four years old, and carried her in front of him on his horse. He was attacked on the road on Gauley mountain by an Indian, and he being ahead of the others of his family, jumped from his horse, placed little Jane behind a tree and prepared for war, and by some means made his enemy believe that he had reinforcements coming, and the Indian retreated and kept out of his way. We know not that the little girl ever went back to Greenbrier, but some say that she and John Hansford were married in the fort in Greenbrier, 15 Nov. 1787. We imagine it was in Kanawha at the mouth of Kellys Creek where she lived.

William Hansford, of Indiana, now in his eighty-fourth year, gives the following family tradition of early days: Walter Kelly, a refugee from Carolina, came from Donnally's Fort in Greenbrier county, to the Kanawha in 1773 and cleared a small patch of land at the mouth of a creek, which took his name and has ever since been known as Kelly's Creek, and in this patch he planted corn and pumpkins, and dug a tan-vat, in which he placed ten skins to tan for winter clothing, and then he returned to the fort in Greenbrier.

Next Year, or in the fall of 1773, he returned to the Kanawha and with him came a friend, with his servant, a negro man. Some say the friend was Col. Lewis, but Dr. Hale says it was Col. Field.

One day Kelly and his associates were removing the skins from the tan-vat, and the Colonel was down in the vat handing the skins to Kelly, who stood on the edge of the vat, when the Indians suddenly fired on them and Kelly and the negro were instantly killed.

The Colonel had taken off his clothing to get down in the vat, where it was wet and disagreeable, and had on only a tow linen shirt, and he sprang from the vat and made his escape from the Indians, and keeping in the woods, away from the trail, he succeeded in making his way back to Donnally's Fort, with his shirt almost gone, and his body torn by briars and bushes and covered with blood. Little Jane Morris told it

that she was in the fort when he arrived, as near dead as alive. It is also told, that afterwards Sally Hansford, who was the wife of Samuel White, gathered up the bones of Waller Kelly in her apron and buried them.

This Samuel White was born in 1732, and he served through the Revolutionary war, and in 1784 married Sally Hansford, who was then sixteen years of age. Samuel lived to be near one hundred years of age and was buried close to the grave of John Jones, above Paint Creek, and a black flint stone marks his grave.

Tradition also gives the following incident of the early days of Kanawha:

Henry Morris had a cabin, and he was absent a short time from his home in the settlement, and on his return to his cabin he found his two daughters, about grown, both dead and scalped by Indians. Morris swore eternal vengeance on all Indians whenever or wherever found, and not long afterwards he heard of an Indian being seen, when he took his gun and started to find him, and he struck his trail going up Elk river and he followed the same for several days and he came up to the Indian when he had stopped for the night to camp and had built a fire. Morris crawled up as near as was safe and within gun shot and waited till day light and when it became light, he saw the Indian get up, and Morris stated that he was as fine a specimen of manhood as he ever saw. Morris cocked his rifle and the Indian heard the click and turned to look, when the bullet struck him and killed him instantly. Morris deliberately scalped the Indian and cut two strips of his skin on his back the length of his body, brought them home and kept them hanging in his cabin and used the same for razor strops. Mr. Lo was not the only savage that could kill and scalp and manifest his vengeance.

John and Jane lived near the home of Wm. Morris until they built in 1798 on opposite side of the river. His house that he first lived in was where J. G. W. Tompkins built his brick house, which is not far from the mouth of Kelley's Creek.

John Hansford built his house in 1798, below Paint Creek, on land said to have been given to him by his father in law, William Morris.

John Hansford had patent for 530 acres on Kanawha river, which he obtained in 1793, also for 400 acres on Paint Creek in 1800, and for 410 acres on Kanawha river in 1818, and for 197 acres on Paint Creek

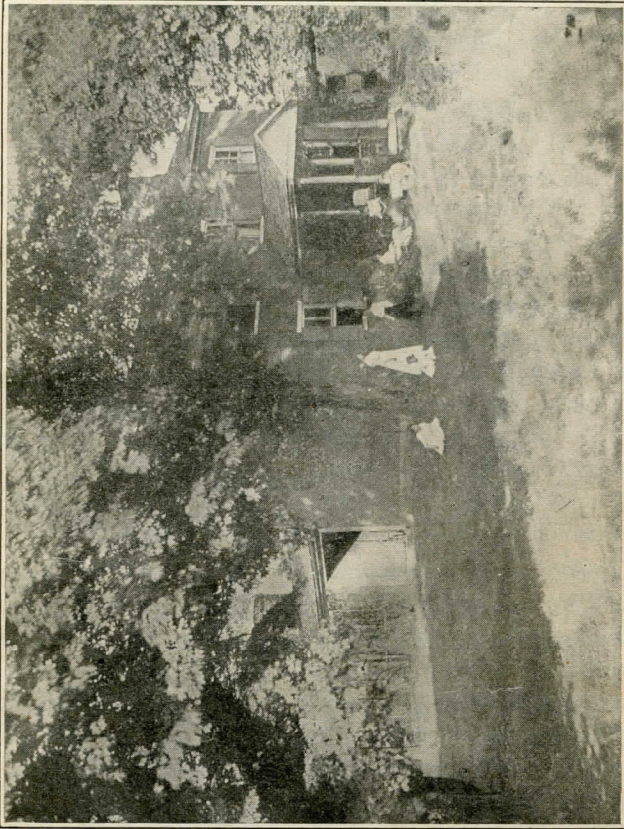
in 1822. His house was the best house, when built, that was in the Valley. It was a frame, two-story, six-rooms; the lumber was made by hand and the nails were hand made, and the bricks used are said to have been brought from England. The inside finish was of cherry and walnut and at that time was an unusually good house. It was a stopping place for travellers and persons stopping in the vicinity. Mrs. Martha Jane Hansford Smith says that he was a handsome, clean-shaven man, and dressed in blue broadcloth and silk hat and entertained most hospitably. That at the age of eighty years he could mount and dismount from his pony and would come in the house as gay as a boy.

He represented Kanawha county in the House of Delegates of Virginia at Richmond in 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1817, 1818, and was in Richmond when the theatre was destroyed by fire in which so many lives lost. He rode to Richmond through the county on his own horse, on which he returned after the session was over. He had many very interesting matters to relate, of which he learned while in Richmond. He made purchases for his family, one of which was a dozen silver spoons with "J. H." engraved thereon, some of which are yet in the possession of his descendants. He was a magistrate of his county and was a captain in the militia of his State, the original of whose commission was shown us by J. E. Middleton.

John Hansford, commission signed by Geo. W. Smith, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, dated July 3, 1809, which appointed him captain in the 80th regiment in the 13th brigade in the 3rd division of the Virginia militia. He was a Whig, and a Baptist, a farmer and a salt-maker, and a man of affairs. He owned two salt furnaces, one of which he ran himself and the other he rented out. He had slaves of his own and was noted for his kindness to them and they always had to themselves each Saturday afternoon.

He was the principal instrument in the building of the Baptist church, which was erected near his residence. He was known in his later days as Major Hansford, but we have no date of his commission or appointment. While he was a captain, he drilled his company regularly on muster days, near his home, and it is said that after the muster was over, he provided his men with some of his own distilling, and that he then took leave and was no more to be found that day, and he said he wanted the boys to have their fun, and that consisted principally

in drinking and fighting among themselves. Good soldiers are drilled to fight and there being no enemy convenient on which to practice, they cultivated bravery and other soldierly qualities among themselves, and there were no fines to be paid for that amusement, though on ordinary



HOME OF FELIX G. HANSFORD—1824.

occasions he was known to fine offenders for using profane language.

He died Oct. 6, 1850, and was buried at cemetery on hill near his home, where others of the family were also buried.

Jane Morris, his wife, was a woman of bright intellect and naturally of graceful manners, and it was her custom to gather her family and grand children around her, in later days, and tell them of the incidents of her early life, of the Indians and of the manner in which the settlers

had to live, and that often while she was milking her cows, her husband was standing guard with his rifle.

She was an invalid in her later life and for twenty years was confined to her house and the last seven years of her life she was confined to her bed.

She died Aug. 12, 1854, and was buried near the old homestead, beside her husband.

Their children were eleven boys and one girl.

(1) Herman, the eldest, was born ——— and he went west and was married.

(2) William Hansford was born June 6, 1790, went to Owensborough, Ky., and there married, lived and died.

(3) Sarah Hansford was born Jan. 19, 1792, she married William Morris, Jr., and had three children, Fenton, Joshua and John.

(4) Morris Hansford was born Jan. 18, 1794 and married Catherine Morris. He moved west and settled in Clarksville, Mo., but returned to Paint Creek. His children were William, Franklin, Monroe and Emeline. He died at age of 66.

(5) Felix Gilbert Hansford was born Dec. 12, 1795, married Sarah K. Frazier.

(6) John Hansford was born Jan. 1, 1798 and married a Miss Teays, a cousin, afterwards he married Maria Morris, a daughter of Carrol Morris. He was killed by a train on bridge at St. Albans, W. Va.

(7) Carrol Hansford was born Aug. 29, 1799 and he never married. He was a teacher.

(8) Charles Hansford was born Aug. 14, 1800. He went west when young, settled in Illinois, practiced medicine and was in the legislature of that State. His wife was a cousin, a daughter of John Morris.

(9) Alvah Hansford, born May 7, 1803, he never married. He went west but returned and he lived and died at St. Albans, 1886. "His Recollections" were gathered by Col. W. H. Edwards and were published in pamphlet and preserved by the W. Va. His. Soc.

(10) Marshall Hansford was born Jan. 2, 1807, unmarried. He died in 1891.

(11) Gallatin Hansford, born Dec. 17, 1808. He married Nancy Harriman.

(12) Milton Hansford, born June 22, 1811.

His first wife was Mary Parks, daughter of Major Andrew Parks,

whose mother was Harriet Washington, a niece of General Washington's. Mary owned a locket with a picture of Geo. Washington, made when he was twenty-five years of age. His second wife was a widow Mrs. ——— Brooks.

Of Felix Gilbert's family we have been able to learn more. He accumulated considerable real estate, and was possessed of the charm of a high tones Christian gentleman. He attended school at Lewisburg, and was a student under Rev. Dr. John McElhany, who was a Presbyterian minister and preached there for sixty years. While at the said school he met Miss Sarah Kennon Frazier, a young lady of cultivation and refinement. They were married July 19, 1821.

After their marriage they came to Kanawha and he built the two-story brick house just below Paint Creek in 1825. Their children were:

James Frazier Hansford, married Annie Noyes.

Martha Jane Hansford, married John Samuel Smith of south Carolina.

Sally Hansford, married Philip Doddridge.

Felix G. Hansford, Jr., married Luella Hamilton of Kentucky.

Bettie Hansford, married Jas. E. Middleton.

Delphia Hansford, married Wm. Hobson of Richmond, Va.

Paint Creek is said to have received its name from the fact that the Indians peeled off the bark from a number of large trees along this stream and painted them red to indicate their route through the country.

SELIM THE ALGERINE.

From 1860 to 1865 the writer was a resident of McDowell, Highland county, Virginia, having ministerial charge of a group of churches in East Highland and a contiguous section of Bath county, Va., I frequently passed a spring of surprising purity and volume about two miles south of McDowell, known to me as the Vance Spring, that being the name of the family living nearest to it at the time.

It was while living in the vicinity named that I met with a fragmentary account of Selim the Algerine, in a transient newspaper. Three or four miles farther down the valley from the spring lived Mrs.

Rebecca Hamilton, a lady of considerable wealth and one of my most faithful parishoners.

She had me hold meeting services occasionally at her home for the benefit of near neighbors and her numerous retinue of servants.

Upon one occasion, while at her home, I repeated something of what I had read about Selim, and inquired if she had ever heard of such a person previously.

It so turned out that she had, and that her father, John Graham, was one of the hunting parties that discovered him at the Vance Spring, it being the location selected for the hunters' camp.

The section of Augusta county whence the hunters came is now known as the Deerfield district on the head streams of the Big Calf Pasture river. This is the stream that is now bridged by the C. & O. railroad at Goshen, Va.

I was intensely interested in finding out that whatever she heard her father and others say about Selim, virtually agreed with the printed sketch as to his wretched condition when found in the tree top near the spring mentioned.

A tree had fallen during the summer, believed to have been a sugar maple, and the leaves had dried on the branches and it was into this covert the fugitive had crawled to await the dying hour he seemed to realize as so very near, from the way his strength was failing through the privations he had been suffering for weeks.

The more plausible conjectures as to the time when he was thus found indicate the autumn of 1759.

Samuel Given is the name of the hunter that first had a glimpse of this perishing stranger, and his first impression was that what he discovered was some kind of a strange wild beast, new to that region. He aimed his gun and was in the act of shooting when he perceived it was a human being.

Upon coming nearer he found a person in a very pitiable condition, being entirely naked excepting a few rags wrapped around his feet and ankles. His body was literally covered with scars and scabs from being scratched and torn by thorns and briers, while he was endeavoring to make his unknown pathless way toward the sunrise.

Then, too, he was manifestly in extremis from weariness and hunger.

To their dying day these hunters never forgot the expression of

feature with which Selim regarded them until his fears were dispelled by their kind actions.

The stranger thus found so unexpectedly was different in his tones and language from anything the parties had ever heard before, and so there was no such thing as understanding each other. It was found out afterwards Selim's tongue was Arabic; that of Given and Graham was Scotch-Irish, and some one has observed, an Arabic poet most probably, that Arabic is the language of angels, but Selim's did not sound like an angelic voice to his Scotch-Irish discoverers. The only thing plain to their apprehension was he must have something to eat and wear and promptly proceeded to feed and clothe the curious stranger so mysteriously placed in their care.

After several days' treatment Selim seemed to be ready for removal and was placed on a pack horse and carried to Capt. John Dickinson's near the world renowned Windy Cove.

This gentleman was the soul of honor and human kindness. He took the stranger in and treated him like a son for several months. It turned out that the stranger was an educated sprightly man and soon learned enough English to make it all plain to the hospitable people who and what he was.

What was learned from him in course of a few weeks was to the effect that his name was Selim, from Algiers in Africa and of wealthy parentage. He had been sent by his father to be educated at Constantinople, the chief seat of learning of the Ottoman Empire.

After finishing his studies he set out for home on board of a ship bound for Algiers. At some point on the Mediterranean sea, while on the homeward voyage he was captured by the Spaniards. France and Spain at the time were allies. A French vessel was hailed soon after, the captured prisoners were transferred to the French vessel bound for New Orleans.

After some delay in New Orleans Selim was sent by way of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to the Shawnee towns and was left there in charge of the Indians.

While there he became acquainted with a woman who had been carried there from the frontier of Virginia.

By the use of signs Selim learned from her that her home was in the east. While in Constantinople he had learned enough of geography to know that the English people had settlements on the

east shore of the continent, and his conclusion was that the white prisoner was from one of such settlements. So he resolved to attempt escape by way of the rising sun, and by constantly keeping to the sunrise summits, finally reached the fallen tree near the Vance Spring in the plight already mentioned. It would be a profitable entertainment for the reader to get a map, locate the Shawnee towns and then trace a been line to the east and follow in imagination the course pursued by Selim in his search for home and liberty.

It is not very probable that the Indians made any very resolute efforts to recapture Selim. His complexion and language were in his favor, and doubtless they were rather glad to get rid of such a curious human being.

The way he looked, talked, postured as a devout Mahomedon was so different from anything that had ever come their way before that the Shawnees were no doubt puzzled as to what to think of him or do with him, and were very probably inclined to think the French were trying to get rid of something more than ordinarily dangerous in reference to matters of superstition.

In the meanwhile Capt. Dickinson seems to have become attached to his mysterious ward and had him to go with him to Staunton on a court day. The parties attracted much attention. The captain was a widely known and popular man and as he moved among the throng attending court, followed by the docile Algerine, closely as a shadow, one can readily understand that the two must have been the observed of all observers, that memorable court day in Staunton. Doubtless, too, for a long while afterwards Selim the Algerine was the theme of conversation in all the Valley communities represented by the attendants upon that frontier court. Selim, personally must have been a rare phenomenon to all present, a highly educated Mohomme-don youth, of the highest social standing in his own country. His demeanor was listless, austere and nonchalant as nothing seemed to disturb his gravity of features or arouse any special interest in whatever was going on around him. Finally, however, his attention seemed to be fixed on a man in the throng, whose appearance, except for his dress, nothing like so imposing as hundreds of others, or so likely to rivet the attention of a stranger like the captured Algerine, however, as it was, Selim's countenance lighted up with enthusiasm and his eyes glowed with a lustre never noticed previously, and he with-

drew from Captain Dickinson and singled out the stranger, who was the Rev. John Craig, of the Old Stone congregation, whose house of worship had been recently reared 8 miles north of Staunton.

Selim explained to Capt. Dickinson that the reason why he wanted to speak to the stranger as he had done, was he looked just like a man he had seen in a dream, as a teacher to give him valuable instruction. Upon expressing his wish to go home with Mr. Craig he was permitted to do so.

Mr. Craig instructed him in the teachings of Christ as given in the Gospels and his efforts were much facilitated by Selim's proficiency in classic Greek, and was thus enabled to read the New Testament in the original. Thus faithfully and prayerfully instructed in the truths of the Christian religion Selim renounced Mohommedonism, professed his desire to be a disciple of the Lord Jesus and Mr. Craig being satisfied of Selim's intelligence and sincerity publicly received him as a communicant in the pale of the Old Stone Church. After coming to the knowledge of the truth as it is in the Lord Jesus he became very anxious to return to his native land and tell his friends about the dear Savior he had found.

His new friends, Capt. Dickinson, Pastor Craig and others, endeavored to dissuade him from going back to his father's house in Algiers.

He was so determined, however, to return that no persuasion would avail, and so Mr. Craig furnished him money contributed by himself and others and sent him on to Williamsburg with a letter introducing him to Hon. Robert Carter of Westmoreland county, but at the time a resident of Williamsburg. Mr. Carter generously did all that was requested of him, furnished Selim more money and secured a passage for him to England.

A few years thereafter Selim returned to Virginia in a demented condition with lucid intervals. During such intervals he would tell that he had gone home and was gladly welcomed. But when his father learned that his son had renounced Islamism and had professed to be a Christian, he was disowned as a son and driven off to be ever disinherited.

From Williamsburg he made his way to the old home near Windy Cove, Bath county, Va., thence he wandered to the Warm Springs, where he met a young minister named Templeton, who made a gift of a

Greek Testament, which Selim prized highly and ever read it with great delight.

From the Warm Springs he went to Mr. Carter's residence in Westmoreland county, and wherever he went he elicited the sympathies of all that came to know his history.

While a member of Congress at Philadelphia Governor Page took Selim to that city and had him sit for a portrait in the studio of Peale, the renowned artist. From Philadelphia Selim went home with a South Carolina gentleman.

He paid one or more visits to friends in Prince Edward county, Va., where he learned to sing Watt's hymns.

For a while he was a patient in the Williamsburg Lunatic Asylum, but he finally died in a private house, where and when not known to the writer of this sketch.

Should there be any persons desirous of reading all that is available now in print about Selim, such are referred to Rev. David Rice's memoranda, who migrated to Kentucky previously to 1800; Bishop Mead's "Old Churches of Virginia;" and Hon. Joseph A. Waddell's "Annals of Augusta County."

WM. T. PRICE.

Marlinton, W. Va., Nov. 21, 1903.

EARLY GERMANS ON THE OPEQUON.

In tracing the history of early settlements in the Valley of Virginia, especially that phase of it wherein the German element so largely figures, we find in the visitations of the Rev. Johann Casper Stoever, Jr., a fund of timely and peculiar interest. The shadowy decade from, 1733 to 1743, is illuminated by the light of his recorded ministrations at different points in Orange county, Virginia, during this period and gives us definite information relating to many of those who were probably of Jost Hite's colonizing party, and of other contemporary and subsequent settlers along the course of the Opequon.

Let us preface this data with a brief statement in reference to this youthful but interesting dominie and his pastoral beginnings.

Rev. Johann Casper Stoever, Jr., the son of Dietrich Stoever, burgher and merchant of Franckenberg, in the Hessian provinces of

Prussia, was born 21st December, 1707, and was carefully nurtured in the tenets and precepts of the protestant religion, and prepared for the ministry by his parents. At the age of 21 he sailed from Rotterdam in the ship Goodwill, which touched last at Deal, England, 15 June, 1728, and arrived in Pennsylvania in company with Johannes Casper Stoever, Sr., (presumably a relative), on Sept. 10th, 1728. On the ship's register the younger man is noted as an "S. S. Theo. Stud." and the elder Stoever as a "missionaire." The latter very soon departed for the scene of his future labors in Spottsylvania county, Va. He went back to Europe, however, in 1737, to raise money for the work in that province. On the return voyage he died. Unfortunately we have no record of his service in the mission fields of the Old Dominion.

Johann Casper Stoever, Jr., after completing some further practical preparation and itinerating in the vicinity of Philadelphia, was ordained to the Lutheran ministry at the Trappe, or Province, in Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, Penna., in 1733, by the Rev. John Christian Schultze, and in the same year he had gathered together the German inhabitants west of the Susquehanna and organized a congregation on the Codones (now York), in Lancaster county, Pa., and became its first pastor.

During the ten years he served in this charge he frequently visited other settlements along the paths of emigration and extended his travels as far south and east as groups of his countrymen were to be found and in this connection he is said to have been the founder of numerous churches that now mark his ancient circuit. In this way he carried the gospel among emigrant pioneers of all the races along the border; taught and established among them the principles of equity and justice where before selfishness and greed reigned, and deceit and force had wrested the rights from inoffensive tribesmen, that had already involved the frontiersmen with menacing danger and destruction. With the words of love he reclaimed the faithful and called them back to their allegiance to the Prince of Peace.

That Rev. Stoever diligently and faithfully performed the functions of his consecrated calling there can be no doubt. Baptizing the young, uniting in marriage and burying the dead were incidental duties which he was called upon to perform as he passed from place to place over the vast territory now comprising four States of the Union. Within this zone of self-imposed service, there seems to have been no

settlement, however small, nor remote, that lacked the ministrations of this zealous servant of Christ.

It is little short of Wonder how much this man was able to accomplish under conditions peculiar to the times. We can hardly conceive the personal sacrifice and discomforts involved in these journeys amid the perils and privations of the wilderness way along which were a thousand and one impending dangers.

Preaching at a settler's home with the neighboring *freundschaft* gathered round, was often the germ of a Lutheran congregation out of which churches were afterwards organized, and some of these, in time, became parents of multiplying bodies of this evangelical denomination, living fountains of truth and morality in many a community to-day.

Glancing over the itinerary of this remarkable preacher, we find many familiar place names which he recorded over a century and a half ago. We select a few to show the round of his labor: Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Trappe, Skippack, Hanover, Falkner's Swamp, Colebrookdale, Monatoney, Coventry, Olney, Blue Mountain, Lancaster, Tulpehocken, Lebanon, Quitpahilla, Swatara, Codorus, were among many places in Pennsylvania. On the west side of the Susquehanna, below Swatara, he came to Conewago, thence to Conojohela, where he baptized the children of the famous Thomas Cresap, whose family were said to be Catholic. Passing south down the valley to the east of the Blue Ridge, he came to the headwaters of Marsh and Roch creeks, thence along their trails pressed into Maryland.

On the Monocacy he found many of his compatriots already seated upon its fertile banks and sunny branches; among these he preached often and baptised many.

Crossing the Potomac at or near the Antietam, he passed on to the South Branch, thence to Opeckon, and so on down to Shenandoah where he baptized the children of Riley Moore and Adam Miller, of the latter were: Catarine Adam and Anna Christinia, all bap. 1 May, 1739. He finally reached the limit of his journey at Massanutton, in what is now Rockbridge county, Va., where the rite of baptism was administered to the children of Matheis Seltzer.

It is in his work at Opequon that we are for the moment most interested, since it clearly indicates who were the early settlers in its vicinity at this period.

After 1743 his duties were confined within that section of Pennsylvania lying adjacent to the Susquehanna. He removed to the Swatara, near New Holland, Lebanon county, Pa., and in that locality continued his labors for many years. He died 13 May, 1777.

<i>†Parents.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Baptized.</i>
Jacob Sikles.....	Zacharias.....	8 Oct. 1734	16 May 1735
Peter Jr., and Maria Christina Stephen.....	John Heinrich....	8 Apr. 1734	Do.
*Johannes and Sara Heydt.....	Anna Maria.....	25 Dec. 1738	29 Apr. 1739
*Abraham and Susanna Weis- mann.....	Anna Christina...15 Apr. 1735	15 Apr. 1735	16 May 1735
*Jacob & Magdalena Christman..	Abraham.....	5 Oct. 1733	Do.
“	Sara.....	23 Sept. 1734	Do.
“	Anna Maria.....	29 Sept. 1735	2 May 1736
“	Isaac.....	9 Nov. 1736	5 June 1737
“	Johannes.....	9 Mar. 1739	29 Apr. 1737
*George & Marie Bauman.....	John George.....	27 Apr. 1732	16 May 1735
“	John Jacob.....	2 Dec. 1734	Do.
“	Emma Marie.....	9 Nov. 1735	2 May 1737
“	Elizabetha.....	5 Jan. 1737	18 Mar. 1737
“	Johannes.....	19 Dec. 1738	29 Apr. 1739
*Paul & Elizabeth Froman.....	Sarah.....	16 Nov. 1733	16 May 1735
“	John Paul.....	16 Oct. 1734	Do.
“	Marie Christina..	1 Mar. 1736	2 May 1736
“	Elizabeth.....	8 May 1738	4 June 1738
John Colvert.....	Rebecca.....	16 Nov. 1733	16 May 1735
Thomas and Barbara Schneff....	Anna Catharine..	28 Sept. 1734	Do.
“	Christina.....	15 May 1737	5 June 1737
John Philip and Anna Maria Kleezin.....	Maria Barbara....	4 Apr. 1735	16 May 1735
John Philip and Anna Maria Kleezin.....	John George.....	15 Dec. 1736	5 June 1737
John Philip and Anna Maria Kleezin.....	Paulus.....	13 May 1738	4 June 1738
Rudi Maag.....	Elizabetha.....	1 Nov. 1735	2 May 1736
John Ulrich and Barbara Buger.	Rosenia.....	9 Feb. 1735	16 May 1735
“	John.....	Nov. 1736	5 June 1737
“	Jacob.....	29 Apr. 1739	29 Apr. 1739
Christian Blank.....	A dau.....		5 June 1737
“	Johannes.....	28 Mar. 1737	4 June 1738
Jacob Delinger.....	6 Knaben, and		

† See Egle's Notes and Queries, Vol. 1896, for Stoens Records.

* Son and daughters of John and Anna Maria Hite.

<i>+Parents.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Baptized.</i>
Jacob Delihger.....	2 Magdalienen		3 May 1736
" ..	Maria Catharina..	22 Nov. 1737	2 June 1738
William Crisp.....	Sarah	2 July 1728	2 May 1736
Carl and Clara Erhardt.	Theobaldt.....		5 June 1734
James McKnees.....	Henry.....	5 June 1737	6 June 1737
Henry Jones.....	Anna	9 Apr. 1735	29 Apr. 1739
" ..	David.....	16 Jan. 1737	Do.
John Dyart.....	William.....	11 Aug. 1737	29 Apr. 1739
John and Anna Elizabeth Catharine Cuntz	John	26 Mar. 1739	Do.
Valentine Wendal.....	Anna Elizabeth...	15 Aug. 1738	Do.
Lorentz Schneff.....	Johannes.....	12 Aug. 1738	Do.
" ..	Lorentz	29 Feb. 1740	29 Apr. 1740
John Broband.....	John.....	1 Mar. 1740	Do.
Peter and Julia (Reinhardt) Maag.....	Johannes.....	25 Nov. 1739	Do.
Frederick Oheselt.....	John	22 Oct. 1441	22 Nov. 1741

⁺ See Egle's Notes and Queries. Vol. 1396, for Stoenis Records.

Other persons whose names appear among sponsors were: Jost and Anna Maria Heydt, and Isaac Heydt, their son; Peter (Sr.) and Anna Christiana Stephen; Jacob and Marie Newswanger,* (see W. Va. Hist. Mag., Jan. 1901, p. 55); Elizabeth Hartzembuehler, Theobold Gerlach and wife, Anna Elizabeth Stoeklin, Thomas Schnepf and wife, John Herr and Marie Elizabeth Haussahn.

NOTES.

Mary Shepherd was one of the sponsors of Theodata, daughter of James Moor, of Monocacy. bap. 21 July, 1735; Martin and Barbara Wetzel were sponsors of John Bernhardt, son of Bernhardt Weinmar, of Monocacy, bap. 17 June, 1739.

¹Anna Catarina Beyerlin, sponsor of Catarina Barbara, daughter of Michael Reusner, of Monocacy, bap. 1 Jan. 1735.

Adam Mueller's *Kinder*; Catarina, Adam and Anna Christina, were baptized at Shenandoah, 1 May, 1739.

²Hans Adam Mueller's son, Heinrich, was baptized at Swatara (Middletown, Pa.) 15 Nov., 1743.

³Christ Neuswanger, a grantee of Jost Hite, arrived in Pennsylvania 24 Aug., 1728, from Rotterdam.

¹See West Va. Hist. Mag., April, 1903, pp. 115-16.

²Hans, Hance, etc., prefix to German names—short for John, Johannes, etc etc.

³See West Va. Hist. Mag., Jan. 1901, p. 55.

“WIZZARD’S CLIPP.”

From the “Eastern Pan-Handle” we take the following ancient ghost story.

A town was laid out by John Smith in 1794, a town on his lands, then in Berkeley county, since in Jefferson, then in Virginia, now West Virginia. This was by Act of 1798 made a town by the name of “Smithfield” with John Packett, Moses Smith, John Smith, Jacob Rees, and Joseph and John Grantham, Trustees.

It has since been known as “Middleway” and it is located about five miles west of Leetown, and has about eight hundred inhabitants.

The earliest record of the story was written by Rev. Demetius A. Galletzen, whose memoirs were prepared in 1797, and about the same time, Mrs. Annella McSherry, wrote letters containing about the same facts, and since then there have been other papers written, all giving about the same facts, and the further fact that for fifty years the original name of the place was lost and it was only known as “Wizzard’s Clipp,” shows that the people there had no doubt of the facts related. The story gathered from the various publications is as follows:

Adam Livingston, becoming dissatisfied with his residence in Lancaster county, Penn., determined to remove to the State of Virginia, and carried his purpose into effect by the purchase of a house and lot in Smithfield, Va., and seventy acres contiguous thereto. This was about the year 1790. He had the reputation of being an honest and industrious farmer, of fair intelligence, and brought with him his wife and a family of three sons and four daughters, of whom Eve and Catherine are the only daughters and John and Henry the only sons who are referred to in any of these memoirs. Livingston continued to reside there without attracting any particular notice, until 1794, when a stranger, of middle age and of respectable appearance, made a visit to the place and was received as a boarder in his house. In

a few days after the arrival of this traveler he was taken sick and as his illness became more threatening he called Livingston to his bedside, informed him that he was a Catholic, and inquired of him if there was not a priest somewhere in his neighborhood whose services he could procure, should his malady prove fatal, which he had reason to then fear it would. Livingston, who was an intensely bigoted member of the Lutheran church, very gruffly replied to him "that he knew of no priest in that neighborhood, and if there was one, he should never pass the threshold of his door." The dying man repeated his entreaties for the spiritual aid of a Catholic priest, but Livingston was inexorable and refused to countenance his request. The stranger died, his name being unknown to his host, and there being nothing among his papers to throw any light upon his history.

On the night of his death Livingston employed a man by the name of Jacob Foster to sit up with the corpse. But so soon as the candles were lighted in the chamber of the dead, after giving a weak and flickering light, they went out and the room was left in darkness. They were relighted several times, supposing it to result from some remedial defect in the cradle, but with the same result. Livingston then brought two candles into the room which he had been using in his own family room, which were about one-third burnt down and which he knew to be good. But so soon as they were placed in the room with the corpse they became immediately extinguished. This so alarmed Foster that he abandoned his vigils and left the house. Fifty years ago the grave of the stranger could be distinctly pointed out.

On the night succeeding the burial the peace of Livingston was much disturbed by the apparent sound of horses galloping round his house. He frequently rose during the night—which was a beautiful moon-light night—to satisfy his mind. While he could distinctly hear the tramp of steeds, he could see nothing to assure him that it was anything more than a figment of his own imagination. In about a week afterward his barn was burnt and his cattle all died, the crockeryware in his house, without any visible agency, was thrown upon the floor and broken; his money disappeared; the heads of his turkeys and chickens dropped off; and chunks of burning wood would leap from the fireplace several feet out into the floor, endangering the building unless promptly replaced. Soon the annoyances, which were then destroying his peace, assumed a new form. The sound of a large pair of shears

could be distinctly heard in his house, clipping in the form of half moons and other curious figures, his blankets, sheets and counterpanes, boots and shoes, clothing, etc. This was all in one night, but the operation of clipping continued for upwards of three months, a small portion of it only being done at a time, but the inexorable shears never being silent twenty-four hours at a time. By this time the news of these strange proceedings was spread through the country for thirty miles around, and attracted in an especial manner the curiosity of the citizens of Smithfield. An old Presbyterian lady of Martinsburg, hearing of the clipping that was going on at Livingston's to satisfy her curiosity, she went to Livingston's house. Before entering the door she took from her head her new silk cap, wrapped it up in her silk handkerchief and put it in her pocket to save it from being clipped. After awhile she stepped out again to go home, and having drawn the handkerchief out of her pocket and opened it, found the cap cut in narrow ribbons.

Many other phenomena are stated and testified to by many witnesses. The long continuance of this mysterious clipping had now aroused the country for many miles around. Three daring and adventurous young men from Winchester came to Smithfield declaring their utter unbelief in the reports and offered to sleep in the house all night and to face the devil himself, if he were the author of these doings. But as soon as they became comfortably seated in the house, a large stone was seen to proceed from the fireplace and to whirl around the floor with great velocity, when they took to their heels and made their escape.

The condition of poor Livingston had become deplorable, he had lost much rest, and his imagination was so worked upon by his nocturnal visitor that his health began visibly to fail. He applied to three professed conjurers, but their incantations were all in vain. Shortly after this Livingston had a dream. He thought he was climbing a high mountain and had great difficulty in the ascent. He had to labor hard, catching at roots and bushes, and moving forward slowly by their aid. Reaching the summit, he saw an imposing personage, "dressed in robes," as he described it. After contemplating for some time the person in view, he heard a voice saying: "This is the man who can relieve you." His wife heard him groaning in his sleep and she waked him, whereupon he communicated to her his dream and said he did not know of any minister who wore robes, but he would make inquiry in the

morning. The result of the inquiries led him to visit an Episcopal minister, who then resided in Winchester, but he derived little satisfaction from this visit, and returned home much disappointed. He was then advised to see the McSherry family, who were Roman Catholics, and who resided in a very fine estate called "Releivement," about one mile each of Leetown, at which place the priest was often in the habit of stopping while discharging his spiritual functions in that neighborhood. Late in the evening of the same day Mrs. McSherry saw a man coming to her home; she met him at the gate when he told her he wanted "to see the priest." She informed him that the priest was not at her house, but there would be church in Shepherdstown the following Sunday, when he would have an opportunity of seeing him. Mr. and Mrs. McSherry, in company with Mr. Minghini, went to church on the appointed day, and there they saw the man who had inquired for the priest, and who proved to be Livingston. As the priest appeared at the altar, dressed in commicles, Livingston seemed to be perfectly overcome. He wept bitterly, and exclaimed loud enough to be heard by the small congregation: "This is the very man I saw in my dream; he is the one that the voice told me would relieve me from my troubles." When the service was over, he promptly called on the priest and told him his sad story; but the priest, the Rev. Dennis Cahill, laughed at him and told him it must be some of his neighbors who were plaguing him, and that he must go home and keep a strict watch for them. Richard McSherry and Joseph Minghini, who were present at the interview, were much moved by the old man's tears and tried to comfort him. After much urgent persuasion, Father Cahill accompanied by Mr. McSherry and Mr. Minghini, agreed to visit Livingston's house and to inquire into the strange transactions which he had related. They found his story corroborated not only by the family, but by most of the people with whom they conversed in Smithfield. Father Cahill resorted to the remedy of sprinkling the house with holy water, which did not, however, expel the troublesome visitor from the house, but it was followed by a deposit of the money, which had previously been taken away, on the door-sill. The strange clipping still continuing after that time it was determined by Father Cahill to have mass celebrated in the house, which was done, and Livingston was relieved from all annoyances of his ghostly visitor. From that time until he left Virginia he had frequent

communications with the Spiritual world, and many facts are related where those communications were realized in a striking manner; but as these throw no light upon the simple historical fact which it is the purpose of this article to elucidate no further reference need be made to them.

W. S. L.

JOHN DUKE OF BERKELEY.

Among the early Scotch-Irish settlers of Frederick county, Va., was John Duke, an emigrant from the north of Ireland, whom, it appears, came into the Valley by way of Pennsylvania or Maryland, shortly after 1753. Two years prior to this date it is found that he was living near Ballymony, in the north of Ireland, as a lessee of Felix O'Neil, one of the family of O'Neil the once powerful Lords of Ulster.

John Duke had a family of eleven children, their names were: Betsey, William, Francis, John, these said to have been born in Ireland, and Robert, Mary, Mathew, Margaret, Mary (?) James and Jane, these supposed to have been American born. The dates of their birth occurring in the period between 1747 and 1767. John's wife's name was Margaret. He died in Berkeley county in 1791, she in 1792.

These facts, with other data, are obtained from a small account book, dated 1745, which John Duke used as a family register and memoranda book. In it he had his children's record and those of his son William, as well as receipts from his Irish landlord, transactions with his neighbors in America, and various domestic chronicles pertaining to his household. There are charges for loans of money, sales of wheat, salt, linen and other necessities made to such well known persons as: John Ber Meter (Van Meter!) Edward Lucas, William Morgan, Capt. Richard Pearis, John Black, William, John and James Wright, and other names, perhaps none the less prominent, and all of which suggest that John Duke may at first have been one of the pioneer traders in that section.

In 1762 he purchased of Robert Lemon, a plantation of 164 acres located where Kerneysville now stands, near Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, W. Va., and lived here till his death. The wills of both he and his wife are of record at Martinsburg.

Of his children—I. William *m.* Mary Ann, dau. of Nicholas Lemon, of Frederick county, Va., whose widow, Christina, afterwards *m.* Rev. Henry Eaty; II. Elizabeth *m.* one of the Blue family of Hampshire county, Va.; III. Francis *m.* Sarah, the dau. of Colonel David and Hannah Shepherd of Shepherdstown. Francis was killed at the first siege of Fort Henry (Wheeling); IV. John was married; he, too, was killed, but it was while serving as a Virginia militiaman, in General St. Clair's defeat, 1791. He left sons; James, William and John; V. Robert, who was living in 1792, and was one of the executors named in the wills of his parents. Was he married? If so, to whom, and where are his descendants, if any? VI. Mary died in infancy; and the next VII. Mary, *m.* a Foutz, settled at West Liberty in Ohio county, and is said to have left descendants. VIII. James *m.* Judith —; they lived at Charlestown. He died 1825 leaving these children: William, James, Sarah, Ailcey, Mark, Thomas, Susannah and Catherine; IX. Mathew was living in Berkeley county, 1792, but nothing further is found of him; X. Margaret also was living in Berkeley county in 1792, after which time trace of her is lost; XI. Jane, the youngest, said to have been a most beautiful woman, *m.* Capt. James Glenn, a hero of the western campaign of 1791-2 and she was his first wife. They had three children, all of whom died in infancy. After her death Capt. Glenn, of "Glen Burnie," *m.* Ruth Burnes, from whom are now numerous descendants.

Of Betsey, Mathew, Margaret, Robert, Mary and James, little is found beyond that here stated, but further information is needed.

A genealogy of the descendants of William and Francis Duke, is in course of preparation and the purpose is to extend it so that it may include, if possible, all branches descending from John Duke, the emigrant ancestor. Information on these lines is very much desired, and anyone having facts or traditions relating to this family, or will in any way assist in obtaining same will receive grateful acknowledgement from the compilers, Messrs. S. A. Duke, of Baxter, Deer, county, Arkansas, and S. Gordon Smyth, West Conshohocken, Pa.

SAMUEL GORDON SMYTH.

December, 1903.

HENNEPINS, A NEW DISCOVERY.

A reprint from second London issue of 1698, with introduction, notes and Index by R. G. Thwaites, Chicago. McClung & Co. 1903. 2 vols.

Father Louis Hennepin, a friar of the Franciscan Order, born in Belgium about 1640, having a disposition to roam the wide world o'er, being thrown, while engaged in his duties, with the seamen of vessels returned from America, heard such wonderful reports of the new world that in Sept., 1665, he found himself with many others at Quebec, where he soon found full opportunity to gratify his spirit for adventure.

He was a missionary among the Indians and extended his voyages or expeditions from Niagara to the head of the Mississippi river, going west by way of the Great Lakes.

These books contain what he saw, heard and experienced during the years of his service among the savages of the wild west. He was once nearly overcome in his struggle with the ice and snow, and was made a prisoner by the Indians, was weakened by disease and was found lean, ragged, hungry and sick, and for that once, no doubt, was satisfied in his desire for adventure and excitement. He takes credit for the discovery of the Mississippi river and all the country west of the Lakes and thereabout.

Although spoken of as a conceited braggart, lacking in spiritual qualities, estranged from his colleagues, possessed of a capricious temper, with arrogance and audacity, nevertheless his books are not only exceedingly interesting, but are a valuable contribution to American history.

Being a missionary, he was taken into their wigwams and home as a friend, and what he learned, was not from the outside as an enemy or a prisoner, but from the inside, and in touch with all their peculiarities, where he had plenty of time and opportunity to learn and know them all. We should call this work the very best authority on the Indian, and there is much therein that appears different from the general report. He says they have no religion, and do not recognize any God; that, while they marry they have many wives, and when either party becomes tired of the bargain, they dismiss each other; he tells of their hunting the wild bulls; of some that went naked,

having no shame; of pigmies, of their slaves; how they produced fire; of the Calumet; of their councils, always held at night and many other facts that are not generally known. Of the country and its productions it is equally interesting. His belief that Japan could be reached by land, and the origin of names will be read with interest.

KANAWHAS.

On page 87 is the following: "While we were still with the Iroquois their parties made an excursion towards Virginia and brought two prisoners with them; one was Hontonagaba (1) so called he was so great a talker, and the other of the tation of Gannaouens (2) whither some English Franciscans were sent missionaries. The Iroquois spared the latter, but put to death with tortue the former.

Note 1. A name given to the Algonquin tribe, generally known as the Shawnese.

Note 2. Perhaps a reference to the Gan-naouens or Kanawhas, the same as the Piscatsways, a tribe in Maryland, friendly to the English, who lived on the upper Potomac.—EDITOR.

Dr. Hale said that the name Kanawha was probably derived by evolution from the name of a tribe of Indians (a branch of the Nanticoques), who dwelt along the Potomac and westward to New River, that they were variously spelled by different authors at different times, Conoys, Conoise, Canawas, Canaways, and Kanawhas.

To one interested in the country or the Indian, Hennepin's book will be sought and read. Our Historical Society is pleased to possess a copy.

W. S. LAIDLEY.

ANNALS OF CARNEGIE MUSEUM, PITTSBURG.

We have received four numbers of Vol. I and No. 1 of Vol. II, of this publication.

The first numbers deal of fossils, skeletons and shells, etc., but the two last numbers contain historical matter of great interest. The Pennsylvania Boundary and the record of the County Court of Au-

gusta county, afterwards called District of West Augusta and later that of Yokogania County, Virginia. The justices were about the same, whether holding court for Augusta county or for the District of West Augusta, or for Yohogania county. There were then about Pittsburg men who were loyal to King George, and some that claimed that they were in Pennsylvania, and some that they were in the Colony of Virginia, and many that were not loyal to the King of England, both Pennsylvanians and Virginians.

The Court was frequently called on to arrest persons for acting as officers of Pennsylvania, and when Edward Ward was elected sheriff of the new County of Yohogania, he declined to act, owing to the fact that the boundary line was not determined between the two colonies. Lawyers attended Court from Staunton, one of whom was John Gabriel Jones. Jno. Madison, Jr., deputy clerk of Augusta County Court, refused to deliver the records of the Court to the Yohogania Court, although the Act of Assèmbly directed him so to do, but the same are being published in the "Annals" by Boyd Crumrine, Esq., of Washington, Pa., and promise to publish more.

A contributor has given more on the subject, with a list of names found among these early settlers, from which many will see their ancestors' names, and can learn more from said "Annals."

The publication on this subject is interesting to the people of West Augusta of Virginia, now West Virginia, and many will want to see for themselves. We are not able to tell the terms on which they can be secured, but a card to W. T. Holland, Director, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, Pa., will furnish the information.

LYLE ON THE CHURCH.

Such is the title of a small book written by Rev. Geo. T. Lyle of St. Albans, West Va. It was published in West Virginia in 1902, is bound in cloth, has over one hundred pages and price is fifty cents. The author has presented a copy to the West Virginia Historical Society, and it is a West Virginia production and it is on a subject on which all are or should be interested and is written in a scholarly style, clear and vigorous, therefore we suggest that you obtain a copy and

read and study it for yourself, and you will know more than we can tell you in this notice of its contents.

He holds that the Church is the same from Geneses to Revelation, and the scope of the work and the line of his argument to some extent may be deduced from the division of his book, which is as follows, viz.: The Former Doctrine, The Covenant, The Church, Historical Sketch of the Church, Baptism and Final Remarks.

He writes from the standpoint of a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, the treatment a novel one, and as a leader on the subject of Church Unity, it is a valuable one.