

## Contributed

### PLACE NAMES IN THE VIRGINIAS.

#### After the Revolution.

Rev. W. H. T. Squires.

#### Lewis County.

Harrison county was divided (1816) and Lewis erected in the highlands of the Monongahela. The county received the name of Col. Charles Lewis, a famous Indian fighter, brother of Gen. Andrew Lewis, and the most popular member of that distinguished Augusta family, which occupies so large a place in our history. John Lewis, a French refugee, killed his Irish landlord, who was attempting to rob him, and came to America. He settled on Lewis creek, near Staunton. His oldest son, Andrew, at once became conspicuous in the Indian troubles of the frontier. He made an expedition to the Ohio (1754), was with Washington at Fort Necessity, commanded the Sandy Creek expedition (1756), was made brigadier-general, won the battle of Point Pleasant (1774), and drove Dunmore from Gwynn's Island. Andrew Lewis was the best soldier in Virginia, Washington alone excepted. His statue stands under that of Washington in Crawford's famous group at Richmond. One of Andrew's brothers was a valued legislator, sitting in the House of Burgesses and numerous legislatures and State conventions until his death (1790). Another brother, William, became a colonel and made a fine record both in the Indian and Revolutionary wars. Another brother, Charles, the first white child born in Augusta county, was killed at Point Pleasant (October, 1774). This county was given the Lewis name in memory of Charles, for he died to save the frontier from Indian outrage.

There is a small river, Hackers, that retains the name of John Hacker, a noted Indian scout.

#### Preston County.

The northeastern corner of Monongalia county, lying between Pennsylvania and Maryland and drained by the Cheat river, was now made Preston county (1818). Cheat river was so called because of the variation in the volume of its water, often so full again so low. The county was named in honor of Governor James Patton Preston (1774-1843). He was a native of Montgomery county and educated at venerable William and Mary. While serving as an officer in the Second War with Great Britain he was wounded and crippled for life. He was chosen governor (1816-19) and sat for many years in the State Senate. Governor Preston married Anne Taylor, of Norfolk, daughter of Gen. Robert Taylor. Their son, William Ballard Preston, was secretary of the navy in President Taylor's cabinet. The county was named during Governor Preston's term.

#### Nicholas County.

Preston and Nicholas counties were made the same year (1818). Nicholas was formed of the adjacent parts of Kanawha, Greenbrier and Randolph. The county of today is a large, irregular square, drained by the Gauley.

The county received the name of Wilson Cary Nicholas (1757-1820), son of Judge Robert Curtis Nicholas, a native of Hanover county. He was educated at William and Mary. He fought through the Revolution, succeeded Henry Tazewell as U. S. Senator of Virginia (1800-1804). He was then appointed collector of the Port of Norfolk (1804-07). He was Governor of Virginia (1814-16). "No Virginia family contributed more to Mr.

Jefferson's personal success than the powerful family of Nicholas—powerful in talents, probity, numbers and union. On every page of Thomas Jefferson's political history the name of George, John, Wilson Cary and Philip Norborne Nicholas are written"—H. S. Randall. His daughter married a grandson of Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, and he died at Randolph's home, Milton, Cabell county, W. Va.

The most historic site in the county is Cornifex Ferry, eight miles from Summerville, where Rosecrans defeated Gen. John B. Floyd after a sharp fight. Floyd lost but a single man. Rosecrans lost 15 killed and 70 wounded, but the result of this battle was evacuation of the Kanawha Valley by the Confederate forces and eventually the loss of this part of the State to Virginia.

#### Pocahontas County.

In 1821 the upper section of Bath, Pendleton and Randolph were united to form the long, lofty county of Pocahontas, that lies just over the highest backbone of the Alleghenies. The Greenbrier flows through the county, entering a tiny stream at 3,400 feet above the sea and leaving the county a considerable river 2,000 feet above the sea. The county is broken, all of the land very high, and many of the towering mountains approaching 5,000 feet. The county has a village appropriately named Top of Allegheny (4,000 feet). Two peaks called Bald Knob. The one to the east on the State line, reaches 4,300 feet, the one to the west 4,800 feet. The lowest land in the county is 2,000 feet above the sea.

The name is a memorial to the beautiful Indian princess Pocahontas (1595-1615), the daughter of Powhatan, the rescuer of Capt. John Smith, savior of the colony, first convert to Christianity, wife of John Rolfe and mother of the most distinguished families of Virginia. This is the first county since the Revolution named for a woman, unless Greenville was named for Lady Hester Greenville Pitt and in any case this is the only county named for an American woman.

Huntersville was once a cluster of cabins occupied by hunters and travelers, hence the name.

### THE WOMAN QUESTION.

By Rev. George A. Blackburn, D. D.

The meetings of the Presbyteries will doubtless bring up again the "Woman Question." One of the things that ought to be considered in dealing with it, is its relation to that prophetic period, called in Scripture, "The Times of the Gentiles." This period is to end in a serious and far-reaching apostasy. Four things are especially mentioned in connection with its end: great satanic activity, the preaching of the Gospel to all the world for a witness, the return of the children of Israel to their own land, and unusual trouble.

Satan, in his activity, has always sought three important points: state unity, church unity, and the right of women to leadership. It was while the world was all of one people and of one language that he secured the corrupt condition that brought on the flood; it was his effort after the flood to keep the world united that brought on the wrath of God at Babel; and ever since the Satan inspired empires have sought world unity.

His greatest religious triumph was secured when there was but one Church organization; it was then that he sowed the seeds that grew into the papacy and into the darkness of the

Middle Ages, and had not God, in His mercy, delivered His Church by placing it in different denominations, destruction, in some form would have again befallen the world. The plan of Satan today is evidently to break down denominationalism, and to get all forms of Christianity into one organization; a study of the great religious movements of the world along this line is intensely interesting.

His other great plan is clearly to secure the equal leadership of women in the family, the State, and the Church. God's plan for the family is "Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord." Satan's plan of equal partnership between husband and wife is already showing its results in the constantly increasing number of divorces and of broken homes. God's plan for the State is shown in His lament, "As for my people, children are their oppressors, and women rule over them. O my people, they which lead thee cause thee to err." The satanic plan is shown today in the suffrage movement. It will take a few years to develop the evils that are logically bound up in this movement. God's plan in the Church is, "Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak: but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law." This plan of Satan is most clearly illustrated in the development of Christian Science, Theosophy, Seventh Day Adventism, and other undesirable movements that have grown out of the leadership of women. The effect of her violation of the divine plan in our own churches will be seen in the not distant future.

The Scriptures give the reasons that led Satan to desire the leadership of women. Adam and Eve were made for different purposes. He was made first. She was made for him; he was made to rule the world and represent its interests before God. She was made to be his companion and assistant; he was made to beget a race, she was made to bear it; he was made masculine in his characteristics, she was made feminine in hers; he was made physically the coarser and stronger vessel, she was made the finer and weaker one. It is not surprising then, that he should tend to seek his conclusions through the slow processes of reason, while she should so often tend to seek hers through the quicker methods of the intuitions; nor that he should use force in attaining his ends, while she should ordinarily prefer to reach hers through her seductive power to influence. God prepared them for their respective duties. Each had a nature suited to the work to be done. Satan, then, wisely chose the woman as the one through whom he would make his attack upon the race; man had been made for leadership, woman had not; the very qualities that made her the superior of man in all feminine excellencies would make it possible more easily to deceive her. Satan's plan was successful. "Adam was not deceived, but the woman being deceived was in the transgression," while he, under the spell of her influence, went with her in her sins. In the curse that was pronounced upon all the parties concerned, God said to the woman, "Thy desire shall be to thy husband and he shall rule over thee." All of the early blessings and curses were generic, and from the teachings of all the Scriptures it is evident that this did not mean less than that woman should not again undertake leadership in any form of government so long as Satan remained in the world.

This relation of woman to man is not due to any lack of ability in women, many of whom excel their husbands in intellectuality; nor to any lack of character, for she has always been the glory of the Church, and the most