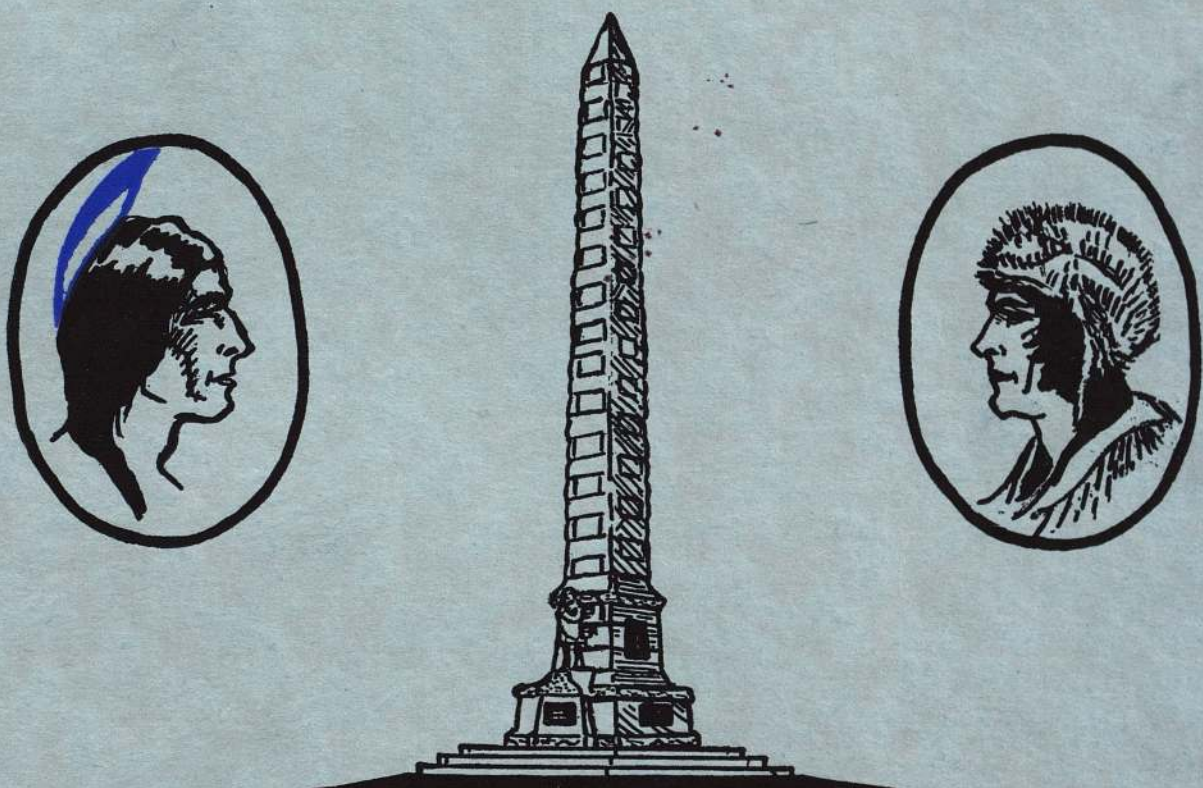


HISTORICAL PAGEANT



CELEBRATING
THE-ONE-HUNDRED-FIFTY-FIRST-
ANNIVERSARY
OF THE BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT,
WEST VA.
HARMON ATHLETIC FIELD, OCTOBER 8,9,10,
1925

The John B. Rogers Producing Company

FOSTORIA, OHIO

Presents and Directs

The Historical Pageant and Homecoming

October 8-9-10, 1925

Commemorating the 151st Anniversary of the Battle of the Revolution,
Fought at Point Pleasant, West Virginia.

October 10th, 1774

Sponsored by



Point Pleasant Kiwanis Club, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.

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AMERICAN LEGION,

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

HISTORICAL PAGEANT AND HOME-COMING

OCTOBER 8-9-10, 1925

Commemorating the 151st Anniversary of the

BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION, POINT PLEASANT, WEST VIRGINIA

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HISTORIC POINT PLEASANT

By ETHEL CUNNINGHAM SIMMONS (MRS. M. HOLLY)

Historian, Col. Chas. Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

[The writer secured the data for these historical sketches from many sources; from the comparing of the historical works of seven or eight different authors, and by securing information from numerous people living in Pt. Pleasant. Inaccuracies and discrepancies have been found in some of the histories. Mythical stories are told concerning practically all of the events and characters connected with historic Point Pleasant, but the writer has made an honest effort to present facts and to be accurate.]

PERHAPS no place in West Virginia is richer in tradition and historic interest than the town of Point Pleasant, situated in Mason county, near the confluence of the Great Kanawha and Ohio rivers. The site of this little town of between four and five thousand inhabitants was touched by many of the significant events which took place during the time that France and England were striving for territorial supremacy in America, and later during the period of colonial emigration to the West. This place contributed an important part in the winning of American independence and in the upholding and preserving of this hard-earned and sacred liberty.

Point Pleasant claims to be not only the oldest town on the Ohio river, south of Pittsburgh, but also to have had fought on her soil the first battle of the Revolutionary War. Up to this time, few West Virginians, comparatively speaking, have appreciated the relation which the history of their state bears to the winning of American freedom:

The Congress of the United States and the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have recognized the Battle of Point Pleasant, fought Oct. 10, 1774, to be the initiatory battle of the Revolution, and thorough historians are beginning to recognize the significance of this battle.

Some one has said that this western border was the "Backdoor of the Revolution," and the men and women who kept back from it the savage allies of Great Britain were the "Rear Guard" of the Revolution. The men who won the battle of Point Pleasant and the men and women who lived within and around the walls of Fort Randolph, many of whose descendants still live in Mason county, were prominent among these.

It is only a matter of time until this historic spot, where the battle was fought and where old Fort Randolph was located, shall have received its due credit in history and by people generally.

The geographic position of the site of Point Pleasant, no doubt, had a great deal to do with its prominence during pioneer days. This, too, was a favorite spot with the Indians. One historian says: "The Kanawha river, where Point Pleasant now stands, was one of the chief points of rendezvous for the Ohio Indians; they came

from the mouth of the Scioto and would ascend the Kanawha and Greenbrier rivers and from thence crossing the mountains, enter into Augusta, or after ascending the Kanawha, go up the New River, from which they would pass over to the James and Roanoke."

The Indians called this place *Tu Endie Wei*, which is a Shawnee term meaning "the mingling of the waters."

Years before the battle of Point Pleasant, the Shawnee Indians had a permanent settlement three miles from the mouth of the Kanawha river, up the Ohio, on the West Virginia side, at a place called Old Town. This village was located where C. C. Lewis (direct descendant of Col. Chas. Lewis, who fell in the battle of Point Pleasant) now lives, and is on the Ohio River road just above what is now North Point Pleasant. The whites burned this Shawnee village. There was a hunter's hut discovered near this site also. There are mounds and other evidences of a former mighty race having dwelt here, to be seen in the country surrounding Point Pleasant. As the whites gradually pushed the Indians westward, they abandoned this section of the country of what was then a part of Virginia, as a place for their homes, and used it only as a hunting ground. It is said that the present site of Point Pleasant was a favorite spot with them as a summer resort.

History tells us that many adventurers and many famous people visited the site of Point Pleasant both prior to and after 1774. After the whites came, the place was known as Shawneetown for several years because of its closeness to the old Indian village at the mouth of Old Town creek.

In 1749, the French party under Capt. De Celeron, a French engineer, reached the present site of Point Pleasant and planted the fifth inscribed leaden plate at the mouth of the Kanawha, on the east bank, claiming all the country drained by the river for the French crown. This was done with great ceremony.

There is tradition that the French established a trading post at Point Pleasant as early as 1749, and that William Arbuckle, from Virginia, was the first Englishman to bring his pelts, although records give Christopher Gist, explorer and surveyor employed by the Ohio Land Company, credit for being the first Englishman to see the present site of Point Pleasant,

in 1750. According to records, Capt. William Arbuckle was the first white man who traversed the Kanawha Valley; these same records say that he reached the site of Point Pleasant in 1764. It is yet to be proven that Arbuckle came to this place as early as 1749. He was one of the most distinguished characters in pioneer history. He was chosen ten years later, in 1774, to guide the army of General Andrew Lewis to Point Pleasant, and in 1776 built Fort Randolph and had charge of the garrison at that fort. He is well represented in Mason county by his descendants.

Records have it that the first white woman to see the mouth of the Kanawha was Mary Ingles (many of her descendants live in Ohio and West Virginia). She was taken captive by the Shawnee Indians, July 8, 1755, at the time of the Draper Meadows massacre. A few days afterward she passed the site of Point Pleasant on her way to spend a period in captivity beyond the Ohio.

In 1763, Mrs. Hannah Dennis, when returning to her home on the James River from a three-years' captivity among the Shawnee Indians, crossed the Ohio

and party of surveyors and adventurers, visited the present site of Point Pleasant. This was the first English expedition that descended the Ohio river, and was sent out after the close of the French and Indian War for the purpose of exploring the country adjacent to the Ohio river and making treaties with the Indians which had hitherto taken part with the French.

As has been stated, the present site of Point Pleasant was first known to the Indians as Tu Endie Wei—it was later named Shawneetown by the whites, but it has been known as Point Pleasant since the visit of George Washington and his surveying party in the fall of 1770. Tradition says that Washington himself gave the name to the place. Washington stated that this might be the proper location for the capital of the proposed new Western Empire.

Since the 10th of October, 1774, the day of the fiercely contested battle of Point Pleasant, English-speaking people have dwelt at Point Pleasant. The erection of Fort Blair was started on the morning of the battle, for the protection of the sick and wounded, and later completed and garrisoned. In 1776 Fort



COUNTRY CLUB GROUNDS

on a drift log at the mouth of the Kanawha. At that time there was a promontory that extended out into the river from the "Point" (the "Point" is now Tu Endie Wei Park, sometimes called Monument Park), which made the river at that place rather narrow. In later years, when the pioneers wanted to travel by boat on the Ohio, they came to the mouth of the Kanawha and camped on this promontory until the boat which they wanted to take came. The old Kanawha-Richmond Trail comes into Point Pleasant on First Street, near the corner of Tu Endie Wei Park. This Old Trails Road has been marked by the local chapter of the D. A. R.

In 1765 Major George Croghan, of Pennsylvania,

Randolph was built by Capt. William Arbuckle and was garrisoned with one hundred men.

After the battle of Point Pleasant, some of the men immediately went to Virginia and brought their families back to live around Fort Blair. Later, men who were single married, built their cabins around the fort and raised their families in the wilderness.

During these trying days the noted Daniel Boone had a cabin and a little store near the Washington spring where the George Washington surveying party camped in 1770. John Van Bibber built his cabin near that of Daniel Boone and had a sugar camp on the Ohio side of the river. Other daring pioneers who dwelt around the fort were John Reynolds, Isaac

Tyler, Michael See, Robert St. Clair, Benjamin Eulin, and Luman Gibbs.

At this time there was not another white settlement on the Ohio river south of Pittsburgh.

Michael See and Robert St. Clair were killed by Indians in 1791, and Thomas Northop and a colored boy belonging to See were captured and carried away prisoners. Michael See at this time lived in Fort Randolph with his family—on the night of his death his wife gave birth to a son, William See, whose descendants live in Mason county.

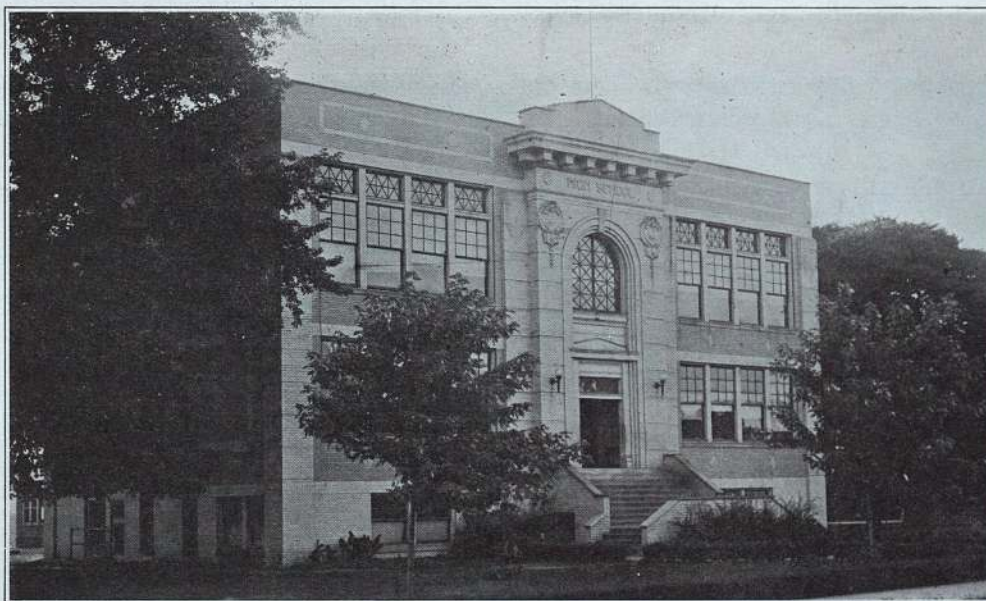
Luman Gibbs was only 16 years old at the time of the battle of Point Pleasant, and was left with the garrison at the fort. He became a noted scout and for twenty years served in that capacity. He is still represented in Mason county by his descendants.

From this time on, families began to arrive, one by one, at Point Pleasant to live. Some came over the mountains on horseback, others came down the Ohio, first in canoes and later on flatboats. A little later,

John Henderson. These early settlers and many of their descendants have played a prominent part in the history of Point Pleasant up to the present time.

On December 26, 1792, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act establishing a ferry from the lands of Thomas Lewis across the Ohio to lands in the Northwest Territory. The same act provided for the establishment of a ferry across the mouth of the Kanawha from the lands of Thomas Lewis to the lands of Robert Henderson opposite, the rates for a man being six cents. (Shepherd's Statutes at Large, p. 158.) These two ferries are still in operation, but the crude ferry of pioneer days has been replaced by the modern steam ferry. The Kanawha river ferry at present is owned by Charles C. Stone, and the Ohio river ferry by Proctor & McDade.

On December 19, 1794, the General Assembly enacted that "Two hundred acres of land, the property of Thomas Lewis (a part of the General Andrew Lewis grant), at the mouth of the Kanawha river, in the said



HIGH SCHOOL

when the wagon roads were opened, they came by "chaise" and in covered wagons.

Some of these emigrants were from the educated and aristocratic families of Virginia.

In 1781 William Owens located here. Then came the three McCulloch brothers, the Steenbergens, Capeharts, Beales, and others. Near this time, also, the immediate descendants of patentees, who had been granted land near Point Pleasant for services rendered in the French and Indian War, took up their claims and settled near Point Pleasant. The patentees, whose families thus settled on the lands which they had inherited, were Hon. Peter Hogg, distinguished lawyer and military man; Col. Charles Lewis, Col. Andrew Waggener, General Andrew Lewis, commander of the colonial troops at the battle of Point Pleasant, Major

county of Kanawha, as they are already laid off into lots and streets, SHALL BE ESTABLISHED A TOWN BY THE NAME OF POINT PLEASANT, and Leonard Cooper, John Van Bibber, Isaac Tyler, William Owens, William Allyn, John Reynolds, Allen Prior, George Clendenin and William Morris, gentlemen, appointed trustees thereof." (Shepherd's Statutes, Vol. I, p. 321.)

"Thus was begun the legal existence of Point Pleasant, one year and six days before that of Wheeling." (V. A. Lewis.)

Records reveal that Point Pleasant is fourteen years older than Marietta; twelve years older than Charleston, the capital of West Virginia; fifteen years older than Cincinnati; seventeen years older than Gallipolis, and twenty-two years older than Chillicothe. It is

seventeen years older than Harrodsville, the oldest town in Kentucky, in which state the first log cabin was built the same year that Fort Blair was reared in Point Pleasant. Point Pleasant has been called the "Jamestown" of the Ohio Valley.

The first recorded plat of the town was made in 1819 by Jonas Smith, a prominent surveyor. The town was incorporated in 1833.

Mason County Formed; The First Court Held in Point Pleasant

In the very early days the site of Point Pleasant was a part of Augusta county, Virginia. Greenbrier county was formed from Augusta, then later Kanawha county from Greenbrier. Mason county was formed from Kanawha by an act of the General Assembly, passed January 2, 1804, and was named in honor of Hon. George Mason, a friend of Washington.

The first court of the county was held in the town of Point Pleasant at the home of William Owens, July 3, 1804.

The following justices composed the court: Francis Watkins, William Clendenin, William Owens, John Roach, Maurice Reynolds, Edward McDonough, John Henderson, John McCulloch, Michael Rader, and Andrew Lewis.

Francis Watkins, having received a sheriff's commission, proceeded to open court.

William Sterrett qualified as clerk of the court, having received a commission as such from His Excellency, John Page, Governor of the State.

Sylvester Woodward, John Kerr and Robert Robinson then applied for license to practice law in the courts of this county, and the license was granted. These gentlemen constituted the first Mason County Bar. Mr. Woodward was chosen the first Commonwealth's attorney for the county—he afterward removed to New York, where he became the attorney general of that state.

Samuel Clemens (father of Mark Twain) was appointed first commissioner of revenue. Robert McKee was appointed the first surveyor of lands. William Owens was commissioned by the Governor as the first Colonel of Militia of the county, and Dr. Jesse Bennett first Major of Militia. (Dr. Jesse Bennett, who married a daughter of Hon. Peter Hogg, and who was the first physician and surgeon to practice his profession in Point Pleasant, was a very eccentric and outstanding character. He was a lover and owner of race-horses. He represented the county in the Virginia legislature in 1808-09; served in the War of 1812 as surgeon in the Second Virginia Regiment.)

There are many interesting things connected with the business transacted by this first organization of

county officers, as revealed by the records in the county clerk's office in Mason county.

Walter Newman, who had participated in the battle of Point Pleasant, was granted a ferry license across both the Kanawha and Ohio rivers. He was also granted a license to keep an "ordinary" at his house in the town of Point Pleasant (the "Mansion House") and granted a license to sell spirituous liquors. Mr. Newman not only kept the first place in the county for the sale of spirituous liquors, but later, at his own expense, sent his nephew, Rev. James Newman, as a missionary to the heathen in South Africa.

The Leaden Plate Discovered

Just before the final contest between Great Britain and France for territorial supremacy in America, France determined not to yield before the threatening attitude of her powerful rival, and accordingly began the erection of a line of forts extending from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. As a preliminary step in taking possession of the country drained by the Ohio and its tributaries, the Governor-General of New France (Canada), the Marquis de la Gallisoniere, decided to place along the La Belle Rievère (Ohio) "a number of leaden plates suitably inscribed, asserting the claims of France to the country on both sides of the river, even to the sources of its tributaries."

The expedition whose duty it was to deposit these leaden plates began its spectacular trip from Montreal June 15, 1749, under the command of the French engineer, Capt. Bienville de Celeron, carrying with it the beautiful emblem of France, the *fleur-de-lis*. The party included eight subaltern officers, six cadets, one armorer, 25 soldiers, 180 Canadians, and 55 Indians.

The present site of Pittsburgh was reached on the 29th of June and the trip down the La Belle Rievère began, where the plates were buried at the mouths of the principal tributaries. The site of Point Pleasant was reached on the morning of the 18th of August, 1749, where the fifth inscribed plate was deposited with great ceremony. Celeron wrote in his journal: "Buried at the foot of an elm on the south bank of the Ohio, and on the east bank of the Chinondaista (Kanawha), the 18th of August, 1749."

Heavy rains detained the party at this place two days.

The plate was found in April, 1846, by three small boys while fishing (one of whom was a Beale boy).

In 1849, just one hundred years after it was planted in this wilderness, the plate was borrowed by James S. Laidley, then a member of the Virginia legislature from Kanawha county, and taken to Richmond. Mr. Laidley loaned it to the Virginia Historical Society, where it was kept until a copy could be made. It was

then returned to its owner, Col. John Beale of Point Pleasant. Several years later, Colonel Beale was swindled out of the plate by a stranger. The exact details of its disappearance were never made known.

The only other copy of the original plate was made by the French government, evidently a few months before it was lost by Colonel Beale. This copy is still preserved in Paris among the French National Archives.

Just two of the lead plates buried by the French have been found, the ones buried at Point Pleasant and Marietta.

The George Washington Surveying Party at Point Pleasant

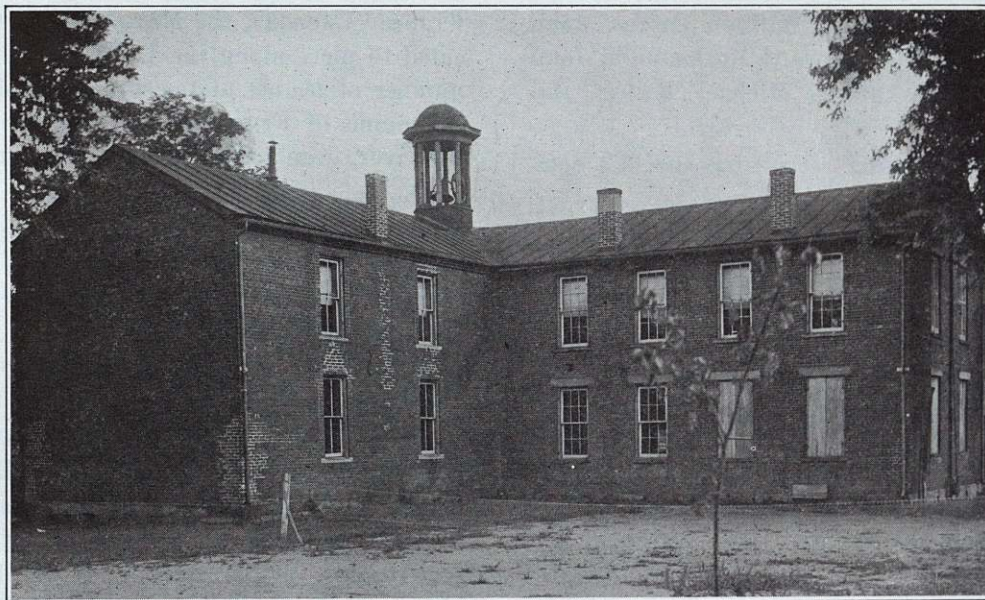
In the year 1770 George Washington made a journey to the Ohio to look after military grants awarded by Governor Dinwiddie's proclamation of 1754, to the officers and soldiers who served in the French and Indian War.

The trip of this surveying party has been almost entirely ignored by chief historians as it does not seem

homes in the new region beyond the Alleghanies." Therefore, this exploring trip had lasting results in the history of Point Pleasant and Mason county, as well as in other communities along both sides of the Ohio.

Washington left his home at Mount Vernon for Fort Pitt on October 5, 1770, in company with two servants and his physician, Dr. Craik, and one servant. Much of the country on the way to Fort Pitt was explored and several stops were made, among which was one at the home of Capt. William Crawford. By the time Washington reached Fort Pitt, on the 17th of October, he had added Captain Crawford and others to the party.

On Saturday, the 20th, Washington, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Joseph Nicholson, interpreter, Robert Bell, William Harrison, Charles Morgan, Daniel Reardon, and Capt. William Crawford, surveyor (Crawford was afterward burned at the stake by the Delaware Indians, June 11, 1782), embarked in a large canoe, with the necessary provisions, for the adventure down the Ohio. A young Indian warrior and an Indian called the Pheasant went in a canoe to themselves.



LANGSTON SCHOOL, (COL.) FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL IN POINT PLEASANT

to have much relationship to Washington's subsequent political or military career. However, this trip was significant because it was evidence of Washington's deep and continuing interest in the West "and his realization that the lands on and beyond the Ohio were to be the Eldorado of the Colonial emigration."

This was a prospecting trip and gave to Washington a practical knowledge of the Ohio river and adjacent lands which afterward proved invaluable. One historian says: "It was from their commander that the veteran revolutionists learned definite knowledge of the beauty and richness of the West, and through his 'booming' of that section, was it, that thousands sought

(The horses and servant boys had been sent back to the home of Captain Crawford to remain until the return of the party.) Major George Croghan, who had previously commanded the first English expedition that descended the Ohio, with two other men, accompanied Washington a part of the journey.

The voyage continued down the Ohio, several encampments being made on both sides of the river. Washington, in the diary kept during the journey, tells of many interesting experiences with the Indians met on the way, in killing wild game, exploring, and of being caught in a snow-storm. The diary reveals that Washington was delighted with the richness of

the soil, the fine timber, and the beauty of the scenery in this section of the country.

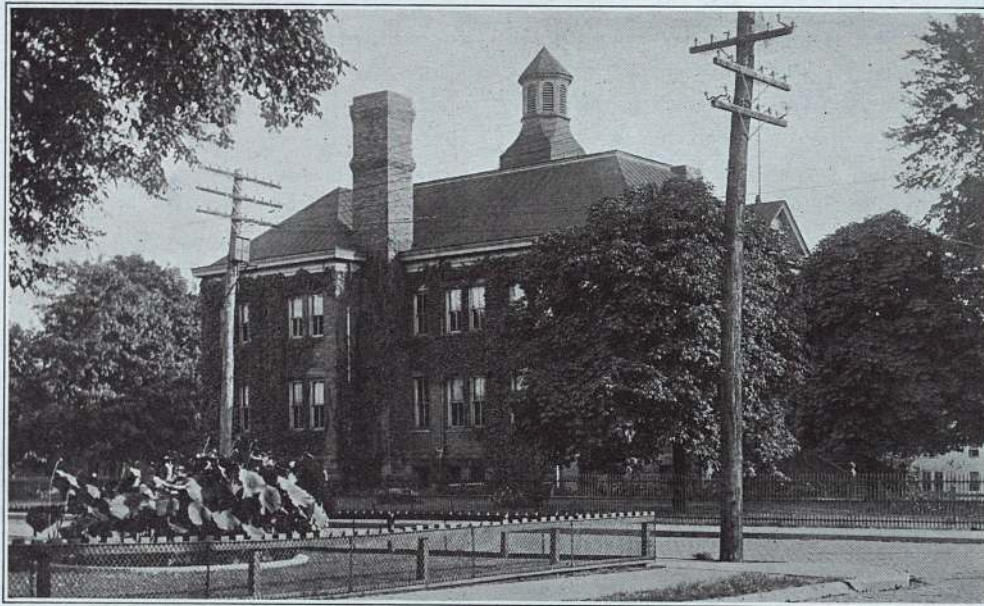
The present site of Point Pleasant was reached about October 31st. Here the party encamped at a place which is now at the foot of depot hill, at the rear of the Quillen property, on the Clarksburg Pike (Old Trails Road), in the outskirts of Point Pleasant. (Both the Washington Spring and the Clarksburg Old Trails Road have been marked by the Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, D. A. R.) Seven days were spent in this vicinity, the company going up the Kanawha where they camped on the present site of Buffalo, then coming down the Kanawha and again stopping at the Point.

Some historians say that the month of October was spent by Washington surveying in the vicinity of Pt. Pleasant. This is not true, according to Washington's own diary. Washington explored the land afterward awarded the patentees; he endeavored to take the courses and distances with a pocket compass, and himself marked the corners of the various grants. For many years after, along the lines, on these lands were the letters "G. W." Tradition is that Capt. William

subdivided among the patentees as follows: First a tract of 9,876 acres, including the present site of the town of Point Pleasant, for Andrew Lewis (General); a tract of 5,000 acres for George Muse; a tract of 5,000 acres for Peter Hogg; a tract of 8,000 acres for Andrew Stephens; another tract of 3,000 acres for Peter Hogg; another of 5,026 acres for George Muse; a tract of 3,400 acres for Andrew Waggener; a tract of 6,000 acres for John Poulson; a tract of 6,000 acres for John West. On the lower side of the Kanawha, a tract of 13,532 acres for Hugh Mercer, and, lastly, a tract containing 10,990 acres on the south side of the Kanawha river for George Washington.

The descendants of the patentees, Hon. Peter Hogg, Col. Andrew Waggener, and Gen. Andrew Lewis, came in the early years and took up the claims which they had inherited. Parts of the General Andrew Lewis grant have been continuously and still are owned by the direct descendants of General Andrew and Colonel Charles Lewis.

The grants received by the remainder of the paten-



CENTRAL GRADE SCHOOL

Crawford later returned and did the actual surveying. At any rate, in 1772, as a result of Washington's trip, land was granted for services in the French and Indian War as follows:

"A large sugar tree and sycamore at the mouth of the Kanawha and immediately on the upper point," was marked as the place of beginning. From this point a line was run to the mouth of Three Mile Creek on the north side of the Kanawha, and thence a zig-zag line to a point on the Ohio, one mile below Letart Falls; then a line with the meanderings of the Ohio to the place of beginning. This survey contained 51,302 acres or eighty square miles, and was

Eight

tees passed into other hands, they selling the lands to many different families, many of whom located on the same.

A niece of Washington inherited his lands about Beech Hill. She afterward married ex-Governor Clark of Kentucky.

A company of Germans came from over the seas, secured a grant of land from the original Hugh Mercer grant, and established a colony about eighteen miles below Point Pleasant, where they started a potash factory, the first industry in Mason county. The ruins of the factory building are yet to be seen on this land.

The First Sermon Preached on the Ohio River

On Sunday, the 9th of October, 1774, the first sermon preached on the Ohio river was delivered by a Rev. Mr. Terry, by military orders. This was the day before the battle of Point Pleasant. A borderman later pronounced it a "fine sarmint."

The Battle of Point Pleasant, the First Battle of the Revolutionary War

On the day of Monday, Oct. 10, 1774, the weather of which was beautifully clear, and at a time when the water was low in the Ohio and Kanawha rivers, there was fought on the present site of Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha river, what is conceded to be the most fiercely contested battle ever fought with the Indians on the continent. This bloody engagement took place between 1,100 of the colonial troops from Augusta, Botetourt, Culpepper, Fincastle and Bedford counties, Virginia, commanded by General Andrew Lewis, that patriot who fought his country's battles from 1754 to 1781, and an army of Indians, 800 to 1,000 strong, composed of warriors who belonged to the Northern confederacy, which comprised the flower of the Shawnee, Delaware, Mingo, Wyandotte and Cayuga tribes, commanded by their matchless and noble king, known to the Virginians by the name of Cornstalk. The commanding officers under General Lewis were: Col. William Fleming, Col. Charles Lewis, Col. John Field, and Col. William Christian. Under Cornstalk were the Chiefs Logan, Red Hawk, Blue Jacket, and Elinipsico.

Dr. Hale, in his history, says that the battle of Point Pleasant, now claimed to be the initiatory battle of the Revolutionary War, though small in itself, when its after-results and influences are considered it stands out in bold relief as one of the most important and decisive victories of history.

The historian, Virgil A. Lewis, considers the battle of Point Pleasant to be the connecting link between two of the greatest periods in all American history, closing, as he says, the colonial period and opening the revolutionary period.

The battle of Point Pleasant (October 10, 1774) took place six months and eight days before the battle of Lexington (April 18, 1775), which, up to the present time, has been taught in our schools to be the first battle of the Revolution.

It is only since the long struggle of the Revolution has closed and men have had time to look back unprejudicedly and review the current of events leading to and coming after the battle of Point Pleasant, since they have gotten far enough away to be able to get a clear perspective of the situation, that they have been

able to grasp the significance of the battle of Point Pleasant.

The battle occurred at a time when the tension of feeling between the mother country and the colonists was very high. We now quote largely from a well-known historian: "John Adams dates the opening of the Revolution in 1760. The people had tired of taxation without representation. In 1764 we find an organized opposition to oppressive taxation in Boston. In 1765 was passed the Stamp Act and in that year was organized the Sons of Liberty. In 1766 the Royal Artillery was in Boston. In 1767 a duty was imposed on tea. In 1768 British troops were sent to Boston. In 1768, in Virginia, was passed the non-importation agreement, followed in 1770 by the Boston massacre." Both the Parliament of England and George III were determined to impose taxation. There seems to be now no doubt but that England, to occupy the attention of the colonial forces that they might not have so much time to brood over the oppression of the mother country and to make them feel their dependence upon British arms for the safety of their lives and homes, incited the Indians to attack the frontier. "One of the quickest to avail himself of this method of resisting the onflowing tide of this demand for liberty was Lord Dunmore, then Governor of Virginia."

It is charged by those who are in a position to know that, "in the summer of 1773, Governor Dunmore made, ostensibly, a pleasure trip to Fort Pitt; here he established close relations with Dr. Connally, making him Indian agent, land agent, etc. Connally was an able, active and efficient man, who thereafter adhered to Dunmore and the English cause. It is charged that Connally at once began fomenting trouble and ill-feeling between the colonies of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and also to incite the Indian tribes to resistance of western white encroachments upon their hunting grounds, and prepare the way for getting their cooperation with England against the colonies, when the rupture should come."

In December, 1773, the famous Boston tea party was held in Boston harbor. The English government then blockaded the port of Boston, and moved the capital of the colony to Salem.

We quote from Mrs. Poffenbarger's history: "When this news came, in 1774, the Virginia Assembly, being in session, passed resolutions of sympathy with Massachusetts, and strong disapproval of the course of England; whereupon Governor Dunmore peremptorily dissolved the Assembly. They met privately, opened correspondence with the other colonies, and proposed co-operation and a colonial congress. On the 4th of September, 1774, met, in Philadelphia, the first Continental Congress. They passed strong resolutions; among others, to resist taxation and other obnoxious measures; to raise minute men to forcibly resist coercion; and, finally, resolved to cease all official inter-

course with the English government. In the meantime Dr. Connally had been carrying out the programme of the northwest. Among several other things which Connally did was to excite the Indians and unite them in a strong confederacy, having them to threaten war. It was evident that the Indians were getting ready to make an attack. While the Continental Congress was passing the resolutions before mentioned, and which created a breach between the colonies and the mother country past healing, Governor Dunmore and General Lewis were organizing and marching their armies to the West."

Judging from the movements of Lord Dunmore from now on, the charge made against him, that he knew that war between England and the colonies was inevitable and that he was making his plans accordingly in favor of the king whom he served, seems to be true.

When the Indians seemed determined on a general border war, it was decided that an army of two divisions should be organized as speedily as possible, one to be commanded by General Lewis and the other by

and, with Capt. William Arbuckle, an experienced frontiersman, as guide, started the march through the wilderness to Point Pleasant, making as they went such road as was needed to get the pack-horses, bearing ammunition and provisions, and their beef cattle over. At the mouth of Elk (the present site of Charleston) the army halted long enough to construct some canoes, into which the commissary stores, ammunition, etc., were transferred from the backs of pack-horses and taken the remainder of the way by river."

They reached the "Point" on the 30th day of September, after a march of nineteen days. General Lewis waited several days, anxiously expecting the arrival of Lord Dunmore, who by appointment was to have joined him here on the second of October. Not hearing from him, Lewis sent messengers up the Ohio to meet him or learn what had become of him. These messengers did not return until after the battle had taken place.

It developed later, and is so charged, that "Lord Dunmore took the larger portion of the army by a long detour by Fort Pitt and thence down the Ohio, picking up on the way Dr. Connally and Simon Girty, whom



POST OFFICE ON MAIN STREET

Lord Dunmore in person. General Lewis' army rendezvoused at Camp Union (now Lewisburg, W. Va.) about September 1st, and was to march from there to the mouth of the Kanawha; while Governor Dunmore was to go the northwest route, over the Braddock trail, by way of Fort Pitt, and thence down the Ohio river, and form a junction with General Lewis at the mouth of the Kanawha. The strength of the southern division of the army, under Lewis, was about eleven hundred; the strength of the northern division, under Lord Dunmore, was about fifteen hundred.

"On the 11th of September, Gen. Lewis broke camp,

he made useful." At Fort Pitt it is said that he held a conference with some of the Indian chiefs, and came to some understanding with them, the particulars of which are not known. Instead of uniting with Lewis at the mouth of the Kanawha, as had been arranged, but which, it is charged, was probably not intended, he struck off from the Ohio river at the mouth of Hocking and marched for the Indian towns on the Pickaway plains, without the support of Lewis' army, delaying long enough for the Indians to have annihilated Lewis' division if events had turned out as Cornstalk had planned. He (Cornstalk) said it was first

their intention to attack the "Long Knives" and destroy them, as they crossed the river, and this plan would have been carried out, or attempted, but for the long delay of Lewis awaiting the arrival of Lord Dunmore. They afterward, upon consultation, changed their plans, and determined to let Lewis cross the river and then ambush him somewhere near their own homes and farther from his (Lewis') base; but the Indians had no organized commissary or transportation arrangements, and could only transport such amount of food as each brave could carry for his own sustenance; this was necessarily a limited amount, and Lewis' delay in crossing had run their rations so short that they were obliged to cross, themselves, and force a fight, or break camp and go to hunting food. They crossed in the night, about three miles above the Point, on rafts previously constructed, and expected to take Lewis' army by surprise; and they came near to accomplishing it, but it was prevented by the accident of the men who had gone out quite early on the morning of the 10th to hunt and discovered the Indians and brought the message back to General Lewis. Col. Andrew Lewis, son of Gen. Andrew Lewis, in his account of the Point Pleasant campaign, says: "It is known that Blue Jacket, a Shawnee chief, visited Lord Dunmore's camp on the 9th, the day before the battle, and went straight from there to the Point, and some of them went to confer with Lord Dunmore immediately after the battle." It is also said that Lord Dunmore, in conversation with Dr. Connally, and others, on the 10th, the day of the battle, remarked that "Lewis is probably having hot work about this time."

The details of the battle are very interesting from beginning to end, but limited space forbids going into these. One historian says: "It was throughout a terrible scene—the ring of rifles and the roar of muskets, the clubbed guns, the flashing knives—the fight, hand to hand—the scream for mercy, smothered in the death groan—the crushing through the brush—the advance—the retreat—the pursuit, every man for himself, with his enemy in view—the scattering on every side—the sounds of battle, dying away into a pistol shot here and there through the wood, and a shriek—the collecting again of the whites, covered with gore and sweat, bearing trophies of the slain, their dripping knives in one hand, and rifle-barrel, bent and smeared with brains and hair, in the other. No language can adequately describe it."

The battle raged all day until sundown, both sides fighting all the while without rest or anything to eat, when Cornstalk and his warriors retreated, taking with them their dead and wounded, leaving the Colonial troops victorious. According to Capt. Arbuckle's account, the whites had nine officers and fifty-four privates killed, and eight officers and seventy-nine privates wounded. Total killed and

wounded, 140. Col. Chas. Lewis, a brother of General Lewis, was killed at the onset of the battle. All the early writers claim that the losses of the Indians were greater than those of the whites.

"When Lewis had crossed the river, after the battle, and was marching to join Dunmore, a messenger was dispatched to him twice in one day, ordering him to stop and retrace his steps—the messenger in each instance being the afterward notorious Simon Girty. Gen. Lewis had, very naturally, become much incensed at the conduct of Lord Dunmore, and took the high handed responsibility, advised and sanctioned by his officers and men, of disobeying the order of his superior in command, and boldly marching on towards his camp. When within about two and a half miles of Lord Dunmore's headquarters, he came out to meet Lewis in person, bringing with him Cornstalk, White Eyes and others, and insisted on Lewis' returning, as he (Dunmore) was negotiating a treaty of peace with the Indians. Evidently it did not agree with Lord Dunmore's plans to have Gen. Lewis present at the treaty, to help the negotiation by his suggestions, or to have the moral support of his army to sustain them. So much did Lewis' army feel the disappointment and indignity, that Col. Andrew, his son, says that it was with difficulty Gen. Lewis could restrain his men from killing Lord Dunmore and his Indian escort. But the result of the personal conference was that Gen. Lewis, at last with the utmost reluctance of himself and army, consented to return, and to disband his army upon his arrival at Camp Union, as ordered."

One Historian says: "Is this design to destroy Lewis' army had succeeded, it is almost certain that the English, through Lord Dunmore, would have perfected an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the victorious Indians, against the colonies, and every white settlement west of the Alleghenies would probably have been cut off. It would have been difficult or impossible, for a time, to raise another army for the defense of the western border; the Tory element would have been encouraged and strengthened, the revolutionary element correspondingly discouraged, the rebellion (?) crushed, and Lord Dunmore would have been the hero of the age."

Another Historian says: "It was but natural that the sympathies of Lord Dunmore, a titled English nobleman, and holding his commission as governor of Virginia at the pleasure of the crown, should be with his own country; but it was not only strongly suspected, but generally charged, that, while he was yet acting as Governor of Virginia, and before he had declared himself against the colonies, he was unfairly using his position and influence to the prejudice of his subjects."

From the time of the battle of Lexington, Lord Dunmore was decidedly on the side of Great Britain. The Assembly of Virginia met and declared his office

vacant. After this it fell to the lot of Gen. Andrew Lewis to drive him from Guynne's Island in the Chesapeake Bay where he was with his fleet, soon after which the ex-Governor left the country.

The Colonial Army of Gen. Lewis returned home only to enlist in the patriot army and on almost every battlefield of the Revolution were representatives of that little band who faced the savage allies of Great Britain at Point Pleasant.

Forts Blair and Randolph

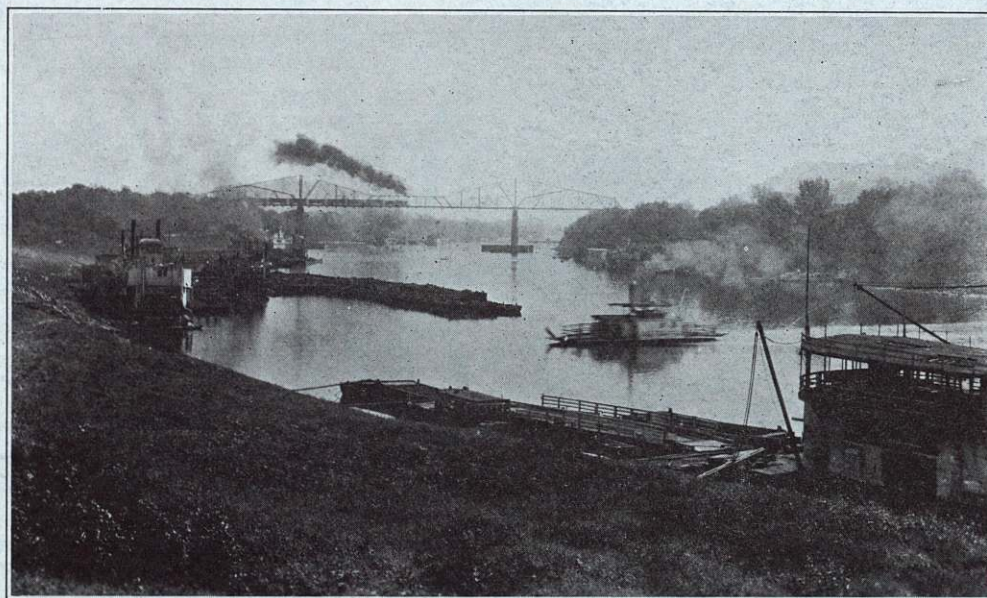
Governor Dunmore had ordered Gen. Andrew Lewis to build a fort at the mouth of the Kanawha River and it is very probable that Gen. Lewis and his men commenced to build this fort as soon as they reached the "Point," although some historians say that on the morning of the battle, October 10, the erection of Fort Blair was started for the protection of the sick and wounded. At any rate, the fort was completed and garrisoned after the return of General Andrew Lewis and his army from the trip across the Ohio. This fort was a regular stockade, about

Street, between First and Second Streets, now used as garage and flats. (The site of this fort has been suitably marked with a bronze tablet by the Col. Chas. Lewis Chapter, D. A. R.) This fort was garrisoned with one hundred men and left in command of Capt. Arbuckle, who had charge of the fort as long as it existed.

From time to time the fort was attacked by the Indians, as all forts were at this time, and at different periods members of families dwelling within and around the fort were killed or captured by the savages.

On November 8, 1777, Cornstalk, Elinipsico and Red Hawk, who had come on a friendly mission to Fort Randolph, were atrociously murdered by the Rockbridge County Company that had been ordered out to protect the settlers and were encamped on Monument Square.

In 1778, the General George Rogers Clark Expedition reached Point Pleasant. Capt. Arbuckle left Lieut. McKee in command at Fort Randolph while he went on the western trip with Gen. Clark. On



"MOUTH OF KANAWHA RIVER"

eighty yards long, with block houses at two of its corners.

The garrison was removed in June, 1775, by Lord Dunmore, his last official act. A short time later the fort was set on fire by the Indians.

As the stockade was the only place of safety for the brave pioneers who were dwelling on the frontier during these days of savage warfare, Capt. Wm. Arbuckle and a company of men were sent from Fort Pitt by Gen. Hand, in 1776, to Point Pleasant to build another fort. Here they reared Fort Randolph, a larger fort than Fort Blair, a few rods farther up the Ohio from the Point. Fort Randolph was located on the site of the present brick building on Main

his return from the West, Capt. Arbuckle went to Virginia where he married. He brought his wife to Fort Randolph and lived in Mason county the remainder of his days. Two of his children were born within the walls of the fort. Both he and his wife are buried on the Kanawha above Point Pleasant, and many of his descendants live here.

Luman Gibbs was a faithful scout at the fort for twenty years. Ann Bailey, the famous Revolutionary scout, was also one of Fort Randolph's scouts.

The last incursion made by any considerable force of Indians in the county was in May, 1791, when a party of eighteen white men were attacked by thirty Indians. The whites were defeated.

Some authorities say that the second fort erected was destroyed before 1784, and that a third fort was built. Records show that Fort Randolph was still rendering service as late as 1792.

Cornstalk, Buried in Point Pleasant

The noble Cornstalk, Sachem of the Shawnees and King of the Northern Confederacy, was born in the Kanawha (Teays) Valley in 1727. Peyton's History of Augusta county says that he was born in 1747 within the present limits of Greenbrier county, but that can hardly be true because his son Elinipsico was old enough to be a commanding officer under him at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774.

Cornstalk is described by historians as being six feet in height, broad shouldered, and as having a very dignified and majestic bearing. This unlettered son of the wilderness possessed the genius of a Caesar. It is said that "he was wise and composed in council, but fierce and terrible in war." He was gifted as an orator and through his eloquence had "the power to stir men's souls and move them to heroic action."

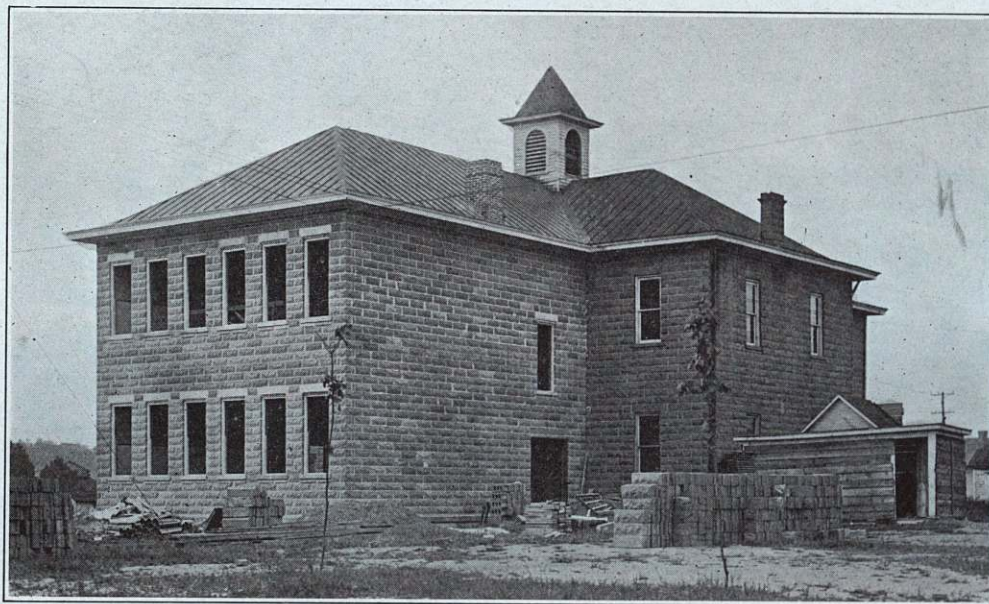
in 1763, to wipe out every English post on the frontier, the first of these blows was struck within the present limits of West Virginia, when the settlements in the Greenbrier Valley were totally destroyed by a party of sixty Indians, headed by Cornstalk, under the guise of friendship.

But the fame of Cornstalk will always rest on the generalship which he displayed at the battle of Point Pleasant, fought October 10, 1774, when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Indian forces.

On November 8, 1774, Cornstalk, his son Elinipsico, and Red Hawk, were murdered by the whites at Fort Randolph where they had come on a friendly mission. Capt. Arbuckle did all in his power to prevent this dastardly deed, but he could not stay the men.

Cornstalk met death as calmly and nobly as he had faced life.

His remains were buried outside the walls of Fort Randolph. On August 4, 1840, when Viand Street was opened, his remains were discovered and removed to the Court House yard where they were re-interred 30 yards in the rear of the Court House. On October 13, 1899, a monument was unveiled, in the Court



NORTH POINT PLEASANT GRADE SCHOOL

As an orator, he was the equal, if not the superior, of a Henry or a Lee, or any of the great orators which the world has produced.

Cornstalk was always inclined to be friendly and fair to the whites. "He counseled peace, but his people would hear nothing but the voice of war." He and his warriors from the confederated tribes did not particularly favor Great Britain. All whites were the same to them. They made a herculean effort to keep back the oncoming tide of Saxon civilization and thereby save their homes and hunting grounds.

Cornstalk is first mentioned in Colonial history in 1763. When the effort was made by the Indians, headed by Pontiac, under the influence of the French,

House yard, by the citizens of Point Pleasant, in memory of this noble chief. In 1909, the grade school children of the town marked his grade.

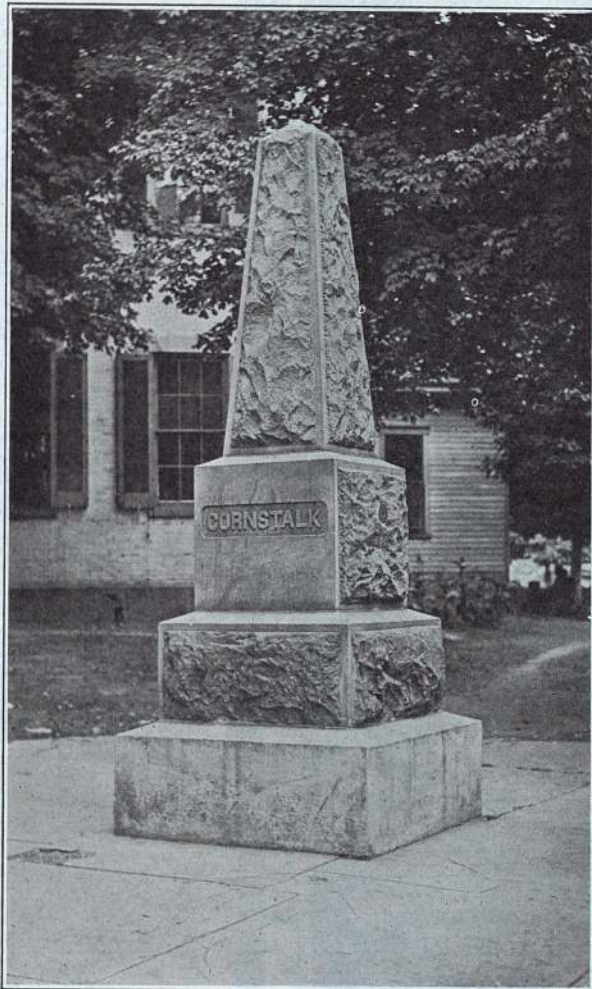
Educational History of Point Pleasant

Before the establishment of the public schools in 1864, there were two well known private school buildings in Point Pleasant. One stood where C. C. Stone's residence now stands, on First Street, facing the Kanawha River; the other, back of where Walker's store now is and where the old Presbyterian church stood.

Previous to 1820, John M. Jordan taught several terms of school at Point Pleasant.

A Miss Crow and a Mr. Frohawk were later two well known subscription school teachers. Miss Crow came from New England and was very highly educated, as most of the early teachers were.

The first public school taught in Point Pleasant was in the year 1864. The public school system under the law of 1846 never became operative in Mason county, as in the early years there was much opposition to public schools, in this county. D. C. Forbes was the first Superintendent of Schools of Mason county. The first public school taught in Point Pleasant was taught in the building where Eighth Street now is. This was a two-room brick building. It was later enlarged and used for years for



CORNSTALK MONUMENT, COURT HOUSE YARD

the white children. It is now known as the Langston colored grade and high school.

The first public school teachers were Miss Addie Gilmore and a Mr. Stevens. The first Board of Education of which there is any record (1867) was composed of John M. Phelps, James Barnett and Baptiste Gilmore.

Miss Addie Gilmore taught in private schools before the public school was founded and taught many years in the public schools. She wielded a wide influence and was respected and loved by the people.

Prof. (Rev.) W. J. Kenney of Dublin University, who commenced teaching before the Civil War and taught many years in both the private and public schools, and who died as late as 1917, was the most outstanding teacher that Point Pleasant and Mason county has ever had.

The present grade school building, situated on Sixth Street, was built in 1890, at a cost of \$20,000. It was used for years for both the grade and high schools.

A regular high school course was established here in the year 1897, when R. A. Riggs was Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Peter H. Steenbergen, long identified with the schools of Point Pleasant, was the first principal of the high school. The old concrete building, used later for the high school, was built in 1907.

The present new high school building, located on Main Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, was erected in 1917 when Prof. Peter Steenbergen was President of the Board of Education. J. C. Vance was the first Superintendent of Schools and Floyd B. Cox, principal of the high school, after the present high school building was built.



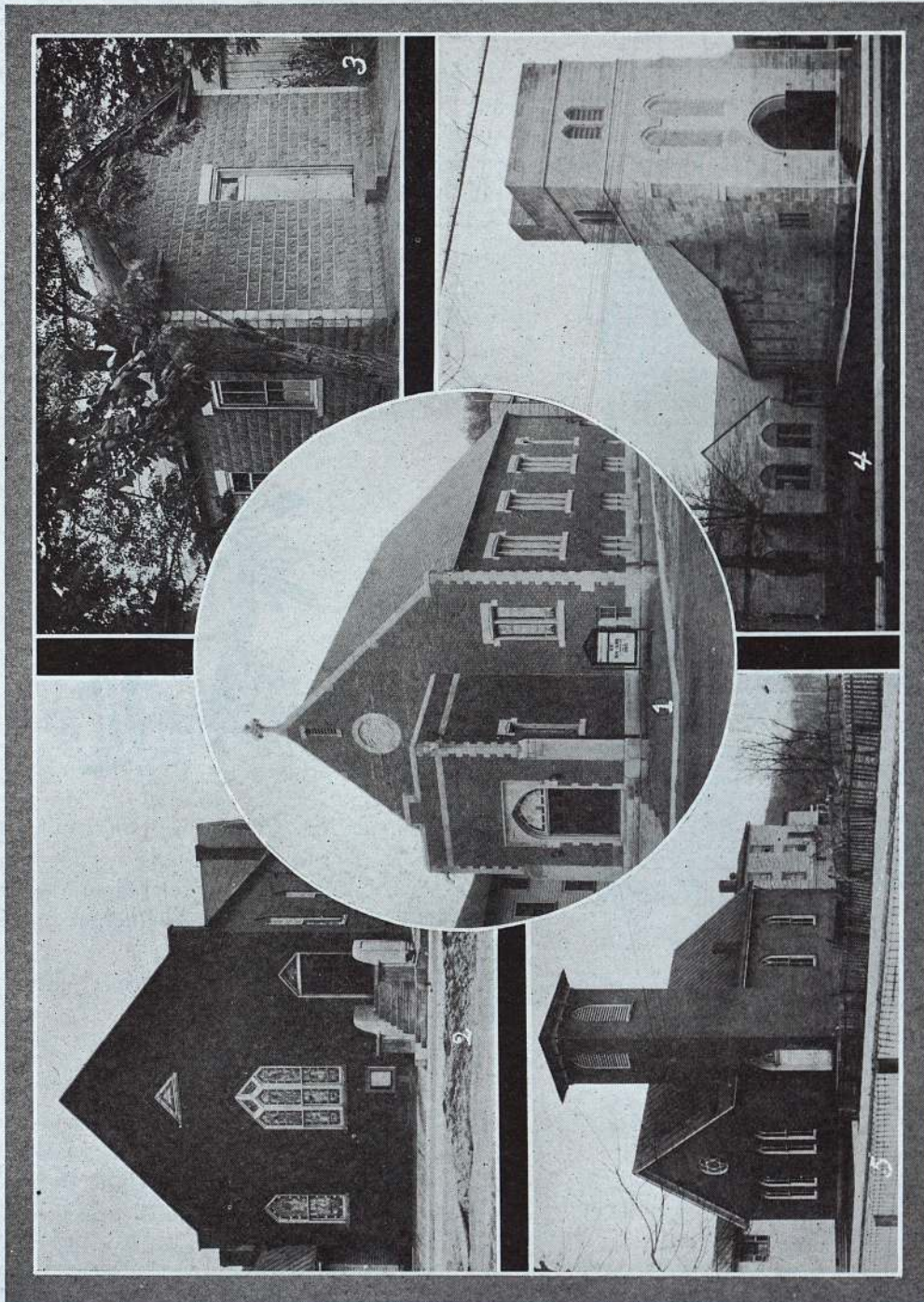
The schools are prospering today under the leadership of A. T. Stanforth, Superintendent of Schools, with M. L. Williams as principal of the high school, and Miss Lillian Huber as principal of the Central grade school.

The present enrollment of the Central school is 325 and of the high school, 275.

Churches

There was no church organization in Point Pleasant until the year 1835, when the Presbyterians organized with Rev. Francis Dutton as rector. The Rev. P. L. McAboy of the Athens, Ohio, Presbyteria, who was then stationed at Gallipolis, preached the sermon on the occasion from Genesis 13:8-14. Members dismissed from the Gallipolis church made up the new congregation. Rev. Dutton was pastor until he died August 15, 1839. He is buried in Pioneer Cemetery at Point Pleasant.

The Methodist church was organized in 1840; Episcopal in 1859; United Brethren in 1897; Baptist in 1906. Other churches in Point Pleasant are the Christian, Holiness, Mission and Catholic. Two colored churches, Methodist and Baptist.



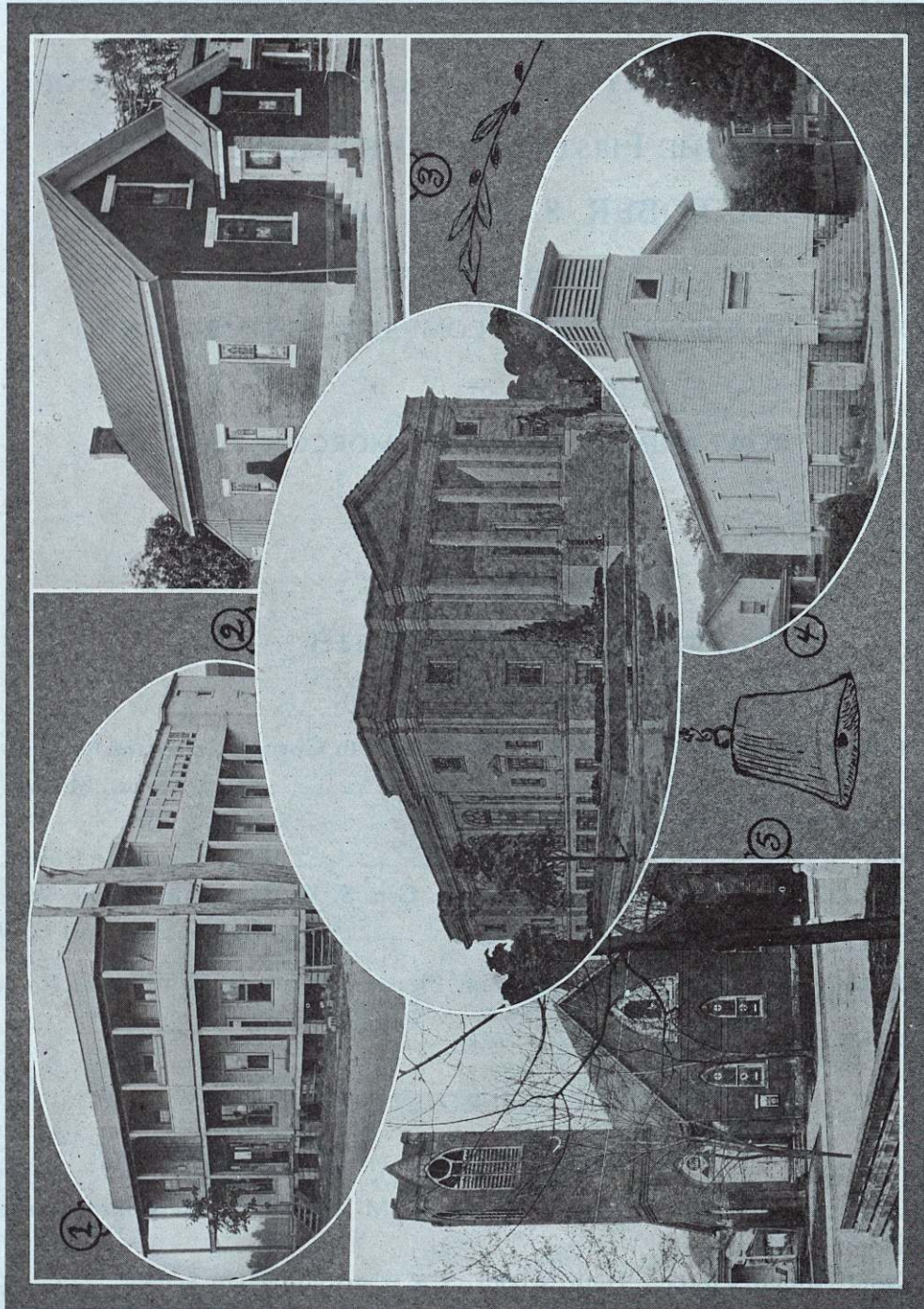
1—MAIN STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. Howard H. McCaughey

2—UNITED BROTHERS CHURCH—Rev. Harry Miller

3—CHRISTIAN CHURCH

4—CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—W. Taylor Willis, Rector

5—ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH—Rev. W. A. Hopson



- 1—MISSION CHURCH
- 2—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)—
Father Leonard
- 3—SACRED HEART CHURCH—*Rev. S. F. Freeman*
- 4—FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, COL.—*Rev. S. F. Freeman*
- 5—TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—*Rev. Grover J. Johnson*

POINT PLEASANT, W. VA.

PRESENTS

The Historical Pageant of Point Pleasant

THE FEATURE ATTRACTION OF

THE 151ST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF
POINT PLEASANT, THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION

OCTOBER 8, 9, 10, 1925

PAGEANT COSTUMED AND STAGED BY

THE JOHN B. ROGERS PRODUCING COMPANY, FOSTORIA, OHIO

DIRECTED BY

RUSSELL L. ROWLAND and DOROTHY MORCOM ROWLAND

PROGRAMME

THURSDAY, OCTOBER EIGHTH

COURT HOUSE YARD

- 2:30 P. M. Address of Welcome and Delivery of Keys of the City to Governor Howard M. Gore and
our Guests ----- Mayor Milton L. Miller
Response—On Behalf of the State
Introductory ----- The Honorable Robert L. Hogg
Address ----- Col. Geo. S. Wallace, Huntington, West Virginia
Address ----- The Honorable Harry C. Woodyard
- 8:00 P. M. First Performance—Historical Pageant of Point Pleasant, featuring the Battle of Point Pleasant

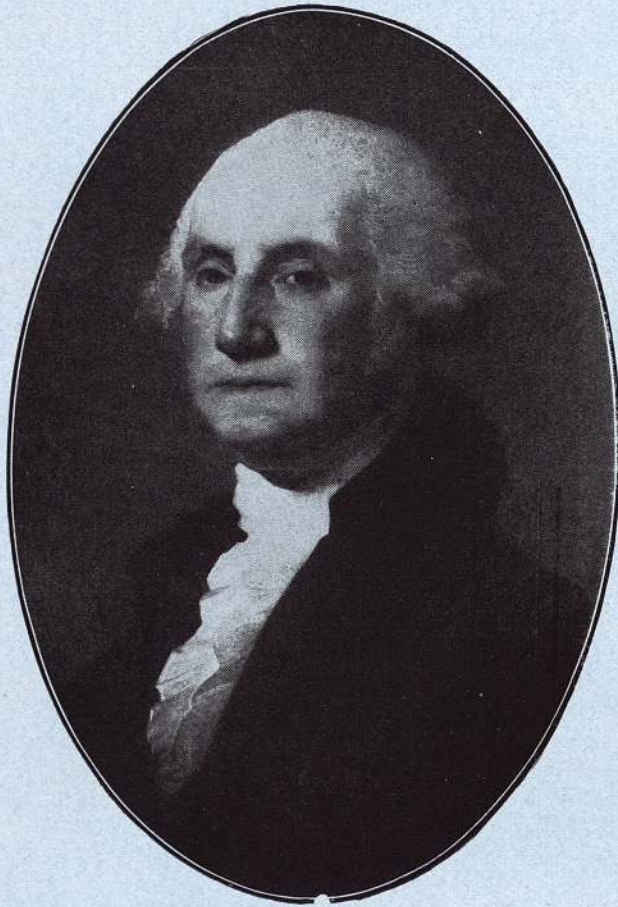
FRIDAY, OCTOBER NINTH

COURT HOUSE YARD

- 1:30 P. M. Address ----- The Honorable George M. Ford, State Superintendent of Schools
2:00 P. M. Grand Community Parade
3:15 P. M. Football Game—Point Pleasant High School vs. Catlettsburg High School
8:00 P. M. Second Performance—Historical Pageant of Point Pleasant, featuring the Battle of Point Pleasant

SATURDAY, OCTOBER TENTH

- 11:45 A. M. Automobile Race, Main Street—For cars under 3000 lbs. weight and over seven years of age
2:00 P. M. Baseball Game, Harmon Field—Cincinnati Reds vs. Ohio Valley Stars
8:00 P. M. Final Performance—Historical Pageant of Point Pleasant, featuring the Battle of Point Pleasant



GEORGE WASHINGTON

PAGEANT OPENING

Concert selection by the band

EPISODE ONE

"POINT PLEASANT'S WELCOME TO ITS HONOR GUESTS"

Arrival of Miss Point Pleasant and her Attendants.

Miss Point Pleasant, MISS ATTARAH BLACKWOOD

Address of Welcome to the Audience

"FELLOW CITIZENS AND FRIENDS OF POINT PLEASANT:

In the name of the inhabitants of this goodly town, and in honor of our celebration this evening, I bid you all a most cordial welcome. Whether you were born within its boundaries, interlacing your affections with those with whom you compose this incorporated brotherhood, in the great family of the union, or whether you have forsaken your home in some foreign country, renouncing all allegiance unto it, and, having adopted this as your earthly home, here to abide as one of its children, seeking its peace and its welfare, as long as God in His providence shall continue you here, or whether you are a native of some other town, city, state, or country, and are here present to enjoy with us this celebration; in the name of the town of Point Pleasant I extend to each and all of you the endearing address of fellow-citizens and friends, and bid you welcome to our 151st Anniversary Celebration and to the Historical Pageant of Point Pleasant."

Arrival of Miss Columbia and the States

Miss Columbia, MISS JULIA LEWIS ROSEBERRY

Welcome to Miss Columbia and the States

"Welcome welcome, Miss Columbia, and you, her daughters, fair United States, welcome to our 151st Anniversary Celebration and to the Historical Pageant of Point Pleasant."

March to the Court of Honor

EPISODE TWO

"THE MARCH OF THE U. S. A. GIRLS"

EPISODE THREE

"THE DAWNING OF CREATION"

Father Time, ROBERT L. HOGG

NOTE: The Creation Ballet is meant to portray the Dawning of Creation. A purely symbolic dance, its grace and beauty remind us of the Great Creator who gave us the Land, the Sky, the Flowers, and, above all, LIFE.

EPISODE FOUR

"PRIMITIVE LIFE AMONG THE AMERICAN INDIANS"

NOTE: Many former Indian camping grounds have been located in the district surrounding the spot on which Point Pleasant now stands. Principal among them was the Shawnee Indian village just above what is now North Point Pleasant.

Our Indian camp scene shows Indian families "at home," and is meant to show their native habits before the coming of the white men.

EPISODE FIVE

"THE CONQUERING OF THE WILDERNESS"

The Wilderness Dance

NOTE: A symbolic dance, representing the Spirit of the Wilderness in its most playful mood, with the Powers of the Rivers, the Powers of the Forests, and the Mist Maidens, merrily dancing in the forests.

Spirit of the Wilderness, MISS NEDRA WILHELM

THE PIONEERS CONQUER THE WILDERNESS DANGERS

CHARACTERS

Pioneer Woman	-----	Mrs. Bertha Filson
Pioneer Man	-----	Mr. Charles D. Ball
Fever	-----	Miss Junia Hite
Famine	-----	Mrs. Lulu Lewis
Death	-----	Mr. George Harper

NOTE: A symbolic scene, showing a pioneer man and pioneer woman undaunted by the attacks made upon them by Fever, Famine, and Death. They represent the vast number of courageous men and women who faced many dangers in order to establish themselves in homes in what is now our beloved Point Pleasant.

EPISODE SIX

"GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HIS SURVEYING PARTY"

HISTORICAL NOTE

On October 31, 1773, George Washington, in company with nine other persons, reached Point Pleasant on a prospecting and surveying trip, looking after military grants. An encampment was made and about seven days were spent in this vicinity.

George Washington	C. O. Weissenberger
Dr. Craik	C. C. Bowyer
Capt. Wm. Crawford, Surveyor.....	Robert L. Vaught
Joseph Nicholson, Interpreter.....	R. B. Rothgeb
Wm. Harrison	Clarence Schneider
Robert Bell	R. P. Bell
Clarence Morgan	C. K. Blackwood
Daniel Reardon	John Sebrell
Young Indian Warrior.....	Geo. M. Simmons
'The Pheasant'	K. F. Clendenin

EPISODE SEVEN

"THE BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT"

NOTE: The Battle of Point Pleasant, the first battle of the Revolution, fought October 10, 1774, between the 1,100 Colonial troops, commanded by Gen. Andrew Lewis, and the 1,000 Confederated Indians, commanded by Cornstalk, is given as *the* feature episode of the Pageant.

This episode is presented with the beautiful Indian story entitled "The Romance of Point Pleasant," written by the late Hon. Edmund Schon, woven around the battle scene.

SCENE I

The Indian Princess and Her Lovers

NOTE: Tradition is that, two nights before the battle of Point Pleasant, an Indian girl, known as the "Princess of the Point," dreamed a dream which foretold the coming bloody conflict, between the red men and the white men, on the 10th. In this scene the Princess relates the dream to her long-time friend, the French Monk, and states to him that in this struggle which took place in her dream, she could not tell to which side she belonged.

The Monk tries to tell her that she belongs to neither side—that France will surely possess this land, and that she should ally her Indian tribes with France. Whereupon, an English Trapper, loyal to his King, a borderman believing in the independence of the colonies, and the young Indian chief, Elinipsico, who expects his people to hold their own lands, all three suitors for the hand of the Princess, overhearing the conversation, appear on the scene, each urging the Indian girl to cast her fortunes with him and his cause. The maiden tells her three lovers that she does not wish to wound any of them; that in her dream she could not see the end—she could not tell which nation would conquer—that the battle on the morrow would not decide; that in her dream she could see long wars to come. The Princess tells her three lovers that, "when three times twelve moons have passed, when time the leaves have tinged with autumn as now," she will meet them at the "Point" and hear their story.

Princess	Miss Daisy Howard
French Monk.....	Benj. F. Tracy
English Trapper	Windon Waggoner
Borderman	Lorraine Sterrett
Elinipsico	Jack C. Burdette

SCENE II

A

"The First Sermon in Point Pleasant"

NOTE: The Colonial troops, under Gen. Andrew Lewis, arrived on the present site of Point Pleasant, September 30, 1774, where they expected to be joined by Lord Dunmore on the 2d of October. Lord Dunmore did not arrive on the 2d, as planned, and General Lewis held his army at the Point, anxiously awaiting the coming of his superior. On Sunday morning, the 9th of October, the day before the battle, the first sermon preached on the Ohio River was delivered before the Colonial army, by military orders, by the Rev. Mr. Terry.

The Rev. Mr. Terry.....	C. E. Lawhead
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B

"The First Battle of the Revolution"

NOTE: On Sunday, October 9, a messenger from Lord Dunmore reached General Lewis, informing him that the plan of campaign had been changed, and ordering him to march directly to the Indian towns on the Scioto, at which place the Northern Division would join him. Accordingly, arrangements were made preparatory to leaving on the following morning, Monday, the 10th; but early on that morning two soldiers, named Robertson and Hickman, went up the Ohio in quest of deer, and discovered, near the mouth of Old Town Creek, a large body of Indians just arising from their encampment. The soldiers were fired upon and Hickman was killed, but Robertson escaped and ran into camp, hallooing as he ran that he had seen "a body of Indians covering four acres of ground." Within an hour after the presence of the Indians had been discovered, a general engagement began. General Lewis acted with firmness and decision. He arranged his forces promptly and advanced to meet the enemy. Col. Charles Lewis—brother of the General—with 300 men, formed the right line, met the Indians at sunrise, and sustained the first attack. He was mortally wounded in the first fire, but kept on fighting. He was finally assisted to the rear, when he found that the end was near, and shortly after expired. The battle raged all day. Evening came, and General Lewis, seeing that he could not dislodge the Indians, and sensible of the great danger which must arise to his army if the contest were not decided before night, detached three companies, commanded by Captains Shelby, Matthews and Stewart, with orders to proceed up the Kanawha River, and, under cover of the banks of Crooked Creek, attack the Indians in the rear. The manœuvre thus planned and executed had the desired effect, and gave to the Colonial army a complete victory. The Indians, finding themselves encompassed between the two armies, believed that the expected reinforcement under Colonel Christian had arrived, and commenced a retreat across the Ohio.

Gen. Andrew Lewis.....	Harry S. Lewis, direct descendant
Col. Chas. Lewis.....	C. C. Lewis, direct descendant
Colonial Troops	Mason County Post No. 23, American Legion
Cornstalk	Hon. Geo. G. Somerville
Confederated Indians	M. W. of A—J. O. A. M.

"The Death of Cornstalk, Elinipsico and Red Hawk"

NOTE: In the fall of 1777, three years after the battle, Cornstalk, Elinipsico, and Red Hawk, while on a friendly mission to Fort Randolph, were atrociously murdered by men belonging to the Rockbridge county company, who had been ordered out to protect the settlers and were encamped on Monument Square.

A man by the name of Gilmore, belonging to the company, had gone over across the Kanawha to hunt, and was shot and killed by Indians that had concealed themselves on the bank of the river in some weeds. The men of the company became so enraged at this act that they determined to kill Cornstalk and the other Indians at the fort in revenge, although Cornstalk and his companions were in no wise accessory to the murder of Gilmore. Capt. Wm. Arbuckle, who had charge of the garrison at the fort, did all in his power to prevent the dastardly deed, but in vain.

The Grenadier Squaw, a sister of Cornstalk and a friend of the whites, was then living at Fort Randolph, acting as interpreter.

On this day there came to the Point, so says tradition, the Indian Princess to keep the appointment with her lovers, the English trapper, the borderman, and Elinipsico. The Royalist Trapper, she had heard, had been killed in the war. As she came along, she heard a rifle shot below. She went happily on, thinking it to be some hunter; but as she neared the entrance of the fort she saw her borderman lover, whom she was to have met that morning, carried in dead.

This left only her young chief, Elinipsico, and she was eager to meet him, her first love. But as she came nearer she saw the armed bordermen, with murder in their eyes, demanding that the great chief Cornstalk and his son Elinipsico should be put to death in vengeance for the murder of their comrade. She held her arms out to her lover, but the bordermen pushed her aside and fired volley after volley into the Indian chiefs. Cornstalk met death as calmly as he had faced life. Red Hawk tried to make his escape and was terribly mangled. Elinipsico, with a smile on his face and his hands stretched out to clasp the maiden, fell.

The Princess was never seen alive again. No one knows what became of her.

The Princess	-----	Miss Daisy Howard
Cornstalk	-----	Geo. G. Somerville
Elinipsico	-----	Jack C. Burdette
Red Hawk	-----	Dr. W. H. Stone
The Grenadier Squaw	-----	Miss Lillian Huber
Capt. Wm. Arbuckle	-----	Carter Long Franklin

EPISODE EIGHT

"DANIEL BOONE, ANN BAILEY AND LUMAN GIBBS IN POINT PLEASANT"

HISTORICAL NOTE

The noted pioneer, *Daniel Boone*, was at Point Pleasant at different times. He came in 1774. Then, later, in 1791, when his lands were taken from him in Kentucky, and he left that state a heart-broken man, never to return again. After a short visit to his boyhood home in Pennsylvania, he came to Point Pleasant, where he built a cabin and "set up" a store. Here he lived until 1795. In 1795 he went to the state of Missouri to the home of his son, and there spent the remainder of his days.

Ann Bailey, one of the great women of history, was a Revolutionary scout at Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant and Fort Clendenin at Charleston. Her field of operations lay between Point Pleasant and the distant settlements on the James and Potomac rivers.

Luman Gibbs, a boy of 16 at the time that he participated in the battle of Point Pleasant, was left with the garrison at Fort Blair (later Fort Randolph), where he became a noted scout and served in that capacity for twenty years.

NOTE: This is a scene showing the arrival of Daniel Boone and his three companions and the temporary quarters of Boone's store. Ann Bailey comes on a scouting expedition, and Luman Gibbs also comes in to get provisions preparatory to starting on one of his trips.

Daniel Boone	-----	Rev. J. Smith Dye
Companions of Boone, John Van Bibber	} -----	Chester A. Roush, P. E. Fleming and Raymond Allen
Hunters		
Luman Gibbs, Scout	-----	Harry T. Gibbs, direct descendant
Ann Bailey	-----	Mrs. John McCausland

EPISODE NINE

"THE COMING OF POINT PLEASANT'S EARLY SETTLERS"

HISTORICAL NOTE

In October, 1774, Fort Blair was built at Point Pleasant and garrisoned with a hundred men. Numbers of these men immediately went to Virginia and brought back their families to live within and around the fort. From this time on, families began to arrive, one by one, at Point Pleasant to live. Among these were the Owens, McCullochs, Steenbergens, Capeharts, Beales, and the immediate families of the patentees, Hon. Peter Hogg, Gen. Andrew Lewis, Col. Charles Lewis, Maj. Andrew Waggener, Maj. John Henderson, and many others.

The first arrivals came over the mountains on foot and on horseback and down the Ohio in canoes and on flatboats. Later, when the wagon roads were opened, they came by "chaise" and in covered wagons.

This is a symbolical scene, showing the arrival of these settlers, by the various modes of conveyance, between the years 1774 and 1800.

Capt. Wm. Arbuckle, who has charge of the garrison at the fort, welcomes the newcomers to their wilderness home.

Capt. Wm. Arbuckle	-----	Carter Long Franklin
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Owens Roseberry	T. Stribling	Miss Rhoda Eastham	Grace Overholt
Frank Polsley	Peter H. Steenberg, Jr.	Mrs. J. G. Miller	Irene Austin
Dr. C. B. Waggoner	Elmore Mossman	Miss Gladys Yeager	Violet Somerville
James B. Couch	"Billy" Fadeley	Miss Katy Wilson	Pauline Dye
Robt. E. Mitchell			

EPISODE TEN

"THE BUILDING OF THE MANSION HOUSE"

HISTORICAL NOTE

In 1796, the "Mansion House," still standing in Tu Endie Wei Park, was built by Walter Newman for a tavern. It was the first hewn-log house in this part of the country. Here the traveling preacher held his services—public business was transacted—dances were given—spirituous liquors were sold.

NOTE: This scene shows the beginning of the building of the "Mansion House" and the colonial jollification which took place. A colonial minuet dance of the period is given.

Walter Newman

John H. Hutchinson

COLONIAL WOMEN:

Mrs. F. W. Ingrahm	Miss Mary McCulloch	Mrs. Anna Jones-Ryan	Mrs. G. B. Skene
Mrs. C. E. Hogg	Mrs. Blanche Tracy	Mrs. Wm. H. Vaught	Miss Julia Polsley
Mrs. O. W. Lusher	Miss Lavenia Thomas	Mrs. J. S. Harnsbarger	Mrs. J. S. Spencer
Mrs. Jennie Knopp	Miss Alva Hokanson	Miss Alice B. Neale	

MINUET DANCERS:

Mrs. Gertrude Halliday	Miss Bess Liter	Hugh Curry	W. W. Riley, Jr.
Miss Reba Beale	Miss Genevieve Fry	W. P. Clark	Carl Gardner
Miss Gertrude Howard	Mrs. Wm. H. Vaught, Jr.	Claude Wartenburg	Wm. H. Vaught, Jr.
Mrs. Alex Cruikshanks	Mrs. Robert Harper	Alex Cruikshanks	Robert Harper
Mrs. W. T. Willis	Miss Irene Bowyer	Frank Henson	R. J. Hezlep

EPISODE ELEVEN—GRAND FINALE

"THE MASQUE OF THE NATIONS"

A spectacular patriotic display symbolizing the spirit of brotherhood among all nations.

PARTICIPANTS OF PAGEANT

Attendants to Miss Point

Pleasant

Eulah Fisher
Irma Bell
Reba Knapp
Louise Bennett
Susie Smith
Dorothy Sullivan
Irene Snyder
Catherine Kenny
Catherine Knapp
Frances Amos
Imogene Yeager
Enid Sommerville
Grace Wheaton
Myrtle Pickens
Virginia Sebrill

States

Vera Fadeley
Nettie Holloway
Adelaide Williams
Velma Mueller
Ella VanMatre
Mrs. B. Franklin
Mrs. Mary Wilson
Jessie C. Johnson
Mrs. H. F. Burnside
Mrs. Matheson
Mrs. John Carpenter
Mrs. J. C. Franklin
Josephine Bogess
Carrie B. Dower
Katherine L. Bell
Fannie R. Fry
Florence Buffington
Ruth Davis
Dora Ellis
Mrs. A. T. Stanforth
Mrs. John Brown
Mrs. Lena Cottrill

Mrs. Orville White
Mrs. Alice Woodard
Sallie Jordan
Freda Ebersbach
Jennie Ball
Mrs. G. G. Patterson
Mrs. Jerry A. Rogers
Cornelia Sterrett
Estelle Epple
Mrs. J. W. Short
Mrs. D. E. Wedge
Mrs. Blanche Bird
Mrs. Clyde Keith
Mrs. Stanley Johnson
Mrs. C. Ray Wolfe
Mrs. R. E. Somerville
Mrs. C. C. Spencer
Mrs. G. H. Overholt
Mrs. J. L. Davis
Mary McGaughy
Mrs. G. C. Jackson
Mrs. W. D. Curry
Mrs. H. O. Austin
Mrs. H. E. Fisher
Mrs. J. W. Rhodes
Inez Jordan
Reba McNeill

U. S. A. Girls

Alda Shiftet
Thelma Johnson
Crystal Wilson
Lucile Story
Helen Davis
Helen Shiftet
Veronice Johnson
Pauline Johnson
Julia Burdett
Almeta Geraldine Brown
Frances Mattox
Janet Kroesen
Helen Eads
Eleanor Filson

Edith Elizabeth Quillan
Nancy Ellen Hurley
Mary McCulloch
Mary Louise Delaney
Evelyn Stone
Edna Reynolds
Eileen Peck
Lavenia Wright
Rose Jeanette Scholz
Marjorie Wolfe
Lucille Leport
Mable Caldwell
Helen Reynolds
Lucille Greer
Louise Gibbs
Georgia McGuire
Anna Oliver
Helen Thomas
Dot Pierce
Mary Patricia
Mary McDermitt

Chaperones

Mrs. D. E. Wedge
Mrs. Velma Mueller

The Creation Ballet

Kathleen Gaskins
Hazel Comstock
Dorothy Shiftet
Edna Epling
Virginia Bruestle
Anita Hite
Eloise Hite
Louise Yates
Inez Wilson
Chella Allhiser
Frances Scholz
Ruth Scholz
Arline Gaskins
Virginia Smith
Ada See
Helen Rose

Marie Sturgeon
Dorothy Hudson
Mildred Eads
Pearl Reynolds
Eva Reynolds
Wilma King
Bonnie Somerville
Edna Rothgeb
Theresa Dower
Helen Gaskin
Florence Juhling
Veta Williams
Margaret Laudin
Charlotte Cartmill
Aline Cartmill
Cinderella Winter
Nan Heslop
Minnie Burdette
Edna Burdette
Ruth Harper
Aurilla Miller
Daisy Darst
Mary Leftwich
Elizabeth Kenny
Leona Pierce
Doris Cox
Daisy Clendenen
Weantah Robbins
Pearl Darst
Cecile Musgrave
Evelyn Sengford
Margaret Sturgeon

Indian Scene

Paul Riffle
Fred Brinker
Clarence Daugherty
William Pierce
Bert Brinker
Harold McDaniel
Marion Sayre
Forrest Forsythe
L. D. Drake

PARTICIPANTS OF PAGEANT (Continued)

James Allen
Oral Eads
Bernard Bell
Frank Miller
Clifford Chapman
Earl Neale
Charles Perry
Sterling Dunlavy
Donald Berkley
M. D. Shiflet
V. A. Ward
Fred E. Harmon
Harry Varian
Wallie Allen
Harry Bennett
Shirley Mash
Henry Hayman
John Riffle
E. B. Knapp
Charles Rigney
Mrs. Lettie Jennings
Mrs. Bess Sullivan
Miss Bessie Johnson
Miss Lillie Huber
Mrs. Windon Waggoner

The Wilderness Ballet

Powers of the Forest

Pearl Gerlach
Florence Cromley
Lillian Melton
Janis Bragg
Ruth Cooper
Nina Paynter
Era Cooper
Mary Musgrave
Iva Wise
Maxine Bright

Powers of the River

Gretchen Wilson
Wilma Bright
Irma Barnett
Marguerite McConihay
Sybel Mattox
Zara Williamson
Elizabeth Capehart
Opal Cunningham

Edith Cain
Catherine Stephens

Mist Maidens

Wanda Marshall
Irene Sayre
Bernice Lewis
Olive Hogg
Icie Harper
Anna Burris
Grace Childs
Grace Greenlee
Addie Cain
Virginia Berkley

English, Italian, French And Belgian Girls

Norma Buffington
Eleanor Bruestle
Ileene Doss
Martha Painter
Edith Crump
Mary Louise Lewis
Mildred Darst
Irene Eads
Wanda Guire
Augusta Reynolds
Josephine Burdette
Goldia Parsons
Sarah Simmons
Margaret Rigney
Goldie Piatt
Eleanor Keith
Roma Harmon
Louise Roush
Grace Hartley
Jessie Stone
Violet Lemastress
Ruth Doss
Florence McGovern
Kathleen Brown
Katherine Bennett
Dewilda Hyatt
Helen Ruble
Annalee Redman
Catherine Church
Ruby McDermitt
Esther Lee Bell
Evelyn Miller

Dorothy Kapp
Lorena Bell
Frances Fowler
Exlee Selby
Alice Humphrey
Virginia Neal
Hilda Jacobs
Louise Board
Ruth Painter
Lucille Lynch
Filena Lynch
Virginia Gaskins
Alta Allinder
Ira Comstock
Mable McCarty
Ruth Bowen
Anita Lynch
Eleanor Comstock

Irish Girls

Lucile Brown
Loetta Cheesebrew
Evelyn Jennings
Callie Rickett
Irene Caldwell
Bertha Knapp
Frances Cartmill
Laila Jennings
Elizabeth Sommerville
Ruth Walters
Louise Dower
Rose Blessing

Chinese and Japanese Girls

Eleanor Rainey
Goldie Click
Ora Click
Stella Fisher
Linus Jordan
Elizabeth Pearson
Mildred Wartenburg
Adele Thabet
Ruth Wartenburg
Elizabeth Lee Betz
Ruth Fisher
Christia Sturgeon
Marjorie Chapman
Hilda Bradshaw

Clarabelle Marsh
Freda Woomer
Eva Gill
Madoline Wedge
Zelda Noble
Irene Bowser
Evelyn Miller
Galena Barnett
Garnett Neal
Virginia McDermitt

Dutch Girls

Velma Hay
Nellie Simmons
Frances Brecht
Janet Story
Dorothy Scholz
Lida Wilson
Sallie Lu Musgrave
Beulah Dashner
Okalla Rainey
Pauline Reynolds
Elaine Burdette
Elizabeth Jane Burnside

Sailor Girls

Frances Comstock
Helen Sturgeon
Louise Morris
Nancy Hogg
Hilda Russell
Clarice Smith
Hildreth Hite
Armo Mitchell
Inez Knapp
Maudellan Skene

Sailor Boys

Homer Smith
Arthur Crump
Franklin Quillen
Sam McCullough
Charles Harper
Ivan Jordan
James Reynolds
Howard Smith
Joe Burdette
Ray Wolfe

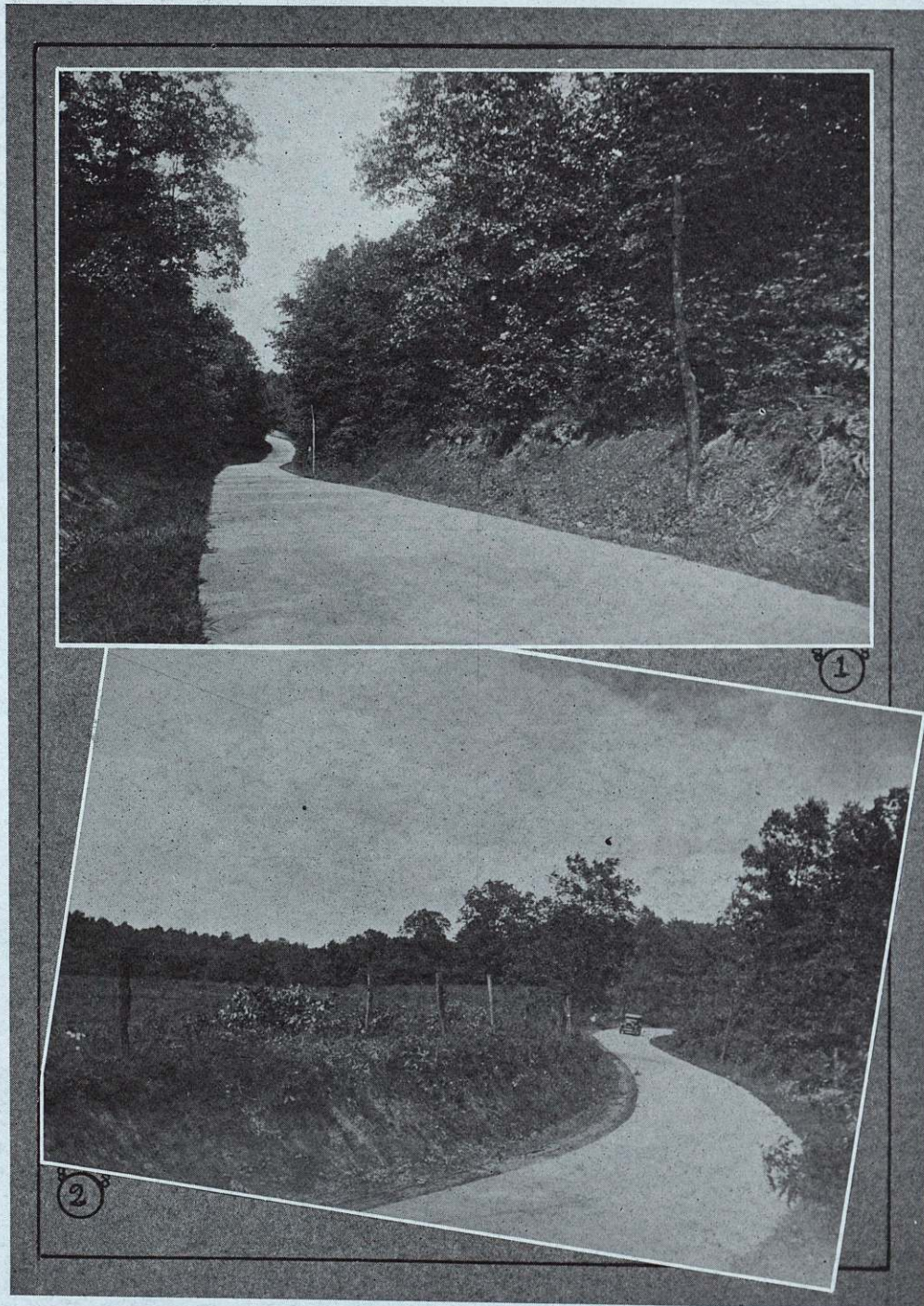


Point Pleasant is most fortunately located, on account of the fine system of highways now completed or under construction, in West Virginia and Ohio, as when these are completed it will be readily accessible from all sections.

There are now under construction state roads on

east. These roads also connect at Charleston with the main highways to all the principal cities in the southern part of the state and into Virginia and Kentucky.

These roads make the most direct route by Point Pleasant from the south, and east to all sections of



NO. 1 NEW CONCRETE ROAD, POINT PLEASANT-CLARKSBURG ROAD
NO. 2 CLARKSBURG ROAD OUT OF POINT PLEASANT

each side of the Great Kanawha River to Charleston where connection is made with the Midland Trail, the great fine highway through the state to White Sulphur Springs, and extending east through Virginia, a direct route to all the principal cities of the

the country west and northwest, through the state of Ohio, as they connect at Point Pleasant with the Atlantic and Pacific Highway, north to Parkersburg and Wheeling, W. Va., and Pittsburgh, Pa., also southwest over the Atlantic and Pacific Highway to Portsmouth, Ironton, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Direct connection is also made here with the new state road to Athens and Columbus, Ohio, and the fine system of highways of the Northwest.

Point Pleasant is also the direct route by new im-

A state road is under construction from Huntington, north, through Point Pleasant, connecting with improved highways through to Parkersburg, W. Va., where connection is made with the improved North



No. 1 LUTTON HIGHWAY AT COUNTRY CLUB

No. 2 CONCRETE ROAD NEAR HICKORY CHAPEL

proved state roads to Chillicothe and Cincinnati, Ohio, where connections are made for all the west and southwest.

Western Pike, a fine direct cross state highway to the eastern cities and also all points north and northwest.

GENERAL ANDREW LEWIS

A FAMOUS REVOLUTIONARY STATUE



THE REVOLUTIONARY STATUE AT RICHMOND, VA.

Seventy-five years ago the cornerstone was laid for the statute at Richmond, Va., in honor of George Washington, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, George Mason, Thomas Nelson and General Andrew Lewis, famous men of the Revolutionary period.

Present at this ceremony was Zachary Taylor, President of the United States and John Tyler, a former President. The statue was dedicated in 1858. It is sixty feet in height, and the total cost was \$260,000—a tremendous sum for that period.

The outstanding feature of the monument is the equestrian statue of George Washington. The figures surrounding the base are of men who left a permanent impress on the pages of history. Patrick Henry is known throughout the world for his immortal "Give me liberty or give me death" speech. Thomas Jefferson gained eternal fame as the author of the Declaration of Independence. John Marshall will ever be known as one of the world's greatest jurists. George Mason was the author of the Virginia bill of rights which set aside the authority of the established church. He also helped to frame the Constitution of the United States. Thomas Nelson, continental governor of Virginia, and soldier of the Revolution, will always be remembered for his command to fire on his own home at Yorktown when informed that Cornwallis was using it as his headquarters. Nelson also impoverished his estate in order to raise the sum of \$2,000,000 to help prosecute the Revolution. This was done at a time when the credit of the Continental Congress was at a low ebb. He was never repaid. General Andrew Lewis was a fighter of both Indians and British, and a close friend of Washington. He met his death while engaged in the pleasant task of

chasing the royal governor, Lord Dunmore, out of Virginia, in 1777.

This noted statue was designed by Crawford, one of America's early sculptors.

General Andrew Lewis, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces at the battle of Point Pleasant, fought October 10, 1774, was known as "the hero of the battle of Point Pleasant."

He was born in Ulster, Ireland, in 1720, being the son of John and Margaret Lynn Lewis, pioneer settlers of Augusta County, Virginia, and was a brother of Col. Chas. Lewis, who fell in the battle of Point Pleasant and for whom the Col. Chas. Lewis Chapter, D. A. R., is named.

Historians describe General Lewis as a man of education and refinement, but of distant and reserved deportment; 6 feet high in stature, finely proportioned, of uncommon strength and activity—his countenance stern and rather forbidding. In all, a man of great dignity of character.

We find recorded in "Dwinwiddie Papers" concerning General Andrew Lewis: "Major in the regiment of Washington at the surrender of Fort Mifflin; in the company of his brother Samuel, at Braddock's defeat; commanded the Sandy Creek Expedition in 1756, and in the unfortunate expedition of Major Grant in 1758, was made prisoner and taken to Montreal. In the same year he was a commissioner to treat with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix; made a Brigadier General in 1774, and commanded the Virginia troops at the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, gaining a victory over the most formidable Indian force which ever opposed the whites in Virginia; a representative of Botetourt County in the Virginia Assembly and a member of the Conventions of March and June, 1775; commissioned Colonel and promoted Brigadier General, but declined April 5, 1777. He drove Lord Dunmore from Gwynne's Island, and was on duty in the lower part of the state where he contracted a fever while en route home, of which he died September 25, 1781, at the residence of Capt. Talbot, in Bedford County, and was interred on the Thursday following, the 27th, beside his younger son, Charles, in the burial ground on his home farm on Roanoke River."

Many years later his remains (which were found well preserved) were removed to the East Hill Salem Cemetery, where, in 1902, the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, D. A. R., erected a stately shaft to his memory.

One of the six figures of Roger's Equestrian Statue at Richmond, commemorating famous Virginians, is that of General Andrew Lewis.

ROMANCE OF POINT PLEASANT

(EDMOND SEHON)

The Spirit of the Indian Princess Is Seen in the Fog and Mist by Boatmen

It is in connection with the following historical events that this legend which has been "common talk" for well nigh one hundred and fifty years is now written out.

In 1774 an expedition was planned against the Indians by Governor Dunmore, who commanded the Northern army in person, while the southern division was led by General Andrew Lewis and his brother, Charles Lewis, and the importance of the movement cannot be more forcibly stated than to say that if the southern division had been defeated and destroyed at the battle of Point Pleasant then the Revolutionary War certainly could not have taken

Dressed in the usual costume of an Indian on that day, save that it was of richer material and more graceful hanging, she looked toward the east as the first rays of the sun shot through the trees and raised her voice in a sweet melody that floated far down into the valley beneath and was echoed back from the points beyond.

At first her voice was gentle, soft and thrilling with emotions in sympathy with the beauties of nature that glowed around her in the early morning, then it breathed of love in persuasive strains that would seem to summon lovers to her feet through dangers and distance no matter how great; then suddenly the



PRINCESS OF THE POINT

place in 1774, because this army comprised the bravest of Virginia's men, and without Virginia's help the war could not then have been undertaken.

Just as the sun was rising on October morning in 1774, a young Indian girl was seated upon a huge boulder that seemed to have been placed there by the hand of nature as a grandstand from which to view the low lands and the rivers that flowed on either side.

Twenty

volume of her notes filled, as she rose to her feet, reaching the sound of an Indian war cry that echoed from river to river as she sang of battle fierce and deadly, then seemed to sink to a chant over the slaughter around.

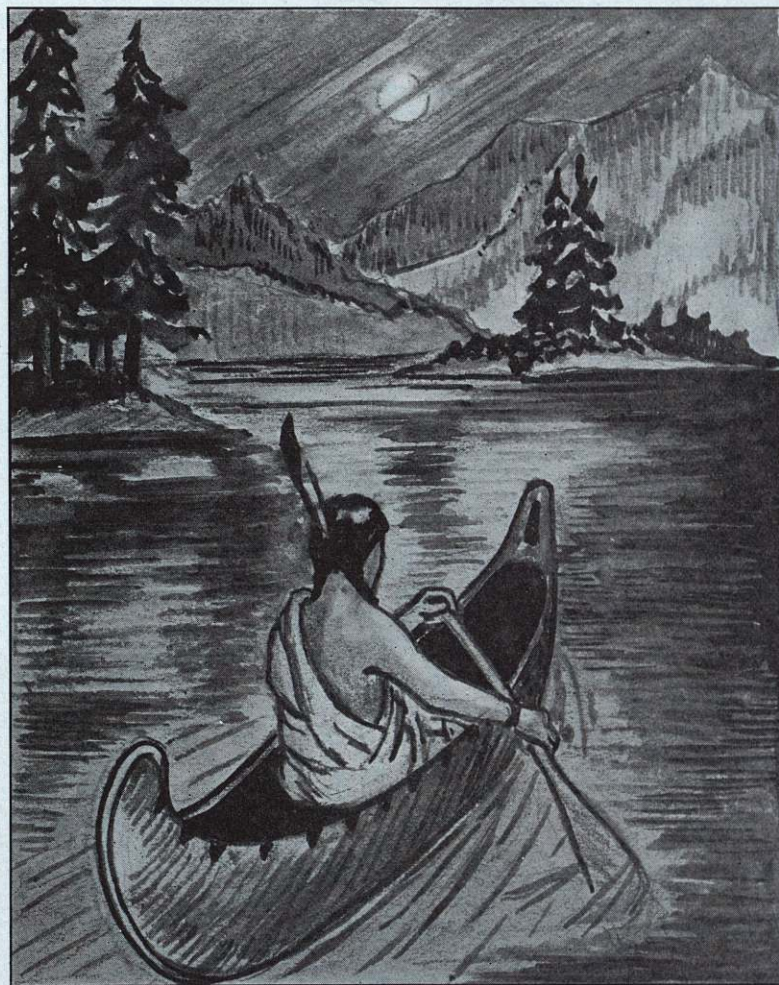
As the maiden sang, as if drawn from reveries of the past, an old monk parted the vines that covered one of the wigwams and with bent form and tottering steps approached the young girl.

“Daughter, why such songs of warlike strain this beautiful morning, when all is peace and quiet in this valley? The wild flowers are blooming, the birds are singing. Down in the valley below you see the deer lying undisturbed, while the young fawn play around. And see even the wild and reckless buffalo feel that this is a place of safe retreat where they may crop the luxurious grass almost undisturbed. Why, then, should you, the princess of the land, sound a note of warning and of danger?”

“I cannot tell, Father, save that I dreamed last night that a great conflict was nigh. In my dreams I saw the red men and the white men in deadly struggle, the border men and the braves were as thick

and also of the native red men, having ancestry in the powerful Indian tribes as well as with the white bordermen, but did not I, the subject and representative of France, save thee and foster thee? And have I not shown thee that France owned these lands by reason of first possession? And are not there the leaden plates buried at the roots of the old tree on the Point, giving notice to all the world of France's claim and right? Let the English and the bordermen destroy each other, and ally your Indian tribes with France, and she will make you the undisputed princess of all this beautiful valley.”

“Not so, old man, priest as you be, I deny your statement and your right and defy your France!”



INDIAN PRINCE

as the trees of the forest, and instead of the sweet notes of the birds I heard the war cry; the deer and the buffalo were speeding away to other fair lands, while the arrows and bullets were tearing up the grassy pastures along the rivers; and in this struggle I could not tell to which side I belonged, whether with the border men or with our native red men.”

“True, my daughter, and that is because you belong to neither. France owns this land and will surely possess it.

“True, thou art of the blood of the English race

Thus spoke an English trapper, one who had pushed his way far into the interior and made his camp on the north side of the Ohio River, just opposite the mouth of the Kanawha River.

He was sturdy of build and ruddy face, the best trapper and the most loyal man to his king in all the valley. Armed with rifle and hunting knife and dressed in a trapper's suit, he looked handsome in the eyes of the maiden and dangerous to all rivals. He had long been her suitor but had never been able to induce her to ally herself wholly with England's

cause. "This very morning," he said, "I have come to tell you that England has determined to assert her possession as well as her right in this territory, whether he be French, Indians or bordermen, and even now there is an army on the way down the river to this point under command of our Governor Dunmore. As for the French, they have abandoned this country, and if my princess is wise she will ally her tribes with Lord Dunmore's army, for the bordermen are naught but a set of rebels and are enemies both to England and to the Indians."

Even as he spoke a shadow was cast, and as he turned a tall, handsome young borderman dressed in a hunting shirt standing by his side. He was already in a position of rest, leaning on his long rifle, the butt of which rested on the ground.

They were rivals in every way; both were scouts of renown, both were suitors for the favor of the princess, one a determined royalist while the borderman was outspoken in his denunciation of the English government and his belief in the independence of the colonies. Each was claimant to a great scope of territory, one on the north bank of the Ohio and the other on the south side of the Kanawha.

"Your talk's unseemly, friend trapper," the borderman said, "and like to mislead the fair princess here. It may be true that Governor Dunmore has an army headed toward this valley, but it's also true that the bordermen have an army marching to this very point, as I know myself, for I'm just from their camp. They'll reach here before tomorrow's dawn; they'll camp on the point just below here, and when they come it'll be to take possession of this fine valley, to hold it for the old Virginia colony against all other powers whether red or white, and I'm here this morning to urge this fair princess to cast her fortunes with me, and with this colony who can best guarantee her happiness and enjoyment of her possessions here."

"I've heard of this rebellious and disloyal talk across the mountains and around where the House of Burgesses gathers boldness from its members, but here in this fair land, Sir Borderman, I'd have you to know that our good princess holds subject to her king and that her tribes of red men will on the morrow join with us in holding this valley, and I brand thee as a rebel and an adventurer."

"Then defend yourself, your base king and your claim to the good graces of this fair maiden, for here upon this spot it shall be settled between us!"

But as they were about to commence a personal combat, a young Indian warrior leaped from behind a great oak tree and with a war whoop that echoed from hill to hill sprang between them.

"Why should the white braves contend over that which they cannot possess? I am the son of a great chief. I am Elinipisco. I have long been the lover of the 'Princess of the Point.' She is a descendent of our tribe. Let her cast her lot with the strong

people. Neither France, nor the pale-faced King of England, nor the bold bordermen, shall possess this land. Even now I have come from a war dance. My father, the great Cornstalk Chief, was for peace. He would have lived in this land with the bordermen as brothers, but it cannot be. The younger chiefs and the braves will meet your army, where the two rivers will wash away the pale face blood from the land of the native red men. And now, O Princess of the Point, thou must make choice, Elinipisco has spoken."

Then the maiden looked from one to the other; her mind went back to the past; she thought of childhood when the old priest had cared for her, of the stories he had told her of France, and of his faith in his country possessing this land. She thought of the English trapper and what he had told her of his Royal King, of the pictures of splendor he had held out to her, if she would cast her fortunes with him.

Many days has she passed with the borderman, too. Strong, handsome and bold, he had pictured the free life they would live, all the beautiful valleys theirs, and no king greater than they.

But the thoughts that troubled her most tenderly were of the young chief with whom she had grown up. Together they had rambled over the hills and the valleys, paddled their canoes on the Great Kanawha and in the still greater Ohio, while he had told her of the deeds of the red men fighting for their native land, of his belief that the Great Spirit was on their side and that when the last pale face was driven back for the last time, then there would be no one to disturb their wooing or their wigwam.

Then she spoke. "This battle of the morrow, this war you speak of, I dreamed about last night, but I could not see the end, I cannot see the end; I cannot see which nation will conquer or which man will live or die; tomorrow's battle will not decide; in my dream, I could see long wars to come. Three braves you are, three lovers whom I would not wound; listen, when three times twelve moons have passed, when time the leaves have tinged with autumn as now, meet me on yonder point where the two rivers meet and tell me then your story."

On the morning of the 10th of October, 1774, the sun rose on a fierce and bloody scene enacted upon the historic Point. An army of bordermen, uniformed in hunting shirts and armed with long rifles, were contending with a horde of savage red men, decked with feathers and gaudy paint, who shot their arrows and hurled their tomahawks from behind every tree. Closer and closer they advanced upon each other till long rifles and bows could scarcely be used, and a hand to hand struggle to the death was raging on all sides.

In the midst, the leaders of the two armies had met face to face—the Great Cornstalk Chief and Colonel Charles Lewis, both gaunt, tall, commanding

figures, their raw boned forms towered like oaks above their followers. Instinctively the two armies paused while their chiefs engaged in mortal combat. Long rifle and long bow had been thrown aside, tomahawk and sword had been spent, and now it was a grapple to the death. The chief was the younger but the white man was the stronger, and with superhuman effort he raised the Indian in air and hurled him to the ground, stunned and at his mercy. At that moment, a bullet fired from ambush struck the Colonel in a mortal spot and he fell dying. Scarce had he touched the ground, when a young Indian sprang forward with knife in hand to take the brave Lewis' scalp, but quicker than lightning's flash, the Cornstalk Chief sprang to his feet and dashed the young brave aside. This act, noble as it was in a savage, lost the day to his forces. The whites rallied round the form of their fallen leader, attacked with renewed fierceness in the front and rear, and the battle was over.

Three years later on the morning of October 10, 1777, the sun rose upon a different scene upon this memorable point. The white man had complete possession; a strong block fort had been erected, and within its walls were the officers of the garrison listening to the Cornstalk Chief as he told the story of his people.

He said that they had despaired of holding their native land against the bordermen, and that his tribes had decided, in spite of his protest, to ally themselves with the King's army. As for himself he was born in the beautiful Greenbrier Valley; he had lived for long years upon friendly terms with the bordermen of that region, and if his native hunting grounds must pass into the hands of the whites, he preferred that the borderman should have them, and that he had come voluntarily to make this expression of friendship.

As he spoke a familiar Indian call was wafted over the Ohio River, and stepping to the door Cornstalk answered back. In a short time Elinipsico, the old chief's son, entered the door and embraced his father affectionately. "Father, I have come," he said, "to see you—my heart this morning—but I have also to meet another, the sweet maiden of this valley, the Princess of the Point," and, stepping toward the open court looking toward the high point across Crooked Creek, he uttered an Indian love call that had many times been used before. The Princess heard and answered it; she remembered then that it was the day she had appointed to meet her lover on the Point.

The old priest had long since been called to his fathers, dying broken hearted because his beloved France had relinquished all claims to the beautiful valley.

The Royalist trapper she had heard had been killed in the war. The borderman and her Indian lover

Elinipsico, so far as she knew, were still left to meet her, so she started down the path to the Point, swift as the wings of love could carry her.

As she tripped along a rifle shot echoed from below, some hunter, no doubt, bringing in a deer, and so she sped with happy thoughts; but as she neared the entrance of the fort, they were carrying in a dead borderman, and though the scalp had been torn by an Indian hand, she saw 'twas the face of her border lover who was that morning to meet her there.

All gone now save her young Indian Chief Elinipsico. 'Twas he in truth she was so eager to meet, her first love.

But here were frenzied, armed bordermen with murder in their eyes demanding that the Great Cornstalk Chief and his son Elinipsico should be put to death in vengeance for their comrade who had been ambushed by the wily Indians.

They pushed her aside, and as she held out her arms to her lover, the bordermen fired volley after volley into the two chiefs, the father and the son.

Elinipsico, with a smile on his face and his hands stretched out to clasp the maiden, fell at the first fire. Not so with the Great Cornstalk. The bullets of the bordermen ploughed through his body, making gaping rents that filled with gushing blood. Still he stood as firm as an oak of the forest, his face unmoved by fear or pain.

Raising one arm on high he awed the mob to silence while he spoke:

"I was the friend of the bordermen. Many a time I have saved him and his people from harm. I never warred with you save to protect our wigwams and our lands. I refused to join your pale faced enemy. I came to your house as a friend, and you murdered me. You have murdered by my side, my son, the young Chief Elinipsico." Then taller he seemed to grow and sterner his face, while his eyes shot flashes of vengeance as he said: "For this may the curse of the Great Spirit rest upon this spot; favored as it is by nature, may it ever be blighted in its hopes, its growth dwarfed; its enterprises blasted, and the energies of its people paralysed by the stain of our blood." So saying, he fell dead by the side of his son.

The Princess was never seen alive again. What became of her no one will ever know. Old steamboat men sometimes think they see in the fog that often rises from the two rivers at the Point, the misty form of the young maiden wafted skyward as the sun rises; while old settlers on the land can see on dark and stormy nights, a strange light that moves in mysterious ways upon the height where once stood the bowery wigwam of the Indian maiden, and they say to themselves, "'Tis either a wil'-o-the-wisp, or it may be the spirit of the Princess of the Point."

THE "MANSION HOUSE"

The "Mansion House," situated in Tu Endie Wei Park, was built in 1796, by Walter Newman, for a tavern; it was the first hewn log house built in the county. It was used as an inn, residence and place of public entertainment. Here the traveling preacher

through the influence of Mrs. George Poffenbarger. The building is furnished in Colonial style and is a repository for historic relics. The Colonel Chas. Lewis Chapter, D. A. R., are the custodians of the Park and "Mansion House" and use the



MONUMENT AND MANSION HOUSE—TU-ENDIE-WEI PARK

held services when he came to this part of the country; dances were given here—business was transacted—spirituous liquors were sold.

Later, additions were made and the building modernized, but restored to its original state in 1901 by the Daughters of the American Revolution,

"Mansion House" as a Chapter House.

The Legislature of West Virginia, in 1913, made provisions for the permanent maintenance of the Park and House. Hundreds of tourists visit this place every week during the summer months.

TU-ENDIE-WEI PARK

That tract of land lying at the confluence of the Great Kanawha and Ohio rivers, commonly called the "Point", consisting of more than two acres, has been set aside as a Park and is the property of the State of West Virginia. This Park was given the name which the Indians first gave to Point Pleasant, "Tu Endie Wei," and was dedicated October 10, 1901.

The Park is the site upon which was established the headquarters of General Andrew Lewis, from

which he commanded the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774. In this Park lie buried Colonel Chas. Lewis and the other fallen heroes of the battle. The remains of Ann Bailey also rest here. On this site was erected Fort Blair and a little later near here was reared Fort Randolph.

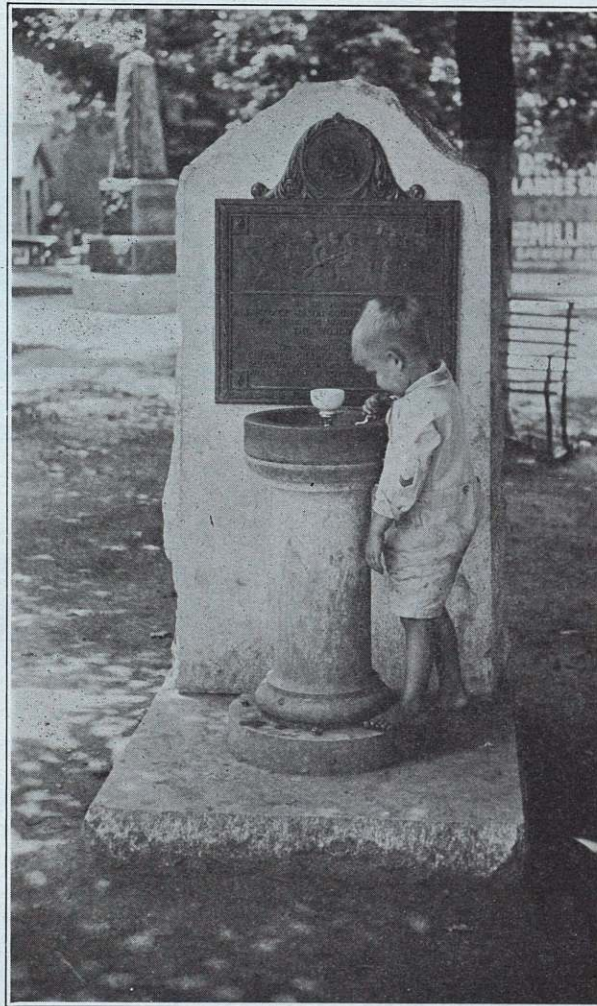
It was at this "Point" on the Kanawha river that the French deposited the fifth Lead Plate.

MONUMENT

As early as 1860 agitation was started by some of the patriotic women of the town for a monument to commemorate the battle of Point Pleasant, and while efforts were made from time to time after 1860 to secure such a monument, the monument was not secured until 1909. The unveiling took place on the 10th of October, 1909, on the 135th anniversary of the battle and was attended by the largest crowd that was ever in Point Pleasant. The monument was

built through Federal and State aid, supplemented by private subscriptions and help of the D. A. R., and was secured mainly through the efforts of Mrs. George Poffenbarger.

The shaft is an obelisk with a base 24 feet square, the height is 82 feet. The statue is that of a colonial soldier of the primitive Virginia style, dressed in hunting shirt, coon skin cap, leather breeches and long rifle.



“TO THE MEMORY OF ALL MEN OF MASON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA, WHO
MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE IN THE WORLD WAR”

This Memorial Erected by Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution aided by Patriotic Citizens of the County. 1922.

ANN BAILEY

(V. A. L.)

All that was earthly of Ann Bailey, the pioneer heroine of the Great Kanawha Valley, that has not crumbled to dust, has been removed to Point Pleasant and re-interred in Tu-Endie-Wei Park. It is, therefore, now time to eliminate from the story of her wonderful career and life of adventure, as scout and messenger, everything of a mythical, legendary, fabulous and fanciful character, and to know the real narrative—the truth—regarding that record female heroism which has no parallel in the annals of the Border Wars.

The keeping of her grave is now in care of the Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and they must answer a thousand questions regarding her, whose bones they keep. Ann Bailey was herself a Daughter of the Revolution, a real one, who served her country faithfully and well when that struggle was in progress. Then this western border was the "Back-door of the Revolution" and the men and women who kept back from it the savage allies of Great Britain were the "Rear Guard of the Revolution." Ann Bailey was one of these; and the school children should be able to tell to the thousands who will henceforth visit her tomb, the real story of her life.

The following facts obtained from border annals, from official records, and from persons who knew Ann Bailey, will help them to do this: 1742 Ann Bailey, whose maiden name was Hennis, was born in Liverpool, the western metropolis of England, the home of her father, who, in early life, had been wounded at the battle of Blenheim, while serving under the Duke of Marlborough. She was named for Queen Ann. 1747, when five years of age, her mother took her to London to visit relatives, and for the first time and probably the last, she saw the splendors of the British capital. While there she witnessed the execution, April 9th, of Lord Lovet, on a charge of treason.

1748 to 1760. She resided in Liverpool and attended school in that city.

1761. Both parents were dead and she was alone in a great city. This year she crossed the Atlantic to join her relatives, the Bells who had emigrated to Virginia some years before. A journey over the Blue Ridge brought her to their home near Staunton in the Shenandoah Valley.

1765. She wedded Richard Trotter, who had been at Braddock's Defeat and was prominent in border wars. Representatives of his family still reside in the Shenandoah Valley.

1774. On the 10th of October, her husband, Richard Trotter, was killed in the battle of Point Pleasant.

1774 to 1785. Eleven years of widowhood. When

she heard of the death of her husband a strange wild dream seemed to possess her and she vowed revenge on the Indian race. Having matured her plans, she submitted them to Mrs. Moses Mann, then residing in Augusta, but afterwards in Bath county. She approved them and gave a home to the orphan son. It was now that Ann Bailey abandoned that home life that had once been so dear to her and entered upon that military career which has made her name famous for all time. Clad in the male costume of the border, with rifle in hand, she attended the militia musters and urged men to go to war against the Indians in defense of helpless women and children; or to enlist in the Continental army and fight the Briton from the sea. Then she became messenger and scout going from one frontier post to another, thus continuing that career of female heroism which made her name a familiar one to the pioneers.

1785. She was again united in marriage, this time to John Bailey, a distinguished border leader of southwest Virginia. He had assisted in carrying Colonel Charles Lewis off the field when fatally wounded at the battle of Point Pleasant. Rev. John McCue was the officiating clergyman. (See Marriage Record, No. 1, p. 7, in the County Clerk's office at Lewisburg.)

1788. She went with her husband to Fort Lee, which was built by the Clendennins that year on the present site of the City of Charleston, the capital of West Virginia. The husband was a member of the garrison and she served as messenger between Fort Lee and Fort Randolph, at Point Pleasant.

1791. She made her famous ride from Fort Lee to Fort Savannah at Lewisburg to secure a supply of powder for the garrison of the former place when it was besieged by the Indians. Having obtained this, she returned and thus saved the garrison and other inmates from death at savage hands. The distance between the two forts was more than a hundred miles. The whole of it was a wilderness road.

1800. Her son, William, grown to full manhood, took Mary Cooper, whose home was on the farm now owned by George Pullins, Esq., on the Kanawha river about nine miles above Point Pleasant, in a canoe to Gallipolis, where they were united in marriage, the first Virginians married in the old French town. (See Records of Gallia County, Ohio.)

1802. Her husband, John Bailey, died and was buried on the Joseph Carroll farm fifteen miles above Charleston, on an eminence overlooking the beautiful Kanawha and there he now reposes. A second time Ann Bailey was a widow and she went to live with her son William Trotter. She rode back and forth

from Point Pleasant to Lewisburg and Staunton, acting in the capacity of letter carrier and express messenger, and thus she was employed for several years.

1817. She made her last visit to Charleston and there and in that vicinity spent the summer of that year.

1818. She removed with her son to Harrison township, Gallia township, Ohio, he having sold his farm on the Kanawha about three miles above Point Pleasant, the preceding year, to William Sterrett, the consideration being fourteen hundred dollars, current money of Virginia. (See Records, Mason County Clerk's office.)

1820. About this time she was a frequent visitor at Gallipolis, where she was ever a welcome visitor in the homes of the old French settlers of that place. Her home was nine miles away and she was in the habit of walking the whole distance.

1825. November 22nd, Ann Bailey died suddenly at night while sleeping with her two little grandchildren, one of whom, the aged Mrs. Wiley, still lives at Gallipolis. For seventy-six years her remains re-

posed in the Trotter graveyard in the vicinity in which she lived, her grave being kept green by her descendants.

1901. The members of the Point Pleasant Battle Monument Commission learned that the relatives of Ann Bailey were willing that her bones should be removed to Point Pleasant. On Saturday, October 5th, Hon. John P. Austin, accompanied by Mr. Norman Gibson, of Henderson, West Virginia, was dispatched to the graveyard in Gallia County, Ohio, where on that day the remains were exhumed and the next day conveyed to Point Pleasant where on the 10th of October—127 years after the battle of Point Pleasant and the death of her first husband—they were re-interred in the Monument Park under the auspices of the Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, and here they will repose while thousands who hereafter visit the spot will learn the story of her strange and eventful life.

1925. Ann Bailey's grave was appropriately marked with a bronze tablet, having the following inscription:

* * * * *
* ANN HENNIS TROTTER BAILEY *
* "Revolutionary Scout" *
* Born in Liverpool, England, 1742 *
* Died, 1825 *
* COL. CHAS. LEWIS CHAPTER, D. A. R. *
* 1925 *
* * * * *

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor, MILTON L. MILLER
Clerk, WARREN C. WHALEY
City Solicitor, B. H. BLAGG
Treasurer, S. C. WILHELM
Marshal, J. A. HYATT
Assessor, C. E. LAWHEAD
Night Police, JAMES P. MONROE
Street Commissioner, EARLY EADS
Sexton, D. T. WARTENBURG
Health Officer, J. P. MONROE

City Council

First Ward—C. S. PROCTOR,
W. G. DARST

Second Ward—DR. H. A. BARBEE,
JOHN L. ROCK

Third Ward—C. O. WEISSENBURGER,
C. F. HESS

Fourth Ward—JNO. G. MILLER,
W. M. FOWLER

Fifth Ward—E. J. SOMERVILLE,
DENSIL DARST

COUNTY OFFICIALS

Circuit Court

Convenes first Mondays in January, May and September.
W. H. O'Brien, Judge, Ripley, W. Va. P. B. Buxton, Clerk,
Pt. Pleasant.

County Court

Convenes in Regular Session First Mondays in January
April, July and October and second and fourth Tuesdays
in August: John A. Mohr, Gallipolis Ferry, President;
R. S. Gibbs, Pt. Pleasant, and R. F. Gibbs, Letart, R. F. D. 2,
Commissioners; John G. Aten, Clerk; George W. Riffle and
Nellie M. Aten, Deputies.

Sheriff

W. E. Sturgeon, Pt. Pleasant; H. E. Burtlett, Leon Chief
Clerk.

Prosecuting Attorney

George G. Somerville, Pt. Pleasant.

County Superintendent

Bertha Steinbach Filson, Pt. Pleasant; Office Clerk, Mrs.
Lettie Jennings.

Assessor

V. S. Oshel, Pt. Pleasant; Office Clerk, Mrs. V. S. Oshel;
Stenographer, Paul S. Oshel.

County Surveyor

Oley H. Little, Capehart.



POINT PLEASANT

“where the waters meet”

PROUD OF ITS PAST – CONFIDENT OF ITS FUTURE

ATTRACTED THE PIONEER

Offers advantages and opportunities to their descendants. An Educational, Christian and Industrial City. The descendants of General Andrew Lewis, Colonel Chas. Lewis and their Pioneer Associates now offer to the present generation:

A CITY OF CIVIC BEAUTY

MODERN PUBLIC UTILITIES

CHEAP ELECTRICAL POWER

SPLENDID HIGH AND GRADED SCHOOLS

ADEQUATE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

ADVANTAGES FOR INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS

BEAUTIFUL AND FERTILE FARM LANDS

SURROUNDING, SERVED BY MODERN HIGHWAYS

KIWANIS AND ROTARY CLUBS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

STOP=LOOK=LOCATE

2328