

Border. Messengers bore tidings of this to Williamsburg, the old Colonial Capital of Virginia, and the House of Burgesses—the legislative body of the Colony—directed Lord Dunmore to prosecute a war against the Indian nations of the Ohio Wilderness. As a preliminary movement to this, he ordered Major Angus McDonough to proceed with four hundred men, from the Lower Shenandoah Valley, by way of Wheeling, against the Wakatomika and other Indian towns in the Muskingum Valley, northwest of the Ohio. This was done but little accomplished, beyond exciting the Indians to increased acts of barbarity. Meantime, Governor Dunmore crossed the Blue Ridge, and, in the Lower Shenandoah Valley, fixed his headquarters at "Greenway Court," the home of Lord, Thomas Fairfax. Here a thousand men were collected—five hundred from Frederick county, under Colonel Crawford, and five hundred from Berkeley county, commanded by Colonel Adam Stephen. Governor Dunmore assumed command of this force, and heading it in person, proceeded to the Ohio. At Fort Pitt, he was joined by the "West Augusta Battalion" commanded by Major John Connolly. At Wheeling another hundred men were added to the ranks, and with his force thus augmented to thirteen hundred men, Lord Dunmore descended the Ohio to the mouth of Hoekhooking river, where, at its mouth he reared a stockade fort to which he gave the name of Fort Gower, in honor of Lord Gower, his personal friend in the British House of Lords.

Here Dunmore awaited the arrival of intelligence from the Southern Division of the army which he had ordered General Andrew Lewis to collect at "Camp Union" on the Big Levels of Greenbrier,—now Lewisburg, West Virginia. This Division was composed of a Regiment from Augusta county, commanded by Colonel Charles Lewis; a Regiment from Botetourt county, at Colonel William Fleming; a Battalion from Fincastle county, at whose head was Colonel William Christian. A company of Minute Men under Colonel John Field, from Culpeper county; a Volunteer Company under Captain Francis Slaughter, from Dunmore (now Shenandoah) county; a company of Bedford County Riflemen under Captain Thomas Buford; and a company of Kentucky Pioneers under Captain James Harrod. This Division left Camp Union, in September, and proceeded to the Ohio river on which, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, on Monday, October 10th, 1774, the greater part of it was engaged in the battle of

WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIERS IN LORD DUNMORE'S WAR.

CHAPTER III.

In the year 1774, John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, was the governor of the Colony of Virginia; hence Dunmore's War was a designation applied to a series of bloody deeds engaged in by the Virginia frontiersmen and the warriors of the Indian Confederacy of the Ohio Wilderness, that year.

At this time, Berkeley county, formed in 1772, included its present area with that of the whole of Jefferson, and a part of that of Morgan. Hampshire county, not only had its present extent but a portion of Morgan, and all of the counties of Hardy, Grant and Mineral. Augusta county then stretched away from the Blue Ridge to the Ohio, and to the Upper Valley of that river, even, as was asserted, beyond Fort Pitt. That part of this county lying west of Hampshire, was known as the "District of West Augusta," its boundaries being then undefined. Botetourt county, created in 1769, from the southern portion of Augusta county, likewise extended from the Blue Ridge across West Virginia, to the Ohio river; the line separating it from Augusta county, extending north fifty-five degrees west, and crossing Greenbrier river at the southern end of the Marlin Mountains, terminated on the Ohio river, near the present village of Bellefonte, now in Wood county, West Virginia. Thus all that part of West Virginia lying between the said line and the Great Kanawha river, was included in Botetourt county. Fincastle county, organized in 1772, from the southern part of Botetourt, also extended westward from the Blue Ridge to the Ohio, and included within its limits all of West Virginia lying between the Great Kanawha and Big Sandy rivers. At this time there were probably twenty thousand white people living in what is now West Virginia.

In the ten years intervening between the close of the French and Indian War in 1763, and the year 1774—that of Lord Dunmore's War—there was comparative peace and quiet along the Western Frontier; and for this reason, this period has been called the "Halcyon Decade of the Eighteenth Century." But hostilities began in the spring of 1774, and a savage warfare with all its horrors, was waged upon the defenseless settlements of the Western

Point Pleasant, the most desperate struggle ever waged between white men and Indians in America.¹ Singularly enough no rolls or rosters of any of the companies with Major Angus McDonald, or with Lord Dunmore are known to be in existence. In the Southern Division under General Lewis there were thirty company organizations; and of these the rolls of eleven have been preserved. They are as follows:—

IN THE AUGUSTA COUNTY REGIMENT.

A LIST OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM NALLE'S COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE AUGUSTA COUNTY REGIMENT.

(Source—Thwaites and Kelloge's "Documentary History of Lord Dunmore's War," p. 405. Original in the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.)

OFFICERS.

William Nalle, Captain.
 Martin Nalle, Lieutenant.
 Jacob Pence, Ensign.
 John Bush, Sergeant.
 William Bush, Sergeant.
 Bernard Crawford, Sergeant.

PRIVATEES.

Shadrick Butler,	William Fearvill,	Robert Hains,
Moses Smith,	Stephen Washburn,	Israel Meaders,
Henry Owler,	John Griggsby,	Richard Welch,
Zacarias Lee,	John Goodall,	Benjamin Petty,
Michael Jordan,	Bruten Smith,	James Todd,
William Spicer,	James Washburn,	Charles Brown,
James Alexander,	George Rucker,	Joseph Ray (or Roay),
William Scates,	John Bright,	Jenly Jackson,
John Owler,	George Fuls (or Fultz),	James Miller,
George Harmcn,	John Chisholm,	Adam Hansbarger,
Henry Cook,	John Brecken,	Thomas Brooke,
Henry Miner,	Chesley Rogers,	Zapaniah Lee,
Zacharias Plunkempiel,	Micajah Smith,	William Smith,
John Deck,	John Fry,	John Williams,
Joseph Butler,	James Selby,	James Reary,
Abraham Rue,	Jacob Null,	John Null,

Total 54.

1. For full details relating to Lord Dunmore's War, see Thwaites and Kelloge's "Documentary History of Dunmore's War;" the "Revolution on the Upper Ohio," by the same authors; "American Archives," Fourth series, Vols. I. & II.; "Journals of the Virginia House of Burgesses," and Ford's "Reprint of the Journals of the Continental Congress."

Soldiers of West Virginia

VIRGIL A. LEWIS