

***Additional information on Morgan Morgan
brought into the profile in a .gedcom on 13 June 2019***

""Name:"" Morgan Morgan.

Given Name: Morgan.

Surname: Morgan.

Prefix: The Rev. /Col.

<ref name="ref_0">

Source: [[#S308]] Descendants of Morgan Morgan COL. MORGAN MORGAN Certainty: 2

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/m/o/r/William-dallas-Morgan-PA/GENE1-0001.html>

</ref>

""Born""

1 Nov 1688.

Glamorganshire, Wales.

<ref name="ref_1">

Source: [[#S1766]] 9 Certainty: 3

</ref>

<ref name="ref_2">

Source: [[#S203]] Morgan Morgan Col. (1688 - 1766) Morgan-128 Certainty: 2

</ref>

""Died""

17 Nov 1766.

Bunker Hill, Frederick County, Virginia.

<ref name="ref_1" />

""Buried""

Morgan Chapel Graveyard, Bunker Hill, Berkeley County, West Virginia.

<ref name="ref_3">

Source: [[#S13]] Col. Morgaan Morgan, 1688-1766 Created by: Steve Corley Record added: Jan 25, 2004 Find A Grave Memorial# 8317350 Certainty: 2

</ref>

Note: [[#XI803]].

""Alt. Birth""

Unknown

Wales

<ref name="ref_4">

Source: [[#S101]]

</ref>

""Migrated""

Abt 1713.

Christiana, NEW CASTLE Co., DE.

<ref name="ref_5">

Source: [[#S444]] The Morgan Family Certainty: 2

</ref>

File

Format: jpg.

File: (removed).

Some Morgan Morgan Bible entries.

Scrapbook: Y.

PHOTO

""Occupation:"" "taylor".

c1713 ff.

, NEW CASTLE Co., DE.

<ref name="ref_6">

Source: [[#S3130]] p 11. Certainty: 3

</ref>

""Public office""

Abt 1713-1717.

New Castle County, Delaware.

Note: *then under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

<ref name="ref_6" />

Abt 1743.

Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia.

<ref name="ref_7">

Source: [[#S1771]] I am doing this from memory on 12 Dec 2008 pph Certainty: 3

</ref>

""Church""

1726

Bunker Hill, ORANGE, VA.

File

Format: jpg.

File: (removed).

Scrapbook: Y.

PHOTO

""Miscellaneous""

c 1726ff.

Bunker Hill, Spoonsylvania Co., VA.

Note: civil officer.

judicial officer.

first commissioned military officer.

first road engineer.

builder of the first public road.

first licensed tavern keeper.

official sponsor of the first church.

gentleman justice in the formation of two counties: Orange in 1734; Frederick in 1738.

<ref name="ref_6" />

""Alt. Death""

Aft 1726.

Bunker Hill, Berkeley County, West Virginia.

<ref name="ref_8">

Source: [[#S114]]

</ref>

""Moved""

Abt 1730.

Bunker Hill, Berkeley County, West Virginia.

Note: <http://www.wvculture.org/historysettle1.html> 20081211pph.

The white settlement of present-day West Virginia probably began with the first German settlers at Mecklenburg (present-day Shepherdstown) in 1727, despite earlier claims that Morgan Morgan had been the first. By the end of the 1700s, the present-day Eastern Panhandle counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, and Morgan had well-established towns, while the western part of the state was first being settled. The development of the western regions was delayed due to

conflict with Native Americans and land companies disputing property rights. Evidence of this pattern of development can be traced by looking at the oldest homes in various regions. For instance, the oldest surviving houses in Jefferson and Berkeley County date to the 1760s and 1770s while the oldest in western locations such as Charleston date only to the early 1800s.

<ref name="ref_9">

Source: [[#S1770]] last paragraph Certainty: 2

</ref>

""Land conveyed""

4 Apr 1748.

<ref name="ref_10">

Source: [[#S1559]] 383-85 Certainty: 3 Witnesses: J Wood Danl Hart Wm McMachen

</ref>

""File""

Format: jpg.

File: (removed).

Morgan Morgan organized the first church in present-day West Virginia.

Note: It was a log church. This Greek Revival structure was built in the mid-19th century.

1740

Scrapbook: Y.

PHOTO

Format: jpg.

File: (removed).

Morgan's tombstone.

Note: This is the original gravestone erected for Col. Morgan Morgan.

1766

Scrapbook: Y.

PHOTO

Format: jpg.

File: (removed).

Scrapbook: Y.

PHOTO

""Note:"" [[#NI803]].

<ref name="ref_11">

Source: [[#S1558]] DESCENDANTS OF MORGAN MORGAN

<http://www.colmorganmorganreunion.org/miscpage/genealogy.htm> Certainty: 2

</ref>

<ref name="ref_12">

Source: [[#S308]] Notes for COL. MORGAN MORGAN: from a variety of sources with citations included within the body of the information. Certainty: 2

</ref>

<ref name="ref_13">

Source: [[#S1767]] chapter 44 Certainty: 3

</ref>

<ref name="ref_3" />

[[#HI803]].

<ref name="ref_14">

Source: [[#S1768]] "has anyone come up with any PROOF of Morgan Morgan's ENTRY DATE into the colonies" Certainty: 2

</ref>

<ref name="ref_15">

Source: [[#S1769]] Morgan Morgan of Vinton County Ohio 1850 came from Wales. There were 5 Morgan Morgans in Ohio at the same time so tracing one out of many would be a problem.

Certainty: 2

</ref>

"Marriage"

Husband @I803@.

Wife @I804@.

Marriage

1714

New Castle County, Delaware.

<ref>

Source: [[#S49]]

</ref>

Child: @I816@.

Child: @I813@.

Child: @I316@.

Child: @I815@.

Child: @I808@.

Child: @I3023@.

Child: @I445@.

Child: @I805@.

=== Notes ===

Note HI803(Research):"In all of the records kept by members of Morgan Morgan's ever-growing family,has anyone come up with any PROOF of Morgan Morgan's ENTRY DATE into the colonies,specifically at New Castle,Deleware? On what ship's list would his name be found? I have read every name on every list at ISTG and have not found his name among them. Has that information been given in any of the several books about him? His emigration from Wales is also in question.Is anyone close enough to Wilmington,De. to have checked the archives there personally? My interestrelationship is by way of my GrGrandmother's (Lavina Swisher Haun) GrGrandmother,who was Drusilla Springer Morgan. Thanks for any and all assistance concerning this query. Donna Colt Romanelli'

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Followups:

Morgan Morgan of Vinton County Ohio 1850 came from Wales. There were 5 Morgan Morgans in Ohio at the same time so tracing one out of many would be a problem.

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Kerns, FR Co: Back Creek, p. 9: Qu: Morgan was equally involved as Hite with the development of commerce and the political process of Old Frederick Co. he settled near pz-day Bunker Hill, WVa/.

+++++

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~hcpd/norman/MORGANMORGAN> 20060606

info looks good

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<http://www.popenoe.comSettlers.htm>

20070314pph

PopenoePopnoePoppino

& Allied Families

Home

CONCSeptember 2004

Settling Along the Monongahela

In the 18th Century

An Essay in Historical Genealogy

CONCSeptember 2004

Settling Along the Monongahela

In the 18th Century

An Essay in Historical Genealogy

This is a study of the settlement of the area along the Monongahela River in western Virginia that later became Morgantown, with emphasis on the genealogy of a group of early families. The three most important families--Evans, Martin, and Morgan--are discussed first, followed in alphabetical order by Bowman, Burris, Davis, Dent, Gallatin, Haymond, Judy, Popeno, Prickett, Scott, Snider and Swearingen.

In 1703 my immigrant paternal ancestor, Jean Papineau, a Huguenot refugee, was first recorded managing a leather factory in the Huguenot village of New Oxford, Massachusetts. He died in New York City where his second son, Peter, was baptized in 1706. In 1709 his widow Charlotte Bouniot Popino married Samuel Seeley, a fourth-generation colonist in Stamford, Connecticut. She bore him eight more children. In 1715, the family moved to the frontier at Goshen, in Orange County, NY. Around 1735, Peter moved to Salem County, New Jersey, where he died in 1755.

His son Peter was probably born around 1737. In 1772 he settled in northwestern Virginia in what is now Monongalia County. He married Elizabeth Martin and their first child together, Nancy Popino, was born in 1775. She was followed by James in 1777 and Peter Jr. after that, probably 1778-9. Leaving his family behind, Peter went to Kentucky in 1782 or 1783, later to Vincennes, Indiana, and was reportedly killed by Indians in 1790. Elizabeth's son by an earlier marriage, Harry Martin, also went to Kentucky where, in 1789, he married Sarah Morgan, daughter of John and Martha Constant Morgan from Hampshire County, Va. (These Morgans are not known to be related to the Morgans of Monongalia County.) In 1792 in Kentucky, Nancy Popino married Sarah's brother, Evan Morgan. By this time the rest of the Popino family was in Kentucky and, in 1799, they moved to Ohio.

In 1820, in an attempt to claim rights to his grandfather's land in Salem County, New Jersey, James Popenoe returned to Monongalia County to look up relatives. His letter (hereafter called his deposition), which has remained with the family and is attached as Appendix A, is the most valuable single document in sorting out the history of this family at that time. It shows that Elizabeth Martin Popino's brother was Col. Charles Martin and her sister was Ann Martin Evans (called Nancy in the deposition) wife of Col. John Evans.

This paper draws heavily on a three-day visit to Morgantown in November 1993 where I researched some of the original records in the Courthouse but spent most of my time at the Regional History Collection at West Virginia University. That collection includes about three million manuscripts, a number of which are genealogical. I begin with a review of the history of the area in the last half of the eighteenth century. Then I look in some detail at the history and genealogies of several families with whom ours had some association. It is only by looking at others in the community that one can get the whole picture. Often a study of such people will provide new clues about the original object of one's search.

A Little History[1]

Before reading the history, get your bearings by studying the maps of the Monongahela River area in the latter half of the 18th Century.[2] The first map shows the larger area. Note the

Monongahela River meeting the Allegheny River at Fort Pitt to form the Ohio River. Upstream, notice Redstone Old Fort at the end of Braddock's Road. Farther up, Dunkard Creek and the junction with the Cheat River. Madison's Landing is an old name for the settlement at the mouth of Decker Creek, which became Morgantown. Finally, farther upstream, notice Prickett's Fort and Buffalo Creek which will figure frequently in this paper.

The second map shows the immediate area of our concern and the location of many of the families discussed herein. The scale is about 5/8" = 1 mile. The area below the State line is Monongalia County. In Pennsylvania, Greene County is on the left side of the river; Fayette County is on the right. At one time this was all considered Virginia; later it became Bedford County and then Washington County, PA. Charles Martin's homestead was 800 acres on Crooked Run (see Fort Martin), running from the state line down to the river. Peter Popino's homestead was on the left, between Doll's Run and the headwaters of Scott Run. The Evans and Burriss families were across the river on the flats above Morgantown. Popino Spring and Popino Run were in this area and as I shall show later, I believe this is where the family lived after Peter went to Kentucky. (The current U.S. Geologic Survey map of Monongalia County calls it Popenoe Run.)

During the early part of the 18th Century, colonial settlement was limited to the Atlantic seaboard, east of the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge. In 1738 the Virginia Legislature set up Augusta County extending from the Blue Ridge north and west as far as anyone might want to go. Today its territory is represented by the Shenandoah Valley (then called the Valley of Virginia), over forty counties of West Virginia, and the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

In 1749 George II chartered the Ohio Company whose founders were American and English capitalists and speculators, including Augustine and Lawrence Washington. The company was granted 500,000 acres of land on the Ohio between the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers. (The latter runs through south central West Virginia, by present-day Charleston, and empties into the Ohio at Point Pleasant--about 120 miles from Morgantown.) The company was charged with settling 100 families and building a fort within seven years--a goal it never achieved. Prior to this time the only white men to visit the area were traders, who supplied ammunition, rum and other articles of civilization to the Indians in exchange for furs and ginseng. In 1750-51, the company sent an exploration party headed by Christopher Gist which passed through our area (see map 2). In 1752 Gist took out a group of eleven families and made a settlement in western Pennsylvania, northeast of the Monongahela.

In the same year, the French began to build a series of forts to protect their claim to the area west of the Alleghenies. The Virginia governor responded in 1753 by sending twenty-one-year-old George Washington to warn the French that they were encroaching on Virginia territory. He was treated with courtesy but unable to persuade them to retire. The next year the English began to build a fort at the forks of the Ohio but before it was far along, the French arrived with 1,000 troops, politely evicted the English, and proceeded to build their own fort, Fort Duquesne. A new English force was dispatched with Lt. Col. Washington as second in command. In May, 1754, at Great Meadows near Christopher Gist's plantation, they built a small fort, called Fort Necessity. Washington's force was attacked and beaten by the French, and he returned ignominiously to Williamsburg. The French burned the cabins of the Gist settlement and the settlers also retreated back across the Alleghenies. The French and Indian War had begun.

The French were now determined to hold Fort Duquesne and the garrison was strengthened. Not to be outdone, the English sent over Major General Edward Braddock to lead a major effort to oust them. Washington was his aid de camp. During 1755 they built a road following the route earlier taken by Gist (which later became the National Pike and is now Route 40). On July 9, as they neared Pittsburgh, Braddock's troops were ambushed by the French and their Indian allies, and massacred. Braddock died and Washington led the retreat of the dispirited survivors. This defeat again left the frontier unprotected and settlers and traders mostly fled east of the mountains.

In 1758 the English tried again, this time with a very large force of over 7,000 men under Brigadier General John Forbes, with Washington commanding the second division under him. A fort had already been built at Bedford, Pennsylvania, about forty miles north of Fort Cumberland where Braddock's road began. A dispute raged over whether the army should build a shorter, new road west from Fort Bedford, or use the existing road to the south. Virginia interests vied with Philadelphia ones, aware that after the war the road would have great commercial value. Philadelphia won, and Forbes' road (now Route 30) was cut through from Fort Bedford, with a connection to Braddock's road at Redstone Old Fort (formerly an ancient Indian fort), on the Monongahela river about 40 miles south of Fort Duquesne (i.e., upriver). On November 25, 1758, Forbes' massive army finally arrived, only to find that the French had the good sense not to fight such a force, and had burned their fort and departed. Forbes renamed the area Pittsburgh, after the English prime minister, and ordered the construction of Fort Pitt to defend the frontier.

While Forbes army was marching over the mountains the English negotiated with the Indians the Treaty of Easton whereby all land west of the mountains was barred to settlers and reserved for the Indians. At later Indian conferences at Fort Pitt the English promise was reaffirmed. A few settlers were allowed only around Fort Pitt and Fort Ligonier to raise food for the garrisons. Nevertheless, with the new security, hardy souls began drifting in, often claiming to be hunters but at the same time blazing trees to mark land claims and sometimes building log cabins. Col. Bouquet, the commander at Fort Pitt, ordered them out and frequently burned their cabins but to little avail. The Indians protested to him and he protested to the governor about these "vagabonds". In October 1761 he declared in a formal proclamation that "this is therefore to forbid any of his majesty's subjects to settle or hunt west of the Allegheny mountains on any pretense whatsoever."

In 1763 the French and Indian War was formally settled by the Treaty of Paris. This gave the English clear claim to the Ohio valley. To maintain the policy of keeping settlers out and reserving the land for the Indians, King George issued the Proclamation of 1763 which restated the previous policy. The proclamation line ran along the Allegheny divide from Canada south. It was as ineffectual as it was sweeping. Forbes road (for Pennsylvanians) and Braddock's road (for Virginians) were the two principal arteries in the American colonies puncturing the line and Redstone where they met was close both to Fort Pitt and what later became Monongalia County. So this area saw the major push of settlers across the mountains.

The term roads might lead us to think of something more substantial than actually existed. They frequently ran along the tops of hills where the visibility was better to ward off attack. Veech reports^[3] that, with the exception of the army roads, none of the streams was bridged and a five degree grade was not thought of. They were mere paths through the woods, and among the laurels and rocks of the mountains. . "The writer has seen as many as thirty pack horses in a caravan, pass through Uniontown in a day....they were freighted with salt, sugar kettles, bar iron, nail rods, dry goods, glass, kegs of rum, powder, lead, etc...A good horse carried from two hundred to three hundred pounds, besides provisions and feed....A bear skin to each horse was an indispensable accompaniment, for a bed to the drivers, and to protect the cargo from rain....Emigrants would have their little all swung across one, two, or more horses, according to their abundance, surmounted by their wives and children...."

The French and Indian War was followed almost immediately by an Indian war called Pontiac's War, which dragged on until 1765, causing further hardship along the frontier and delaying significant immigration. The continued warfare between the Indians defending their territory and the colonists encroaching on it, led both the Indian leaders and the English to look for a negotiated solution. All Indians recognized that formal Indian title to the land between the Alleghenies and the Ohio belonged to the Iroquois, centered in western New York. However, the land had never been occupied by them, and was used as a hunting ground by many tribes. Some Shawnee, Delaware, and Mingo probably lived there, though they were mainly located across the Ohio River. This land also provided a barrier between the Iroquois and the Cherokee, with whom they were frequently at war.

In 1768 delegates from the Iroquois Six Nations met with Sir William Johnson, the Crown's Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and delegates from Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, NY). The Iroquois, in a great sell-out of the other tribes, agreed to sell to His Majesty's Government (i.e., the colonies) not only the area around and below Fort Pitt, but also the Cherokee and Shawnee hunting lands below the Ohio in the lower valleys of the Cumberland and the Tennessee. From this the Iroquois hoped to gain temporary relief from colonial pressures against their own lands, and in this they were successful. The Proclamation Line was officially changed by the Treaty of Fort Stanwix to run just north of Fort Pitt to the Ohio River, down the River to just below the Kanawha River, and then southeasterly back to the original line. Western Virginia was officially open for business.

Now let's look at what had been happening along the Monongahela up to this time. In 1754 Samuel Eckerly (or Eckerlin) with his two brothers and a few others came from eastern Cheat River, 8 or 10 miles downriver from present-day Morgantown. They were Dunkards (something like Mennonites, opposed to war, and probably settling there to avoid conscription). They called the creek Dunkard Creek. They built a cabin near there and lived at peace and unseen for a year or two. Finally in 1757, running out of salt and ammunition, Samuel Eckerly headed east for a supply. On his way home he was stopped and accused of being a spy for Indians. He protested his innocence and said he had never even seen an Indian but his story about living on the Monongahela was not believed. Finally he was sent back under guard to ascertain the truth of his claims. When the group arrived, they found the ashes and the scalped bodies of most of the community lying in the yards. Thus ended the first attempt to settle the area.

In the fall of 1758 in a second attempt, a small party led by Tobias Decker and including some of the men who had been in Eckerly's guard, settled on the Monongahela at Deckers Creek which runs along the south end of present day Morgantown. The following year, Indians attacked the settlement, killed eight of the settlers, and the rest fled. During and after this period various traders came and went in the area, but there are virtually no records of settlers prior to 1766, since settlement was illegal. Jacob Prickett operated a trading post as early as 1759 near the site of the later Prickett's Fort. (Prickett's Fort has been recreated and a visit will give a good idea of life there in the 1770s and 1780s.)

Joseph Doddridge who came as a very small boy with his father to western Pennsylvania described first hand some of the hardships of the new settlers:[4] "Some of the early settlers took the precaution to come over the mountains in the spring, leaving their families behind to raise a crop of corn, and then return to bring them out in the fall....Others, especially those whose families were small, brought them with them in the spring. My father took the latter course....The Indian meal which he brought over the mountains was expended six weeks too soon, so for that length of time we had to live without bread. I remember how narrowly the children watched the growth of the potato tops, pumpkin and squash vines....How delicious was the taste of young potatoes when we got them."

From the Treaty of Fort Stanwix until 1774 the frontier was fairly peaceful. When the peace was broken it tended to be by whites killing Indians for no good reason. As Withers says:[5] "Man is at all times the creature of circumstances. Cut off from intercourse with his fellow men, and divested of the conveniences of life, he will readily relapse into a state of nature. Placed in contiguity with the barbarous and the vicious; his manners will become rude, his morals perverted....Such was really the situation of those who made the first establishments in North Western Virginia. And when it is considered, that they were, mostly, men from the humble walks of life; comparatively illiterate and unrefined; without civil or religious institutions, and with a love of liberty, bordering on its extreme; their more enlightened descendants cannot but feel surprise, that their dereliction from propriety had not been greater; their virtue less."

Dale Van Every puts it this way:[6] "Every man, woman, and child on the frontier burned with hatred for all Indians and with scorn for all government....They were rude, vulgar, violent, bitter, cruel, remorseless. They were men able to sleep soundly nights while knowing any dawn might find Indians breaking down the cabin door. They were women who saw husband and children

axed in the dooryard and the next day moved in with another frontiersman and began raising another frontier family. They were children who learned how to rip off a scalp at an age other children were learning to read."

One of the first atrocities was the murder of Bald Eagle, a friendly old Indian chief who was on intimate terms with many early settlers with whom he hunted, fished and visited. Bald Eagle was killed by three local men who set him afloat on the Monongahela in a canoe with a piece of corn bread stuffed in his mouth. This murder was regarded by both whites and Indians as a great outrage. A worse atrocity occurred soon after. A group of 32 men under command of Daniel Whitehouse gathered at Baker's cabin across the Ohio river from an Indian encampment about 40 miles south of Wheeling.. Baker was in the habit of selling rum to the Indians and when several of them came over to buy rum they were treated in friendly fashion and gotten as drunk as possible, then set upon, killed and scalped. Other Indians who came across to see what happened to their friends were similarly killed. In all, about a dozen peaceful Indians were killed, including most of the family of Chief Logan, a well-known Indian who had been a great friend of the whites. He swore revenge. The settlers in the area, knowing that the Indians would now make war upon them, moved into the forts or moved out of the area, and a message was sent to Williamsburg warning that an Indian war was about to begin.

Governor Dunmore took charge of the ensuing war himself and it is known in history as Dunmore's War. Lord Dunmore was an avaricious land speculator and was widely disliked in Virginia. He directed General Anthony Lewis, in southwestern Virginia, to raise an army of eleven hundred men and lead them through the trackless forests down the Kanawha river to its juncture with the Ohio at Point Pleasant. Gov. Dunmore, himself, raised an army in the north (possibly including Peter Popeno[7]) which he planned to take down the Ohio river to join Lewis. However, when Lewis reached Point Pleasant--before Dunmore's force arrived--he was attacked by the Shawnee Chief Cornstalk with forces of comparable strength. A day-long battle took place between the Indians and the colonials. Although the colonials probably lost about as many men as the Indians, maybe more, Cornstalk concluded that he might have won the battle but he couldn't win the war. A few days later, Dunmore negotiated the treaty of Camp Charlotte which brought an end to the hostilities and a return of prisoners. Doddridge says[8] that it was a general belief among our officers that Dunmore, while at Wheeling, received word from London about the probability of war between England and America and he therefore wanted the colonials to bear the brunt of the battle and to make an easy peace with the Indians.

Beginning in 1770 and continuing into the revolutionary period, a number of forts had been built in the area; several of them by men discussed in this paper. Among them: Fort Statler on Dunkard Creek near Dolls Run (1770), Fort Martin on Crooked Run (1773), Fort Harrison at the source of Crooked Run, Fort Burris on the flats above Morgantown (1766), Fort Morgan in Morgantown (1772), Fort Prickett, a few miles farther south (1774) and Fort Swearingen northeast of the mouth of Cheat. Some forts were little more than fortified residences; others consisted of many houses surrounded by a palisade wall with blockhouses on the corners. A good fort was pretty impregnable to an enemy without cannons unless they could starve it out or burn it down.

The fort was more than a place of refuge. It was the social hub of the area surrounding it, serving roughly the same function as a feudal castle in the middle ages. It was often at the fort that the young couples danced and courted, where marriages were performed and funerals were held, where land claims were settled and justice meted out. Youths talked about "going forting" which often meant getting drunk and chasing girls. The fort was also the economic hub of the region. Here the trader set up shop, and supplies, ammunition and clothing were dispensed at what was a combination general store and community center. Families generally went to the forts in the summer when the Indians were most active, driving their cattle, chickens and turkeys, and carrying their clothes and household supplies. A few cabins were available but many people lived in the open or in little huts made of logs and bark.

In 1775 the Treaty of Pittsburgh was signed under which the local Indians agreed to take no part

in the approaching war with Great Britain. Soon, however, the English, operating out of Detroit, were promising Indians that if they supported the Tory cause, the colonials would be kept out of Indian lands when the war was over. Throughout the revolution many Indian tribes--particularly those closest to Detroit--joined the English in making war on the frontier. The Delawares, located nearest the frontier, tried to remain neutral but they could not stop the others from coming through on raids. The national government was too weak to send its armies to fight them. It was up to the frontier settlers, with their militias, to defend themselves.

In December 1776, a letter was received from Virginia Governor Patrick Henry advising every possible preparation in anticipation of probable Indian attacks in the spring. On January 28 and 29, 1777, a "council of war" was held by county lieutenants and officers of the three Virginia counties in the area. Col. Zackquill Morgan, Major John Evans, and Captain Charles Martin were on the select council (steering committee). The place selected for the powder magazine was the house of John Swearingen.

English agents working with their Indian allies made 1777 so horrible for the frontier people that it was remembered as the "Bloody Year of the Three Sevens." The Indians, with an unusually large and powerful force, struck simultaneously against many of the settlements. Peter Popeno was called up for militia duty at Prickett's Fort from April 15 to June 12, 1777, serving under Lt. Morgan Morgan in Captain William Haymond's company. Home Through the summer and fall, the Popeno family was living in Fort Martin and it was there that James Popeno and Presley Martin were born.

Conditions at the time can be seen from this communication to Col. Zackquill Morgan, July 20, 1777:[10] "I am now at Garard's Fort with 12 men only, and am intirely without Ammunition, and also without my full Quota of men. I hope you will send by Van Swearingen Some Ammunition and flint and as the Time is So Hazardous I hope the men may be ordered to Come here Immediately, as the People are much put to it to get their Harvest up the creek, and it is not in my power to go on a scout with so few men and leave men to guard the people....P.S. Sir: I am under the necessity to acquaint you that men is very unwilling to go out from any of the stations on a scout without flour and as there is none to be had at any of the Mills here for want of water, I should take it as a favor if you would give an order for a Thousand or fifteen hundred pounds of flour from Either Wilsons or Hardens Mills, as I see no way of doing without."

The Indians weren't the only enemy. Substantial numbers of local people had Tory sympathies. Col. Morgan, during the summer of 1777, took an active part in uncovering and destroying a Tory conspiracy. On August 29 he wrote to General Hand at Fort Pitt:[11] "It is with the utmost anxiety that I now inform you that our march is retarded for some time against the natural enemies of our country. A few days ago the most horrid conspiracy appeared. Numbers of the inhabitants of the country have joined in a plot...to join the English and the Indians....We have taken numbers who confess that they have sworn allegiance to the King of Great Britain & that some of the leading men at Fort Pitt are to be their rulers and heads....I am now at Minor's Fort (Fort Statler) with 500 men and am determined to purge the country before I disband...."

Towards the end of October Col. Morgan and four associates were crossing the river with a Tory prisoner, when the prisoner fell or was pushed out of the boat and was drowned. A coroner's inquest determined that Morgan had murdered him by throwing him out of the boat and he was ordered to Williamsburg for trial. He was strongly supported by his friends. Most of the militia captains resigned and declared that they would not go on an expedition without Col. Morgan. Major James Chew in a letter to General Hand said: "I know the people there well and am sensible that it is not in the Power of any other Man but Col. Morgan to march them." Needless to say, in Williamsburg, Morgan was acquitted.

Indian attacks continued in 1778. In January, Col. George Rogers Clark visited Kern's Fort and Prickett's Fort recruiting men for a campaign against the Indians and British in the lower Ohio valley. It is said that he recruited sixty-six men from Coon's and Prickett's Forts and about twenty men from Kern's Fort. He marched with them to Fort Redstone, where boats were

constructed for the voyage down the river. This was the famous expedition to Kaskasia and Vincennes (Indiana) which made Clark's reputation. (Peter and John Popino later served under Clark in 1783 when they were in Kentucky.)

On April 18, John Evans wrote to General Hand:[12] "The Indians on the 15th instant on the Monongahela, Above the Mouth of Cheat River, Killed and took ten persons, belonging to Maj'r Martin's Fort, and took at least 20 horses, on 16th Burned a Fort that was evacuated 3 miles from the magazine at my house; killed Seven Sheep and skined them and took 15 horses, which leaves our part of the Country in such a situation that the forts are all a Breaking the Inhabitants all seem Determined to moove to some place of Safety, for my part I shall be Oblige to follow them, and leve the Provision to the mercy of the enemy Without some other method can Speedily take place, our Country is in such confusion at this time that the Militia Will not be Redused to their Duty. I have made bold to Detain part of a Company of the hamshire Militia to guard the provision till I Receive orders from your honour....P.S. We are Distitu[t]e of Ammunition and begs your Honour to Assist us with that article if in your power, as its impossible We can Defend our Selves without Ammunition."

The worst attack of the war occurred that year in the settlement where Dolls Run empties into Dunkard Creek. An estimated one hundred Indians lay in ambush on both sides of the path, waiting the return of the men to Fort Statler from their work in the fields. The Indians opened fire and eighteen settlers were killed. The rest fled to the fort about a mile away.

Raids continued in 1779 with a number of events involving people with whom we are concerned. One which has been told and retold is of David Morgan, Zackquill's brother, then an old man of 58. He and his family were fortified in Prickett's Fort. David had been ill and dreamed that he saw his two children Stephen, 16, and Sarah, 12, running around in their cabin yard with blood streaming from wounds where their scalps had been. He awoke, learned that his children had earlier slipped out of the fort, and so, with his rifle, did likewise and headed alone for their cabin. He found the children happily working in the fields, but when he went to talk to them he spied two Indians approaching from the direction of the house. Morgan quietly told them to run and warn the fort and that he would stay and fight them. Morgan took cover behind a fence while the Indians took cover behind trees. He was aware of the odds against him, not a shot could be wasted, and he was determined not to fire until he could decoy the Indians into open ground. He selected a route to run and they ran after him, separating so that they would be on either side of him. He got behind a sapling too small to cover him, and from this selected a large oak and ran to it in a way that invited the larger Indian to reach the small sapling he had just abandoned at the same time he reached the oak. The sapling being too small to protect him, the Indian threw himself on the ground with only his shoulder exposed. Morgan fired at the shoulder and the bullet entered the shoulder and ranged through his body to his hip. The Indian threw himself on his back and stabbed himself twice through the heart. Morgan looked around and found the other Indian taking aim at him. He ran a zig zag course and while looking back ran into a small bush that threw him off course just as the Indian fired. Each now had an empty gun, but the Indian still had a tomahawk and scalping knife. They engaged in hand to hand fighting which ended when Morgan was able to stab the Indian with his own knife. Figuring the Indian would die of his wounds, Morgan, who was wounded himself, returned to the fort. When he related the adventure to the occupants, a number of the men returned to the scene of the battle. They found the second Indian still alive, scalped him, then skinned him, tanned his skin and converted the leather into saddle seats, shot pouches and belts.[13]

In June, a party of thirteen Indians appeared at Fort Martin. Most of the men had gone out early to work on their farms, the women were milking the cows outside the gate, and the men who were left were loitering around when the Indians rushed forward. Three men were killed and seven people were captured. The Indians imprisoned their captives in a nearby house and watched for a chance to capture the fort. But the settlers were now on their guard and mounted watch the remainder of the day and during the night. The dogs were shut out at night and upon the approach of the Indians, barked freely. Thus frustrated, the Indians took their prisoners and moved off with them to their own towns.[14]

In August, two daughters of Captain David Scott, Fannie and Phoebe, going to Scott's Meadow Run (now Dent's Run) with dinner for the mowers, were captured by a party of Indians. The younger was killed by the path but the older girl was slain some distance away and her body not immediately found. Captain Scott, thinking she might have been captured and that he might ransom her back, went to Fort Pitt where he employed a friendly Indian to search for her and if possible to ransom her.[15]

There was a frequent menace of famine in the area. Sometimes the militia which came to the Monongahela from the East were compelled to return because of lack of food. In the summer of 1779, Col. Evans was requested by Col. Broadhead, then commandant at Fort Pitt, to send militia against the Tuscarawas on the Muskingum River. This order was soon countermanded because of the shortage of provisions and the constant Indian menace in Monongalia. In March 1780, notifying Col. Evans that he could not help feed the men who were to be ordered to forts on the frontier, he asked Evans to hasten the planting of crops and to draft the militia for two months service at Fort Henry (Wheeling). This order, too, was countermanded later due to lack of provisions.

These were some of the hardships of the settlers along the Monongahela during the years leading up to and during the Revolution. But, according to Dale Van Every, these settlers had a significance for our new nation beyond those in any other area:[16]

"These first few anarchic backwoodsmen, pushing in against unimaginable odds along the wooded banks of the Monongahela, were now making history in their turn. They were taking the destiny of a continent out of the custody of world powers, ministries, military commanders, and imperial administrators and placing it in the keeping of individual men who would determine for themselves by their own devices and according to their own lights what that future was to be...

"It was not the actual crossing of the mountains that was in itself so important. Given the increase in white population on the seaboard, that crossing was bound to come sooner or later. It was the timing that was important....But ten short years were to elapse between that summer of 1766 and the fateful July of 1776. By then a few of these interlopers along the Monongahela had tightened their grasp on the Forks of the Ohio and a few others like them, making a second crossing of the mountains at Cumberland Gap, were defiantly planting their stockade poles as far to the west as Kentucky. The advance of these irrepressible people across the mountains, an advance as outspokenly condemned by a majority of their own countrymen as by Indians or imperial authorities, fixed the main course of our country's history to this day. Had they waited for an ever so slightly more propitious moment to make their venture the independence so narrowly won by patriot armies, with the calculating support of France and Spain, must have been an independence limited to the Atlantic seaboard. Had it not been for the existence of these few forest-girt stockades and corn patches west of the mountains, the Ohio Valley must at the end of the Revolution have remained at the disposal of England, Spain, and France. These rude and uncouth Frontier People...were carrying a flag of which no one had yet dreamed."

Now let us move away from the battles and wars and look at some of the political and legal developments that were taking place. Up until the late 1760s, land ownership was pretty vague since it was illegal to be there in the first place. The first method of marking ownership was called a tomahawk right, which was made by deadening a few trees and marking the bark of one or more of them with the initials of the claimant. These rights were not legally binding but were often bought and sold. If someone wished to settle on land which had been marked but not developed he would often pay something for it rather than get into a fight. While land was the object of every new settler, it wasn't regarded as very valuable or long lasting. After a few crops it would lose fertility and the settler would often move on.

In 1777, soon after the Declaration of Independence, the Virginia general assembly passed an act to regularize land usage and titles on the "western waters." It provided that all persons who had settled on or before June 24, 1778 would be allowed 400 acres for each family. It also

permitted settlers to buy an additional 1,000 acres adjoining the 400 through preemption rights. In 1779 the act was amended to require the settler to live one year on his claim or to raise a crop of corn. Commissioners were appointed for the purpose of collecting, adjusting, and determining claims of settlers. Their decisions led to issuance of a certificate which entitled the settler or his assignee to a warrant for the land and to have a survey made.

Our knowledge about early settlers and land ownership in Monongalia County is largely derived from the 442-page certificate book written in 1779 to 1781 which recorded the claims made for settlements beginning in 1766. For 1766 through 1769, there were only 35 claims. For 1770 there were 91. For 1771, when Peter and Elizabeth Popeno claimed to have settled, there were 66. After that the flood began, and for the next five years, 924 claims were made.

Among the early arrivers in the period 1766 to 1769 were the Morgans, Martins and Evans. Some of their certificates show that they were assignees for people who got there still earlier. There was a lot of buying and selling of these rights and some people such as Charles Martin and John Dent eventually owned many pieces in various parts of the county.

The county itself was pretty inchoate in the early years. Pennsylvania and Virginia had long argued about the proper boundary. The Virginians considered Fort Pitt to be in Augusta county. In 1767 the surveyors of the Mason-Dixon line had reached a point near Dunkard Creek but then they were stopped by Delawares and Shawnees who claimed to be tenants of the country. In 1771, Pennsylvania created Bedford County which covered much of the area that was also claimed by Virginia. During 1774 and 1775 the two states competed for jurisdiction, frequently seizing and jailing each other's magistrates. In July 1775 the district of West Augusta was separated from Augusta County. In October 1776, the Virginia legislature formed from that district three counties: Monongalia, Ohio, and Youghiogeny. Large parts of these were in what is now Pennsylvania. On December 8 the voting landholders in Monongalia County met to choose the most convenient place to hold county courts. Since there were more people in the northern part of the county (now Pennsylvania) they established the location of the courthouse on Theophilus Phillip's plantation below the mouth of the Cheat River (see map 2). According to tradition, the first clerk of the county was John Evans and the first sheriff was Zackquill Morgan. From 1776 to 1780 courts were held, senators and delegates to the Virginia legislature chosen and other functions of government exercised by Virginia in what are now Greene, Fayette, Washington, and Allegheny counties in Pennsylvania.

Finally, in 1779 the two states set up a joint commission to reach an agreement on boundaries. They agreed to extend the Mason Dixon line due west five degrees of longitude from the Delaware River (which was about 22 miles beyond the point at which the surveyors had stopped), and then run the western boundary of Pennsylvania due north. This gave Pittsburgh to Pennsylvania but left Virginia with its northern panhandle. Even this was not easily accepted in the area. When, in 1782, the Pennsylvania commissioner, with a guard of 100 militiamen, appeared at the mouth of Dunkard Creek to continue the survey, the way was blocked by a mob of about thirty armed horsemen who still held themselves under the jurisdiction of Virginia. When the border was finally determined to the satisfaction of both states, some families moved. Slavery was not permitted in Pennsylvania, so slave owners moved across the border into Virginia or on to Kentucky.

Finding, by the running of the temporary boundary line in 1782, that the old county seat was located in Pennsylvania, the Virginia legislature on May 23, 1783, authorized the justices of Monongalia County, until the erection of a courthouse, to hold court at the house of Zackquill Morgan, who about the same time obtained a license to keep an ordinary (tavern). Prior to this, courts were probably held at Col. John Evans' house.

In 1784 a jail and courthouse were erected in what is now central Morgantown. Evans lived in what was then regarded as an aristocratic mansion--a hewn log house, weather boarded and covered with shingles. Evans kept the clerk's office in a separate building which burned in 1796 with all the county records. In 1807, when the court required him to locate his office at the

courthouse, he resigned and was succeeded by his son Nimrod, who served until his death in 1828.

The first sheriff of the county after separation of the Pennsylvania portion, was David Scott. John Dent served 1790-1793. Among the county justices who served before 1796 were James Scott, David Scott, Dudley Evans, John Dent, and Enoch Evans.

In 1784, immediately upon his retirement from the army, George Washington made his last western trip--a long horseback ride over the Alleghenies to the Monongahela. He visited his lands north of Washington, Pennsylvania, and returned via the Morgantown area. At the surveyor's office at the house of John Pierpont, about four miles from Morgantown, he spent the night and interviewed Zackquill Morgan (Pierpont's father-in-law) and David Morgan, Samuel Hanway, and Frederick Ice about various routes to the Potomac. Here he also met Albert Gallatin, who gave up his bed to him and slept on the floor. There is a tradition that Washington also slept at Evans' house, though this is not supported by his journal. Immediately upon his return to Mount Vernon, Washington drew a plan for a commercial connection of the Monongahela with eastern Virginia. In 1785, Virginia and Pennsylvania authorized the formation of a company to open the navigation of the Potomac and construct a highway from the western waters. Washington was selected as President of the Potomac Company which was organized in that year. A canal along the Potomac (of which there are remains in Great Falls, Virginia) was begun, but never completed. The C and O Canal, which was built later, ran to Cumberland.

Meantime, Zackquill Morgan, with the cooperation of his neighbors, was planning a new county seat town on lands for which he received a patent only a few months before his conference with Washington. The survey was probably made in 1783 by Major William Haymond. In October 1785 the legislature established Morgan's Town by an act vesting 50 acres of land, the property of Zackquill Morgan in "Samuel Hanway, John Evans, David Scott, Michael Kerns and James Daugherty gentlemen", as trustees. The act required each purchaser of a lot to erect on it within four years a house at least eighteen feet square with a stone or brick chimney. The time of this provision was extended in 1788 for three years in consequence of Indian hostilities and again in 1792 "from the difficulty of procuring material." Lots were purchased by John Evans and several of his kin, though he continued to live until his death on his farm, Walnut Hill, a mile to the north.

The Evans Family[17]

John Evans' emigrant ancestor was Evan William Powell (or Howell--the names were interchangeable in Wales), born in the Parish of Llanvareth, Merionethshire about 1610. He came from a well-to-do family, became a Quaker, and decided to move to Pennsylvania for the sake of religious freedom. In 1683 he purchased a tract of 156 acres there and set sail for America with his family. He died during the voyage, and his wife and one son died shortly thereafter, leaving only a son, David. David dropped the name of Powell, retaining only the name Evan with an s added for euphony. He settled in what is now Radnor, Chester County, PA, and was a man of influence in the community, dying in 1710. John Evans, his last son, removed to Fairfax County, VA where there was a Quaker colony. He died in 1747, allegedly from a rattlesnake bite.

He seems to have moved in elite circles, although we know nothing about him. His will was witnessed by James Hamilton, William Amies and George Wight and stated that if his wife Margaret died, John Summers Senior was to bring up his child John Evans.[18] A recent map of Fairfax County in 1760 shows lands of James and John Hamilton separated by William Berkeley and adjoining George William Fairfax (Washington's close friend and husband of Sally Fairfax).[19] John Hamilton was Deputy Kings Attorney in 1749, the highest paid official in Fairfax County with a salary of 2,000 pounds of tobacco.[20] James Hamilton was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses for many years prior to 1771 and was a vestryman of Truro Parish (with George Mason) 1749-56 and Church Warden 1750-1.[21] John Summers Senior was less elite but financially successful. His major claim to fame was living to the age of 103. In

1715, he built a cabin— the first in the area now known as Belle Haven, Alexandria, later acquired tobacco warehouses along Hunting Creek, and in the 1730s and 40s acquired about a thousand acres in the area now known as Lincolnia Hills.[22]

The accounting of the estate of John Evans[23] listed among the creditors James Hamilton, John Carlyle, John Dalton, Garrard Alexander, and Edward Washington. Three of these were justices of Fairfax County: Garrard Alexander 1742-49, John Carlyle 1749-1762, and James Hamilton 1755-1757.[24] Col. John Carlyle and John Dalton were wealthy Fairfax merchants and in the 1750s and 1760s Carlyle bought more than 5,000 acres in the Shenandoah Valley, some in association with George William Fairfax (who was also a judge at the same time as Carlyle).

John Evans' only child, John Evans, was born in Virginia, December 9, 1737. His widowed mother saw that he got a good education at the academy in Alexandria. Lewis says that he studied law with a Mr. Hamilton in Alexandria. This was probably James Hamilton, though it could be John. About 1757--when he was still very young--he married Ann Martin.[25] One account says she also went to school in Alexandria and he met her there. Ann was born April 11, 1738 (in Alexandria by one account) and died November 11, 1827. Lewis speaks of her as a beautiful and intelligent lady.

Between 1762 and 1764, John Evans crossed the mountains and secured a tomahawk right to a fertile tract of land on the eastern side of the Monongahela, about a mile north of the mouth of Deckers Creek. In 1765 he again visited his land and built a cabin and made an improvement on it. In 1766 he started from his home in Loudon County[26] with his family, consisting of his mother[27], his wife, two children, and a family of Negroes, intending to take them to the new home he had prepared. Learning that the Indians were still making invasions into that area, he left the family at Fort Cumberland and they stayed there until 1769 when he was able to bring them to their new home. He called it Walnut Hill and lived there until his death in 1834 at the age of 96. He also persuaded a gentleman from Loudon County, well-fitted as a teacher, to come out and settle on his farm as a tutor for his children. (This may have been Samuel Burriss whom James Popenoe referred to as an old schoolmaster who taught school near to his father when James was a small boy.)

John Evans was one of the most distinguished men in Monongalia County in both military and civil affairs. He was long the County Lieutenant, the highest military officer of the county and was actively involved in Dunmore's War, the Revolution, and the border wars that followed. He was clerk of the County Court from 1776 to 1807, and was one of the Delegates from the county to the Virginia Federal Convention of June 1788 which ratified the Federal Constitution. He voted nay because there was no Bill of Rights. He later was a member of the House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Virginia in the years 1791, 1794, and 1800. In 1833, when he was 95 years of age, the Government granted him a pension of 0 per annum for his services in the Virginia Militia during the Revolutionary War, but he died a year later. His grave is in Oak Grove Cemetery, Morgantown.

John and Ann Martin Evans had eight children who lived to adulthood. They were:

1. Margaret Evans, born in Loudon County, November 9, 1764, died November 23, 1851. She married in 1780, Captain John Dent (discussed separately) and raised a family of twelve children.
2. Dudley Evans, born March 30, 1766 in Loudon County; died May 4, 1844.

He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates for thirteen years from 1803 to 1816, and in 1812 was designated Colonel of one of two regiments of the Western Virginia Brigade which saw service (including the battle in which Tecumseh was slain) in the Northwestern Army under Maj. Gen. William Henry Harrison. Dudley married, March 24, 1787, Annarah Williams (1766-1844). They raised a large family in Morgantown:

- i. Nancy Evans 1788-1857, m Richard Wells.

ii. John Williams Evans 1790-1874, m Nancy Wells.

iii. Phebe Evans 1792-1882, m Thomas Wells.

iv. Margaret Evans 1793-1878, m Jacob Miller.

v. James Evans 1796-.

vi. Nimrod Evans 1799-1873, m Betsy Rhea.

vii. Rawley Evans 1801-1869, m Clarissa Cox.

viii. Cynthia Ann Evans 1804-1869, m Thomas Pratt.

In his will drawn in 1840, Dudley Evans directed that the girls would share silver teaspoons, Cynthia would get his desk, the boys would divide the family property and a few "family slaves" ...all other slaves to be freed.

3. John Evans Jr., born July 31, 1768 at Fort Cumberland; died May 19, 1849. Called Captain Jack, at the age of twenty-five he was a captain of a company known as the Monongalia Rangers organized for the defense of the border settlements. It was for some time stationed at Fort Pawpaw on Pawpaw Creek and later was transferred to Fort Henry at Wheeling. Later, Captain Jack served as Coroner, Justice of the Peace and twice Sheriff of Monongalia County. In 1800 he married Gilly Coleman Strother of Culpepper County, and they reared a family of six sons and four daughters:

i. French Strother Evans b 1801, was adopted by his uncle Nimrod Evans (#4, below) and educated in an eastern city for the law profession, but instead--to Nimrod's great disappointment--he became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ii. John Coleman Evans, b 1803, died at New Orleans 1827.

iii. George D. Evans, b 1804, was prominent in business.

iv. Daniel Strother Evans, 1806-1832, commanded a steamboat between Louisville and New Orleans.

v. James Evans inherited the Evans homestead. He married Delia Ray in 1843. In 1839-40 he represented the county in the General Assembly; he served as justice of the peace and as a member of the county court and was a member of the Wheeling convention which organized the Restored Government of Virginia in 1861. He served as a Colonel during the Civil War and participated in the capture of Winchester in 1862.

vi. Lucy Ann Evans 1808-1870, m Nathan Goff, Sr.

vii. Thomas Clare Evans, b 1812, was deputy sheriff under his father 1840-42.

viii. Louisa S. Evans, b 1817, m John H Hoffman.

ix. Margaret Evans, b 1821, m David Clark Chadwick.

4. Nimrod Evans, January 13, 1770 to February 27, 1828. He married Elizabeth Strother, a sister of the wife of his brother, Jack, but died without issue. He succeeded his father as clerk of the county court in 1807 and held the position until he died. He was known as a polished and courtly gentleman.

5. Enoch Evans, b. April 23, 1773. He was for many years a justice of the peace and member of

the county court of Monongalia County. He married a Miss Jenkins and soon thereafter moved to Missouri where he reared a family.

6. Rawley Evans, b. December 29, 1777, d 1859. He married Maria Dering and reared a family of three sons and seven daughters. He was a merchant in Morgantown, served as village trustee in 1816 and as sheriff in 1818 and 1820.

7. James Evans, April 30, 1782-March 9, 1870. He was admitted to the bar of Monongalia in July 1803 and moved to Cape Girardeau in the Missouri Territory in 1807 where he served for many years as a circuit judge. His wife was a sister of U.S. Senator Alexander Buckner of Missouri. After her death he resigned the judgeship and about 1863 returned to Monongalia County where he died.

8. Marmaduke Evans, September 7, 1784 to April 10, 1816. He studied law and began its practice in Morgantown but died early, having never married.

The Evans Family of Pennsylvania[28]

There was another Evans family, with a John Evans Sr. and Jr. who are sometimes confused with the ones discussed above. In 1769, John Snider (discussed separately) "piloted out a company to Crooked Run." Charles Martin, Richard Harrison, and this John Evans, Sr., also appear to have arrived in that year, so they may be part of the group piloted out by Snider. The Evans father and son had adjoining farms in Greene County at the State line, which were probably opposite the homestead of Charles Martin. They attended Martin's church in Virginia and are buried in its graveyard.

John Evans, Sr., 1721-1798, was a grandson of Richard Evans who arrived from Wales in 1674, and settled near Camden, NJ. John's father, Samuel Evans settled near Hagerstown, Maryland, but came with his son to Crooked Run. He died there in 1770 at the age of 79. John Evans, Sr. served in the Revolution in the 2nd Battalion of the Washington County, Pennsylvania militia. He named in his will the following children: John Evans, Dorcas Snyder, Sarah Evans, Mary Robins, Samuel Evans, Elizabeth Ashcraft, Jesse Evans, Edward Evans, Rachel Parish, Ellender Evans, William Evans, Nancy Stewart. According to The Horn Papers, John Evans Jr. was born in New Jersey in 1746, coming to Greene County with his father and grandfather in 1769. He became a wood ranger in 1771. He had four sons and three daughters and died June 27, 1832.

The Martin Family[29]

Various previous accounts have given the birthplace of the Martins as Loudon County, VA (created from Fairfax in 1757) because that seems to be where they started from on their way to the Monongahela. But search of tax, deed and will records in both Loudon and Fairfax County reveals no mention of them.

A possible clue is a list of members of an Alexandria-Fairfax militia company during the French and Indian War, paid off at Alexandria Court House in 1758. Charles Martin and Jesse Martin are listed as ensigns.[30] Charles Martin named a son Jesse; this would presumably be his brother. In 1780, Jesse Martin, then of Ohio County, VA, received a land bounty certificate for his service in 1758. Earlier in 1768 a Jesse Martin was listed as a resident of Redstone, south of Pittsburgh in what was later Fayette or Washington Co. His 1778 disputes with Henry (discussed below) as well as his earlier military connection to Charles would seem to tie him to this family

The other family name was Henry and there was a Henry and Mary Martin who had land surveyed in 1728/9 on the north side of the Rappahannock River. The land was variously in Stafford, Prince William, and finally Fauquier County in subsequent mentions (running up to 1788) and was around Rossers Run, The Great Run, Carters Run, Naked Mountain.[31] I haven't found any of these landmarks on my current map, but this would be close enough to Alexandria that it would be reasonable for the children to gravitate there for education or otherwise. I

haven't pursued this lead; it should be done. Charles Martin named his only son by Mary Bell, Presley, an old Virginia family name. My search of Presley genealogies didn't turn up any Martin connection. It may have been a Bell connection.

Charles Martin

All the accounts say that he was born about 1715 but this seems early if his sister Ann was born in 1738 and his children were born between about 1764 and 1777 when he would have been 49 to 62. Also, as noted below, he was charged with assault and battery as late as 1794 when he would have been 79. Core also questions the birthdate.[32] I think it is more reasonable to assume a birthdate of around 1735. This would make him 23 in 1758; a good age for a militia sergeant.

Charles Martin came to the Monongahela around 1767, and built Fort Martin in 1773. He commanded a regiment of rangers during the Revolution, and served as a commissary for the State in West Augusta. In 1778 he organized one of the first Methodist churches west of the Alleghenies. In 1782 he served as a delegate to the Virginia Assembly and was a land commissioner in 1788. He was a large landowner and one of the prominent leaders of the area. He died in 1800.

Martin was said to be over six feet tall, of dark complexion, with keen piercing black eyes. He also seems to have been quick to take offense and take matters into his own hands. Court records between 1785 and 1799 show the following:[33]

Charles, James, and William Martin and John Harrison summoned to answer Thomas Laidley on a charge of trespass, assault, battery, and false imprisonment, damages £1000, 1 October 1789.

Charles Martin summoned to answer Thomas Pindall in a plea of trespass, assault and battery, damages £500, 10 August 1790. Pindall complained that Martin assaulted him in the town of Morgantown. Thomas Wilson, attorney for Martin, pleaded Martin not guilty as he (Wilson) knew it was the plaintiff's own wrong that caused the assault.

Charles Martin summoned to answer John Wickwire in a plea of trespass, assault and battery, 0 damage, 17 October 1794.

Some idea of Charles Martin's wealth can be gained by reading his will, written in 1798: To wife Mary: one half of home tract, bounded by Stuarts Rd. and the State line, during her life, Negro woman Selvey and two of her children called Lucy and Win (Selvey's other children to return to the estate), one third of my personal estate except the Negroes. After my wife's death Silvy is to be a free woman. To my oldest son Jesse: my Monongahela tract of land (400 a. including mouth of Crooked Run). To son George: 307 a. on Buffalo Cr. where he now lives and my Negro man Arthur. To son William: Negro boy Litt. To son Spencer: 400 a. adj. tract where Spencer now lives and situate on waters of Traverbough. To dau. Ann Harrison: Negro girl Pegg. To son Presley: 400 a. where I now live except that belonging to his mother during her life, one Negro boy Abraham and one of the negro girls bequeathed to his mother after her death and any other children of Negro woman Silvey. Rest of my personal estate to be sold and divided equally among my sons George, Wm., Spencer, Presley, and daus. Elisabeth Randall, Ann Harrison and gson Charles Martin, the son of Jesse Martin. Exors.: wife, Stephen Gapen, son Presley.

Charles Martin's first wife was Elizabeth Burrows, daughter of John Burrows (Burriss) who settled across the river near the Evans family. They had six children:

1. Jesse Martin. He married Hannah Scott, daughter of Capt. David Scott and they had seven children, two of which were Charles and Nancy, who m Moses Rhodes. The court records indicate that Jesse was a wild one and had many troubles with the law:[34]

"Indictment against Jesse Martin for breaking and entering the home of John Leatherberry, 8

April 1797, at the hour of 12 at night with the intent to kill and murder Nancy, wife of said John. Dunham Donally was in Morgantown with Jesse Martin, yeoman, and they set out to travel to the home of Martin along a road that passed by the house of Leatherberry until they arrived at a stillhouse and distillery. Martin stopped at the stillhouse and Donally walked on almost to the Leatherberry house when Martin overtook him being then on horseback. Donally mounted behind Martin and when they neared the Leatherberry house Martin said he had some business with Leatherberry and must stop. Donally dismounted and took a near road thru the meadow and by taking this shorter way arrived at the house about the same time as Martin. There he stood, five or six yards from the house, and heard Martin knock on the door and a female voice ask who was there. Martin answered and the same female voice asked if it was Captain Martin and Jesse answered that it was and the female voice ordered a negro girl to open the door. The girl refused, saying she was afraid. Someone then opened the door and the female voice invited Jesse inside and said she thought it was the sheriff as her husband was away from home. Donally did not see or hear anything more, but walked on his way."

"Jacob Henthorn, Samuel Crane, Thomas Chipps, Amos Roberts, and Ann Evans, wife of John Evans, summoned to testify on behalf of the Commonwealth against Jesse Martin, indicted for burglary, 18 May 1797. Upon the information of John Leatherberry, labourer, and Nancy, his wife, Martin was indicted on two counts: 1--breaking and entering with the intent to burglarize the house and murder Nancy. 2--Breaking and entering with the intent to burglarize and to 'ravish and know' Nancy....'We the jury find Jesse Martin the prisoner at the bar not guilty of the first count in this bill of indictment upon the second count we find him guilty and that he hath lands and tenements in the County of Monongalia.'" Jailer Frederick Reed was paid for maintaining Jesse Martin in jail from 15 May 1797 until 9 June, 25 days @ 25 cents per day.

Jesse Martin was indicted for an assault upon Robert Hawthorn, 18 May and 28 September 1798. The jury found him guilty and fined him 0.

17 May 1800. Henry Dering (a tavern keeper) appeared before the court and said that Jesse Martin came to his house and requested him to send him a pair of pistols. Jesse said he was determined to kill Thomas Wilson before he, Martin, went to sleep. Another man said that while standing in Dering's Bar Room in Morgantown, Jesse Martin came riding up to the door there and called him out of the house and asked if he had a pair of pistols. He replied that he had and Martin said, "I wish you would lend them to me." Martin said that he would kill Thomas Wilson before he would eat, drink or sleep that night. When he was refused the pistols, Martin exclaimed, "I have a good rifle at home which I shall make use of for that purpose." Thomas Wilson told the court that in the city of Richmond during the last session of the assembly (Wilson and John Evans were the two county delegates at that time) Martin told him there were three persons he would kill and scalp and then leave the United States: that he would kill Wilson and William McCleary (another very prominent citizen and delegate to the assembly two years before) and one other person he did not name and that he kept his gun in good order for that purpose. He added that the previous April Martin had come to his house, asked him if he recalled what Martin had told him on the Capitol steps at Richmond, and swore again he would kill him. (The record does not show the result of the case or the issue involved; it would appear to be something that Jesse had gone to Richmond to lobby for and Wilson had opposed him.)

In 1803 Jesse Martin was summoned to answer James Scott (possibly his brother-in-law) in a plea of slander, for having said that Scott was guilty of perjury in another suit between the two. David Scott III, Dudley Evans, Richard and Nancy Harrison and Catherine Scott testified for Martin. The jury found for the plaintiff and awarded him 0 damages.

Jesse also seemed to have a lot of trouble with debt. In 1797 he was summoned to answer for a debt of £4 to buy fabric. In March 1798, Robert Scott signed as surety for Jesse on a performance bond. If Martin failed to satisfy Job West and Phenias Sturgis then an attachment on his property would be made. In November 1798, one small mare, the property of Jesse Martin, was attached. Martin made bond, with David Scott (his father-in-law) as surety; to keep his mare until time for public sale or until the debt could be paid. In other cases, two cows, two

oxen, and one cow and 12 sheep belonging to Jesse were attached. In March 1799 a Negro woman named Odila was attached by virtue of a judgment out of District Court, and Jesse again made bond, with David Scott as surety, to keep his property in his possession until the judgment was paid or until time to deliver the property for public sale. In August 1799 the goods and property (rye, oats, flax, corn, calfs and cows) of David Camblin were attached by Jesse Martin. Jesse believed David would remove himself from the property before the 1799 rent for a parcel of land became due.

In 1787 Jesse Martin petitioned the Virginia General Assembly to establish a ferry across the Monongahela river near the mouth of Crooked Run where the public road leading from the head of Dunkard to Fort Cumberland crossed from his land to the land of James Hoard, and also near the mouth of Robertson Run where the public road from Morgantown to Washington Court House crossed. The ferries were established in 1792; the fare was 3 pence for man or horse.

On 11 April 1797, James Popeno, attorney in fact for Elizabeth Popeno, transferred to Jesse Martin, for an undisclosed sum of money, 500 acres of land on the head of Scott's Mill Run and Doll Snyder's Run. Like his father, Jesse collected a lot of land.

2. William Martin, lived most of his life in Farmington (near Fairmont in what is now Marion County) on land obtained by his father. He married Hannah Randall and had three children:

- i. Tapley Martin
- ii. Spencer Martin
- iii Nancy Martin.

After Hannah died he married an Everley.

3. George Martin, 1765-1827, married Elizabeth Hoard, 1768-1854, daughter of Captain John and Mary Snyder Hoard who lived across the river from the Martins. George Martin provided the army with provisions during the Revolution. He also resided at Farmington. Their children were:[35]

- i. John H. Martin (1790-1861)

His Children: Perry Martin, Charles Martin, Malinda Martin, William Martin, Rachel Martin, Jesse V Martin, John J. Martin, and Evans H. Martin.

- ii. Elizabeth Martin (who married her cousin Jesse B Martin, son of Spencer Martin).
- iii. Polly Martin

4. Spencer Martin, born March 6, 1772, died near Worthington (also Marion County) February 13, 1849. He had 17 children by two wives. His first wife was Mary (Polly) Snyder, daughter of John Snider. Their children were:

- i. Dorcas Martin, 1794- , m John Sturm.
- ii. Charles Martin, 1796-, m his cousin, Elizabeth Morgan (probably the dau. of David Morgan's son, Morgan Morgan) and moved to Illinois where he died.
- iii. John S. Martin, 1798-, married Matilda Bigler and moved to California where he died.
- iv. Betsey (or Elizabeth) Martin, 1800-, m Daniel Sturm.
- v. Jesse B. Martin, 1802-, m Elizabeth, daughter of George Martin (#3, above), and lived on

Buffalo Creek near Farmington.

vi. Spencer Martin, 1804-, m Sallie Michael. He lived and died in Marion County.

vii. William Martin, 1806-, m Hannah Holbert, removed to Illinois and died there.

Spencer Martin married (second) Margaret Sturm, the daughter of Jacob and Catherine Sturm. Their children were:

viii. Nimrod E Martin, 1809-, married (1) Mary Ann Davis, and (2) Lavinia Lee, widow of James Lee.

ix. George W Martin, 1811-, m Ingabar Sturm.

x. Thornton Martin, 1812-, m Margaret Nutter.

xi. Mary Martin, 1815-, m Dennis Bruneau of Paris, France.

xii. Presley N Martin, 1819-, m Mary Gooseman.

xiii. Rawley E Martin, 1821-1896, m Matilda Parrish.

xiv. Dorsey S Martin, 1824-, m Rachel H, dau. of John H. Martin (son of George Martin, #3, above).

xv. Nancy Martin, 1827-, m Marcus Millan.

xvi. Matilda C Martin, 1831-, m Joshua C Parrish.

xvii. Marinda Martin, 1836-, m William P Fortney.

5. Ann (Nancy) Martin, d ca 1848. m Richard Harrison, Jr d 1840. Richard Harrison, Sr., came about 1769 from Albemarle or Berkeley County. He built a Fort at the headwater of Crooked Run, about a mile from Charles Martin's Fort. He served in Dunmore's War and as a captain in George Rogers Clark's campaign to Illinois. Ann Martin and Richard Harrison, Jr. had ten children:

i. Richard Harrison

ii. William Harrison, m Matilda Everly.

iii. Marjery Harrison, m David Scott, son of Col. James Scott.

iv. Joseph F. Harrison, m. Margaret Reppert.

v. Mariah Harrison, m Isaac Parrish

vi. Elizabeth Louisa Harrison, m Felix S. Martin, son of Presley Martin, and they went to Iowa and then Oregon in 1849.

vii. Matilda Harrison, d in infancy.

viii. Calvin Martin Harrison, unm, went to Keokuk, Iowa, served as deputy sheriff, died of cholera in 1849.

ix. Mahala Harrison 1815-1878, m David Hickman.

x. Julia Ann Harrison 1817-1885, m William S John.

6. Elizabeth (Betsy) Martin m Norman Marmaduke Randall. Children:

i. Mary (Polly) Randall m Bock

ii. Peggy Randall m Bock

iii. Betsy Randall m Bock

iv. William Randall

v. Hannah Randall m Conway

vi. Martin Randall

vii. Millie Randall m Monroe (or Martin)

viii. Nancy Randall m Metz

Charles Martin's second marriage was to Mary Bell. They had just one child, Presley[36], born in the Fort, September 21, 1777. Elizabeth Burrows must therefore have died by 1776. As noted in James Popenoe's deposition, Mary Bell had a severe fever and Elizabeth Martin Popeno suckled Presley for several weeks.

Edward Dulin had made a settlement in Ohio County, VA, along the Ohio river, having three tracts surveyed in 1785. The land was granted to him in 1787. Presley Martin was visiting the area when Indians attacked Dulin. Presley heard the shot that killed Dulin, buried him on the spot and took his widow Susannah and daughter Sarah to safety at Graves Creek.[37] Presley then purchased the land from Susannah and erected a house on the north forks of Big Fishing Creek and the Ohio River. The nails that he put in the house were made by a blacksmith in Morgantown and he carried them to the new location in pack saddles. On the Dulin land he laid out the town of Martinsville but when it was incorporated by the Virginia Assembly, the name was changed to New Martinsville because there was already a Martinsville in Henry County. According to James Popenoe's deposition, his mother was living with him in 1820 (and probably had lived with him since Charles Martin died in 1800). It was said in our family that Presley was very rich and had a hundred slaves! He represented Tylor (now Wetzel) County in the Virginia legislature.

In 1800 Presley married Margaret (Peggy) Clinton, youngest child of Captain Charles and Margaret Clinton of Fayette Co, Pennsylvania. Presley and Margaret Martin had the following children:

i. Benjamin Franklin Martin 1803 or 1805-1882, m Eliza Harkness.

ii. Felix Martin ca 1808-, m his cousin, Louisa Harrison, dau of Richard and Nancy Ann Martin Harrison. Went to Iowa and Oregon, 1849.

iii. Marinda C Martin 1811-1834, m John H Caton.

iv. Linda Ann Martin 1814-1898, m French Strothers McCabe

v. Lucinda Martin 1815-, m Henry S McCabe.

vi. Presley Marmaduke Martin 1816-, m Eliza King. In 1846, he was elected County Clerk, resigning in 1853 when he moved his family to Washington, DC. He attended Columbia Medical School and practiced medicine in Washington until 1861 when he moved the family to a farm in

Effingham Co, Illinois. Here he farmed and continued the practice of medicine.

viii. George Clinton Martin 1826-1909, m Eleanor Jane Springer.

Henry (Harry) Martin

There are no surviving land records for Henry Martin in Monongalia County.

Court records[38] show that on 10 July 1786, Robert Stewart of Washington, County, Pennsylvania, signed a note of debt for £180 to Henry Martin of the same place. (Robert Stewart was the son of William Stewart who settled on Stewart Run, the location of Stewartstown and the Forks of Cheat Baptist Church. According to Core, Robert went to Kentucky and was an associate of Daniel Boone.) This could be payment for some of Martin's property so he could go to Kentucky. By 1790, Stewart was in Ohio. In 1795, John Evans, Sr., attorney in fact for Harry Martin, received from Thomas Wilson, 0 for the use of Harry Martin, part of a judgment obtained by Martin vs Stuart of Ohio.

It is not clear whether this case refers to this Henry Martin or his nephew, Elizabeth Martin Popeno's son. Both were called Harry. However £180 was a lot in money or goods for a 19-year old boy to have, so I think we are probably talking here about the older Henry.

There are Court references to a Henry Martin of Washington or Fayette County, PA (both just north of Monongalia County). The Pittsburgh Payrolls for services of men from the area in 1774-5 include William and Henry Martin on one; Peter Popino on another.[39] The Minutes of the Court of Ohio County, VA 1777-1780 make a number of references to Jesse Martin and Henry Martin. They may have gone there together. In one instance, Jesse Martin sued Henry Martin for trespass and ejectment--a legal form used when there was a dispute about land ownership. In 1779 the Court ordered that Rawley Martin, an orphan child about 14 years of age, be bound to Henry Martin according to Law. [Rawley may have been a nephew. It was common for older relatives to take in children of the family as indentured apprentices.] Two years later, the court declared: "Whereas Rawley Martin, an Orphan Boy, being formerly bound to Harry Martin, is brought to Court, it being supposed that the sd boy was ill used. After hearing the evidence the Court is of the opinion that the Boy be taken from sd Martin and bound unto Jacob Reager, to learn the art and mastery of a blacksmith.[40]

Ohio County is along the Ohio River in the West Virginia panhandle. Sometime in the 1780s, Harry Martin presumably took a flatboat down the river to the town of Maysville, entry point for most settlers into Kentucky and county seat of Mason County. The records of Mason County are replete with mentions of Harry Martin who for a number of years had an Ordinary [tavern] at his home, getting annual permission to keep an Ordinary from November 1794 until at least 1802.[41] On 24 Feb 1798, Harry Martin and Peggy his wife in Mason County, KY sold to Evan and Nancy Popeno Morgan of Clark County, KY for £450, 150 acres in Mason County on Stroades Run, and for another £374 the contents of the farm including three slaves, a mother and her children.[42] Martin said that he bought the farm from Charles Pelham (who bought and sold many properties in Mason) and that he, Martin, was then in occupation of same. The contents included various items of tools and furniture, individually listed and priced, a rifle, 9 head of cattle, 22 of sheep, 13 of hogs, the flax and hay then on the farm, two hundred bushels of corn, three hundred pounds of bacon, and one hundred pounds of sugar. Evan and Nancy Morgan continued to live in Clark County in 1797 and 1799, then moved to Greene County, OH from which, on 3 February 1807, they sold the farm back to Henry Martin for £60.[43] What can we assume from this? First that Harry was indeed a relative to get such a sweetheart deal. Second that Harry probably never left the farm but that the sale was a way of getting him money (perhaps for other land speculation) and that he probably paid rent to Morgan until he had repaid the "loan" and was able to buy back the farm cheap.

Harry's son, French Martin was appointed Mason County Constable in 1799.[44] In his will, 13 September 1826,[45] Harry named the following children with amounts left to them: Son

Rawleigh Martin, ; son French Martin, ; dau Nancy Burkshear, ; dau Peggy Martin, 5 acres of land held by deed from Samuel G. Wilson, also all household furniture, sheep, farming utensils, moneys, etc.; dau Betsy Wilson, 25 cents; son George Martin, 25 cents; son Nimrod E. Martin, 25 cents. Another son, Fields Martin, died in the War of 1812.[46]

Ann Martin

She has been covered in the section on the Evans Family.

Elizabeth and Harry Martin

In 1770, Elizabeth Martin [apparently an unmarried mother] and her baby boy, Harry, arrived because her brother Charles promised to procure land for her son.[47] Peter Popeno arrived in 1772 and married Elizabeth, later being granted half of the land originally held for young Harry. Peter Popeno was probably a widower, because the records show a son, John, who fought with the Kentucky militia in the 1780s but then disappeared from view. As so often happened in those days, when frontier people lost their spouses, they married the widow or widower next door. Love or attraction didn't have to enter in; what was needed was a partner to perform the work role of man or woman.

In 1781 Elizabeth Martin and Peter Popenoe together registered adjoining parcels of land in Monongalia County that they said they had each settled in 1771.[48] Elizabeth was assignee of her brother, Charles Martin and she registered her 400 acres on behalf of her son, Harry. The family of Elizabeth and Peter consisted of four children:

Harry Martin, son of Elizabeth and an unknown father, born 23 Jan 1767.[49]

Ann (Nancy) Popeno, born 17 July 1775.[50]

James Popeno, born in Fort Martin, 20 August 1777, when the family was holed up during a year of unusual Indian activity.

Peter Popeno, born ca 1778.[51]

After Peter and Elizabeth had registered their lands in 1781 (before Charles Martin, one of the Commissioners and John Evans, Clerk of the Court), Peter saw an opportunity to leave what may have been a loveless marriage and go to Kentucky. He sold his 400 acre claim to John Dent, John Evans' son-in-law[52] and Elizabeth and the children moved across the river to live on John Evans' land. There is a spring near which she probably lived called Popeno Spring, leading into a stream which is shown today on Geological Survey maps as Popenoe Run. The Popeno children were brought up and educated along with those of John Evans, and Evans thus became a surrogate father for these Popeno children.

In the late 1780s, young Harry Martin went down to Kentucky where he met the John Morgan family around Strodes Station, near Winchester, now in Clark County, KY. On 3 September 1789 he married John's daughter, Sarah Morgan, according to the family bible. The bible also records the birth of Fanny Martin, 11 April 1789. Marriage was not regarded as a prerequisite to sexuality on the frontier at that time, though commitment was. In 1767 one minister calculated that 94% of the backcountry girls were pregnant when they married.

According to family tradition, Peter Popeno was killed by Indians in 1790, probably near Vincennes, IN, where he had staked claims. Around 1791, Elizabeth Martin took the children and moved to Kentucky, perhaps going to live with Harry and Sarah. Soon Nancy Popenoe became enamored of Sarah's brother, Evan Morgan, and Evan and Nancy were married 21 March 1792.[53] Nancy was 16 and pregnant.

In 1793, Harry and Sarah Martin were living at Morgans Station (probably an unrelated Morgan)

when it was attacked by Indians.[54] A neighbor was visiting in the Martin house when the alarm was raised. Martin grabbed his gun and ran out. His instinct for battle led him to charge the Indians, thinking there were only two or three. Suddenly Martin was fired upon. Startled to see some 30 or 40 Indians, he turned back and made it to the blockhouse. The others, mostly women and children, began fleeing and the Indians were waiting for them. Very few would escape. The Martins were the only family to survive intact. Harry came along in the juncture of general flight, took out his butcher knife and cut loose his wife's petticoat. Women in those times wore nothing but a petticoat over their shift and a handkerchief round their necks. Then he picked up the older child and told his wife to take the younger one and follow him. Wheeling a little to the left as they went out on the south side of the station they soon got under the hill and were out of sight. When he got to Montgomery's station the next morning he had to leave his wife out some distance until he could get in and get clothes for her.

Harry was listed on the Clark County taxpayers list with 3 horses, 3 cattle, and 50 acres of land. He appeared again on the 1794 list but not after that. Harry Martin and Sarah's brother, Evan Morgan, were both commissioned ensigns in the county militia.[55]

In 1796, James Popeno went back to Morgantown with a power of attorney from his mother to sell 500 acres that she owned there to her nephew, Jesse Martin. Elizabeth was on the 1797 Clark County taxpayers list and gave a deposition on 20 Dec 1798, but must have died soon after.

In 1798, Harry Martin went back to Morgantown to try to reclaim the land that Peter Popeno had sold to John Dent, filing suit against the then owners in Chancery Court, August term.[56] He said in 1770, Charles Martin his uncle, came into this country and in partnership with William Robinson made two settlements on lands now lying in Monongalia County, one of which settlements was by agreement to go to Robinson and the other to Harry Martin who was then under age. A house was built and improvements made on the Harry Martin settlement by Charles Martin and Robinson prior to the marriage of Harry Martin's mother. In 1772, Harry's mother married Peter Poppinoe and the three of them took possession of said settlement, with the consent of Charles Martin. On 24 Feb 1781 Charles Martin applied for the land on behalf of Harry Martin to the Commissioners who had been appointed to adjust claims and a certificate was issued. On the same day, Peter Poppinoe applied on his own right, and without the knowledge of Charles Martin, and obtained a certificate on the same land. Harry said that Peter had obtained his certificate in fraud and in violation of the trust by which he held the land with the consent of Charles Martin.

Harry Martin's case was a weak one and there is nothing to indicate that his relationship to his Popenoe and Morgan relatives was not a good one. He may have had a dislike for his dead stepfather and thought he could claim the land since Peter was no longer around to defend himself. David Scott gave a deposition that he heard Charles Martin say that he and Peter had agreed before the commissioners that Peter was to have one of the fields that was cleared and Harry was to have the field where the house stood about 10 rods from Poppinoe's run. Harry's mother, Elizabeth Martin Poppinoe gave a deposition from KY on 20 December 1798 that she had come into the area now called Monongalia County in the fall of 1770 by the urging of the promise of Charles Martin to procure land for her son which induced her to make the move. She said she lived here about two years before she met Peter Poppinoe and at that time she believed he did not own any land in his own right. She said there was an agreed line and that Poppinoe made improvements between the improvements made for Harry and on Scotts Mill on the point of a ridge between Murphy's Run and Scotts Mill Run. Ann Martin Evans (2 Aug 1800) said she heard Charles Martin tell Poppinoe he could have his choice of the two tracts and Poppinoe said he would take the land he improved and Harry Martin could have the other.

The case ran on for a couple of years and I don't think Harry even won it, but it did provide a lot of good background to the affairs of Peter Popenoe, Elizabeth Martin and their friends and relatives, from a variety of deponents including French Martin, Harry's cousin from Mason County.

In 1798-99, James Popenoe, John and Evan Morgan, Harry Martin and other relatives and friends purchased land in what is now Beaver Creek Township, Greene County, OH and moved up there.

After Harry Martin's marriage to Sarah Morgan in 1789, and Nancy Popino's marriage to her brother Evan Morgan in 1792, the families continued to be close through their various further moves west. Evan's daughter, Lucy, wrote: "my father and uncle Harry Martin fought and chased Indians in Kentucky and Ohio and were both good soldiers as ever lived..and were always ready for a fight." [57] Harry Martin had served (along with William and John Morgan) under Lt. William Sudduth (who had been at Strode's station) in the Battle of Fallen Timbers, General Wayne's final victory over the Indians in 1794. [58]

In 1805 Harry Martin was in the Greene County militia, Third Brigade, and he later served as a captain in the War of 1812. [59] [60] After the war, the Martins left Ohio and settled in Connersville Township, Fayette County, IN. Here Harry died, at age 52, on 9 September 1819. After the estate was settled, Sarah returned to Ohio to live with her daughter, Elizabeth Lamme

Henry (Harry) Martin, 23 January 1767--9 September 1819, m 3 September 1789, Sarah (Peggy) Morgan, 28 July 1771-, dau of John and Martha Constant Morgan. Children:

1. Fanny Martin, born 11 April 1789 who perhaps married --- Little and had a son, Harry Little, born 22 Jan 1807.

2. John Martin, 1790-, m 1809, Nancy White.

3. Elizabeth Martin, 1791-1875, m 1811, Samuel Lamme. He was the son of Capt. Nathan Lamme who had been a volunteer in Dunmore's war, participating in the Point Pleasant battle, and later served 8 years during the Revolutionary War. Nathan moved to Sugar Creek township in 1797 and was appointed first sheriff of Greene County in 1803 but resigned after a few months due to his large land estate. [61]

4. Martha Martin, 1794-1865, m 1812, William Bridges.

5. Evan Martin, 1796-1886, m 1818, Susan Steele.

6. Charles Martin, 1798-1880, m 1824, Nancy Smulling.

7. Nancy Martin, 1800-1881, m 1819, John Vance. He was the son of Joseph and Nancy Bradley Vance--not the Joseph C Vance who laid out Xenia and was the father of Gov. Joseph Vance.

8. Henry "Harry" Martin Jr., 1802-, m 1828, Polly Clayton.

9. Rawley Martin, 1805-1888, m 1826, Elizabeth Phebe Stewart.

10. Barbara (or Rebecca) Martin, 1807-, m 1826, John Linder.

11. Ruth Martin, born 27 August 1809.

12. Sarah Martin, born 6 October 1811.

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<http://www.popenoe.comSettlers.htm>

The Morgan Family [62]

The immigrant ancestor was Morgan Morgan, born in Wales in 1688. He received his education in London, indicating that he came from a well-to-do family. As a young man he emigrated to America where he became a merchant in Christiana, Delaware. He was friends with the leaders of the colony, serving as executor of the 1717 will of John Evans, Lt. Governor of Pennsylvania

and Delaware. Morgan was a member and warden of St. James Episcopal Church in Delaware. He served as Coroner of New Castle County in 1727-29. In 1727, when King George I died, a declaration of allegiance and submission to George II was signed by 28 magistrates and citizens of Delaware. Morgan Morgan's name headed the list.

About 1730, Morgan Morgan moved to Berkeley County (then part of Orange County), Virginia. As French Morgan says: "He had been in business in America nearly twenty years and was an active and useful resident of his colony. Besides being industrious he was also wise, possessing a mentality far above the average. It has been said that he was a trusted friend of the Governor as well as a help to the rank of the colonists....he had reached the middle period of his life, being 42 years of age....it was not long, probably, after the sale of his farm (1730) that he, in true pioneer fashion, collected his scanty belongings and with his family set out from Christiana....The children were small, David being only ten years old. Therefore the best progress they could make was painfully slow. The way was fairly well settled to Frederick, Maryland, through which community they must have passed. All the early settlers in the valley came by way of the Potomac to the north until a way was later found over the Blue Ridge."

Morgan Morgan settled on Mill Creek, near what is now Bunker Hill, about 12 miles north of present-day Winchester. At the time it was the farthest west in Virginia that any white had settled and he is regarded as the first white settler in West Virginia. In January 1734-5, Morgan was appointed a county justice. About 1740 he helped to erect the first Episcopal church in the Valley. In 1744 he was granted the right to "furnish lodging, food, and liquors fixed by the court", i.e., to keep an ordinary. He was commissioned ensign in 1735-6 and rose to colonel by 1758. He died in 1766 at the age of 78. In 1924, Governor Ephriam F. Morgan, a 6th generation grandson, appointed a commission to carry out an act of the Legislature for a monument to Morgan Morgan. The monument reads in part: "Erected by the State of West Virginia in commemoration of the first settlement within the present boundaries of said state, which was made by Col. Morgan Morgan, a native of Wales, and Catherine Garretson, his wife....In commemoration of the sterling character of the said Morgan and family who by their efforts and example were largely useful in the community of which he was the founder and had great influence for good upon the early history of the territory now constituting this state."

He married Catherine Garretson, 1692-1773, daughter of Henry Garretson, an immigrant from Holland. They had eight children:

1. James Morgan, 1715-1731.

2. Ann Morgan b. 1718, m (1) Nathaniel Thompson, (2) Reuben Paxton.

3. David, 1721-1813. From the age of ten, David Morgan grew up on his father's 1000-acre farm in Berkeley. Growing up on a frontier gave David the advantages of learning Indian lore and skill, marksmanship, and developing a strong body. His skills included surveying and gunsmithing. Before Lawrence Washington invested in the Ohio Company he wanted more information about the area.[63] He hired David Morgan, Nathaniel Springer, Jacob Prickett, Pharoah Riley, and John Snodgrass to explore westward across the Alleghenies and along the Cheat and Monongahela Rivers. In 1754 David claimed and temporarily settled on 301 acres of land in what is now Wharton Township, Fayette County, PA. He later claimed it in the name of his son, Morgan Morgan and it was surveyed in 1778. His family may have been one of the eleven families brought to Pennsylvania by Christopher Gist. In the French and Indian War he served with his brother Zackquill Morgan and Jacob Prickett in a Virginia regiment in the Braddock and Forbes campaigns and was at the fall of Fort Duquesne.

David seems to have been in the Dunkard Creek/Cheat River area in the early 1760s, later moving to Buffalo Creek near Fort Prickett. An anonymous document of the time said:[64] "In sixty three the king drove us off our lands and abused our women and children and burned our houses and destroyed our crops and stole our stock. Some of us bleated like silly sheep, and skeedaddled back over the mountains, and some of us took to the woods and waited for the

king's men to go away, after which we came out again, and built new homes, and right soon things were going along about as they had before. But in sixty-six it happened again, and now the king was willing to have us hung if we would not give up our lands and go back to where we came from....Some of us did like we wanted to do. We stayed right there. No scooting off to the brush and living like wild beasts this time. Dave and John[65] Morgan was with us then. We stood our ground. And Dave and John gave the king's toadies the long yard! Come to it they said, Touch us and what is ours if you dare. And they did! They shot nine of us, killed Sam Flowers. We shot back and wounded some, and killed three. And they drewed off. And we was not pestered by them again, and them that jumped when the king said jump, we called dirty cowards. And them that stayed and defended their homes and families, we called the Friends of Morgan."

David lived the rest of his life along Buffalo Creek near Fort Prickett. In the early days he did a lot of informal surveying for various people and when regular surveys were made later, around 1780, many of David's were copied off for the court records. After his death in 1813 at the age of 92, a number of people who knew him well were interviewed. "Mrs. Shearerer said she was thirty-six or thirty-seven years old when David Morgan died, and of course, remembered him very well, as he was a neighbor and she saw him often....She said he was six feet tall or better and had black hair and black eyes, and kept his teeth until he was very old, and was only a little gray when he died....He was a very kind man and the best neighbor of anybody around....His funeral, she said, was the best attended of any in this part of the country in her time. The body was held for five days to give people time to come from far away....When people were sick, she said, or in any kind of trouble, the call always went to David Morgan, and, if the case was a just one, he never failed to answer the call....He would never be an officer in the army, or try for a political office. He was once appointed justice of the peace, and served one year, and afterwards made sure that the fees he earned while in office were spent to repair the county roads."

David Morgan m ca 1745, Sally Stephens, 1726-1799. Children:

- i. Morgan Morgan, 1746-1828, m Drusilla Prickett, daughter of Jacob and Dorothy Springer Prickett. They had 13 children, one of which, Elizabeth, married a Martin--probably Charles Martin (1796-), son of Spencer Martin. Morgan Morgan was commander of a company of militia at the outbreak of the Revolution. As first lieutenant in Captain William Haymond's militia company in 1777 he commanded Peter Popeno, also his father and three of his brothers as privates.
 - ii. Zackwell Morgan, 1758-1834 or 35, m 1794 Sina or Cina West, ten children. Served as private and sergeant in the Eighth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiments of the Continental Army.
 - iii. James Morgan, d 1814. He served in Captain Haymond's company under his brother Morgan Morgan.
 - iv. Stephen Morgan, 1761-1849. Children: Hon. W. H. Morgan and Col. Charles Morgan.
 - v. Evan T. Morgan, 1754 or 1760-1850. He enlisted in March 1776 in the first Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Army and served as a private until 1780 when he was commissioned as an ensign. He received a pension in 1834; supporting data was filed by Col. Dudley Evans.
 - vi. Sarah Morgan, 1765-1791, m Elijah Burris.
 - vii. Elizabeth Morgan.
4. Charles Morgan, remained in Berkeley County.
 5. Henry Morgan, moved to South Carolina. Charles and Henry married sisters.

6. Evan, d 1791. Evan was in the Monangahela area very early as a trader.[66]

He claimed, in the right of his wife, 160 acres on Coburn Creek settled in 1772. His nickname was Chunk, and Chunks Run, a branch of Little Paw Paw Creek was named for him.

7. Zackquill (or Zackwell) Morgan, 1735-1795. Of Zackquill Morgan's early life, little is known. In 1761 he received from his father 1,000 acres of Berkeley County land patented in November 1735. In the 1760s he moved with his brother David to the Monangahela area. According to a deed on file at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Zackquill was living at Great Meadow, Bedford County in 1771 when he sold his farm there. He had a home near present Rivesville (near Prickett's Fort) in 1776. He moved his family to Burris Fort in 1779 and onto his property near Decker's Creek in June 1781. He was sheriff of Monongalia County and the courthouse was in his home in 1783. His role in creating Morgan's Town has previously been told. His military career ranged from serving in the Braddock campaign of 1755 and the Forbes campaign of 1758, to becoming colonel of the Monongalia County militia. He commanded Fort Pitt for several months during 1777. He was a fearless and respected man who showed unusual traits of leadership and foresight. He counted among his personal friends such well-known men as George Washington, Patrick Henry, James Madison, and George Rogers Clark. He died on January 1, 1795 and was buried at Prickett's Fort Cemetary within a mile of his brother David's home. The inventory of his personal property showed a value of only £47/14.

Zackquill Morgan m (1) ca 1759, Nancy Paxton. Children:

i. Nancy (Anne) Morgan, m Col. John Pierpont, d 1795.

ii. Temperance Morgan, m James Cochran

iii. Catherine Morgan, 1750-, m (1) Jacob Scott, son of John and Judith Scott, and m (2) 1810, Thomas Tibbs.

Zackquill m (2) 1765, Drusilla Springer, daughter of Dennis and Ann Prickett Springer, and granddaughter of Count Carl Christopher Springer of Sweden. Children:

iv. Levi Morgan, 1766-. In 1786 he built one of the first houses in Morgan's Town. He was a noted Indian scout, serving with St. Clair's army in 1791. Wiley (p 82) says that Levi was a leading spirit among the many bold and adventurous scouts of Monangalia. Small of stature, he was possessed of wonderful muscular strength and fearless in battle. Wiley reports that James and Mod Morgan were also on the St. Claire expedition and when an Indian was in the act of shooting Mod, Levi shot him.

v. Morgan Morgan, 1767-. m 1810, Mary Hill. Called Mod or Spy-Mod, he was an Indian fighter. In St Claire's retreat, when James gave out, Mod declared that no Indian should ever kill a brother of his, and drew his tomahawk over James as though he would kill him, which had the desired effect of rousing James to another effort to flee. Mod died at Pine Grove, Wetzel County.

vi. James Morgan, 1771-, also an Indian scout. His descendants went over the Oregon Trail in 1852.

vii. Uriah Morgan, 1774-, Indian scout, died in Tylor County.

viii. Zadock Morgan, 1776-, died young.

ix. Horatio Morgan, 1778-, unmarried. He is listed as having bought one of the first lots in Morgan's Town in 1785. It may have been purchased by his father for him since he would have been too young. In 1806 he was appointed Constable.

x. Zackquill Morgan, 1782-1814, m Elizabeth Madera and had six children. Captain Zackquill Morgan was killed in the defense of Washington, DC at the Battle of Bladensburg.

xi. Sarah Morgan, 1784-, m James Clelland.

xii. Hannah Morgan, 1786-, m David Barker.

xiii. Drusilla Morgan, 1788-, m 1810, Jacob Swisher.

iv. Rachel Morgan, 1790-, m William Stevenson.

8. Morgan Morgan Jr., 1737-1820 (-1797?), m Mary Gossett. He received an education strong on religion and performed as a lay reader in church at the age of 16. At 17 he became a clerk to the rector of the parish at Winchester. Morgan Jr. remained in Berkeley County all his life and his father lived with him in his old age.

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Note <span

id='NI803'>NI803<http://www.colmorganmorganreunion.org/miscpagedescendants.htm>
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Col. Morgan Morgan and his descendants are intertwined with the history and development of Virginia and West Virginia. Without this branch of the Morgan's, there would likely be no West Virginia, no Marion Country, and no Fairmont or Morgantown.

Morgan Morgan (or Morgan ap Morgan) was born in Glamorganshire, Cardiff, WALES, on November 1, 1688. According to tradition, Glamorganshire was the home of King Arthur--and Arthur was of the House of Morgan.

Morgan Morgan was educated in London and immigrated to the colonies at the age of 19, settling in Christiana, Delaware, where he became a merchant-tailor. He married Catherine Garretson in 1713 or 1714.

During the winter of 1726-1727 he moved his family to Bunker Hill, Virginia (which is now Berkeley County, WV). There he sponsored the building of the first Episcopal church and is credited with many other firsts:

First permanent white settler of present-day West Virginia

First civil officer

First judicial officer

First commissioned military officer

First licensed tavern keeper

First engineer of roads & builder of the first road, about 12 miles long

First militia organized by him in 1735--which is now the 201st National Guard

Of his eight children, David developed the area now known as Fairmont, WV, while Zackquill developed the area of Morgan's Town, VA, and now called Morgantown WV.

Morgan Morgan died in 1766.

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From Descendants of Colonel Morgan Morgan by French Morgan, 1966, p. 369:

"Colonel Morgan Morgan was born in the principality of Wales on November 1, 1688, and he is said to have been educated in London during the reign of William III. Around the year 1712, he emigrated to the New World during the reign of Queen Anne, or probably about the commencement of the reign of George I, and settled at Christiana, Delaware, where he married Catherine Garretson (ca. 1692-1773) of a respectable family there. Morgan became a "merchant-taylor" at Christiana, and his social stature was such that in 1717 he was named an executor of the will of John Evans, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

"In 1723, Colonel Morgan purchased seventy acres of land in the town of New Castle, Delaware (then Pennsylvania), where he lived at White Clay Creek Hundred. He was elected to the highly respected position of coroner of New Castle County in 1726. He and his family remained in Delaware until about 1731, when they all removed to what is now Berkeley County, West Virginia, and settled in the Mill Creek District.

From Martinsburg-Berkeley County Newsletter, Vol 5, Issue 2, May 2003, p. 2:

"It was in 1728 that he came with his family to this rich valley. He built a crude structure east of this cabin in an area that was then wilderness inhabited by Indians. After clearing the land so he could produce food for his family, Morgan decided to build a more substantial dwelling. It took about three years (1731-1734) to sift sand from nearby Mill Creek, save the hair from animals, cut trees for the logs in the winter while the sap was down, quarry stone for the base and the chimney, and notch the logs (beside the regular task of providing food for his family) to build this cabin. The cabin consisted of one room with a loft above.

From French Morgan, Descendants of Colonel Morgan Morgan, 1966, p. 369:

"Colonel Morgan Morgan obtained patent to the 1,000 acre tract on 25 November 1735, having settled thereon around 1730-1732. From time to time he sold parts of this farm to his sons, with one exception, until at the time of his death in 1766, he owned none of it and was living with his youngest son, Morgan Morgan 2nd."

From Bishop William Meade, Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia, Vol 2 (1857; reprinted, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1966), PP. 302-3:

"When the western counties of Virginia were separated from that state during the Civil War, almost 100 years after Colonel Morgan Morgan's death, the Colonel was acknowledged as the first white settler in what was to become the state of West Virginia. He was a leader in the affairs of his frontier community, and his descendants proudly note that he was also the first civil officer, the first judicial officer, the first commissioned military officer, the first road engineer, the first licensed tavern keeper, and the official sponsor of the first church, within the boundaries of the state.

"In a pamphlet eulogizing Colonel Morgan Morgan and his son, the Reverend Morgan Morgan, the late Reverend Benjamin Allen wrote in the early nineteenth century, the following passages, in part, concerning Colonel Morgan Morgan, the emigrant:

"He (Colonel Morgan Morgan) there erected (in what is now Berkeley County, West Virginia) the first cabin built on the Virginia side of the Potomac, between the Blue Ridge and the North Mountains. Of course the country was a wilderness, the dwelling-place of bears, wolves, and Indians. But in this wilderness did he find the God of the Christians present, for here, in the spirit of the patriarchs, did he wait upon Him, and here did he experience His providential care.

"In or about the year 1740, he associated, as we are informed, with Doctor John Briscoe and Mr. --- Hite erected the first Episcopal Church in the valley, at what is now called Mill Creek, or Bunker's Hill. In that building, he had the satisfaction of seeing his son, Morgan Morgan (who was born to him 20 March 1737), perform the service of the Church as lay reader at the early age of sixteen. With the religious education of this son he appears to have taken peculiar care. He took him with him in his usual visits to the sick and dying. At seventeen, he induced him to act as clerk of the Reverend Mr. Meldrum, then rector of the parish at Winchester. He lived a pattern of piety and good citizenship until the advanced age of seventy-eight, when, under the roof of his son Morgan, he breathed his spirit into the hands of his Creator. The close of his life

was spent in close communication with his God, in fitting himself for the change at hand, and in impressing the precious gospel on the minds of his descendants. When on the bed of death, so anxious was he for the pious walk of his children, that he thus expressed himself: --'I hoped I should have lived to see Morgan's children old enough to say their catechism and read the word of God; but I must depart One of his expressions, uttered with the greatest humility, was: 'Lord Jesus, open the gates of heaven and let me in.' He fell asleep in that Jesus, leaving on the countenance of death the smile of triumphant soul. He died the 1st (17th) of November, 1766."

From Morgan the Family, The American Genealogical Research Institute, 1975, pp. 230-232.

"On 17 April 1923, the State Legislature of West Virginia passed a bill providing for the erection of a monument to Morgan Morgan, 'at or near his place of burial. Ephraim F. Morgan, then Governor of West Virginia and a sixth-generation descendant of Colonel Morgan Morgan, appointed a commission to carry out the provisions of the act. Consequently, the monument was unveiled and dedicated on 13 September 1924, before a large gathering which included descendants from many states in the Union. The memorial is of light Vermont granite, and the tablet affixed contains about 150 words of historic matter. It read, in part:

In commemoration of the sterling character of the said (Colonel Morgan) Morgan and family who by their efforts and example were largely useful in the community of which he was the founder and had great influence for good upon the early history of the territory now constituting this state. His grave marked is nearly, adjacent Christ's Episcopal Church, formerly called Morgan's Chapel, the oldest church in this state, which he helped organize and build."

From Morgan the Family, The American Genealogical Research Institute, 1975, p. 315.

Colonial Wars: Colonel of the militia and a member of the military committee of Frederick County, VA; signed oath of allegiance to King George II in 1727.

MORGAN CABIN, Beckeley County, West Virginia, USA:

The MORGAN CABIN is the second home of Colonel Morgan Morgan, the first settler of the State of West Virginia. It was in 1728 that Morgan brought his family to this rich valley. By 1731, he was cutting trees and sifting sand to build a cabin; it was completed in the year 1734. During the 1976 U. S. Bicentennial the cabin was purchased and rebuilt, using original logs when possible. Restoration/reconstruction of the cabin was a Bi-centennial project of Berkeley County and West Virginia. Landscaping by the Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council. The Cool Spring Amphitheater, adjacent to the cabin was purchased in 1980, to be utilized for special events and activities. The cabin is owned by the Berkeley County Historic Landmarks Commission; it is administered by the Morgan Cabin Citizens Committee. It is open weekends, April 28 through September 9 from 1:00-6:00 P.M.; group tours at other times may be arranged. The Morgan Cabin is operated solely from monies derived through special activities and donations. No local, state or federal funds are received.

"Morgan Cabin of Torytown" given by Daryl Bruner <LYRAD22@aol.com>

It was in 1728, that Morgan Morgan, born in Wales, November 1, 1688, died November 17, 1766, came with his family into the Valley Virginia. He built a crude structure east of this cabin, the site of which is called the "Morgan Acres" property. Morgan Morgan is credited with being the first white settler of the State of West Virginia. The area was then a wilderness inhabited by Indians. Morgan selected an area here on Mill Creek with its fertile limestone land with two large springs - one located near the site of the first crude structure and the other just west of the present cabin.

After clearing the land so he could produce food for his family and becoming attached to the area, Morgan decided to build a more substantial dwelling. It took approximately three years - 1731-1734 - to sift sand from nearby Mill Creek, save the hair from animals, cut the trees for the logs in the Winter while the sap was down, getting stone for the base and the chimney, notching the logs beside his regular task of providing food for his family, to build the cabin. The cabin consisted of one room with loft above.

On November 12, 1735, a King's patent for 1,000 acres here on Mill Creek was given to Morgan Morgan. Morgan divided his 1,000 acres among his sons before he died in 1766. Son, Zacquill Morgan received 200 acres of the most western part and David Morgan, 200 acres which was

the most eastern part. Charles Morgan received 208 acres, Morgan Morgan II, 182 acres. Henry Morgan 100 acres and Evan Morgan, the bachelor son, the cabin with 100 acres.

From the Berkeley County Historical Landmarks Commission, Route 3, P.O. Box 79, Martinsburg, West Virginia, USA 25401, Mr. Don C. Wood, Pres.:

Colonel Morgan Morgan has been associated with being the first in many things in the State of West Virginia. He, along with Dr. John Briscoe and Jacob Hite, helped to establish the first Episcopal Church (then Anglo-Saxon - "The State Church") in 1740. The State of West Virginia recognized Colonel Morgan Morgan as its first permanent white settler and established the Morgan Park in 1924.

"Morgan Morgan's Story," Winchester Evening Star by Kim West

Much heritage lies hidden in the history of Frederick County, and unfortunately many significant events and people are not widely known. It is pertinent that we do not forget the history of old Frederick County, which once included the area of the present-day counties of Hampshire, Berkeley, Shenandoah, Hardy, Jefferson, Morgan, Page, Clarke, Warren, Grant, and Mineral. One storied figure of our past, Morgan Morgan, we in Virginia should know more about. He was known as "the Colonel of his County" and his county was old Frederick County. The surname "Morgan" is perhaps not as well known in Virginia now because of the separation of West Virginia during the Civil War, long after Morgan Morgan's death on November 17, 1766. When Morgan County was chartered in 1820, it was named for Morgan Morgan (although its closest point is 10 miles northeast of his home).

He was born in Wales on November 1, 1688, and at the age of 25 he traveled to the New World. He settled in the town of Christiana in New Castle County, Delaware, where he married Catherine Garretson, a native of the colony. He was appointed county coroner for the years 1726-1729, and the name Morgan Morgan is on a list of that county's magistrates dated September 1727. Myers' "History of West Virginia" and Lewis's "History and Government of West Virginia" claim that he settled in Virginia in 1726, which if true would make him one of the first settlers of old Frederick County.

Morgan Morgan did bring his family in 1728, and from 1731 to 1734 built a cabin on Mill Creek (near Bunker Hill in the present Berkeley County). He was the first white man to settle in the area that became West Virginia a hundred years or so later (in 1863) and received a 1,000 acre grant from Virginia. Our first court record of Morgan Morgan in Virginia is January 4, 1734, when he, Joist Hite, and Benjamin Borden were appointed "Gentlemen Justices" of Orange County Court. They took the oaths of office February 18, 1734 and represented this, "the wilderness frontier across the Blue Ridge."

On February 17, 1735, Morgan Morgan presented a commission for Gov. Gooch to be a captain of the Virginia Militia and the Orange County Court appointed him. In 1742, he presented another commission to be a major, and was promoted, and later he was appointed and promoted to Colonel. On July 20, 1736, he presented the petition of residents west of the Blue Ridge to erect two new counties - Frederick and Augusta. When Frederick County's court first meet on November 11, 1743, Morgan Morgan was its senior justice (at age 55) and its first military office.

His home was 12 miles northeast of Winchester, up the Indian Path. Locally some called this 12 miles "Morgan's Road," because with his influence this court made its improvement a priority. Soon the whole route from Philadelphia to the Yadkin Valley in North Carolina became known as the Great Wagon Road. In 1755, General Braddock and his English regiment came down it to where Clearbrook is now. Daniel Morgan (no relation) was a teamster in that army at age 18 or 19, and George Washington was Braddock's Aide-de-camp at age 23. Washington later became known as "the father of his Country," but Morgan Morgan at age 67 was already known as "The Colonel of his County."

Morgan Morgan was Frederick County's first licensed tavern keeper. So many visitors came to his home that he posted a sign outside his door stating that company would be "allowed" to pay for their entertainment. However, he entertained so generously that it cost him most of his land grant.

He had eight children, two of whom were the first settlers of Morgantown. He was a religious

man and in about 1740, he initiated the establishment of the first church, Morgan's Chapel, in the area which later became West Virginia. On his deathbed, speaking of his grandchildren by his youngest son, Morgan, Jr., he said, "I hoped I should have lived to see Morgan's children old enough to say their catechism and read the word of God, but I must depart."

It is fitting that a man of such character and accomplishment should have a suitable monument to his life, but for 150 years his grave beside Morgan's Chapel was marked by a tombstone inscribed "Col. M. Morgan. Died Novr. 17 1766, aged 78 years." In 1923, the West Virginia legislature organized a commission which quickly built a suitable monument to honor the leading pioneer and first resident of their state. It was erected in 1.05 acre plot near Morgan Chapel on U. S. Rt. 11, and its inscription includes the words "Sterling character" and Morgan Morgan, the Colonel of his County."

REFERENCES:

Register of Morgan's Chapel, Bunker Hill, Berkeley County, VA., p. 8.

Col. Morgan Morgan Monument Commission, pp. 18, 19, 36, 37, 39, 65.

John W. Wayland, Hopewell Friends History, 1734-1934, Frederick County, Virginia, 1936, p. 33.

Colonel Morgan Morgan was born in the principality of Wales and was educated in London during the reign of William III. He came to America in 1712 and settled in Christiana, Delaware. He married Catherine Garretson in Delaware. About 1730 the family moved to Berkeley County and are reported to have been the first white settlers in what is now West Virginia.

SOURCE: "A History and Genealogy of the Family of Col. Morgan Morgan the First White Settler of the State of West Virginia", by French Morgan, Washington, DC., 1950.

The first settler (in the year 1726) within the present bounds of West Virginia, and the founder of Morgan's Chapel, still in Berkeley County, 1740 (See Bishop Meade's Old Families and Churches of Virginia).

SOURCE: History of West Virginia by Virgil A. Lewis

"In 1734 Col. Morgan was sworn in as one of the gentleman justices of Orange County, Virginia; and in 1743, as chief justice, with chancery and common law jurisdiction. He organized the County of Frederick, Virginia, under a dedimus directed to him and another by the King of England, and presided at the first court held at that county."

"For several years he was Col. George Washington's superior, Washington at that time residing within twelve miles of Col. Morgan's plantation."

"When Col. Morgan settled on his patent of one thousand acres, there was not another white settlement between his and the Pacific Coast-- a sweep of twenty-five hundred miles through the wilderness..."

SOURCE: The Clarksburg [WV] Exponent, September 4, 1924.

Colonel Morgan Morgan was born in Wales on November 1, 1688. He was educated in London and was a tailor and merchant. He was in the British Army and came to America during the reign of Queen Anne or George I. Colonel Morgan married Catherine Garretson prior to 1715 and they lived in Delaware and had eight children.

Colonel Morgan Morgan was the first white settler in West Virginia in 1726-27 and the place was in the vicinity of the present Bunker Hill on Mill Creek in Berkeley County. He also helped build the first church, in 1740. It is the oldest Episcopal Church in West Virginia, now known as Christ's Episcopal Church. Colonel Morgan died November 17, 1766, at age 78. He buried by this church. His wife Catherine died 1773.

COL. MORGAN MORGAN WAS BORN IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES AND RECEIVED HIS EDUCATION IN LONDON DURING THE REIGN OF WILLIAM III. HE CAME TO THE PROVINCE OF

DELAWARE, A SINGLE MAN, DURING THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, AND COMMENCED BUSINESS AT WHAT IS NOW CHRISTIANNNA. HE THEN MARRIED CATHERINE GARRETSON, A RESPECTABLE LADY OF DELAWARE. COLONEL MORGAN WAS AN ORDAINED CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND SOON AFTER HIS MARRIAGE REMOVED FROM DELAWARE TO THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA AND ESTABLISHED A CHURCH AT WINCHESTER OF WHICH HE AND HIS SON MORGAN MORGAN, JR. WERE PASTORS FOR MANY YEARS.

More About COL. MORGAN MORGAN:

Burial: Nov 1766, Morgan's Chapel Cemetery, Bunker Hill, VA38

Church: Bet. 1716 - 1726, Church Warden at St. James Episcopal Church, Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle, Delaware

Education: London, England during William III's reign

Justice: Apr 23, 1734, Named a Gentleman Justice on Spotsylvania County, Virginia; 21 January 1734-1735, named a Gentleman Justice of Orange County, VA; 23 April 1743, Justice of Frederick County, VA; 22 October 1743, Commission of Peace for the Colony and Dominion of VA

Military service: Feb 17, 1735/36, first Military Commission for Orange County, Va., as Ensign; 27 July 1737, Captain; 24 February 1742, Major; Colonial Wars: Colonel of the militia and member of the military committee of Frederick County, VA; 8 March 1753, Commissioned Lieutenant Colonel

Oath of Allegiance: Sep 1727, Signed the Oath of Allegiance and Submission to King George II of England, upon his succession to the throne; 11 November 1743, Justice of the Peace and Justice of ye County Court of Chancery; 1757, County Lieutenant and Colonel of Frederick County, VA

Occupation: 1723, Merchant-taylor; 1726-1729, elected (Appointed) Bet. 1726-1729, Coroner of New Castle County, Delaware; January 1744, received a license to keep an Ordinary (Tavern) at his residence

Property: Bet. 1714 - 1726, White Clay Creek, Delaware; 20 November 1723, purchased 245 acres in New Castle from Rowland Fitzgerald, Deed Book Q-1-557; 1726-1727 he built a cabin on Mill Creek, Mill Creek Magisterial District, Virginia, now Bunker Hill, Berkeley County, West Virginia39

Religion: Church of England, First church builder in [present-day] West Virginia, USA

Residence: Nov 05, 1730, Sold his land in White Clay Creek Hundred, New Castle, Delaware to John Harris; 1734-1735 Purchased land from Jost Hite in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia; 12 November 1735, received a Royal Grant for 1,000 acres;

2 April 1765, signed lands to Morgan, Jr.

Will: Sep 03, 1717, Named as the Executor of the will of John Evans, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania and Delaware

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by Kim West

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One storied figure of our past, Morgan Morgan, we in Virginia should know more about. He was known as "the Colonel of his County" and his county was old Frederick County. The surname "Morgan" is perhaps not as well known in Virginia now because of the separation of West Virginia during the Civil War, long after Morgan Morgan's death on November 17, 1766. When Morgan County, West Virginia, was chartered in 1820 it was named for Daniel Morgan (no relation).

He was born in Wales (west central England) on November 1, 1688, and at age 25 he traveled to the New World. He settled in the town of Christiana in New Castle County, Delaware, where he married Catherine Garretson, a native of that colony. He was appointed County Coroner there for the years 1726-29, and the name Morgan Morgan is on a list of that county's magistrates dated

September, 1727. Myers' "History of West Virginia" and Lewis' "History and Government of West Virginia" claim that he settled in Virginia in 1726, which if true would make him the first white settler of Frederick County.

Morgan Morgan did bring his family in 1728 and from 1731-34 built a cabin on Mill Creek (near Bunker Hill in the present Berkeley County). He was the first white man to settle in the area which became West Virginia a hundred years or so later (in 1863) and received a 1000-acre landgrant from Virginia. Our first court record of Morgan Morgan in Virginia is January 4, 1734, when he, Jost Hite and Benjamin Borden were appointed "Gentleman Justices" of the Orange County Court. They took their oaths of office on February 18, 1734, and represented this, "the wilderness frontier across the Blue Ridge."

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It is fitting that a man of such character and accomplishment should have a suitable monument to his life, but for 157 years his grave beside Morgan Chapel was marked only by a tombstone inscribed "Col. M. Morgan. Died Nov. 17, 1766, aged 78 years." In 1923 the West Virginia legislature organized a commission which quickly built a suitable monument to honor the leading pioneer and first resident of their state. It was erected in a 1.05 acre plot near Morgan Chapel on Route 11, and its inscription includes the words "sterling character" and "Morgan Morgan, the Colonel of his County."

The author, Kim West, served three years on the executive board of the Key Club at JamesWood, was president of Friends Who Care anti-drug peer support group, graduated this spring, and now attends Duke University.

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Col Morgan Morgan
Birth: Nov. 1, 1688, Wales
Death: Nov. 17, 1766
Bunker Hill
Berkeley County
West Virginia, USA

Pioneer and early settler. Morgan Morgan was born in Glamorganshire, Wales. He was educated in London, England. He emigrated to the American Colonies at the age of twenty-four. In 1713, he married Catherine Garretson in what is now New Castle County, Delaware. He was employed

there as a merchant and magistrate. Many historians consider him the first permanent white settler to build a residence in what is now West Virginia. A monument on Mill Creek near Bunker Hill (Berkeley County) records the date as 1726, but historians now believe it was closer to 1731. He engineered the first road in West Virginia. The highway went from Mill Creek to Winchester, Virginia. Morgan Morgan constructed Mill Creek Church. It was the first church west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. He became a community leader serving as the first Justice of the Peace and Captain of the Militia. He later acquired the title "Colonel". He opened the first Inn for pioneer travelers. He is reported to have consulted with George Washington. Francis Pierpont was his great-grandson. West Virginia Governor Ephraim F. Morgan was a direct descendant of Morgan Morgan. Ephraim Morgan served as Governor of West Virginia from 1921 to 1925. A West Virginia Historical Marker to Colonel Morgan identifies the site of his Bunker Hill cabin.

Family links:

Children:

David Morgan (1721 - 1813)*

Zackquill Morgan (1735 - 1795)*

Note

Morgan Chapel Graveyard, Bunker Hill,
Berkeley County
West Virginia, USA