Harrison County 76

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CLARKSBURG-HARRISON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

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Clarksburg and Harrison County were recognized by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration as being an official Bicentennial Community on December 16, 1974.

Our multi-event celebration was studied and accepted by the West Virginia Bicentennial office, City and County Administrations, the Harrison County League of Mayors, and the Harrison County Planning Commission. Recognition came as a result of five months of planning by several hundred men and women from the county. Suggested guidelines from the National Bicentennial office were used.

Events are responsive to three broad areas of concern:

Through "Heritage '76" we seek to remember our form of government; our founding fathers; the places, things, and events of the past; and most important, our freedom.

Through "Festival, U.S.A.," we celebrate. It means events and programs in the American tradition such as parades, dances, drama, music, the arts, and a renewed spirit of hospitality to each other and to visitors.

Through "Horizon '76," we plan to shape a better tomorrow by drawing inspiration from the innovations of today. It means community improvement and building.

The Harrison County plan is not complete however. It was designed to be the beginning on which individuals, groups, and municipalities within the county will build. The 200th birthday of our nation should be and must be a commemoration by everyone. It is hoped that all Harrison Countians will accept the Bicentennial as an effort and challenge to become involved and in so doing show their appreciation and gratitude for the great heritage which is ours.

Ulysses Buffington, Chairman  
Clarksburg-Harrison  
Bicentennial Commission
Harrison County
West Virginia

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NOTE

Due to the age and condition of some of the pictures contained herein, the quality of reproduction is difficult to attain. However, they have been printed because of their pictorial value.

ON THE COVER

Harrison County past and present is pictured on the cover of the publication. In the circle (TOP LEFT) the new Clarksburg-Harrison Regional Library dedicated in late 1975; (TOP RIGHT) the Waldomore mansion more recently known for having housed the Clarksburg Public Library; (BOTTOM LEFT) Fort New Salem, a replica of a frontier stockade, built under the supervision of Salem College; (BOTTOM RIGHT) the Harrison County Courthouse plaza housing the life-size statue of 'Stonewall' Jackson, Civil War general who was born in Clarksburg. On the band, (TOP ROW left to right) a train wreck at Kitty's Cut near Shinnston on June 5, 1907; the Simpson Creek covered bridge in Bridgeport; an operation at the Kessler Hospital in the early 1900's; the First Presbyterian Church on Main Street; a rally for prohibition on Pike Street in the early 1900's; the historic Levi Shinn House in Shinnston; one of many historic West Virginia Highway Markers found throughout the county.

Photography courtesy of Buffington Studios, Clarksburg; Bell Studio, Bridgeport.
Harrison County was named for Benjamin Harrison, colonial governor of Virginia, and formed from Monongalia County in 1784.

Born in Berkeley, Virginia, about 1740, Harrison was educated at William and Mary College and took an early and prominent part in public affairs. He was elected a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1764, where he became one of the leaders, but opposed the resolution offered by Patrick Henry against the Stamp Act. He was elected to the First Continental Congress as a delegate from Virginia.

Not only was he one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, but as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House he presided over the debates upon the Declaration of Independence and reported the document as having been approved July 4, 1776. In 1777, he was again elected to the House of Burgesses in Virginia of which he was speaker for five years. He served a term as Governor of Virginia from 1781-1784. He retired to private life in 1785 but remained active by serving as a member of the state convention which ratified the Federal Constitution in 1788. Harrison was again elected Governor of Virginia in 1791 but died before his term began.

Two of his descendants have been President of the United States; his son, William Henry Harrison served as ninth President (1773-1841), and his great grandson, Benjamin Harrison was our twenty-third President (1833-1901).

While some authorities believe General George Rogers Clark never passed through the area, Samuel Shinn suggested in 1785 that the hamlet be named Clarksburg in honor of the British and Indian fighter.

Born November 19, 1752, near Monticello, Albemarle County, Virginia, Clark was a surveyor by occupation in early life and his duties carried him to the upper Ohio region. In 1774, he was a Captain in Lord Dunmore's campaign against the Indians west of the Ohio.

In 1775, he went as a surveyor to Kentucky and in 1776 was chosen a delegate to the Virginia Assembly to urge upon the State authorities to give aid and protection to the Kentucky frontier as that region was under the jurisdiction of Virginia.

In 1777, he was a Major of Kentucky Militia and engaged in the repelling of the attacks of the Indians on the settlements. In 1778, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and authorized to raise a force to capture the British Posts in the Illinois Country.

Organizing his expedition at the Falls of the Ohio, now Louisville, and after incredible hardships he was successful in capturing Kaskaskia, now Illinois, and Vincennes, now Indiana, from the Indians.

Clark was promoted to Brigadier General and was prominent on the frontier in the Indian troubles, and all that rich domain north west of the Ohio was secured to the Republic at the peace with Great Britain in 1783.

After being discredited and shorn of his commission, he remained penniless until his death in 1818.

The Federal government appropriated a $1 million memorial at Vincennes in honor of the American frontiersman and military leader 110 years after his death.
A PLAN FOR CELEBRATING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL IN HARRISON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

(Adopted by the Clarksburg-Harrison County Bicentennial Commission, January 9, 1975.)

1. Decorate Downtown Clarksburg and other Municipalities

Each municipality will assume responsibility for its own plans for decorating their communities. Special consideration and special decorations should be planned for the Festival Period between June 20 and July 4, 1976.

2. Festival Period -- June 20 through July 4, 1976

The planning and execution of this activity will be under the complete control of the Festival Committee. While the committee will not be responsible for the Costume Ball, it will be planned as a part of the festival schedule.

3. “76 in ’76” Selections

The Womans Club of Clarksburg sponsored this project. Completed last fall, the object of the club was to select 76 persons who have made major contributions to the development of the Harrison County area during the last 200 years.

4. Essay Contest

An essay contest for school children will be sponsored by the Harrison County Retired School Employees Association and the American Association of University Women. Suitable awards will be given.

5. Feasibility Study

A study will be made by the Clarksburg city administration as to the feasibility of providing a civic, convention, or cultural center.

6. Waldomore Renovation

This project represents the major project of the Commission’s responsibility during the celebration. A special citizens committee will take the leadership in restoring the interior of Waldomore, the historical old mansion which housed the former Clarksburg Public Library.

7. Reminders of Harrison and Clark

Biographies of Benjamin Harrison and General George Rogers Clark for whom the county and county seat were named, will be widely publicized throughout the Bicentennial year.

8. Cataloguing and Exhibition of Old Paintings

The American Association of University Women will catalogue old paintings within the county. When this is completed, the Harrison County Historical Society along with the Clarksburg Art Center will attempt to provide an exhibition area in the exhibit area of the new Clarksburg Regional Library.

9. Bicentennial Costume Ball

The Clarksburg League for Service will sponsor and be in complete charge of a Bicentennial Costume Ball, to be held between June 20 and July 4, 1976 and scheduled in cooperation with the Festival Committee. Prizes are suggested for costumes and June 26 has been suggested as the date.

10. Official Bicentennial Publication

A souvenir publication will be prepared and sold. The publication will include the official plan, biographical material of the area, reproductions of old photographs, and portions of the material collected for the “76 in ’76” program.

11. Official Souvenir

A committee chaired by Edward Forinash will design, manufacture, and distribute an official Harrison County Bicentennial Souvenir.

12. Film Strip

A documentary filmstrip will trace the highlights of Harrison County heritage. The film will be made available to service clubs, church groups and civic organizations.

13. Mary Cole Payne Grave Marker

The Clarksburg Park Board has been asked to put an amount in the 1976 budget to erect a suitable marker on this site. Some local historical group will advise and assist.

14. Window Displays

Merchants and business locations will be encouraged to have appropriate displays in windows and lobbies during the entire year and especially during the Festival period.

15. Haymond Dwelling Restoration

The Lions Clubs of Harrison County will take the project of restoring the nearly 200 year old Colonel William Haymond log cabin on Zack’s Run, the second oldest standing structure in the county. Technical advice will come from the Heritage Committee and the Salem College Heritage Arts Group.
Clarksburg Woman’s Club sponsors 76 in ’76 Contest

Clarksburg Woman’s Club sponsored the 76 in ’76 Contest as an official project of the Clarksburg-Harrison Bicentennial Commission.

The purpose of the contest was to select 76 persons who have made major contributions to Harrison County during the past 200 years. Citizens throughout the county were asked to send in nominations for consideration. Selections were made September 18, 19, 1975 by 22 judges.

Serving as judges were prominent Harrison Countians and Historians. They were: Jack S. Anderson, Mrs. Dorothy Bond Davis, Mr. Orlan C. Fowler, Mrs. V.R. (Grace) Harbert, Mr. Edgar Harmer, Mr. Clay Hardesty, Mrs. Robert Hess, Mr. Cecil B. Highland, Jr., Mr. Odus R. Kincaid, Mr. Daniel L. Louchery, Miss Grace Martin, Isaac Maxwell, Miss Elizabeth Sloan, Kingsley R. Smith, Mr. E.B. Saunders, Mrs. Sam Steele, Miss Pauline Stout, Mrs. Kenneth Tallman, Mr. Harlan C. Taylor, Mr. Willis C. Tetrack, Jr., Robert S. Wilson, M.D., Mrs. John Wyatt.

Pictures of the 76 persons chosen were sought by the publication staff and 54 photographs were secured. Pictures for the other 22 persons were either unavailable or lived before photography.

Woman’s Club members who organized the contest were: Mrs. Harold G. Springer and Mrs. Williams Compton, co-chairwomen; Mrs. A.O. Robinson, Mrs. Bill Christopher, Mrs. Perry Stout, Mrs. Cecil B. Highland, Jr., Mrs. Ray Conrad, and Mrs. Henry Early.
HOWARD MASON GORE

Clarksburg—Born February 9, 1842, Died April 24, 1939. Civil War soldier, Attorney, State's Attorney for West Virginia, Congressman, Senator 1913-19; builder of Waldo Hotel; interest in agriculture under President Coolidge; He and six brothers owned cattleman, Governor of West Virginia 1925-29; Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Commissioner of Labor; member of commission to build second court house in county. Participated in building of Harrison County Court House at a cost not to exceed $8,000 to be levied during 1854-56.

HENRY HAYMOND

Attorney; Author of 1910 History of Harrison County.

WILLIAM DUNKIN, M.D.

Clarksburg—Born 1796, Died 1870. Practiced medicine from Weston to Morgantown after moving to Harrison County in 1840; served on commission who went to Wheeling for purpose of forming state of West Virginia.

HARVEY W. HARMER

Clarksburg—Born July 25, 1865, Died December 31, 1980. Lawyer, Assistant District Attorney, Judge of 21st Circuit in 1861. First Lady physician in West Virginia; practised in West Milford for 20 years, chief of staff of St. Mary’s Hospital. M.D. West Milford;Born November 24, 1842, Died January 2, 1932. Superintendent of the Kappa Sigma Pi House for 43 years; giving generously of her time, love and devotion to orphaned and otherwise unattended children.

Cecil B. Highland, Sr.

Clarksburg—Born November 2, 1870, Died February 6, 1957. President of Clarksburg Publishing Company 1938-57; president of Empire National Bank. Manager of the Clarksburg Water Board 1912; served as superintendent, general manager, retail engineers and treasurer/treasurer of the city water board until 1953. Genealogist.

SCOTLAND G. HIGHLAND

Clarksburg—Born August 7, 1879, Died October 25, 1953. General Manager of the Clarksburg Water Board 1912; served as superintendent, general manager, retail engineers and treasurer/treasurer of the city water board until 1953. Genealogist.

IRVING LEE HIGHLAND

Clarksburg—Born August 7, 1879, Died August 10, 1952. Civil War soldier, Attorney, State’s Attorney for West Virginia, Congressman, Senator 1913-19; builder of Waldo Hotel; interest in agriculture under President Coolidge; He and six brothers owned cattleman, Governor of West Virginia 1925-29; Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Commissioner of Labor; member of commission to build second court house in county. Participated in building of Harrison County Court House at a cost not to exceed $8,000 to be levied during 1854-56.

HATTE C. HILL

Attorney; Author of 1910 History of Harrison County.

WILLIAM A. HARRISON

Clarksburg—Born October 1, 1877, Died June 21, 1947. Outstanding caselawman, Governor of West Virginia 1925-29; Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Commissioner of Labor; member of commission to build second court house in county. Participated in building of Harrison County Court House at a cost not to exceed $8,000 to be levied during 1854-56.

SISTER MARY DE SALES

Shinnsen—Born September 17, 1837, Died June 24, 1934. Historian, Author of Daughter of the Elm and others. Active in promotion of state of West Virginia; Clerk of First House of Delegates in 1853. Secretary of State for two years.

HARVEY W. HARMER

Clarksburg—Born July 25, 1865, Died December 31, 1980. Lawyer, Assistant District Attorney, Judge of 21st Circuit in 1861. First Lady physician in West Virginia; practised in West Milford for 20 years, chief of staff of St. Mary’s Hospital. M.D. West Milford;Born November 24, 1842, Died January 2, 1932. Superintendent of the Kappa Sigma Pi House for 43 years; giving generously of her time, love and devotion to orphaned and otherwise unattended children.

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Thomas 'Stonewall' Jackson

John A. Jackson

John G. Jackson

Thomas 'Stonewall' Jackson

Thomas Moore Jackson

George Jackson

Joseph Johnson

Louis A. Johnson

Peter H. Koblegard

Charles S. Lewis

Joseph Low

Richard T. Lowndes

Orie McConkey

Edwin Maxwell

Corma Mowrey

Richard T. Lowndes

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Father Daniel O'Connor

George Jackson

John A. Jackson

John G. Jackson

Thomas 'Stonewall' Jackson

Thomas Moore Jackson

Joseph Johnson

Louis A. Johnson

Peter H. Koblegard

Charles S. Lewis

Joseph Low

Richard T. Lowndes

Orie McConkey

Edwin Maxwell

Corma Mowrey

Father Daniel O'Connor
S. SCOLLAY PACE
Clarksburg--Born 1861, Died 1939. Among the founders of the Clarksburg Public Library, where she served as librarian for 30 years. First president of State Library Association.

ARTHUR PARSONS
Clarksburg--Founder of Parsons-Souders Company, one of Clarksburg's leading department stores. Head of the committee to build the Harrison County Salvation Army Citadel.

JAMES PINDALL
Monongalia County--Born 1873, Died 1925. A noted attorney who as a member of the Virginia Senate, ran on the Federalist ticket to the U.S. House of Representatives. A wide reputation as lawyer and orator.

MELVILLE DAVISSON POST
Clarksburg--Born 1863, Died 1930. Well known author from the Plebeian area, once known as "the highest paid author in America."

FRANK M. POWELL
Grafton--Born 1886, Died 1963. One of the first attorneys to practice in the Criminal Court of Harrison County. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney and major contributor to funds to complete the county library.

JENNINGS RANDOLPH

JESSE F. RANDOLPH
Salem--Born 1841, Died 1928. Founder of Salem College of which he was president for 16 years. Served in West Virginia House of Delegates and helped found the West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls in Salem.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON
Lumberport--Active participant in Indian trouble and defender of area. Farmed 400 acres, which he settled in 1775. Justice of Peace and Sheriff of Harrison County.

LUCY ROBINSON

CHARLES O. ROLLAND, SR.
Clarksburg--Founder of glass industry in Clarksburg, including the operation of Lafayette Window Glass Co., Rolland Glass and Adamsston Flat Glass Company. His five sons continued the advancement of the glass industry in the area.

EMMETT BISMARK SAUNDERS
Born 1888. Outstanding educator in Negro community of Clarksburg. Principal of Kelly Miller High School; professor; leader in community and professional affairs.

LEVI SHINN
Shinston--Born 1748, Died 1807. Pioneer leader who settled the Shinston area and founded the county's first grist mill.

BENJAMIN F. SHUTTLESWORTH
Clarksburg--Born 1831, Died 1907. Merchant and dealer of real estate in the Clarksburg area. Among those citizens who formed the committee to go to Wheeling, out of which the state of West Virginia was born.

JOHN SIMPSON
An early settler. A trapper who finally settled in the Clarksburg area about 1786.

HERBERT E. SLOAN, SR.
Clarksburg--Born 1876, Died 1972. Prominent Clarksburg physician who served as president of Mason Hospital until the organization of the Union Protestant Hospital, of which he was a stockholder and member of the board.

FELIX S. STURM
Shinston--Born 1816, Died 1882. Shinston farmer, politician, founder of cheese factory. Served on Wheeling committee which was instrumental in forming state of West Virginia.

JOE STYDAHAR
Shinston--Born 1912. Known as 'Big Joe' he was a local football hero who played pro football for the Chicago Bears and now serves as coach of the Los Angeles Rams.

GUY TETRICK
Businessman, Historian, Newspaperman.

ARTHUR VANGORDER UPTON
Born 1901, Died 1971. Head of Harrison County School system for 27 years and devoted community leader.

CHARLES WILLIAM VANHORN
Lost Creek--Born 1879, Died 1951. Active with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He worked up from station agent to vice-president. During his service the industrial growth of the community prospered due to rail service expansion and the attention to Parkersburg.

MRS. OLANDUS (ALMA) WEST
Born 1882, Died 1942. Outstanding physician and surgeon who served 18 years on the County School Board.

BENJAMIN WILSON
A pioneer horticulturist who with John Hadfield raised up a self-fermenting and evaporating kettles in Bulltown and from 1699 until 1629 sold it in trans-Allegany, W.Va.

ALEXANDER SCOTT WITHERS
Early author who wrote 9 Chronicles of Border Warfare" one of the finest accounts of bravery and loyalty during the Revolution.
Samuel Shinn suggested the county seat of Harrison County be named 'Clarksburg' at a meeting of settlers sometime between 1778-81.

After the town had been divided into lots, boundaries of the town were established. In the beginning the city extended roughly from the Goff Plaza Bridge on the east to the site where Elk Creek flowed into the West Fork River on the west and from the railroad station on the north to Lowndes Hill on the south.

Under the revised Charter of 1917, the incorporated towns of Adamston (1903), Stealey (1909), North View, Broad Oaks, and the unincorporated section known as Glenwood ceased to be separate entities, thus becoming 'wards' of Clarksburg and thus swelling the area of 'Greater Clarksburg.' The 1882 and the 1898 charters marked off five wards in the city: the 1917 Charter, nine including Point Comfort, Adamston Bridge, Highland Park, the Hazel Atlas section, Glen Elk, and Kelley Hill. Voters accepted Arbutus Park as a part of the city in 1947, Edgewood (1949), and Nixon Plaza (1951). No record has been found as to when the Chestnut Hills-Filtration Plant area was added to the corporation limits.

Compiled by Ron Boram
OPPOSITE PAGE TOP: On the Courthouse Plaza stands the WEST VIRGINIA HIGHWAY MARKER which denotes the establishment of the town. (Heather Ryan Dodd).

OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM: Bennett Rider's 1861 photograph captures the atmosphere of Main Street looking east between Third and Fourth Streets. (Dr. Robert Wilson).

LEFT: Citizens journeyed down Main Street near the Courthouse by horse-drawn buggy. (David Williams).

BOTTOM: During the Civil War, the Clarksburg valley was sparsely inhabited as compared to modern times. (Harrison County Historical Society).
TOP: Construction workers brick South Fourth Street in 1916. (Mrs Margaret Maxwell).
ABOVE: Noting famous people and occurrences of Clarksburg is the WEST VIRGINIA HIGHWAY MARKER on the Courthouse Plaza. (Heather Ryan Dodd).
RIGHT: Early businessmen displayed their wares on the sidewalk in front of their stores. (David Williams).

CLARKSBURG
Site of Randolph Academy, 1785. Home of Gen. Nathan Goff and John S. Carlile. Supply depot of the Union Army, 1861 to 1865. General George B. McClellan had his headquarters here in 1861 until Battle of Bull Run.
July 10, 1888 Flood destroys businesses

Submerged by waters of the flood of 1888, West End businesses including the Hart Brothers Machine Shop were inoperable for days. McDonald’s now occupies the area where these buildings were located. (Mrs. Lee Rieser).
Clarksburg/Street Scenes

Mosby’s Battery camps at ‘Corral’ in East End of City

TOP: Mosby’s Battery, a Union Army battalion, camped at the ‘Corral’ between Park and Oak Streets. (Dr. Robert Wilson). RIGHT: Automobiles, fashions, and businesses could be distinguished on Pike Street looking west from Second Street at the turn of the century. (Harrison County Historical Society).
TOP: The tower of the Traders Hotel hovered over the city as seen from Main Street. (Harrison County Historical Society).

LEFT: In a 1913 parade the Clarksburg Police Force led the procession. Left is Lieutenant Nicholas Whyte, center, Chief Harry Brooks. (Miss Cecilia Whyte).
RIGHT: Court Street had a different appearance in the early 1900's when customers could purchase many items from outdoor baskets. (David Williams). BOTTOM: Waldo-more, the home of Waldo P. Goff, and later the Clarksburg Public Library, stood out among other buildings when Clarksburg was still a growing community. (Harrison County Historical Society).
Bricking streets marks progress in thriving community

LEFT: Under the supervision of Wayne F. Allen, contractor, South Fourth Street was paved during the summer of 1916 (Mrs. Margaret Maxwell). BOTTOM LEFT: Towpeople intently watch workers brick the street. (Mrs. Margaret Maxwell). BOTTOM RIGHT: Located in Clarksburg's West End, the WEST VIRGINIA HIGHWAY MARKER recognizes John Simpson, the first white man in the area. (Heather Ryan Dodd).

JOHN SIMPSON

In 1764, John Simpson, hunter and trapper, established a camp here on the bank of the West Fork River opposite the mouth of Elk Creek. He was the first white man in the area. Simpson Creek and town of Simpson are named for him.
TOP: The familiar angle located at the junction of Pike and Main Streets was the site of the Angle Inn Service Station, Gulf Refining Company in 1930. (Mrs. Margaret Maxwell). RIGHT: The first Armistice Day was a time for celebration in Clarksburg. Citizens lined the streets in front of the Courthouse to watch the November 11, 1918 parade. (Mrs. Lee Rieser).
Ancient culture buries dead in Oak Mounds

TOP: As seen from atop Lowndes Park one can witness the business expansion of the city. (Harrison County Historical Society). LEFT: Typical of any downtown business at the turn of the century was the brick sidewalk in the front with signs hovering above to invite visitors into the stores. (David Williams). ABOVE: One half mile off U.S. 19 two miles south of Clarksburg, the famed Oak Mounds are located. It is assumed that an ancient culture of human beings are buried within these earthen sepulchers. The WEST VIRGINIA HIGH WAY MARKER near the mounds informs passersby of their locations. (Heather Ryan Dodd).
Clarksburg/Street Scenes

Dirt streets, hitching posts characterize downtown 116 years ago.

TOP: Looking east on Main Street 116 years ago, roads were of dirt and hitching posts were in front of businesses. (Harrison County Historical Society).

RIGHT: From Fourth Street’s viaduct in Glen Elk, one can see the Trolley Terminal (presently the bus terminal) and Waldo Hotel on the left. (Harrison County Historical Society).
In this cemetery lie buried members of the Stonewall Jackson family: his father Jonathan, a sister Elizabeth, his great grandparents John Jackson and wife Elizabeth Cummings. Buried here also are Mrs. Mary Payne Jackson and Mrs. Mary Coles Payne, sister and mother of Dorothy (Dolly) Madison, wife of President James Madison. Some Civil War soldiers lie buried in this place: called Jackson Park.

TOP: Pike Street had a different look with cars of another era and trolley tracks lining the streets. (Harrison County Historical Society). LEFT: Shoppers in the early years of the century like to window shop just like shoppers today. (David Williams). ABOVE: On the WEST VIRGINIA HIGHWAY MARKER on U.S. 50 at Jackson Park on East Pike Street, one learns of the 'Stonewall' Jackson family members buried in the nearby cemetery. (Heather Ryan Dodd).
Clarksburg/Street Scenes

Orpheum Theater, Opera House provide entertainment in 1900's

RIGHT: Clarksburg merchants, taking pride in their city, decorated the streets for parades in the progressive years of its history. Third Street is adorned here for a special event. (Harrison County Historical Society). BELOW: The Orpheum Theater opened in 1913 at its Fourth Street location while Moore's Opera House did not open until 1917. (Harrison County Historical Society).
Farmed in 1784, from Monongalia. It included all or parts of 17 other counties. Named for Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence and governor of Virginia, 1781-1784. Birthplace of General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson.

TOP LEFT: Court Street businesses formerly housed markets. (David Williams).
ABOVE: The WEST VIRGINIA HIGHWAY MARKER which notes the formation of the county can be found on any road which meets an adjoining county. (Heather Ryan Dodd).
LEFT: While the Trolley Terminal was being built, brick was also being placed on the Glen Elk bridge in fall 1916. (Mrs. Margaret Maxwell).
Clarkburg/Residences

Site near center of city marks birthplace of ‘Stonewall’ Jackson

Throughout the town’s almost two-hundred year history, several thousand homes have been erected to facilitate the growing community.

From early Victorian to modern ranch-style, one can sense man’s advancement in architecture while traveling through the city streets.

Some of the more notable homes in the history of the town are Waldomore, (former home of Waldo P. Goff and Clarksburg Public Library) on West Pike Street; the Nathan Goff Jr. estate, 463 West Main Street; the Amy Roberts Vance house, 123 West Main Street; and the Burton Despard house, (Davis-Weaver Funeral Home) 329 East Main Street.

Other notable homes which have been razed are the John George Jackson mansion, 154 East Main Street and the John J. Davis house, Lee Avenue and Third Street.

Compiled by Ron Boram
TOP: An unusual structure was the Octagonal House in Point Comfort. (Harrison County Historical Society). RIGHT: Located on West Main Street was the Isaac Coplin house. Samuel Davisson built the house in 1805 for his daughter, Prudence when she married the prominent Clarksburg doctor. (Jack Sandy Anderson).
Near 200-year old Haymond cabin stands today

TOP: In the mid-1800's the Stealey family band stood in front of the Nicholas Carpenter house, 512 Milford Street. Band members were Mary Temple Stealey, Charles T. Stealey, Eunice Stealey (Babb), Elizabeth Stealey (Barlow), Lelia Stealey, Irvin Ray Stealey, Joseph E. Stealey, Ethel Stealey (Dickson), and John E. Stealey. LEFT: Major William Haymond lived in the log cabin on Zack's Run which stands today. The log portion of the house was built around 1797. (Harrison County Historical Society).
Soldiers stop at North Western Hotel

Public offices, businesses, and industry grew up as a result of a decision made by the Harrison County Court on July 20, 1784 naming Clarksburg as the county seat.

In 1785 the Virginia Assembly appointed five trustees to lay the town in lots. Any records of town government before 1832 are nonexistent.

From 1832-1870, the town was governed by elected trustees, and then chose to be run by a mayor, recorder and council.

In 1921 Clarksburg adopted a city manager form of government with the manager chosen by a city council elected from nine wards (later changed to seven).

With a town governed by the people, the town grew. Several locations and buildings were tried for government and city offices.

Many of the businesses were typical of other towns in the area, but Clarksburg took pride in its early fur businesses and various types of mills.

Realizing the need for saving and loaning money for the advancement of the community, several banks were established. The salt industry caused the organization and naming of Clarksburg's first bank, Saline Bank.

Surveys in 1945 and 1959 showed the buying preferences of retail shoppers of Harrison and surrounding counties. Impressed by the 'compactness' of the business district, shopper's preferred buying in Clarksburg rather than Fairmont, Elkins, Parkersburg, Charleston, or Pittsburgh.

Wholesale businesses of the town have rendered such products as produce, grocery, drug, candy, hardware, leather, and dry goods—all items necessary to maintain growth in the community.

While glass, coal, salt, petroleum and natural gas are the more notable industries which have employed the majority of it's citizens, Clarksburg also has had many other industries including pottery, china, zinc, tin, brick, graphite, caskets, cattle, milk, Christmas trees, lumber, machinery, cans, brassieres, aviation equipment, and alcoholic and soft beverages.

Compiled by Ron Boram
In 1909 the Clarksburg Brewing Company was located north of East Pike Street. The $270,000 brewery had an output of between 60 and 80 thousand barrels annually. (Harrison County Historical Society). OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM: The North Western Hotel (later named The Walker House) served as a stopping place for soldiers during the Civil War. The building stood at 208 West Pike Street. (Harrison County Historical Society). ABOVE: In 1876 R.T. Lowndes and John Choppening bought and managed the Lowndes-Choppening grist mill on Elk Creek in Clarksburg. (Dr. Robert Wilson). LEFT: In 1905 the Sisters of Saint Joseph, a Roman Catholic order from Wheeling, established Saint Mary's Hospital, formerly the Harrison County Hospital. (Harrison County Historical Society).
Clarksburg/Business, Industry

Hickman supervises building of first Post Office
When first established the present day Municipal Building at the corner of South Third and Pike Streets housed the U.S. Post Office, 1888-1932. From 1932-1966 it served as the Federal Building until its present function. (Harrison County Historical Society). OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM: Under the supervision of architect Charles L. Hickman, the first U.S. Post Office was constructed in 1888. (Mrs. Lee Rieser).

LEFT: Harrison County's fourth Courthouse was first occupied in 1888. It was built on the same site as the third and the present courthouse. (Dr. Robert Wilson).

BELOW: In a wagon located on the southwest corner of Hewes Avenue in 1908, Kenneth Sappington and an associate operated The Owl Cafe. (Neil Sappington)
Traders Hotel burns in 1911; Union Bank replaces structure
Clarksburg/Business, Industry

Commercial establishments serve citizen’s needs

RIGHT: A.J. Fletcher opened a department store named the Bee Hive at 209 West Main Street in 1892. Employees on the front porch of the business are Margaret Leachman, Myrtle Leachman, Sandie Boyles, Elma Harris, Daisy White, Mood Shepler. (Dr. Robert Wilson). BELOW: Once owned by Walter F. Rau, the 75-room Glen Elk Hotel was located across from the Baltimore and Ohio Depot. (Dr. Robert Wilson).
TOP RIGHT: Joseph E. Stacey owned and operated the original Sycamore Grocery at the corner of Sycamore and Locust Streets in 1907. ABOVE: West Virginia Business College once held classes in the Waldo Complex on Pike Street. (Mrs. Barbara Anderson). LEFT: Employees of West Penn underwent first aid classes as a requirement in the 1930’s. (Mr. Alton Bell).
Glass, tin factories dominate industry at turn of century

TOP: In 1905 J.R. Phillips of Pittsburgh was sent to operate the Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Located on the property north of East Pike Street, the "Tin Plate Mill" existed until 1939 when the plant consolidated with Wheeling Steel Company. The Lockheed-Georgia Aviation Company opened in the tinplate building in 1962. (Dr. Robert Wilson). ABOVE RIGHT and LEFT: Interior views show how the tin was manufactured. (Michael Lucas Jr.).
TOP LEFT: Nathan Coff Jr. persuaded the Owens Bottle Factory to establish a factory on the Oak Mound Farm. The plant closed in 1927. (Harrison County Historical Society).

TOP RIGHT: Bought by different firms the factory which presently houses Brockway Glass was previously called Hazel-Atlas Glass Company and Continental Can Company, Inc. In 1917 Hazel-Atlas had its factory located there. (Harrison County Historical Society).

LEFT: Cutters at a North View glass plant take a break—Front: Adrian DeMeester Jr., Charles Moine, Paul G. Schmidt, Godfrey H. Nicholas, Second: Jules Boosman, Harry Leubette, Adrian DeMeester, Frank Nicholas.
Clarksburg/Business, Industry

Interiors, fashions highlight styles of another era

ABOVE: Antique Victrola, overstuffed leather chairs, and various elegant decorations were displayed in The Ideal Studio on 338 West Main Street, forerunner to the present day Ideal-Sayre Studio on 118 South Fourth Street. This business is one of the oldest ones in town opening its doors in 1900. (Ideal-Sayre Studios, Inc.). OPPOSITE PAGE: Fashions of the time 1900-1930 were displayed in showcase windows of the Parsons-Souders Company.
TOP: On the site of present day Mercer's Drug Store stood the A.E. Rector and Brothers, "Fancy Grocery" in October 1894. On left is A.E. Rector and right, W.L. Rector. (Harrison County Historical Society).

RIGHT: Lynch-Osborne Funeral Home maintained a horse-drawn hearse in the early 1900's. Marshall Phillips drove the hearse near where the Industrial Bridge is today.
Horse-drawn vehicles transport living, dead
TOP: Baskets of fruit and vegetables lined the area in front of the City Market, 408 West Main Street in 1908. Mr. Hamrick, customer, Clarence Duckworth, butcher and assistant store manager; and Mr. Thorn, proprietor stand in front of the market. (Mrs. Lynn Findley). ABOVE: Near the present Harrison County Historical Society once stood the City Hospital on Main Street. (Harrison County Historical Society). RIGHT: J.T. Criffin's store was located on 778 West Pike Street long ago. (Harrison County Historical Society).
Clarksburg/Business, Industry

Water pressure pumper aids area firemen

TOP LEFT: Operating from the Telephone Company building Clarksburg’s first voices were transmitted in the late 1800’s (Harrison County Historical Society). ABOVE: Dr. Selma Marstella Mason started plans for the Mason Hospital in 1914 which was built on Washington Avenue (Harrison County Historical Society). LEFT: Crowds gather around to see Clarksburg’s first water pressure pumper.
Waldo Hotel provides elegant atmosphere for gala events

TOP: At present day Valeteria Service Center once was the West End Feed Store. Employees of 1939 were Jim Adams, Roy Keyes, Arlin Young, Paul Eagle, customer, Archie Young, Homer Sumerville, Bob Lynch, and customer. (Mrs. Paul Eagle). ABOVE: West Fork Glass Company had a 15 year history beginning in 1905 and ending in 1920. (Mrs. Robert Byrd). ABOVE RIGHT: At the corner of West Pike and North Fourth Streets stands the Waldo Hotel Complex built in 1904. (Harrison County Historical Society). RIGHT: Some of Clarksburg's most elegant visitors passed through the Waldo lobby. (Harrison County Historical Society).
TOP: John Hopkins, right, mended shoes for Rebecca Davison at his shoe shop in the 1920's where the present post office is located. (Mrs. Paul Eagle). ABOVE: Many Harrison Countians were covered by the C.B. Cutright General Insurance Company of Clarksburg. (Harrison County Historical Society).
Clarksburg/Religion

Christ Episcopal is county's oldest church to house same denomination

All sects of religion are represented in the city of Clarksburg. While people entered the area at different times, churches were built to serve as worshipping centers for the various religions.

With the widespread settling of foreigners on the new frontier, missionaries came from all over to establish churches for the new Clarksburg citizens. Some of the first religions represented in the area in the early 19th century were Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist. Recognizing immorality in the community, these sects established qualifications for membership and stressed repentance, rebirth, and redemption. Elders in the church sat in judgement on the conduct of the members. People were tried for practicing witchcraft, working on the Sabbath, drinking and other sins against God.

Forced by citizens of the community, almost all residents attended church in the earlier days of the city settlement.

Many church-goers apportioned their salaries to build, furnish, remodel, and pay the preacher's salaries. Thus churches in the city thrived and have continued to thrive over the years.

Today approximately 45 structures hold services for city and county worshippers.

Compiled by Ron Boram
TOP: The Immaculate Conception Church, which presently occupies the corner of East Pike and Maple Streets, was located across from the present Saint Mary's Grade School in the latter part of the 19th century. The rectory next to the church which was built in 1852 is still in use. ABOVE: Local architect Charles Hickman supervised the building of the Central Presbyterian church in 1881. After being remodeled in 1927, the Tree of Life Synagogue bought the building in 1940. (Mrs. Lee Rieser).
Detective-writer Post lives in noted 'Chalet'

People of Clarksburg have changed in social classes and lifestyles since the city's organization in the late 1700's.

Without the modern transportation and communication devices known today, early Clarksburgers were mostly secluded in the town's valley. Rarely did people attempt to travel to different communities because of the time element involved and the difficulty in preparing for such a venture.

Therefore citizens of the young town, like most young towns, were mechanics, journeymen, farmers and mostly unprofessional people. Their only means of entertainment was what they could conjure up in their homes and communities. Many frequented the town taverns. Thus people had a limited social life.

In the early 1800's an unbound apprentice, John Scripps, traveled forty miles to Clarksburg to spend five years in the city. He noticed two very distinct types of people. One consisted of the upper tens, professional and merchant characters, and the other was the reckless, drinking, gambling class who spent all their leisure time and every night at the local pubs.

The 1900's found a more progressive, open-minded individual who cared for the advancement of the community. As the automobile, railroad, and other means of transportation developed, the town found reasons to expand.

Industry was established in various parts of the city which encouraged people to settle in the area.

No town could exist without the grass roots population which produces presidential candidates, governors, senators, authors, scholars, and industrial giants as the city of Clarksburg, West Virginia has.

Compiled by Ron Boram
TOP: In the days of prohibition church groups organized and rode down Pike Street in horse-drawn buggies to rally in favor of the Prohibition Act. (Harrison County Historical Society). ABOVE: Melville Davison Post, the father of the detective story, lived in his swiss-style 'Chalet' on the outskirts of the city. Post, dressed in a favorite attire, stood near the back terrace of his home in 1920 for this picture (Charles A. Norton—Melville Davison Post: Man of Many Mysteries). ABOVE RIGHT: One of Post's favorite characters was Randolph Mason mentioned in the WEST VIRGINIA HIGHWAY MARKER along Route 20 South. (Ron Boram).
Clarksburg/People

Musician Charles Gaylord discovers Bing Crosby

TOP: Charles Gaylord, one of Clarksburg's most famed musicians, traveled across the country with his group, 'The Whiteman Trio'--Charles Gaylord, Skin Young, and Jack Fulton. (Mrs. Charles Gaylord). ABOVE: David Crockett Morgan and friend sleep outdoors during a camping trip at Williams River, Pocahontas County, 1913. West Virginians have always enjoyed camping under nature's canopy. (Anna Miller). RIGHT: Hare Morgan, the first lawyer in the Union National Bank Building, enjoyed a fishing trip on the Cranberry River in 1907. (Anna Miller).
During the Civil War many soldiers had to go without official uniforms onto the battlefields. Such was the case of Union soldier Rufus Carder of Clarksburg. (Mrs. Charlotte Wilson). TOP RIGHT: William Haze Morgan, George Bean, David Crockett Morgan, and Haze Morgan relax during a fishing trip at Williams River, 1913. (Anna Miller). ABOVE: The Harrison County Medical Society met at Dr. B.W. Wilkinson's farm in the Quiet Dell area in 1940. Those present were, front: W.W. Spellsburg, Earl Flowers, R.O. Fletcher, James Brennen (kneeling); L.H. Mills, Eugene B. Wright, Richard K. Hanifan, Charles S. Slater, Joseph E. Page (kneeling); George Rose, Harry V. Thomas, Joseph Carder, back: A.T. Trop, Harry Linger, Ladwig, Sidney Post, B.S. Brake, W.T. Davis, Hudson, H.H. Haynes, Wagner, B.W. Wilkinson, Thomas Goeck, Fred Limbright, James E. Wilson Sr., J. Frank Williams Jr. (head turned); Kerr, W.T. Goeck, C.O. Post, and J.E. Stevenson. (Mrs. Kathleen Louden)
TOP: Members of the Stealey Family Band used to perform in the Clarksburg area in the mid-1800's. Musicians were Elizabeth, John E. Stealey (father), Charles T., Joseph E., Lelia, Ethel, I. Ray. (John Stealey).

LEFT: Nineteenth century architect, Charles L. Hickman, supervised the construction of several Clarksburg buildings, homes, and monuments. (Mrs. Lee Rieser). ABOVE: The first officials of the City of Clarksburg in 1885 were James H. Jarboe, police officer; Enoch Tinsman, mayor; James H. Smith, town sergeant; Marcellus Thompson, recorder; and J.T. Boggess, policeman.
Clarksburg/People

Democrats nominate John W. Davis as presidential candidate

TOP: In a 1901 parade in front of the old Goff Building were Harry Brooks, behind wheel; Kenneth N. Sappington, to the left in rear seat; and George Eisenhower, back right. (Neil Sappington). LEFT: John W. Davis ran for President of the United States on the Democratic ticket in 1924. After winning the nomination, Davis returned home to be welcomed by an admiring crowd. This photograph was taken by Mrs. Anna V. Rector Murphy on August 10, 1924. (Harrison County Historical Society). ABOVE: John W. Davis greets his fellow Clarksburgers at the parade in his honor. (Harrison County Historical Society).
Clarksburg/People

Officials raid still under Clark Street in Glen Elk

TOP: Mrs. Inez Starkey was one of the first women to receive a West Virginia drivers’ license. (Mrs. John Clayton).
MIDDLE: Twenty-eight Harrison County residents attended West Virginia Wesleyan College in 1903. (Mrs. Jean Rapking).
BOTTOM: School children regularly visited the Turnbull Wagon owned by W.H. Taylor where the Union Bank Plaza is now located. (Harrison County Historical Society).
TOP LEFT: Three patrolmen of Clarksburg's 1912 police force were Dulex Hendrickson, grandfather of Lt. Jim Hendrickson, of the Clarksburg police force; Kenneth N. Sappington, later Chief of Police 1917-21 and Chief Deputy Sheriff, Harrison County 1933-37; and Charles Shinn. (Neil Sappington). TOP RIGHT: Private W.H.H. Davis of Lost Creek served under Captain Timothy F. Roane, Company E, Third Regiment, of the West Virginia volunteer cavalry. His Commanding General was Philip Henry Sheridan. (Sterling Queen). LEFT: After the Volstead Act was passed by Congress, a prohibition raid took place under Clark Street in Glen Elk near the Home Hotel where a still was built (Neil Sappington).
In its infancy Clarksburg found growth difficult because of the lack of transportation and communication due to its geographic barriers.

Realizing the inaccessibility of the northwestern portion of the state, the Virginia Assembly authorized the construction of a "state" road through Harrison County in 1786. Since that time roads have been advanced to super-highways including freeways and interstates, which have linked Clarksburg with other cities, counties, and states within a matter of minutes or hours.

Railroads began providing transportation for citizens and freight in 1883. Several companies had lines which ran through the city and county.

The trolley car entered Clarksburg to provide services to people within the city. Running on a system similar to the railroad except on a much smaller scale, the first car had its run on April 10, 1902. With the advancement of the automobile and buses, the trolley needs subsided and services ended in 1947.

With newspapers, telephone, mail, telegraph, radio, and television services, Clarksburg has been linked with the world.

The city's first allusion to an actual newspaper was The Bystander, published around 1890-1915, for a subscription price of two dollars a year. Several publishing companies have existed in Clarksburg. However, the Clarksburg News Company bought out the Bystander Company, August 27, 1927, and moved the News to the Clarksburg Publishing Company building so that both papers could use the same presses.

In the area of mail, traders carried the mail to Harrison County until the Post Office Department established a post office in Clarksburg in 1798.

Telegraph played a large part in Clarksburg during the Civil War as a Western Union office was established as a supply station for the military defense of western Virginia.

When telephone services were first made available in 1881, Charles L. Hickman and T. Moore Jackson were given credit for originating the first phone service in the state.

Radio became a must in every home in 1927 with the establishment of WBJK (changed to WBOY in 1932), in 1948 Harrison Counties listened to WDBK and WJEK.

At the same time the radio station was purchased, the WBOY television station was also founded.
TOP LEFT: Clarksburg taxicab drivers wore uniforms in the early days of that transportation service. (Mrs. Patty Mowabm). TOP RIGHT: Employees of the B&O Railroad operate a hand car at Cherry Camp, near Brierly. (Catherine Osbourne Craft). ABOVE: The first telephone line was rigged up in Clarksburg in 1884. Charles L. Hickman and E. Moore Jackson originated the system, the first telephone service in West Virginia. Charles Hickman was manager of the office with operators Modde Fintell, left; Lula Shattlesworth, right; and Bessie Shattlesworth at the switchboard. (Mrs. Lee Roemer).
TOP: In the early 1900's, Clarence Osburn, Robert E. Gordon and Virginia Osburn sit proudly in a carriage drawn by Texas (wild) ponies which cost $2.50 apiece. (Dr. Paul E. Gordon).

MIDDLE LEFT: A common sight in downtown was citizens traveling by horse and buggy. This picture was taken in 1911 in front of the Professional Building on Third Street. (Harrison County Historical Society).

MIDDLE RIGHT: One of the first automobiles in the area was the 1914-15 Peterson. (Michael Lucas Jr.).

RIGHT: The first Reynolds Line busses entered in the 1920's servicing the city-county area. (Mrs. Pauline Richardson).
Clarksburg/Transportation, Communication

City officially notes railroads in 1851; Trolley service terminates in 1947

TOP LEFT: In a trolley car wreck in Adamston, the vehicle jumped off course and started over a hill sideways. (Dr. Paul E. Gordon). TOP RIGHT: Patrolman H. Sterling Queen investigated the remains of a car which plunged off the Golf Plaza Bridge in the early 1930's. (Sterling Queen). LEFT: Although railroads had in some way been in the area before, they were officially recognized in 1851 with the Northwestern Virginia Railroad. The Clarksburg Depot moved from East Pike Street to Glen Elk (as seen here) in 1898. (Harrison County Historical Society).
The lifeblood of all people depends upon the quality of good schools and education. Keeping this in mind Clarksburg established schools to teach the young.

For the most part the academies that sprang up on the Virginia frontier were counterparts of the present day high school. The Randolph Academy, chartered in 1787 in Clarksburg, was the first academy west of the Appalachians. The academy was established on the site where Towers School now stands north of the junction of Hewes Avenue and Second Street.

In 1842 the Northwestern (Virginia) Academy, a Methodist-affiliated school, was established on the site where the Randolph Academy was razed. The school operated until 1865 when the property fell under the jurisdiction of the district school system. During the Civil War the school closed because the building was commandeered for a barracks, prison, and a hospital by the Union Army.

Realizing the need to educate all children, citizens organized a public school system within the city in 1865. Land was purchased, buildings were constructed, and courses of study were established.

High schools which are standing within the city are Washington Irving (formerly Clarksburg), Victory, and Liberty. Towers Grade School/Central Junior High School is also located in the city.

Numerous grade schools have existed within Clarksburg to prepare the younger students of the city for high school.

Parochial education began in 1866 when the Saint Josephs Academy, a boarding and day school for girls, was established by the Catholic Church. Girls from Saint Josephs Academy transferred to Saint Mary’s High School (for boys) in 1927 when the school became co-educational. After Notre Dame High School opened in 1955, Saint Mary’s became a grade school.

A forerunner of Alderson-Broaddus College, the Winchester (Virginia) Female Institute was changed to Broaddus Female College and moved to Clarksburg in 1876. The college operated until 1918 and graduated 70 women.

Compiled by Ron Boram


RIGHT: The Fall Run School in Elk District had a history dating to May 1865. The building was constructed by Will Hickman of Quiet Dell and James Norris of Clarksburg. (Miss Louise Robinson).
The Broaddus Female College moved to Clarksburg in 1876 from Winchester, Virginia where it was known as the Winchester Female Institute. In Clarksburg the campus consisted of nearly ten acres of land less than a ten minute walk from the post office at Pike and Third Streets. (Harrison County Herald).

One of the 'big bands in the city in the early part of the century was 'Walz Sears and his Entertainers.' (Nellie Thomas).

In 1914 Clarksburg High School was located in the present Towers School building. The junior class presented a play to entertain the seniors in Miss Anna Dunn's classroom. The cast was, front--Regina Caulfield, Mary McAndrew, Edna Johnson, Gertrude Harris, Freda Milstead, Frankie Pearcy; back--Chris Schaffner, Margaret Johnson, Edith Gabriel, and Fritz Kramer. (Regina Caulfield).
TOP: Clarksburg had a professional baseball team called the 'Generals' which was managed by 'Greasy' Neale. Team members were, front—'Chick' Caton, Paul Secrist, 'Murphy' Friedberg, Bill Prichard, Bobby Snowball, Eddie Sobb, Larry Bope; back—'Dick' Vassey, 'Coffee' Whitehouse, Howard Holland, Frank Miller, Earl 'Greasy' Neale, 'Duke' Riley, 'Mac' McDougall, and Dewey Stover. MIDDLE RIGHT: The old Highland Park Fairground featured horse racing when it operated in Stealey in 1908. (Dr. Paul E. Gordon). BOTTOM RIGHT: After a swim in the West Fork River, a group of guys rest in the sun along the railroad tracks in the early 1900's. (Michael Lucas Jr.).
Highland Park holds horse racing in Stealey; ‘Greasy’ Neale manages Clarksburg ‘Generals’
Randolph, Northwestern Academies locate on Towers School site

Theaters, fairs, libraries, parades, music, athletics, and the outdoors are just some of the places and ways that Clarksburg people have kept themselves entertained since the first settlers entered the town.

Before radio and television kept Clarksburgers glued to their living rooms, they had to take advantage of other types of recreation. Many sat around and told stories while others would gather to sing songs or play cards.

During the days of the “big bands” Clarksburg citizens listened to the sounds of “Walt Sears and the Entertainers,” and “The Whiteman Trio,” featuring Charles Gaylord, discoverer of Bing Crosby.

Horse racing was a favorite event at the Highland Park Fairgrounds in Stealey at the turn of the century while Opera houses and theaters were built later to emphasize acting as an art form.

It would be difficult to include all the ways in which people of the county seat have entertained themselves especially in recent years. Nonetheless, with a desire to remain happy, people haven’t had much difficulty finding something “to do” in Clarksburg.

Compiled by Ron Boram

TOP: Saint Joseph’s Centennial Hall and Parochial School, built in 1876, occupied the site of the Immaculate Conception Church at the corner of East Pike and Maple Avenue. ABOVE: The 1888 graduating class of Clarksburg High School included, front—Page Green, Della Renshaw, Charlie Hood, Sallie Swartz, Leslie Shane, Middle—Agnes Stuart, Hood Horner, Anna Goodwin Johnson, Mack Price, Frannie Fordyce; back—Lynn Horner, Florence Waldeck, Mr. Gettrigs, Miss Bertha Stout, Ed Delson.
TOP: Graduates of the Saint Joseph's Academy class of 1913 were, front—Sister Mary Carmel, teacher; Mary Cannon, Regina Deem, Liquori Conghlri, Sister Vincentia, piano teacher; back—Regina Caulfield, Ursula Clark. (Regina Caulfield). LEFT: Towers School is the third building located on its site. Randolph Academy building was the first building placed there in 1795, Northwestern Academy, the second in 1843, and Towers School, the third in 1895. (Nellie Thomas).
TOP Couples spent their leisure time paddling in boats in the river near Hartland. (Barbara Anderson).

MIDDLE: In 1907, the Clarksburg High School football team was the only team in Clarksburg. Five games were played during the season of that year. Members were, front--George Osborn, Paul Kyle, Cam Osborn, Bill Shinn, Duke Wells, Mr. Orie McConkey, principal; back--Glen Williams, Friend Ruttencutter, Ralph Oesterle, Dick Deison, Jimmy Conghlin, Roy Custer, and Clarence Vanniort. (Harrison County Historical Society).

BOTTOM: The 1907 Clarksburg High School football team gets ready to practice their formations. (Harrison County Historical Society).
Clarksburg High School has county’s only football team in 1907.
TOP: County grade school children used to entertain themselves on May Day by dancing around the maypole. (Linda Jones). MIDDLE: Dare Devil Motor Racers who performed at Norwood Park were Earl Frum, Charley Frum, W.W. Ours, (city motorcycle policeman); and Dules Hendrickson. RIGHT: In 1923 swimmers refreshed themselves in the water in front of the Elk Dam and below the Holy Cross Cemetery in Nutterdale. (Michael Lucas Jr.).
Robinson Grand Theater opens February 5, 1913

TOP: In the early 1900's the present Robinson Grand Theater was known as the Keith Grand, Vaudeville, Motion Picture Theater. (Margaret Maxwell).

LEFT: City youth met at the old Methodist Church as an Athletic Club in the early 1900's. Pictured in front is Robert E. Gordon, father of Dr. Paul E. Gordon. (Dr. Paul E. Gordon).
Johnson obtains governorship by first popular vote election

Before the Revolutionary War when Harrison County was a wilderness, a fort was built by the first settlers atop the hill on what is now Davis Street. These men built a bridge across Simpson's Creek not far from where the present bridge on U.S. 50 now stands.

Among the first settlers were Joseph Wilkinson, Andrew Davison, James Anderson, John Powers and Thomas Webb. In the early days of the community Joseph Johnson was its most distinguished citizen. He came to Bridgeport in 1803, was a captain in the War of 1812, was elected four times to the State Legislature of Virginia and seven times to Congress. He was the only Governor of Virginia from west of the mountains and served a four-year term. Johnson obtained passage of the Act of the Virginia Legislature on January 15, 1856, which established the Town of Bridgeport.

The present city of Bridgeport was incorporated as the Town of Bridgeport by an order of the Circuit Court of Harrison County on March 21, 1887.

Originally located on the site of the old cemetery, the Simpson Creek Baptist Church was the oldest structure west of the Allegheny Mountains, having been organized about 1776. Now Bridgeport is served by three Baptist churches, two Methodist churches, one Catholic and one Episcopal church.

Early transportation was provided both by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which began serving Bridgeport around 1856, and the Northwestern Turnpike which was built through Bridgeport about 1836. Presently the town has the Benedum Airport which provides air service to many cities, and Interstate 79, which is a North-South route from Charleston, W.Va. to Erie, Pennsylvania.

Bridgeport's first school house was built near the present site of the Simpson Grade School. Later this was replaced by a buff brick building in 1903 which still serves as a grade school. In 1923 a high school building was completed on Newton Street. This building served as a high school/junior high until 1963 at which time the new Bridgeport Senior High School was completed on Johnson Avenue. Bridgeport now has three grade schools, Johnson, Simpson, and All-Saints, one junior high school and the high school.

Through the generosity of Mr. Michael Benedum, a native son, the town now has a Civic Center. Benedum also helped finance the building of the Methodist Church and donated funds for buying the land and paving the city fire department parking lot.

Within the borders of Bridgeport there is no particular industry, thus the town is mainly residential.

Compiled by Mrs. Evelyn Carter
TOP LEFT: Built in 1907, the four-room Bridgeport School housed all grades. Although various additions have been made this structure now houses Simpson Grade School. (Janet Calfee). TOP RIGHT: Now Bridgeport Junior High School, the structure was built in 1922 and was known as B.U.H.S. until 1963 when the present BSBS was built. (J. Horner Jones). MIDDLE RIGHT: Simpson Creek Bridge, one of three remaining covered bridges in the county, is shown before renovation. (Fred Swisher). LEFT: Streets of downtown Bridgeport with land owners names appeared in the 1886 Lakes' Atlas. (Jack Sandy Anderson).
TOP: Because of Interstate 79 construction the John Righter house near Bridgeport on Route 73 was moved to Fort New Salem. (Harrison County Historical Society). ABOVE LEFT: The Lamp Chimney Factory, later purchased by the Master Glass Factory, was built around 1907 by J. Ralph Jones, John Dunkin and William F. Dunkin. (J. Hornor Jones). ABOVE RIGHT: The concrete Bowstring Bridge across from the Bridgeport Stockyards was built around 1916 by J. Ralph Jones and William Dunkin as a walkway between buildings of the Lamp Chimney Factory. Although the factory was torn down, the unique Bridge withstood demolition. It has since been declared a landmark by civil engineering authorities because of the rare bowstring construction, one of the first of its kind built in West Virginia. (Heather Ryan Dodd).
Bridgeport

Engineers recognize Bow Bridge as landmark

LEFT: Taken before the turn of the century, this picture of Main Street looking west toward the railroad crossing is believed to be the oldest existing picture of Main Street. (Janet Calfee). BOTTOM LEFT: Built by the John Slocum family in 1796, the log home on Route 73, Sugar Run is still inhabited. (Mrs. William Chalfont). BELOW: On the opposite side of the bridge over Ann's Run, one can see Main Street looking west near D. Knight's Store. (Janet Calfee).
TOP: Simpson Creek Baptist Church and Cemetery were established in 1774. Although the church was razed, the cemetery still exists as the oldest cemetery in Harrison County. The original church was the oldest Baptist Church west of the Alleghenies. (Robert Nichols). RIGHT: Over 100 years old, the Kemble house, built by Dr. Davisson, stood across from the old Depot. After housing many Davisson ancestors the house was purchased by John C. Johnson who used it as a store building before it was torn down. (Harrison County Historical Society).
Baptists establish Simpson Creek Church, Cemetery in 1774

Bridgeport

TOP LEFT: At the turn of the century, Bridgeport’s City Building, Jail, and Police Building were housed in facilities on Main Street before they were relocated. (J. Hornor Jones). TOP RIGHT: The old pottery factory was located on the site where the Trane Air Conditioning Company currently stands. (Janet Calfee). ABOVE: The 1923 Bridgeport Union Basketball team has the distinction of being the only West Virginia team honored by having a team picture hung in the James Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame at Springfield, Massachusetts. This award was a result of the achievements of one of the team’s members, Mr. Stewart Paxton, who compiled a long list of credentials in basketball. He served as Executive Director of the International Association of Approved Basketball Officials. Mr. Paxton also made his presence felt as a girls’ basketball coach, as he organized a team that once won 44 consecutive games. Members of BUHS 1923 basketball squad are, front–Norris Gluck, Arthur Landacre, Clarence Drepperd, Mark Page, Cecil Robinson; middle–Orian Fowler, manager; Stewart Paxton, Jasper Boyles, Samuel Allison, Norris Landacre, Ogden Green, Coach J.S. Shughrou; back–Robert Carson, John Lawson.
Bridgeport

City erects Benedum-financed Civic Center

TOP: Looking down Virginia Avenue toward the railroad crossing, one can see the old Baltimore and Ohio Depot as it stood in 1909. Snowden Miller and his team are in front of the building. (Janet Calfee). ABOVE: The birthplace of Michael Late Benedum stood on the site of the present Benedum Civic Center before it was destroyed in the 1950's. It was once used as a store as well as a home before it was made into the center honoring the Bridgeport philanthropist and humanitarian. (Robert Nichols). RIGHT: Honoring World War II servicemen, this structure stood where Dr. Murray's parking lot is now. It was torn down with the intention of being placed in front of City Hall. However, it was never rebuilt, but a bronze plaque was erected for that purpose in front of City Hall. (J. Horner Jones).
LEFT: On September 3, 1926, a flash flood did considerable damage. (Janet Calfee). BELOW: Passengers alight from the Clarksburg-Grasselli-Bridgeport street car run. The building in the background on the corner of Main Street and Virginia Avenue is owned by David Johnson and is still in good condition. (Janet Calfee). BOTTOM: Faris Manor, one of the older houses in the county, had its stone portion erected in 1617. The wooden addition has a history of approximately 100 years. It is still occupied by the Faris family. (Harrison County Historical Society).
In 1790 approximately 40 families settled at a spot near the head of Tenmile Creek, which they named New Salem. Here they built a blockhouse near the forks of Patterson and Tenmile, for the dangers of Indian atrocities were still very real at the time these pioneers arrived. That generation and the following one were kept busy clearing the land, building homes and raising food so that they could survive.

During the years Salem gradually grew and businesses were established. By 1885, the name New Salem had been changed to Salem. With the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Northwestern Turnpike bisecting it, Salem had developed into an enterprising little community. At this time there were around 25 homes and 600 inhabitants, and Salem had street lamps, waterworks, a post office, a grist mill, a blacksmith shop, a planing mill, a woolen mill, several stores, a grocery and meat shop, several livery stables, a jewelry store, a furniture store, a hardware store, a drug store, a shoe shop, a barber shop, two hotels, and an opera house. There were also a public school and three churches—Seventh Day Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and Baptist. Three years later in 1888, Salem College was founded.

At the turn of the century oil was discovered in the Salem area. With oil workers moving into the town, the population doubled. As the number of oil derricks dotting the hills and valleys increased, so did the saloons, speakeasies, houses of ill repute, and gambling dens. The town soon divided into two groups—the church and College people against the lawless element.
In 1898 there was an attempt to burn the college, which was thwarted by President Theodore Gardiner. In 1901 apparently the same lawless hoodlums set fire to the Salem Express printing shop. The fire got out of control and burned the entire business section of the town.

The town was gradually rebuilt after the fire, and during the years businesses established included, Salem Produce Company, Bank of Salem, I.D. Smith Meat Market, James A. Bumgardner Barber Shop, Ed Reynolds Saddlery, Furbee Hotel, Clete Randolph Grocery Store, Shapiro Brothers Clothing Store, R.W. Simnel Restaurant and Confectionary, D.G. Powell Hardware, West Virginia Western Telegraph Office, R.W. McKinney and Company General Store, Barney Dessell Tailor Shop, Hattie H. Coleman Millinery. There were also three doctors listed—Dr. E.A. Wilson, Dr. Walt Strother and Dr. Sam Strother.

Until 1913 the streets were lighted by gas. At that time W.F. Meredith and son, J.W. Meredith, installed a 25 horse-power engine in a building on Main Street and furnished the town with electricity. It was during this period that the Belgian and French people came to Salem and established several large glass factories.

Through the years Salem has grown in population, and the College has expanded, bringing in students from other states. The glass factories have gone, and with them the majority of French and Belgian people. Due to the new highways, which have brought Clarksburg and other cities closer, many of the privately owned shops and stores are no more. As time goes on Salem is becoming more and more what its founders may have desired—a peaceful educational and recreational center.

Compiled by Juanita Cleavenger

TOP: Salem High School created in 1903 for the growing amount of students whose families had moved into the town during the oil boom. (Harrison County Historical Society). MIDDLE: A street scene shows how Main Street looked toward the west in 1911. (Harrison County Historical Society). LEFT: In the 1886 Lakes' Atlas, lots were divided according to their owners and labeled with the owner's names. (Jack Sandy Anderson).
RIGHT: At the turn of the century, Salem was an oil-boom town. Pictured is an oil well, located in the community, showing town workers pulling 'sucker rods,' which are inside the tubing. (Salem Herald).

BELOW: Automobiles line a street in Salem where a meeting was held at the Baptist Church on September 22, 1915. (Salem Herald).

BOTTOM: The Salem Cooperative Window Glass Company formed in July, 1908 and curtailed business in 1925. Two generations worked in the factory since sons served an apprenticeship under fathers to learn the skill of making window glass. (Harrison County Historical Society).

BOTTOM RIGHT: A group of young Salem people—the ladies dressed in the long skirts and wearing the big hats which were popular in the early 1900's and the men in the high, stiff collars and tight trousers—take a Sunday afternoon stroll. Standing on the ledge of rock in the back row is the late Oris Stutler. (left). (Salem Herald).
Salem

Industrial Home seeks to rehabilitate young girls in state

TOP: A downtown business street in Salem shows the types of cars that people drove to town at the turn of the century as well as the businesses in which they might have visited. (Harrison County Historical Society). ABOVE LEFT: At the intersection of U.S. 50 and Moore Street, Industrial near Salem stands a WEST VIRGINIA HIGHWAY MARKER noting the establishment of the West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls. (Heather Ryan Dodd). ABOVE: From the opposite hill one can get a good look at the Industrial Home for Girls. (Harrison County Historical Society).
Salem

Oil boom causes population to double at turn of century

TOP LEFT: This is one of the many oil wells, with their tall, wooden derricks, which surrounded Salem at the turn of the century. On the hills in the background are several other wells. (Salem Herald). TOP RIGHT: The first Salem Baptist Church, a small, wooden structure located on High Street, was dedicated in 1884. Around 1913, it was sold to the Catholic Diocese, and was named the Sacred Heart Church. Among the congregation during these early years were many of the French and Belgian People who had come to the area with the glass factories. A few years ago the building was demolished, following the building and dedication of a new Catholic Church. (Salem Herald). RIGHT: After the fire destroyed the business section of Salem in 1901, much of the town was rebuilt. This was the Salem Drug Company as it looked in 1910. (Harrison County Historical Society).
Tailoring Company. Clothes are made especially for you. Ask our local representative.

A sign on the tree in front of which he has stopped has the words: 'Furnishings—Burdick Davis'. (Salem Herald). ABOVE: At the turn of the century Lake Floyd, near Salem, wasn’t nearly as populated as it is today. (Michael Lucas Jr.) BOTTOM: Evert Myers is proud of his two horses for hauling heavy equipment—such as casing, bits, cable and bull wheels—to and from the oil wells. Horses used in the oil fields usually wore fancy harnesses and were decorated with vividly colored tassels and celluloid rings. (Salem Herald).
ABOVE: Here is one of Salem's early gas stations, where Mobiloil, Atlantic gasoline and Dunlop tires were sold. Pictured is a sign indicating a 'Ladies Rest Room' and one with the advice: 'Shop Here for Mobiloil.' (Paul Schrecongost). TOP RIGHT: Around 1915, Salem was a growing little town with a number of businesses. Pictured are four thriving establishments on Main Street, from left: (1) 'Dry Goods and Notions, Ladies, Gents and Children's Furnishings, Burdick Davis Successor to Bond and Davis'; (2) 'Soft Drinks, Candy, Confectionery, Tobacco, Stationery, Cigars--Meredith and Son Sugar Factory'; (3) 'The Bon Ton Store, Fancy Ladies Furnishings'; (4) 'H.H. Davis, Jeweler--Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Cut Glass.' Over these stores were rooms for rent. (Salem Herald). RIGHT: Pictured is a scene from the business section of Salem around 1910. From left: The Salem Herald Print Plant, John Elias's Newsstand, Nelson's Drug Store, a men's clothing store. The rooms above the drug store, newsstand and other business places were rented for living quarters. (Salem Herald).
Salem

Wright operates house moving business in early 1900’s

TOP: In the early 1900’s, Joseph Wright Jr. owned and operated a House Raising and Moving Company in Salem. Crew members are shown moving a two-story house. Note the oil rig in the left of the picture. (Harrison County Historical Society). ABOVE: Three men and a boy display a proud team of horses in the Salem area. (Harrison County Historical Society).
Eighty-seven years ago, December 28, 1888, 12 of Salem's leading businessmen were engaged in forming a corporation named Salem Academy.

Signing the certificate of incorporation were G.W.F. Randolph, Jesse F. Randolph, F.M. Swiger, A.S. Childers, J.L. Huffman, Charles N. Maxson, Ernest Randolph, Uric F. Randolph, Lloyd F. Randolph, C.M. Randolph, James N. David and Hiram Wilson.

The founding of Salem Academy was only 23 years after the Civil War, and the people of the area had little money. The incorporators immediately started their journeys over the hills and through the valleys of Harrison, Lewis, Doddridge and Ritchie counties soliciting money and students.

For almost a year, while the Academy was being built, classes were held in the Jesse Randolph building. Finally the Academy was completed, and was dedicated, under the direction of the Board of Directors, December 31, 1889. In 1890 the charter was amended, and Salem Academy became Salem College.

During the first four years the College had two presidents-Dr. John L. Huffman and Dr. Sanford Maxson. When Dr. Maxson resigned, the Board of Directors persuaded Dr. Theodore L. Gardiner to become president.

This was one of the stormiest periods in the life of the College. Oil was discovered in and around Salem, and there was an influx of wildcatters and adventurers. It was not long before the oil workers resented Salem College, and one night a drunken mob marched on the College determined to burn it. Learning of the plan, Dr. Gardiner blocked the way, threatening to shoot the first man who set foot on the campus. The men retreated,
Following Dr. Gardiner was Dr. Cortez R. Clawson, who served as president for two years, and resigned in 1908 because of his wife's illness.

Dr. Charles B. Clark then became president. It was during his presidency that the Administration Building was constructed. A stately building, topped by towers and flanked by pine trees, it stands today, a symbol of the College's strength, at the corner of Main Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the summer of 1919 Dr. Clark left, and was succeeded by Dr. S.O. Bond, who served as president for 31 years. During the first years of his administration the needs were so great that only a person of Dr. Bond's caliber and faith could have kept the College from closing its doors. Through his leadership and personality he created prestige and state-wide respect for the College as an educational institution.

With the retirement of Dr. Bond in 1951, Dr. K. Duane Hurley, a former Salem College student, was appointed president.

During his administration there was a tremendous growth in enrollment and the development of a modern campus—the Valley of Learning—which has nine up-to-date educational facilities.

In March, 1963, Salem College achieved one of its most desired goals—membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Since that time the faculty has been increased, the academic program expanded and the total income has climbed to more than three million dollars.

Dr. Dallas B. Bailey, Jr., took over the presidency, August, 1973. As president, he has led the College to the completion of two major accomplishments—a million-dollar challenge grant from the Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation and a million-dollar Federal grant for the pursuance of career development curriculum.

As the late President Bond once said: "The best history of Salem College may be read in the lives of those who have been trained by it." Salem College numbers among its graduates four United States senators, one of which is Senator Jennings Randolph; two West Virginia governors, two West Virginia senators, more than a half-dozen state delegates, five college presidents and two presidents of the National Education Association.
TOP RIGHT: Salem College Glee Club had just performed for the 1907 Commencement Program. Pictured third from left is Mrs. S.C. Bond of Salem. In the background is the motto, 'From School Life Into Life's School.' (Salem Herald). MIDDLE RIGHT: In the center of this picture is the first Salem College building, which was completed in 1890. Among the homes surrounding it, several oil-well derricks may be seen. (Salem Herald). BELOW: The cornerstone for the Administration Building was laid in 1908 by college officials. (Harrison County Historical Society). BOTTOM RIGHT: With only the first story complete, this is how the Administration Building looked on October 15, 1909. (Edna Wolfe).
Fort New Salem
Interest in heritage inspires Fort building

TOP LEFT: Fort New Salem was built by Salem College students under the supervision of college professors and architectural specialists. Log homes from around the county were dissembled piece by piece and labeled to be rebuilt on the fort site exactly as they originally stood. This picture shows the fort during its construction. The fort is shown nearly completed on the cover of this book. (Salem College). MIDDLE LEFT: Students spent many hours trying to make certain that every log was replaced in its original location. Many students stayed at the fort while working to get it completed. (Salem College). BOTTOM LEFT: Upon completion the fort has been used for arts and crafts fairs and displays to show the heritage of mountain artistry. A basket weaver shows his skills to onlookers. (Salem College). BELOW: To show how blacksmiths made tools and other useful items, this man uses the anvil to bend and mold metal into shape. (Salem College).
Shinnston

Outlaws visit ‘Blue Boar’ in Daughter of the Elm

Settled by members of the Shinn family, the town of Shinnston was established as a permanent settlement in 1778. A gristmill built before 1785 by Levi Shinn became the nucleus around which the village grew. Recognizing this growth, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act creating the Town of Shinnston on January 22, 1818 and September 18 the following year, a post office was established.

The Shinn family was very instrumental in the new town’s religious and educational organization. While Jonathan Shinn’s home was the site of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1800, the Reverend Asa Shinn taught the first school in 1813.

The first church building, known as the Union Church, was erected in 1835 and used by all denominations. Constructed in 1895, the grade school building has been greatly enlarged and altered throughout the years. The high school, which originally occupied part of the grade school building, graduated its first class in 1910 and a few years later moved into its present building that overlooks the town.

Noteworthy old houses still standing include the Levi Shinn House, built in 1778; the “Old Stone Mansion,” built in 1821; the Dr. Jacob H. Fortney House, built around 1848; the Dr. Emory Strickler House, built in 1853; and the Benjamin F. Lowe House, now the Lowe Public Library, built in the 1870’s. North of town at Big Elm Farm is the David Wamsley House, built around 1785.

In 1872 the town was incorporated with Solomon S. Fleming as mayor. The charter lapse during the Civil War, and in 1877 another one was secured from the state of West Virginia. The present charter dates from 1915.

Numerous tradesmen and businessmen contributed immeasurably to the community’s development in its early days. Elder Levi Shinn, opened the first store in 1810. Apothecary shops, shoe shops, wagon shops, miller shops, tanneries, cabinetmaking and pottery thrived during Shinnston’s early years. Early doctors were Jesse Flowers, Jacob H. Fortney, Peter Davis, and Emory Strickler.

Granville Davisson Hall’s classic novel, Daughter of the Elm, had its setting in the Shinnston area and was based on an alleged outlaw band that made nearby Big Elm Farm its headquarters in anteboom days. This band supposedly frequented the town’s best-known tavern, the Red Lion, referred to in the novel as the “Blue Boar.”

In 1876 an iron bridge was built across the West Fork River. Swept away in the flood of 1888, it was replaced in 1889 with a similar bridge that is now closed to vehicular traffic. The concrete bridge, locally known as the “New Bridge,” was completed in 1930. At the turn of the century development of natural resources, particularly coal, ushered in an era of industrialization and the town experienced a period of rapid growth. Benjamin F. Anderson, Sr. put down the first paved road in 1902. The railroad reached town in 1890, and the streetcar in 1906. The streetcar made its last run through Shinnston on April 26, 1947. Short’s Opera House, which burned in February 1906, was the first theater, and Arthur Vassar operated the first movie show in 1905. On June 23, 1944, a tornado, which killed many people and caused great property damage, struck part of the town.
TOP LEFT: The village map of 1886 shows how the town has grown in nearly 100 years. (Jack Sandy Anderson). LEFT: The Fourth of July in 1912 brought area residents downtown for street celebrations. (Jack Sandy Anderson). ABOVE: A grist mill similar to this brought about the settlement of Shinnston before 1785. (Jack Sandy Anderson).
TOP: Mudlick is a small community just north of Shinnston. (Jack Sandy Anderson). MIDDLE LEFT: With the passage of a 1906 election the high school which was built still serves area students. (Jack Sandy Anderson). MIDDLE RIGHT: Traveling by horse and buggy in 1910, Shinnstonians rode down Pike Street toward 'High School Hill.' (Jack Sandy Anderson). RIGHT: The WEST VIRGINIA HIGHWAY MARKER noting settler Levi Shinn’s house is located near the State Police Headquarters. (Heather Ryan Dodd).
Shinnston

First high school built in 1880's

TOP: An aerial photograph shows how Shinnston looked in 1894. (Jack Sandy Anderson). Built around 1880, Shinnston High School held classes in this building. (Jack Sandy Anderson).
TOP: Near Shinnston at Kitty's Cut, a train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad wrecked June 6, 1907. (Jack Sandy Anderson). LEFT: An early view of the Levi Shinn house in the 1900's shows the oldest house in Harrison County. (Jack Sandy Anderson). ABOVE: A more recent view of the Levi Shinn house captures the beauty of the 198 year old edifice. (Jack Sandy Anderson).
Maulsby Bridge withstands flood of 1888

TOP LEFT: The first Maulsby Bridge which spanned the West Fork River near Gypsy between Clarksburg and Shinnston was built by Elmore Hart in 1854. It was the only bridge in the county that was not either destroyed or severely damaged by the flood of 1888. (Jack Sandy Anderson)

TOP RIGHT: Two churches were built by the Baptists to serve their community. This first structure was wooden and stood on Rebecca Street. It has since been replaced by a yellow brick building. (Jack Sandy Anderson)

LEFT: One year after this picture of the bridge which spanned the West Fork River in Shinnston was taken, it was completely destroyed by the flood, July 10, 1888. (Jack Sandy Anderson)

ABOVE: In 1909 Dr. Emory Strickler sat in front of the schoolhouse where he had taught for many years. The school operated in 1855. (Jack Sandy Anderson)
Shinnston

Wamsley uses branches from Elm to build Everson house

*RIGHT:* The Big Elm Farm includes the historic homes as well as the huge elm tree. The brick house in the center was built by William Hood while the log house was built by David Wamsley. (Jack Sandy Anderson). *BELOW:* Adventure, mystery and romance have been associated with the Great Elm which Granville Davison Hall immortalized in his book *Daughter of the Elm.* (Mrs. Roger Byrd). *BOTTOM RIGHT:* Known as the Everson House, David Wamsley was supposed to have obtained portions of the logs for the construction of the house from the branches of the Great Elm. (Jack Sandy Anderson).
During the Fourth of July celebration in 1916, many citizens rode the Ferris wheel for entertainment. This couple shielded themselves from the sun with a parasol. (Jack Sandy Anderson).

TOP RIGHT: Hotel Royal lodged visitors to Shinnston for many years. (Jack Sandy Anderson).

LEFT: Organized in 1877, the M.G. Jarrett band played for audiences of the area for a long time. (Jack Sandy Anderson).

ABOVE: In an attempt to relive the past, seven veterans left Shinnston to visit the Virginia battlefields on August 10, 1911. (Jack Sandy Anderson).
TOP RIGHT: At 8 p.m. June 23, 1944 a tornado funneled through Shinnston causing the greatest natural disaster in the history of the state. Because it was the most highly populated of the areas hit, the Pleasant Hill section of Shinnston had more homes leveled and caused more casualties than any other place. (John L. Finlayson). MIDDLE RIGHT: Debris of houses on upper Howard Street in the Pleasant Hill section was a result of the twister. (John L. Finlayson). BOTTOM RIGHT: Short's Opera House located at the corner of Pike and Station Streets housed a variety of programs. One drama held on March 23, 1901 was "The Confederate Spy." It was considered a great loss when the building burned February 27, 1906. (Jack Sandy Anderson). ABOVE: In an aerial view, one can see how Shinnston looks east of Bridge Street. (Jack Sandy Anderson).
1944 Tornado causes greatest natural disaster in state
Shinnston

Gov. Arch A. Moore, Jr. descends from Aaron Shinn

TOP RIGHT: W.E. Swiger’s business was established at the corner of Pike and Bridge Streets around 1905. (Jack Sandy Anderson). MIDDLE RIGHT: Aaron Shinn built this house in 1821. Governor Arch A. Moore, Jr. is a descendant of Shinn. (Harrison County Historical Society). BELOW: Shinnstonians parade in a wagon down to the corner of Pike and Walnut Streets in a July 4, 1909 celebration. (Jack Sandy Anderson). BOTTOM RIGHT: In the early 1900’s several citizens used to spend hours waiting for the train to arrive. (Jack Sandy Anderson).
TOP LEFT: Maple sugar making during the 1890's at the Lucas farm was a lot of hard, cold work. (Mrs. Allen Lucas). ABOVE: Previously called the Methodist Protestant Church, the Christ United Methodist Church is still open to its congregations on Main Street. (Jack Sandy Anderson).

LEFT: An aerial view captures Shinnston at the turn of the century. (Jack Sandy Anderson).
Originally chartered in 1893, the town of Lumberport, grew up around a saw and grist mill on land owned by Benjamin Robinson. According to records of the Post Office Department in Washington, the first post office, established in 1836, was called "Ten Mile Creek." In 1838 it was changed to Lumberport, taking its name from a boatyard owned and operated by James Y. Hornor.

Below the Robinson Mill, Hornor loaded vessels with lumber from the nearby virgin forests and sent them by river down to Pittsburgh, thus the boatyard became a port for shipping lumber and the town became officially known as Lumberport.

The first store was operated by William Ferguson around 1833. Another store operated by Ferdinand Y. Hornor was raided in 1863 by the famed Jones’ raiders.

Other prominent business people in the area included J.D. Hornor and W.C. Hood, dealers in dry goods, J.B. Fowler, attorney and principal of the public school; A.J. Evans, A.L. Hupp, C.B. Flowers and Z.W. Wyatt were all physicians and surgeons. M.L. Roblett was a blacksmith, wagon and carriage maker. Mrs. A.M. Robinson ran a hotel. Henry Mittong had a blacksmith shop on Jones Run near the old grist mill.

The Circuit Court of Harrison County incorporated the town on September 18, 1901. Serving as commissioners were E.D. McCarty, Ed Boggess and J.W. Wadsworth.

An opera house built in 1903 became a favorite entertainment spot. Bands were formed and made appearances on many auspicious occasions such as in the Grover Cleveland, James Baline parade in Clarksburg.

Hornor Brothers of Clarksburg received the contract to pave the town streets in 1916. A street car track ran through the town, this service ending in 1934.

Electricity came to Lumberport around 1920 and in 1928, a dam and filtration plant were built on Jones Run to provide citizens with a water supply. The Chesapeake and Ohio Telephone Company took over the telephone service from the Sardis Telephone Company and in 1941, put in a dial service. The coal, oil and gas industries have been the main suppliers of employment down through the years. The town boasted a glass plant in 1917.

Compiled by Libby Stout

BOTTOM LEFT: Arley Murray drove the first automobile into Lumberport in 1911. (Miss Grace Matthews).

LEFT: In the early 1900's F.M. Robinson visited the old Lumberport bank routinely. (Miss Grace Matthews).
Lumberport

Opera House performances entertain residents for 31 years

TOP: One of the oldest homes in Central West Virginia was built in 1785 by Benjamin Matthew. (Miss Grace Matthews). RIGHT: The Opera House and bank building was built in 1906. Townspeople gathered at the building for performances put on by local as well as out of town actors. Fire destroyed the facility in 1937. (Miss Grace Matthews).
TOP: Surveyor's drawing of Lumberport taken from the 1886 LAKES' ATLAS. (Jack Sandy Anderson). TOP RIGHT: For entertainment H. Swiger often drove young people on hayrides. (Miss Grace Matthews). ABOVE: Tableware was manufactured at Mound City Glass Company before its demise in 1924. RIGHT: Lumberport's WEST VIRGINIA HIGHWAY MARKER greets visitors as they enter the community on W.Va. 20. (Heather Ryan Dodd).
West Milford

Fording West Fork River lends name for town

Original plans for West Milford were conceived by Jesse Lowther and Samuel Hoff in 1815.

In 1817, Samuel Clemens and Jacob Romine bought two acres from Jesse Lowther in order to build a dam across the West Fork River. Beside the dam they built a gristmill and a sawmill. The dam backed the river up for seven miles. The mill had such power that a community sprang up around the industry.

On January 15, 1821, by an act of the Virginia Assembly, ten acres of land on the West Fork River on the property of Jesse Lowther in the County of Harrison was laid off into lots and streets and thus established a town of Millford, an appropriate name for the new town since settlers had to cross the river at the shallow part below the dam.

A post office had been established in 1827, but in 1833 officials decided to let the Lost Creek Post Office serve Millford as well. However, ten years later, while petitioning to have the Millford Post Office re-opened, the citizens were informed that another Millford existed in the eastern part of Virginia. On June 19, 1844, the new post office was opened under the name of West Milford.

In 1852, the West Milford and New Salem Turnpike built a road through the ford at West Milford. In 1872, a bridge company was organized, and the bridge was opened shortly after 1875.

West Milford of 1883 consisted of three general stores, one saw mill, one flouring mill, one furniture store, two saddle and harness shops, three blacksmith shops, two wagon and carriage shops, one hotel, two shoe shops, three doctors, one lawyer, and four preachers.

The Circuit Court of Harrison County, on January 22, 1855, entered an order incorporating West Milford under the laws of the State of West Virginia.

In 1888, the flood destroyed the bridge, and the townspeople, not trusting the Harrison County Court to rebuild it, decided to do away with city government and again became unincorporated. Despite the fact that the County Court replaced the bridge in 1889 with a more narrow one-way span, the town did not become reincorporated until 1920.

West Milford built a city building in 1944-45 and in 1948, organized a fire department. In 1964, West Milford instituted a water system and built a new filtration plant.

Compiled by Melissa Morris
TOP: From the scene of West Milford before 1910 one can see the two-roomed building used as a schoolhouse before Unidius High School was built. (Berta Lynch).

MIDDLE LEFT: West Milford's second mill was used to grind grist as well as being used as a sawmill. It was washed away in the flood of 1888. (Berta Lynch).

MIDDLE RIGHT: Mrs. Iva Hinkle sits side saddle on her horse near the West Milford bridge in 1900. (Mrs. Pauline Richardson).

BOTTOM LEFT: In 1922 the Clarksburg Water Board bought the lot which included the last mill and dam used in West Milford. Photograph was taken by Dale L. Lynch. (Berta Lynch).

BOTTOM RIGHT: In 1908 West Milford had dirt roads through the downtown section. (Harrison County Historical Society).
Hoff serves area as first woman doctor in state

ABOVE: Dr. Susan Dew Hoff and friend sit on porch steps of a house in West Milford. Dr. Hoff was the first woman doctor in West Virginia. She practiced in the West Milford area for many years. (Alice Somers). TOP RIGHT: The Bennett Ryder house in West Milford was the residence of the famed photographer who took pictures during the Civil War period. Many of Ryder's reproductions appear elsewhere in this book. (Harrison County Historical Society). MIDDLE RIGHT: A monument was erected by the Harrison County Court in 1932 to designate the site of Richards Fort. The fort, built in 1775 on lands owned by Arnold Richard of West Milford, served area residents against Indian attacks. (Cree Cornwell). BOTTOM RIGHT: Col. William Lowther who first settled in West Milford lived in a house similar to this cabin which stood near Lowther's. Although neither cabin stands today, both were to have been built in 1790. (Paul Schrengost).
Lost Creek

Town incorporates in 1946; Settlers arrive in early 1800’s

Although not incorporated until 1946, Lost Creek was originally settled in the early 1800’s.

Families of Seventh Day Baptists immigrated to the Quiet Dell and Lost Creek vicinities where Benjamin Bassel had already acquired a farm. Other Seventh Day Baptists followed and in 1808 a log church was built. By 1818, the church had thirty-two families on its membership roll. Abel Bond’s home, located in Quiet Dell, served as a stopping place for Seventh Day Baptist missionaries.

In 1826, James Hornor, who was a postal service advocate, set up a post office for the area.

Benjamin Bassel encouraged Seventh Day Baptists to settle in the area. On September 23, 1832, the members of the Seventh Day Baptist Church decided to build a new frame church on land that Mr. Bassel had used for a “burying ground.”

In 1879, trains began running through the area and transformed a cluster of houses, a store, and a post office into a thriving community.

Streetcars began making hourly runs from Clarksburg to Weston in 1913, and Lost Creek began to flourish. A hotel was built, feed stores and blacksmith shops began business, and doctors’ offices opened. In 1912, a bank was formed.

Even with all this prosperity, Lost Creek didn’t incorporate until 1946. Since incorporation a volunteer fire department was organized, and after many money-making events a government surplus building and a fire truck were purchased. In the late 1960’s, Lost Creek installed a water system. A large tonnage of coal is shipped from Lost Creek which helps keep the business section of the village alive.

Compiled by Melissa Morris
TOP LEFT: When coal companies had camps in Lost Creek to house their employees, trainers used to bring animals to entertain the men. This man brought a bear to the camp. (Harriet Crawford). TOP RIGHT: The First Methodist Church in Lost Creek was built in 1894 and burned in 1912. (Billie Bramer). ABOVE: Some of the original lots in Lost Creek were shown in the 1886 Lakes' Atlas. (Jack Sandy Anderson). RIGHT: After the original First Methodist Church building burned in 1912, a more modern structure was built. (Creel Cornwell).
Lost Creek

Gov. Howard Gore, county native, visits cattle pens

TOP: During his administration in the 1920’s, Governor Howard M. Gore visited the cattle pens in Lost Creek. On the fence at right was Fletcher Quickel. (Hilda Knight). LEFT: Two men test drive an early tractor used on farms in Lost Creek and other county areas. (Harriet Crawford).
TOP AND RIGHT: In 1898 the town had in operation a hotel to house visitors. The first Lost Creek Hotel is pictured at right while the above hotel was built later to serve the same function. Major and Amanda Smith operated the first hotel. (Harriet Crawford).
TOP: A 'Good Time Group' in Lost Creek dressed up for a Calahumpian Parade. (Jean Rapking). LEFT: Fire Chief E.L. Post stood in front of the first fire truck owned by the Lost Creek Volunteer Fire Department in 1945. (Winnie Post Gaston). BOTTOM: In March 1927 Lost Creek's Field Day was held in the meadow at Dan Bassel’s residence. (Harriet Crawford).
TOP: Camp houses were set up at the mine of the Hutchinson Coal Company for workers. (Harriet Crawford). ABOVE: A freight train was used to run from Clarksburg to Weston by way of Mount Clare and Lost Creek. (Harriet Crawford). RIGHT: Employees of the Lost Creek Post Office stood in front of the building in 1908 before beginning a day’s work. The R.F.D. carriers went out in the Lost Creek area of Southern Harrison County to replace the small Post Offices on the Star Routes of Dayton (on Duck Creek), Tischend, Romines Mills, Johnstown, and Rockford. The carriers were appointed by a district political chairman. Employees were Herman A. Bell, Otto Hinzman, Ida Garrison, postmistress; and Ard Garrison. (Alton Bell).
Construction workers lay gas line in 1906

TOP: When the gas line was laid in Lost Creek in 1906, a camp was set up to house the construction workers. (Hilda Knight). LEFT: Coal taken from a mine near Lost Creek was displayed at a fair. These employees prepared the coal for transportation. (Harriet Crawford). ABOVE: A construction crew stands around the huge gas pipe they laid. (Hilda Knight).
TOP: From atop a mountain, one can get an idea of the size of Lost Creek in 1915. (Harriet Crawford). ABOVE: "Waiting for the train," citizens of Lost Creek stood at the depot in 1908. (Mrs. Patty Smith). RIGHT: Bob Robson, an employee of the Hope Natural Gas Company, used a horse to get home from work in 1917. (Alton Bell).
Lost Creek

Bassel lives in one of first houses in area
Lost Creek
Seventh Day Baptist are first to settle in town

TOP: Ed Bryant, a confectionary delivery man, used horses to pull his carriage in the early 1900's. (Mrs. Patty Smith). RIGHT: Employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad when it was located in Lost Creek were G.A. Prince, agent; E.E. Fetty, retired merchant; and S.R. Cordua, agent and operator. (Hilda Knight).
TOP LEFT: A formal portrait of Byrd Edmonds and son Everette in 1909 shows the fashions of that era. (Alton Bell). TOP RIGHT: Lost Creek resident Electra Smith Taylor posed for a formal photograph in 1906. One should note the tight and flared sleeves, and ribbon belt. (Alton Bell). LEFT: Originally built in 1870 the Lost Creek Seventh Day Baptist Church was formally dedicated in 1872. After it burned in 1887, it was repaired and reoccupied in May 1888. (Patty Smith).
Nutter Fort

Fort Nutter protects settlers against Indian raids in late 1700’s

Since Indians were a constant threat to settlers, a need for protection prompted the building of Fort Nutter in 1772 by brothers Thomas, John, Matthew, and Christopher Nutter.

Situated on the eastern banks of Elk Creek, the stockade served as a refuge for inhabitants of the West Fork of the Monongahela.

At the death of Thomas Nutter his sons, Elasia, Erwin, and Christopher inherited the land on which the fort stood as well as the surrounding lands.

The portions of the original Nutter farm eventually fell to Thomas C. White, who sold forty acres to a company that built the Fairground Park and the remainder of his land was sold to the Jacobs Realty Company and the Prunty Realty which sold the farm off in lots.

In May 1923, the people living in the area incorporated the community under the mayor-type government with a recorder, and five councilmen to be elected by the citizens. They chose to honor Thomas Nutter by naming the town Nutter Fort.

The first town election was held and Ralph Richards had the distinguished honor of becoming Nutter Fort’s first mayor, serving his town from 1923-25.

An original water system for the town was built in 1923, while sewers were first built in 1927, and in 1928 the council authorized the installation of street lights.

Citizens organized a volunteer fire department, called “the fire brigade” May 25, 1927, and elected J.S. Skidmore to serve as the first fire chief.

In the early 1940’s, a Works Progress Administration project financed the hard surfacing of most of the streets.

A special levy election in May, 1946, made possible the construction of the Municipal Building.
OPPOSITE PAGE TOP: Nutter Fort's official town seal shows the historic Nutter's Fort superimposed over the growing village. (Mrs. Charlotte Wilson). OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM: At the dedication of the town's Post Office in 1947 several prominent citizens gathered. They are unidentified, unidentified, John Beeghley, Roy Lister, Cleve Bailey, A.D. Morris, unidentified, Bernard McKiernan, Warden Vansoy, Laco Greathouse, unidentified, Uel Richards, Carlo Marino, Wanda Stout, and Edison Stout. (Mrs. Jesse Wilson). TOP: Horseracing was a major attraction at the Norwood Park in the city's lower end. LEFT: Designed by Charles Hickman and erected by the Sons of the Revolution, a monument marks the site of Nutter's Fort which stood in 1775. Roosevelt-Wilson High School was built on the land behind the marker. (Mrs. Lee Rieser). ABOVE: In the center of town stands the WEST VIRGINIA HIGHWAY MARKER which gives a brief account of the young city's history. (Ron Boram).
Nutter Fort

Town elects mayor in 1923; Russell fills first post

RIGHT: The Reverend Ralph Russell was elected the first mayor of Nutter Fort in 1923. Rev. Russell served churches in Weston, Morgantown and Pennsboro. He was married to the former Myrtle Saucer, (Mrs. Jesse Wilson). BELOW: At one time several businesses were located on Pennsylvania Avenue. (Mrs. Thomas Hamrick).
TOP: Citizens organized the fire department May 15, 1927 called 'the fire brigade.' Firemen were Moatz, Ona Reed, Fredd Douglas, Thorn Bland, Henry McCuen, Tedrew Sutton, Flesher, Roy Lister, Flescher, and Loyd Benedum. (Mrs. Thomas Hamrick). LEFT: In 1928 the Clark District High School became Roosevelt-Wilson High School named in honor of Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt. (Harrison County Historical Society).
Stonewood

Town receives name as result of contest

Prior to World War II, two adjoining communities, Stonewall and Norwood, were located east of Clarksburg near Route 58. Howard White, as manager of the Elk Creek Development Company, laid out lots that the company owned in the area and named this community Stonewall Park. Residents who lived near the New Fairgrounds called their community Norwood.

In 1947 the two areas decided to become one incorporated town. Children of the local school entered a contest to name the new municipality. Charles Childers, a sixth grader in Norwood School, won the contest by entering the name 'Stonewood,' a combination of the names Stonewall and Norwood. On December 17, 1947, Stonewood was incorporated.

After incorporation, street lights were installed. In 1948, the citizens and town officials organized a volunteer fire department. A water system, with water furnished by the Clarksburg Water Board, was implemented in 1950. In 1952-53 citizens volunteered labor to build a cement block city building on Southern Avenue. This building now houses the city offices and the fire department. More recently the city built a city playground, blacktopped two-and-one-half miles of street, and installed a sewage interceptor system.

Compiled by Missy Morris
OPPOSITE PAGE TOP: A popular place where girls from Stonewood sat was on the stone wall opposite the old Norwood Pool Room. (Joe Leonette).
OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM LEFT: Submerged by flood waters, Stonewood's flood in the 1950's was considered the area's worst since 1888. (Joe Leonette).
OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM RIGHT: Mayor Anthony J. Falco surveys the flood waters which raised above the bridge. (Joe Leonette).
TOP: On the boundary between Stonewood and Nutter Fort stood the pool room visited frequently by townspeople. (Joe Leonette). ABOVE LEFT and RIGHT: Citizens assisted in organizing a volunteer fire department and crew in 1948. Shortly thereafter a fire truck was purchased. (Stonewood Fire Department).
Stonewood
Town becomes incorporated in 1947

TOP: In 1915 employees of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company stopped at the restaurant across the street for lunch. (George 'Skip' McCuelaugh). ABOVE LEFT: Fred McComas managed a pool hall in the 1920's. (Joe Leonette). ABOVE RIGHT: Students at Norwood School played at St. Bridget's field. (Joe Leonette).
Anmoore

County’s youngest town incorporates November 13, 1950

Originally known by several different names, Anmoore was first settled in 1894 when Silas Ash bought 214 acres of land three miles east of Clarksburg. During the next decade Mr. Ash continued buying land adjoining his holdings.

In 1903 Ash sold 218 acres to Edward R. Davis and Lynn S. Hornor who divided the farm into building lots and established the unincorporated village named ‘Steelton’ and then Grasselli after the Grasselli Chemical Company had established there in 1903. The plant was closed in 1927 and all operations were moved to Spelter.

In 1904 the National Carbon Company moved its new electrode factory to Anmoore to be near an abundant supply of cheap natural gas. The original plant included a pot calciner, equipment for crushing and mixing coal particles, a horizontal extrusion press, and pit-type baking furnaces. Taxes collected from the Carbon Plant help subsidize the town.

The carbon industry attracted settlers so that when Grasselli incorporated as Anmoore (for Ann Moore’s Run)—the name already used by the post office—on November 13, 1950, the population already totaled 1,107.

Anmoore is governed by a five-man council elected every two years. The city government installed street lights in 1951, and the citizens organized a volunteer fire department in April 1951. Using the Clarksburg water system as a source of supply, the city installed a water distribution system with the $150,000 cost financed by revenue bonds on August 15, 1954. Interstate 79 now bypasses the town thus adding to its accessibility. Compiled by Alice Rowe
Anmoore

Grasselli Chemical Works selects town as plant site

RIGHT: In 1903 the Grasselli Chemical Works chose Anmoore (then Grasselli) as the site of its carbon electrodes plant. (Barb Anderson). BOTTOM: Aerial shot of Grasselli taken in 1902 shows how thinly populated the area was at that time. Comparison of the picture on the facing page shot from the same angle presents a remarkable change. (Kenneth Ash).
TOP: Demolished in 1970, the Andrew Davisson Sr. home was one of the early homes in the Simpson Creek area. LEFT: In 1932 James Golden and Mr. Israel ride a horse-drawn carriage up Philippi Pike Street in Anmoore. (Mr. and Mrs. James Golden). BOTTOM: Aerial shot of Anmoore taken in 1960 shows a developed community as opposed to the 1902 photograph on the preceding page. (Kenneth Ash).
Community receives name from several citizens named John

Johnstown is situated on Rooting Creek about six miles east of Lost Creek and three miles off Rt. 20 between Clarksburg and Buckhannon. The name originated from a number of its early citizens named John; John Lewis, John McPherson, John Thrash, and a few others. The grandson of John Thrash, John Jackson Thrash, is still living and had his ninety-sixth birthday October 22.

This village was almost self-supporting during the early 1900's with stores selling most everything that couldn't be raised on the farm, a barber shop where a shave was ten cents and a haircut twenty five cents. Adjoining this building was a shoe and harness shop plus a place where the farmers brought their broom corn and had it made into good sturdy brooms. O.H. Davis had the barber shop, his father Jasper Davis the broom and shoe shop, and both worked at the harness making.

A flour mill and saw mill was operated by B.M. Queen and sons where corn and wheat was ground on certain days and lumber sawed on others. For old Dobbin there were two or three blacksmith shops. The last one operated by Rupert Longenette closed around 1960.

If you became ill there were at least two doctors in the area and if you died the undertakers, William A. Davis, and son, Roy, took care of you. There was a polished black hearse drawn by two pair of matched black horses to take you to one of two cemeteries in the community. These surround a large brick church built in 1884 where the people of this and other days worship. The village school stood close by offering to many people during this period their only source of 'higher learning'.

A common sight at harvest time was the thrashing machine operated by Ezra Queen, who went from farm to farm preparing the wheat for the mill.

Two large 'halls' owned by fraternal organizations afforded a place for oyster suppers and band practice. A ten piece brass band was organized in 1900, with one of the charter members, the aforementioned John. J. Thrash, still living. After many years and changes in different members it dissolved in 1966.
When roads began to be surfaced in the late 20's and early 30's and the operators of these establishments became aged, activities began to cease. The old board walk became past history as did many other things, along with Dobbin being replaced by motorized equipment.

The heritage of the early pioneers, the Lewis', McPhersons', Davis', Post's, Thrash's, Queen's, and many others remain, with activities now mainly centered around the Church and the Community Building. This latter building was purchased from trustees of Junior Lodge by the local Farm Women's Club to be used for all community activities. At present there is a Volunteer Fire Department working for a charter.

Compiled by Mrs. Alta Queen

TOP: Citizens gathered in front of O.H. Davis's Barber Shop in the early 1900's. They were Jasper Davis, broom maker; Longnette boy, Levy Queen, Owen Davis, barber and leathercraftsman; and Jesse Davis. (Mrs. Alta Queen).

LEFT: A view from atop a mountain shows how Johnstown looked at the turn of the century. (Mrs. Alta Queen).
Unincorporated Areas/Johnstown

Johnstown Band plays at 1903 Democratic Convention

ABOVE: In 1903 the Johnstown Band rode in a horse-drawn wagon to play for the Democratic Convention in Clarksburg. The driver was Roy Davis; other members were, front—Judson Thrash, Laco Thrash, Roy Davis, Jackson Thrash, unidentified, Charlie Davis, Percival Queen; back—Newton Jenkins, Emmit Queen, Merrill Queen, Levy Queen, Rupert Longenette, George Lewis, and Warren Davis. The team of horses was owned by Roy Davis and Percival Queen. (Mrs. Alta Queen). RIGHT: Citizens of the community gathered in 1902 for a day of recreation at Elnathan Lewis's log house still standing near Rooting Creek. The citizens were Warren Davis, Russell Davis, Levy Queen, Lee Davis, Alice Lewis, Erma White, Stata Davis, Angie Davis, Flora Davis, Esta Etherton, and Pro Lewis. Seated was Louverna Lewis; behind dog was Raymond Queen. (Mrs. Alta Queen).
TOP: In the early 1900's five couples from the Johnstown community went dating in horse and buggy. The middle couple was Roy Davis and Alice Thrash Davis. (Mrs. Alta Queen). ABOVE LEFT: Townspeople gathered on the Lee Post farm (now the Phillip Post farm) for the opening of an oil well around 1900. (Mrs. Alta Queen). ABOVE: John Norman, Percival Queen, and Noah Williams graded the road in the crossroads at Johnstown in the early 1900's. The men were hired by the county to grade the roads; however, they used their own equipment. (Mrs. Alta Queen).
1948 Tornado claims four lives, 75 injured

TOP: Four lives were lost and seventy-five people were injured as the result of the tornado which entered Mount Clare on Sunday evening, May 2, 1948. ABOVE LEFT: The Mount Clare Grade School was built in 1906 to replace one destroyed by fire. The building was razed in 1965. (Sherman Haselden). ABOVE: Mount Clare Methodist Church was dedicated in 1900. (Sherman Haselden).
LEFT: The winds of the tornado destroyed the Hutchinson Coal Company Store and several other buildings in Mount Clare. (Sherman Haselden). BELOW: After the tornado only debris was left of the Mount Clare Methodist Protestant Church on May 3, 1948. (Sherman Haselden).
Hutchinson Coal Company opens in 1902; town grows

TOP: Hutchinson Coal Company mine opened in 1902. The town of Mount Clare grew because of the employment available (Sherman Haselden).

ABOVE LEFT: Gasoline pumps were operated from a different apparatus when automobiles became a popular form of transportation in 1920's. C.E. Davisson stood next to pumps. (Carol Davisson Bassel).

ABOVE RIGHT: Mount Clare citizens boarded a 1910 Marmet for a trip. Front seat were C.E. Davisson, Dr. Owens; back seat--Mrs. Owens and daughters, Marguerite, and Mildred. (Mrs. Patty Smith).
LEFT: Mount Clare was characterized by dirt roads at the turn of the century near the Methodist Episcopal Church, now the Mount Clare United Methodist Church. (Mrs. John Clayton). BELOW: The entire elementary school children and teachers gathered on the last day of classes in 1907 for their formal photograph. (Sherman Haselden).
Unincorporated Areas/Good Hope

Washburns', Sommerrvilles' settle area in 1800's

TOP: The Corrin Station of the Reserve Gas Company stood on the site where the West Fork Fishing Club is currently located. (Jean Rapking).
ABOVE: People stood on the bridge to watch the flood waters of the West Fork River. (Jean Rapking).
LEFT: Good Hope citizens sat on the porch of the area's water pumping station. (Jean Rapking). BELOW: One of the community's first families was the Washburn's who lived in this house in the late 1800's until it burned in 1903. In the front yard were Ross, Lora, George (father); Clara, Hattie (mother); Ola, and Bruce. (Jean Rapking).
Unincorporated Areas / Good Hope

Cave near Two Lick contains markings of Indians

TOP: In the early 1900's, the Good Hope community consisted of very few homes, and the main means of transportation was by horse. (Jean Rapking).

ABOVE LEFT: In 1957 a flood of the backwaters of the West Fork River on Isaac's Creek covered the area. (Jean Rapking). ABOVE RIGHT: Students of the Good Hope School around 1900 were, front—Jesse Starkey, Harley Perine, Mattie Starkey, Pat Burnside, Dale Westfall, Gail Burnside, Lucy Youngblood, Rosalie Sommerville, Orus Thrash, Carl Sommerville, Maude Sommerville, Ada McMillan (teacher); back—Clara Washburn, Lessie Starkey, Clarence Westfall, Pearl Corbin, (Babe) Bertha Sommerville, Vida Perine, and Alice Starkey. (Jean Rapking).
Lick. The cave is four-feet high and extends sixteen feet from the twenty-foot long opening. On the walls inside are several markings of an ancient Indian tribe. (Jean Rapking).

ABOVE RIGHT: Farmers on the Cottrill farm in Good Hope engaged in haying around 1900. On the haystack was Claire Moffett. (Mrs. Pauline Richardson).

LEFT: The Jacob Sommerville house was one of the oldest homes in Good Hope. Around 1890 the house was lived in by the son J. Wesley. His family was Hale, J.W.; Vance and Clarence (on horses); Mrs. J.W. Sommerville, Ralph, Etta Sommerville, Elizabeth Sommerville (grandmother); and Lela. (Jean Rapking).
Unincorporated Areas/Wilsonburg

‘Big Sleet’ covers community in 1943

TOP LEFT: Mrs. Etta Cunningham made apple butter in the fall of 1951 while her daughters Sharon and Shirley watched. (Mr. and Mrs. Orpha Cunningham).

TOP RIGHT: Kester Schoolcraft had his picture taken in his World War I uniform in 1917. (Mr. and Mrs. Orpha Cunningham).

ABOVE LEFT: Walter and Dessa Hustead left for Ohio in their Ford in 1925. (Mr. and Mrs. Orpha Cunningham).

ABOVE RIGHT: Mrs. Etta Cunningham and daughter Sharon ventured out into the ‘Big Sleet’ of 1943. (Mr. and Mrs. Orpha Cunningham).
ABOVE LEFT: Lloyd Hustead, Walter Hustead, Dallas Hustead, and Orpha Cunningham relaxed on a camping trip in 1923. (Mr. and Mrs. Orpha Cunningham). ABOVE RIGHT: In 1925 people gathered at the Lloyd Hustead farm at Isaacs Creek for an oat’s harvest. (Mr. and Mrs. Orpha Cunningham). FAR LEFT: Victor Manfred Cunningham rode a hog on the Cunningham farm in 1945. (Mr. and Mrs. Orpha Cunningham). LEFT: An old outhouse was located along Isaacs Creek. (Mr. and Mrs. Orpha Cunningham).
Wallace thrives as result of oil industry

ABOVE: East Clarksburg or Industrial looked like this in 1908. Industrial Public School was near the top of the hill. (Sidney Cottrill). RIGHT: Students posed in front of the Industrial Public School in the early 1920's; 1907 was the year that the school was built. (Sidney Cottrill).
LEFT: The Truman Dawson family of Wallace posed for their portrait around 1902. They were James C., Clarabelle, William Lee, Kinsey Ray, Blanche, and Lloyd Byard; parents Truman Dawson, Rebecca Starkey Dawson. (Mrs Paul Eagle). BELOW LEFT: John Cottrill's Grocery Store stood at the corner of Broadway and Main Streets in East Clarksburg in 1903. In front of the horse were John N. Cottrill, Rosette Cottrill, Mary E. Cottrill; Sidney and Verona Cottrill were in John Childer's spring wagon. (Sidney Cottrill). BELOW: At the Wallace oil fields wells ran as deep as 2500-3500 feet. When the fields were in full operation the population of Wallace grew.
Unincorporated Areas

Mills operate on rivers, creeks of county

TOP LEFT: The old Dayton Post Office served residents in the Duck Creek area. (Jean Rapking). ABOVE RIGHT: The old one-room schoolhouse on Duck Creek housed children as early as 1900. (Jean Rapking). ABOVE LEFT: During the turn of the century and before a mill operated at Quiet Dell, the mill was pictured in ruins. (Mrs. Lee Rieser). ABOVE RIGHT: The unincorporated town of Romines Mills received its name from the mill which was operated in the community. (Mrs. Lee Rieser).
LEFT: Two views of the unincorporated town of Haywood showed how it looked at the turn of the century. (Miss Grace Matthews). BOTTOM LEFT: When the State Police headquarters was located in Haywood in 1924, policemen stood outside of barracks for a group shot. (Mrs. Paul Eagle). BOTTOM RIGHT: On U.S. Rt. 19 at Enterprise, visitors are given a brief history of the community on the WEST VIRGINIA HIGHWAY MARKER. (Heather Ryan Dodd).


### Population of Unincorporated Towns or Villages in Harrison County, West Virginia 1967

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<th>Town</th>
<th>Population</th>
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Population:

- Allied Mine: 80
- Benson: 45
- Bristol: 300
- Brown: 200
- Cambria Mine: 100
- Craigmoor: 60
- Dawmont: 200
- Despard: 1,763
- Dola: 150
- Enterprise: 900
- Erie: 100
- Francis: 20
- Good Hope: 50
- Gypsy: 500
- Haywood: 400
- Haywood Junction: 50
- Hepzibah: 400
- Hughes: 100
- Jarvisville: 90
- Johnstown: 60
- Kinchloe: 60
- Laura Lee Mine: 200
- Lodgeville: 25
- McCandish Mine: 30
- McWhorter: 275
- Marshville: 100
- Meadowbrook: 200
- Mount Clare: 900
- Nora: 20
- Oral: 15
- Owings: 250
- Peora: 80
- Pine Bluff: 60
- Quiet Dell: 300
- Reynoldsville: 500
- Rider: 80
- Rinehart: 125
- Robey: 75
- Romines Mills: 50
- Rosebud: 25
- Saltwell: 40
- Sardis: 225
- Scott No. 2 Mine: 90
- Seminole: 100
- Spelter: 500
- Spring Hill: 125
- Two Lick: 20
- Wallace: 200
- Wilsonburg: 200
- Wolf Summit: 500
- Wyatt: 100

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Memorabilia—a collection of treasured items of the past. The next 39 pages include items of historic and significant value that are not pictures.

Donated by citizens and friends from Harrison County, the memorabilia section includes five general categories. They are (1) advertising and notices, (2) certificates and programs, (3) letters, (4) receipts and bills of sale, and (5) surveyors notes and deeds.

Of particular significance are the campaign poster of General Nathan Goff Jr., a deed signed by Governor Benjamin Harrison of the Commonwealth of Virginia (Harrison County's namesake), and a deed signed by Governor Patrick Henry of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Due to their age, it has been difficult to reproduce many of the items and remove the yellowed, wrinkled, faded, and spotted defects on the memorabilia.

TOP: When locomotives were used for transportation at the turn of the century, Salem had its share of their activity every day. (Paul Schrecongost). LEFT: Handcars were pumped at Cherry Camp near Bristol in the 1860's. (Dr. Robert Wilson). ABOVE: In 1846 Luther Haymond obtained a receipt for taxes he paid for land in Harrison County. He paid 41 cents tax on 02¼ acres of land. (Goff Stalnaker).
Republican Party nominates Goff twice for candidacy

RIGHT: Lumberport's Opera House featured plays such as 'A Romance of Coon Hollow,' in 1906. (John R. Denham).
FAR RIGHT: Advertising rates in Clarksburg's short-lived The National Telegraph established in 1861 by John J. Carlile and Robert S. Northcott were rather high. (Sterling Queen).
BELOW: Lynch-Osborne Undertaking Company ran this ad in the 1921 Clarksburg Directory. (Fred Layman).
OPPOSITE PAGE: Campaign posters of this nature were prevalent during the elections of West Virginia gubernatorial candidates in the 1800's. (Mr. and Mrs. H. Dotson Cather).

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH
Published every Friday morning by R. S. NORTHCOTT.

Office - Nos. 9 and 10, Depot's Row near Main Street.

Terms - $1.00 in advance; any person sending us a club of ten will receive a copy gratis.

Rates of Advertising:
1 Square of 10 lines or less, 1 insertion, $1.50
For each subsequent insertion, 75
1 Square 3 months, - 6.00
" 6 " " 10.00
" 12 " " 15.00
½ column 3 " " 15.00
" 6 " " 25.00
" 12 " " 35.00
⅓ column 3 " " 25.00
" 6 " " 35.00
" 12 " " 45.00
1 column 3 " " 35.00
" 6 " " 50.00
" 12 " " 75.00

When yearly advertisements are changed an additional charge will be made. Short notices of deaths will be inserted free of charge. Obituary notices and tributes of respect will be charged half the advertising rates. Marriage notices inserted gratis. Ledgers, addresses, and names will be charged twenty-five cents a line, and half price for subsequent insertions.

Religious notices and short advertisements for benevolent societies inserted gratis.

All calls upon men to become candidates.
Gen. Nathan Coff,
Republican Candidate for Governor of W. Va.

"I am in favor of protecting American labor by the broad shield of American law." (Gen. Coff.)

Mr. J. D. Stealey
Clarksburg, W. Va.,

Dear Sir:

Under a recent ruling of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, for public convenience and to facilitate a more accurate handling of mail by rural free delivery carriers, it has been decided that each rural mail box in use on a rural route, which, under the regulations of the Department, is entitled to service, shall be designated by number.

The number assigned your box is No. 61 and it is earnestly requested that this number be at once legibly and durably inscribed in a conspicuous place on the outside of your box.

I would kindly suggest that in your future correspondence that you have all your mail addressed to Clarksburg, W. Va., R. F. D. No., Box No. 61.

Very respectfully,

S. C. DENHAM, P. M.
FUNERAL.

The Funeral Services of

MRS. A. M. LINK

will take place from the late residence of the deceased on Main Street, Monday, September 25th, 1882 at 10:30 a.m.

Friends of the family are invited.

Interment at I. O. O. F. Cemetery.

Officiating Clergyman, Rev. Ware.

LEFT: Before newspapers published obituaries people sent invitations to the funerals of their loved ones. (Harrison County Historical Society).

BELOW: In 1863 before the State of West Virginia had its own stationery and legal notices printed, officials used the Commonwealth of Virginia stationery. (Fred Layman).
TO THE WORSHIPFUL COUNTY COURT OF HARRISON.

The undersigned, citizens of Harrison, would respectfully represent to your worships, that they have witnessed with great alarm in the last 12 months, the astounding increase of intemperance in our midst, and the increased facilities afforded our people to obtain spirituous liquors. And we believe, and we think we hazard nothing when we say, that there is not in the United States of America, a county more addicted to the evils of intemperance than ours. And we presume your worships are aware of the fact, that the very best talent that our county has ever produced, has been stricken down in the prime of life by this “hydra monster.” And now a very large number of the most gifted, that were the most prominent young men of the country are almost incapacitated from doing the commonest business, when their fine natural sense and attainments, (otherwise directed) would justify the belief, that they would have been figuring largely in extended fields of usefulness and honor. In view of these facts, to whom we would suggest are the important offices of the county to be committed, certainly not to the inebriate. Yet if this tornado of intemperance is not in some way arrested, many of the most responsible offices must necessarily be filled by Drunkards. From these facts and some others yet to be adduced, we think the time has come, when all good citizens should wake up to this important subject, (being in our judgments paramount to every other consideration, save only the perpetuity of the union of these States.) We would next call attention to the 25 or 30 paupers at the Poor-house and elsewhere—that are being kept at the expense of the county, seven eights of which number have been reduced to their present condition (paupers) by intemperance; and the tax imposed on each tax-payer in the county, for keeping these unfortunate men and women has reached the unprecedented sum of one dollar, (to each tax payer,) which added to our already burthensome and oppressive taxes, will in a short time increase our delinquent list to one thousand! it is already eight hundred; and we would most respectfully request your worships to examine the delinquent list.

We venture the assertion that five hundred perhaps or more on the list, are delinquent from intemperate uses of ardent spirits. Yet it is urged by some, that the Court should grant licenses for revenue purposes. We do not know the precise amount of revenue derived from liquor licenses, but suppose it will not exceed four hundred dollars. But what we would ask is a credit of four hundred when a charge grows out of it of two thousand dollars in the shape of delinquents for the non-payment of taxes, and one thousand dollars for pauperism; beside the unutterable misery and destitution made in the families of votaries of intemperance. We might set forth many other forcible objections to the granting of licenses, but we think it unnecessary, as the Court is well informed upon the subject. But in view of the fact, that you occupy the responsible positions of the guardians of our rights as well as interests, we appeal to your magnanimity, and pray your worshipful body, to refuse the granting of licenses to any person or persons in the county of Harrison—at the April term of your Court, or at any term during the present year, 1860.

The Legislature has given you this discretion, and we earnestly hope you will exercise it in accordance with our humble prayer.

Try it for 12 months as our neighboring counties have done, and we no doubt like them, will realize that great good will have been done. This question has been twice submitted to the popular vote of the county, and twice voted down.

Certainly your worships can not wish fuller or stronger instructions than those already given—by a large majority of the voters of the county at the Polls.

FATHERS AND SONS.

Charles Ruchman
Lemond Ruchman
Wm. Scott
G. W. Evans
D. Harris
Rawly Waters
Wm. J. Jansen
Isaac Wilson
William Mawry
Jas. Wilson

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

Rachel S. Ruchman
Julia S. Ruchman
Catharine Els
Mary Wilcox
Margaret C. Tadler
Els. M. Williams
Kate L. Williams
Sarah Els
Nancy McConkey
Olive D. McConkey
Roberta J. Wilcox
Church-goers petition for prohibition

The Commonwealth of Virginia to Wm. A. Sandy,
CONSTABLE OF HARRISON COUNTY, GREETING:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon Aaron McDaniell

to appear before me or some other justice of the peace, at Shinnston
on the 5 day of May, 1834, to answer the complaint of Robert Mason

not exceeding twenty dollars, and then and there make due return how you have executed this warrant.

Given under my hand this 25 day of April, 1834.

J. Bowers J. P.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

Saturday, August 9th, 1913
at 1:00 o'clock p.m.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Mary Jane Davis, deceased, will offer for sale at her late residence on Main street, in the town of Shinnston, W. Va., the following personal property, to-wit:

2 Shares of stock in the First National Bank, 1 Sewing Machine, 1 Lot of Chairs, 3 Feather Beds and other Beds, Lot of Stone Jars and Jugs, Household and Kitchen articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale made known on day of Sale.

ERNEST H. SHINN,
Administrator of the estate of Mary Jane Davis, deceased.

ANTLEWS HOTEL
Copper Grove
Opening Dinner Dance
FRIDAY, 12th
SATURDAY, 13th

Dancing only for those making Dinner Reservations at $2.50 a plate. Music commencing at 8:00.

CHARLES GAYLORD
and His Famed Orchestra
Known for Maybelle's popular "Penthouse Serenade Hour" on NBC. Recent engagements included the Stevens and Congress Hotels in Chicago.

For Reservations, Phone Main 1200

Al Fresco Lounge
A delightful place during the day to enjoy a meal in the open air or to meet for cocktails hours. Entrance at north end of lobby.

OPPOSITE PAGE: In support of prohibition of alcoholic beverages, Harrison County church-goers drew up a petition in 1860. (Fred Layman). TOP: The town of Shinnston in the Commonwealth of Virginia used simple stationery for summons papers in 1834. (Jack Sandy Anderson). Notices of Administrator's Sales were posted throughout the towns to make citizens aware of items to be sold. (Mrs. Mary Kittle). ABOVE: Clarksburg's famed musician Charles Gaylord played in nightclubs across the country. (Mrs. Charles Gaylord).
Memorabilia/Advertising, notices

Waldo menus meet pocketbook demands of public

SUNDAY

DINNER NO. 1 - $1.00

CHOICE OF ONE:
- Grape Fruit Juice
- Tomato Juice
- Chicken Okra Creole

Olives - Radishes - Pickles - Celery
Broiled Halibut, Anchovy Butter
Fried Young Chicken, Cream Gravy
Broiled Sirloin Steak, with Mushrooms
Roast Prime Rib of Beef au Jus

CHOICE OF TWO:
- Mashed Potatoes
- Fresh Green Beans
- French Fried Potatoes
- Green Apple Fritter, Sauce Cognac
- Shredded Lettuce and Sliced Tomato Salad, French Dressing
- Special Ice Cream with Cake
- Fresh Sliced Peaches with Whipped Cream and Cake
- Chocolate Nut Sundae and Cake
- Pineapple Ice with Cake
- Apple or Red Cherry Pie

Shamrock Rolls
Coffee
Whole Wheat Bread
Rye Bread

SEPTEMBER 23, 1934

DINNER NO. 2 --- 75¢

CHOICE OF ONE:
- Pineapple Juice
- Chicken Okra Creole
- Tomato Juice

Broiled Halibut, Anchovy Butter
Fried Young Chicken, Cream Gravy
Roast Prime Rib of Beef au Jus

CHOICE OF TWO:
- Mashed Potatoes
- Fresh Green Beans
- French Fried Potatoes
- Green Apple Fritter, Sauce Cognac
- Shredded Lettuce and Sliced Tomato Salad, French Dressing
- Special Ice Cream with Cake
- Fresh Sliced Peaches with Whipped Cream and Cake
- Chocolate Nut Sundae and Cake
- Pineapple Ice with Cake
- Apple or Red Cherry Pie

Shamrock Rolls
Coffee
Whole Wheat Bread
Rye Bread

Rye Bread
Coffee
Hot Tea
Whole Wheat Bread
Hot Tea
Milk
On Thursday, October 12, 1905, three lots were given away in Shinnston according to public notices used for advertising. (Fred Layman). BELOW: Fifteen-cent tickets admitted people to an evening at the Orpheum Theatre on Main Street during the 1920’s. (Fred Layman). BOTTOM RIGHT and LEFT: The Thompson Gun or ‘Tommy Gun’ was sold in the county during the 1920’s and 1930’s. Pictures in ads show how a car could be destroyed by the gun and how one is mounted on the side of a car. (Fred Layman).
Whig Party holds 1844 Mass Convention in county

**Great Whig Mass Convention.**

A MASS CONVENTION will be held in Clarksburg, Virginia, on Wednesday, August 21, 1844, which the Whigs, their opponents, and especially the Ladies, are cordially invited to attend.

**A Good Band of Music.**

Will be banded up on the 18th of this month, and will play a more substantial fare than on the 16th.

The people are in the midst of a Great Contest for principles and manners, and we hope all parties to come out and hear what is said for the purposes of life. There are names that are known by all.

All the counties of Western Virginia, and the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania and Ohio, are expected to attend with their banners and music. They will be led by the strings of our citizens and ample praise for the occasion.

Humphrey, J. W. Pettit, Drury, James A. H. Stuart, Wm. Baldwin, E. G. Jackson, James H. Stephens, and many other distinguished spectators have been invited, some of whom have promised to attend.

August 9, 1844.

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**TO ROAD MAKERS.**

PROPOSALS will be received in writing by the undersigned, addressed to him through the Post Office at Clarksburg, Va., until the 19th day of June 1849, for the construction of three Sections, embracing five miles each, of the Weston and Fairmont Turnpike Road.

**Turnpike Road**

at an average price per mile of each Section, including all bridges except across the River. The first section commences near Fairmont and terminates near Millfair run, the second section commences at the termination of the first, and ends about two miles above Lucas's Mill. The second section commences at Clarksburg, and terminates on Brown's Creek.

The road is to be finished within 12 months from the letting, and kept in repair by the contractors until the final completion of their respective sections. Its general width is to be 17 feet on the sides of hills, and 21 feet on level ground including ditches, and cleared of all trees. As far as applicable, the specifications of the Beverly and Fairmont road, are to be observed in the construction of the Weston & Fairmont Road.

Contractors will be paid for each consecutive mile, as completed and received, reserving 15 per cent, until the whole section is finished.

Previous to the said 19th day of June, plans, specifications and notes of the said sections will be made out by Col. Luther Haymond, Engineer, and they can be seen by calling at his office in Clarksburg, Va.

SAMUEL H. BOND,
Superintendent.

May 14th, 1849.
In the Spring of 1922 the County Court of Harrison County passed an order that all new or rebuilt fences should be kept at least fifteen feet away from the center of the road. Where the center line of a County District road is not definitely established by survey, the law provides that the center of the traveled highway shall be considered the center of the road. Land owners and tenants who are contemplating rebuilding their old fences or setting new fences are hereby notified that same must be kept the prescribed distance from the road, and if placed within this limit will be considered an obstruction on the County right of way and subject to removal by the road overseer at any time.

COUNTY COURT OF HARRISON COUNTY

PUBLIC NOTICE.

VIRGINIA TO WIT:

STATE OF VIRGINIA, the county of Harrison, on this 1st day of May, 1922, having good reason to think and believe that

SMALL-POX NOW PREVAELS

In this County, WE HEREBY APPOINT EACH AND EVERY PHYSICIAN in the said County as a HEALTH OFFICER thereof, with full power and authority to collect and perform all duties devolving upon such Health Officers, besides their usual duties as Medical Practitioners, set forth in the Act of Assembly of Virginia, 1st section, that they are, in the said County, to announce the existence of the said disease to the said County, and to take steps for the arrest and prevention of the same.

THE HOUSE NEAR THE STILLWELL SPRING,

on the south side of the corporation of Clarksburg, on the land of Col. A. J. Smith, be, and the same is hereby established as such

HOSPITAL,

and we hereby appoint Walter Ebert, C. W. Smith, RICHARD FOWKES and JOHN B. BROWN, of Clarksburg; E. W. PATTON and A. E. HOLLANDER, of West Mil., RAY BURDICK, J. WHITE and BENJAMIN C. REAGAN, of Rogers; G. W. RANDOLPH and DAVID WILLIAMS, of Buckhannon, HELEN E. DAVIS and BEN H. PATTON, of Hurricane; JAMES H. ROSS, and EDWIN BIRDSONG, of Cross Lanes; PETER F. RANDOLPH and STEPHEN C. SMITH, of near Hurricane, and JACOB SMITH, of Marinette, as Agents, who are vested with full power and authority to enforce this Act, and to take such steps as they shall deem necessary, to the end that such steps may be effective.

AND WE FURTHER ORDER, That it shall be the duty of the said Agents and Health Officers to suppress persons from going in public, or on their premises, in whose families the said disease exists.

All of which is hereby certified to the Clerk of Harrison County Court. JAS. LYNCH, J. P. ISAAC C. COPEN, J. P. R. FOWKES, J. P.

LEFT: The Harrison County Court posted notices in 1922 instructing all land owners to post fences at least fifteen feet away from the center of the road. (Fred Layman). BOTTOM LEFT: A smallpox hospital was set up in Clarksburg's south side on property owned by Colonel A.J. Smith in May, 1855. (Dr. Robert Wilson). BELOW: Rowe's Lunch on West Pike Street had home-baked pies at a much lower cost than pies on sale today. (Sterling Queen).
Memorabilia/Certificates, programs

1927 Hunting, fishing licenses sell for one dollar

ABOVE: West Virginia Game and Fish Commission issued hunting and fishing licenses for $1 in 1927. (Fred Layman). RIGHT: On May 15, 1914, Salem College played West Milford High School in an athletic event. (Mrs. Pauline Richardson). OPPOSITE PAGE: Veterans of the Civil War received detailed certificates noting their discharge. Private David Maxwell was discharged July 1, 1865. (Mrs. Roy Newbrough).
To all whom it may Concern.

Know ye, That David Maxwell

a Private of Captain John O. Willcox's
Company, 2d Sevenihtth Regiment of Infantry, 1st.

Volunteers, who was enrolled on the third day of April
one thousand eight hundred and sixty five to serve five years or
during the war, is hereby Discharged from the service of the United States
this 12th day of July, 1865, at Richmond.


(No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.)

St. David Maxwell was born in Harrisson County
in the State of W. Virginia, is Eighteen years of age.
Height 5 feet 3 inches tall, Hair complexion, Black.
Gig back hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a Horseman.

Given at Richmond this 12th day of July, 1865.

[Signature]

[Signature]

Commanding the Regt.

[Signature]
Memorabilia/Certificates, programs

Salem College grows with selling of stock

RIGHT: Late 19th century report cards ranked students by figures instead of A,B,C,D,F system used today. (Mrs. Edna Wolfe). BELOW: Teacher's certificates in 1892 showed the individual scores of the educator. (Miss Louise Robinson).

---

SARDIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
SARDIS, WEST VA.
Report of Laura Nager
For the month ending, March 1, 1892.

Parents or guardian, please examine and sign this report as a token of interest in the progress of your child.

Days Present: 30  Reading: 80  Orthography: 60  Writing: 80
Days Absent: 10  Arithmetic: 80  Language: 60  Geography: 2

The co-operation of the patrons is earnestly solicited.

W. S. A. Nelson
Teacher.
Parent or Guardian.

---

No. 26

TEACHER’S CERTIFICATE. Grade No. 1

It is hereby certified, that Miss Robinson is a person of good moral character, competent to teach and govern a common school, and has passed an examination in the following branches with the annexed results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orthography</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penmanship</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiology &amp; Hygiene, Etc.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book-Keeping</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Government</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL PERCENTAGES: 1128
AVERAGE PERCENT: 93.9
LOWEST PERCENT. IN ANY ONE BRANCH: 75

Issued 9 day of Aug. 1892

Explaination—Grade No. 1 indicates a general average of 90 per cent; on a scale of 100 per cent, and not less than 75 per cent on any one branch; No. 2, a general average of 80 per cent and not lower than 75 per cent on any one branch; No. 3, a general average of 70 per cent and not lower than 60 per cent on any one branch. *All applicants before July 1, 1892, must be examined as follows: those applying for No. 3 Certificates must be examined upon all the branches now required to be taught in the public schools; those for No. 2 in addition thereto, Civil Government; and those for No. 1, Civil Government and Book-Keeping. After July 1, 1892, all applicants must be examined on Civil Government and Book-Keeping.

Field of Biology
SALEM COLLEGE REPORT CARD

RECORD OF

Elsie Bond, Secretary of Faculty

FOR TERM ENDING June 12, 1912

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>No. of Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhetoric Composition</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Management</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Law</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied Psychology</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapel</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ABOVE: When Salem College was in its infancy, stock shares were sold to provide financial support for the institution. (K. Duane Hurley). LEFT: Individual teachers were responsible for placing marks on student report cards at Salem College in 1912. (Mrs. Pauline Richardson).
Young marrieds receive various types of wedding certificates.
This is to certify that Mr. Eli Hagerty of Harrison County in the State of West Virginia and Miss Sarah Thrasher of Upshur County in West Virginia were by me joined together in Holy Matrimony on the 21st day of April in the year of our Lord 1872 in return wherein I the said Justice have subscribed my name and affixed my seal the day and year above mentioned.

In the name of
Eli, Thomas
J. W. Johnson

OPPOSITE PAGE: An elaborate certificate was given to Nicholas White and Mary Curly on their marriage October 25, 1895. (Miss Cecilia Whyte). TOP: In 1872, Sarah Thrasher of Upshur County and Eli Hagerty of Harrison County were given a handwritten marriage certificate by a justice of the peace in Greene County, Pennsylvania. (Mrs. Edna Wolfe). LEFT: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Robinson received an invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Haymond’s fiftieth wedding anniversary December 12, 1917. Haymond was the author of the History of Harrison County published in 1910. (Miss Louise Robinson).

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Haymond request the pleasure of your company at the Fiftieth Anniversary of their marriage

Wednesday evening, December twelfth
from eight until eleven o’clock

Clarksburgh, West Virginia
Memorabilia/
Certificates, programs

Government issues
ration coupons
during war

TOP LEFT: Citizens received ration coupons for gas as well as for other necessities during World War II. (Mrs. Roy Newbrough). TOP RIGHT: Students living in Clarksburg who attended Salem College obtained train tickets from the B&O Railroad. (Mrs. Edna Wolfe). RIGHT: Ration coupons were distributed to people in booklet form. (Mrs. Roy Newbrough).
CLASS OF 1921

The Fayers Class of Union High School requests your presence at the
Commencement Exercises
Thursday Evening, May Twenty-sixth
at eight o'clock
in the
High School Auditorium

TOP: Charles Hickman, one of the originators of the Clarksburg Telephone System, purchased three and one half shares in the company, March 6, 1899. (Mrs. Lee Rieser)
LEFT: Unidas High School in Union District housed students in the West Milford area. (Paul Schrecongost)
ABOVE: In the early 1900's, driver's licenses were issued on paper at the cost of one dollar. (Goff Stalnaker)
The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To Daniel Davison, gent.

Know you, That from the special Trust and Confidence, reposed in your fidelity, Courage, activity, and good conduct, our Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of State, in pursuance of the act for regulating the militia of this Commonwealth, doth appoint you the said Daniel Davison, Major, in the 2nd Battalion of the Eleventh Regiment, the Ninth Brigade and Third Division of the said Militia, to take rank as such, agreeably to the number and date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, These our Letters are Sealed with the Seal of the Commonwealth and made Patent.

Witness, James Wood, Esquire, our said Governor, at Richmond, this Twenty-first day of June, 1799.

Registered.

James Wood.
Centennial Birth-day Celebration

Deacon Levi Bond
Aged 100 Apr. 3 '17
Show this Card at the Tables before 12:30
This is your ADMISSION to the free lunch,
Acknowledging your gift of $1 to Dea. Bond

Memorabilia/
Certificates, programs
Commonwealth names Davisson
major in militia

Series of 1919. No. 44

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF FREE SCHOOLS.
CHARLESTON
NORMAL SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Daisy Moffett Booder, having completed the Normal Course in Logan College in 1914, and having furnished satisfactory evidence of good moral character, hereby granted this Normal School Certificate, valid until the first day of July 1924.

This is a First Grade Certificate, valid in all the schools of this state.

Issued August 2nd, 1919.
Superintendent of Harrison County.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 20, 1863.

GUARDS AND PICKETS WILL PASS
William S. Davisson
For one week.

By order, N. WILKINSON, Col. Com'd.

OPOPOSITE PAGE: On June 23, 1899, Daniel Davisson was appointed a major in the state Militia by the governor of the commonwealth of Virginia. (Fred Layman). TOP: Deacon Levi Bond of Lost Creek, who lived to be 104, was honored at a Centennial Birthday Celebration, April 3, 1917. (Mrs. Patsy Smith). MIDDLE: Teachers in Harrison County received certificates renewing their licenses. (Mrs. Pauline Richardson). LEFT: As in any war soldiers received passes to return home. William S. Davisson was granted a week’s pass to leave his post on November 20, 1863. (Mrs. Patsy Smith).
ABOVE: When the Clarksburg Brewing Company was in operation, Charles L. Hickman purchased seven shares of stock in February, 1905. (Mrs. Lee Rieser). RIGHT: Campaign buttons were made to publicize the candidacy of John W. Davis for President of the United States in 1924. (Kim, Sherry, and Terri Smith). BOTTOM RIGHT: A forerunner of the Alderson-Broaddus College, the Broaddus Classical and Scientific Institute was located in Clarksburg in 1904. (Miss Louise Robinson).

Tenth Annual Commencement

OF

Broaddus Classical and Scientific Institute,

AT THE

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

CLARKSBURG, W. V.A.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, '04.
The Faculty and Graduating Class of Salem College invite you to be present at the Annual Commencement Exercises Wednesday, June tenth, nineteen hundred and eight

You are hereby notified that, as a result of your physical examination, you have been found by the Local Board qualified or disqualified, and placed in the class indicated above subject to call when the Government may have need of your services.

DATE 8/5/1918

(Member or Representative of Local Board)

TOP LEFT: Select Schools were more or less similar to today's private schools. Each year they held a commencement and gave out souvenir programs. (Mrs. Patty Smith). TOP RIGHT: Announcements were sent out by Salem College in 1908 to make people aware of the annual commencement exercises. (Paul Schrecongost). LEFT: In 1918 the Local Draft Board in the Goff Building sent all men their classification cards for military service. (Alton Bell).
Memorabilia/Certificates, programs
Wedding announcements continue traditional format

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Arnold announce the marriage of their daughter
Hattie Esther to
Mr. Cookman Smith

Tuesday morning, November twenty-ninth
one thousand nine hundred and ten
Lost Creek, West Virginia

TOP LEFT: For 50c one could be admitted into the Clarksburg Fair on September 7, 1926. (Mrs. Patty Smith). TOP RIGHT: This wedding announcement announces the marriage of Hattie Esther to Mr. Cookman Smith, November 29, 1910 in Lost Creek. (Mrs. Patty Smith). ABOVE LEFT: The Radcliffe Chautauqua came to Lost Creek for three or four days each summer for several years. The 1921 season ticket admitted one for $1. (Mrs. Patty Smith). ABOVE: An 1884 invitation requested the presence of relatives and friends to the wedding of Laura Post and Jackson Arnold on October 16. (Mrs. Patty Smith). OPPOSITE PAGE: In 1932 Arthur Parsons wrote a letter to the Koblegard Company where he had been working to resign. Parsons then began one of the largest and most successful department store chains in West Virginia. (Goff Stalnaker).
Memorabilia/Letters

Parsons resigns from Koblegard in 1902 to start store

Clarksville, W. Va. 12/30/1902

The Koblegard Co.

Clarksville, W. Va.

Dear Sir;

I think it necesary to write you a letter of resignation as you have been notified of my intentions for some time, but I feel that it would be very ungrateful should I fail to express my thanks to you for your kindness to me in the past five years. I have been under your employ and must say in conclusion that my associations with you have been very pleasant and I hope the tender feeling will always exist.

Yours truly,

William Parsons.
John W. Bailey and Jabez Lang wrote an affidavit for their neighbor John Webb of Green Valley who had been injured in the battle of Droop Mountain during the Civil War. The letter asks the government for compensation. (Larry C. Burner). BOTTOM: Having been captured by the Confederate Army and jailed at Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia, General Nathan Goff Jr. wrote a personal letter to his uncle, Luther Haymond in Clarksburg. The letter was written May 8, 1864, received at Southern postal headquarters July 2, and sent by lance boat to Washington D.C., where it arrived July 30. After nearly three months, the letter was finally received by Mr. Haymond. (Mr. and Mrs. H. Dotson Cather).
Libby Prison
Richmond, Virginia
May 8th, 1864.

My dear Uncle,

Although I have no news of interest to write of—still I think it will be to my weekly allowance of one letter—and tell you all that I am well. It received a letter from Henry some days since. The Exchange seems to go on very slowly—only 20 Officers have been sent North during the past three weeks. We retain patience at Libby and are quietly awaiting our turn. I think the Exchange of prisoners will now proceed more rapidly. The Confederates seem anxious that it should.

Please show this letter to Waldo—so that he may hear from me. Shoneis like to hear from you. My respects to your family. Yours, very faithfully,

N. Goff
Major, etc.
Memorabilia/Letters

Civil War diary notes Lincoln's death; fall of Appomattox

RIGHT: Private W.H. Davis of Lost Creek kept a diary in 1865 noting his actions during the Civil War. Following are entries for eight days in April. Note particularly his references to Abraham Lincoln's assassination and the battle of Appomattox. The translations appear verbatim. (Sterling Queen).

April 5, 1865
camped at or nere Pettersville on the Danville Railroad the 52nd, 6th and 24 Corps of infantry are here and ar Fortifying against old Bob Lee one Brig. of Rebs gives them Selves up. Time; Good

April 6, 1865
still nere Pettersville. we (left) Pettersville and march 6 miles and Engagered the Enemey whiping Them and capturing 10,000 Prisner's and 72 peaces artillery and still in Pursuit of the Rebs.

April 7, 1865
We broke camp at Widdow Harpers Housher we stay last night. nothing more than usual has taken place to day the weather is fine we camp in an old Tobacco House

April 8, 1865
we Left Price Edward Courthouse and marched to Appamatox Station where a gen. Engagement took Place, we Whip the Rebs and took about 25 peaces artillery weather warm

(Editor's Note: On April 9, 1865 Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox).

April 13, 1865
we leave Burksville in the morning and march to Nottoway Court House 10 miles roads vary bad nothing strange to Day. The Carrs pass up for the frunt.

April 14, 1865
Clear withe sunshine 200 tones Fired in honor of victorey we still lay at Notoway Court House weather warm Prisoners ar going by on Carrs.

April 15, 1865
We are still camped at Notoway Court House. Disserters and Parolled Rebs ar Passing by the Thousand Rained all night and all Day

April 16, 1865
we ar still at Notoway. official Dispatch to Sheridan States the Death of our old Father Abe Lincoln. Sad news to the Soldiers. A Bad sitigens assasinated the Fathe Father of our Cuntrey.

OPPOSITE PAGE: John McAvoy applied to the Harrison County Clerk's office May 25, 1854 for citizenship in the United States. (Fred Layman).
Virginia

Harrison County Court Clerk's Office

John McAvay, a native born in the Kingdom of Great Britain, makes the following declaration: That he is about 30 years of age, that he owes allegiance to Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, that he arrived in the United States in the month of September 1849 at the City of New York, and that it is his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States.

Whereupon the said John McAvay before me, Thomas Chapin, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Harrison County, in the State aforesaid, at my Office in Clarksburg on the 25th day of May 1854, declared on oath that it was his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, State, Potentate or Sovereign, whatsoever, and particularly to Victoria, Queen of Great Britain.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office this 25th day of May AD 1854.

Thomas Chapin, Clerk
TO CLARKSBURG LIGHT & HEAT CO., DR.
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
CLARKSBURG, W. VA. 1910

Gas by Meter, Month of JUNE:
State present month, 925,000
State last taken, 923,000
Cubic feet consumed, 2,000

Discount 2c. per M. cubic feet.

If paid at our office on or before 12th of following month or 11th if 10th comes on Sunday.
Office open on last two days of discount until 8 P. M.

Bring or send this bill to the office for receipt, as we make no duplicates.

TO: A receipt from the United States Internal Revenue Service in August, 1866 shows that Silas Hoff paid 80c excise tax on two cattle, 15c on 3 calves, and 75c on 15 sheep. (Sterling Queen). ABOVE: In 1910 it cost $1 for 10,000 cubic feet of gas in Clarksburg. (Fred Layman). ABOVE RIGHT: Bills of sale were kept on ledgers in March 11, 1852. As people paid their bills an 'X' was placed beside the item. (Dr. Robert Wilson).
Memorabilia/Bills, receipts

Cheap bills, taxes show inflation’s toll

LEFT: County taxes were issued on forms such as this in 1869. Andrew Stealey paid $13.61. (John Stealey). BELOW: Silas Hoff paid the Sheriff of Harrison County $6.20 for taxes on 47 acres of land in 1877. (Sterling Queen).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capitation and State School Tax</th>
<th>$2.57</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County Levy</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Township Tax</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State on Property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On 80 Acres of Land</td>
<td>5.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>On 12.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>On 13.61</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Received Payment.

S. H. C.
Residents pay slave taxes before emancipation signing

RIGHT: In 1849 Anderson F. Moffett paid $2.62 in taxes on two levies, one Negro, and one horse. (Mrs. Pauline Richardson). BELOW: This is an agreement for selling colts between James Monroe and B.W. Brown, proprietor of the Clydesdale Horse, “Young England’s Glory,” on April 15, 1889. (Fred Layman).

---

**THIS AGREEMENT between...**

State of... and B.W. Brown, proprietor of the Clydesdale Horse, “Young England’s Glory.” Witnesseth that for the considerations following, I, said... hereby sell to said Brown the colt from said horse and my.. mare named... and agree to keep said mare until said colt is weaned at the full age of 4 months and to treat said mare and colt as though the colt was not sold. Said Brown agrees to pay said... for said colt in cash... (not later than 30 days after said colt is weaned at the full age of 4 months) in addition to the service charge of $... for said horse in securing said colt, accidents resulting in blemishes to said colt to be mutually borne.

If, after being notified in writing, that said colt is weaned, as aforesaid, said Brown fails to pay for the same, within 30 days thereafter, the service money is to be forfeited and the colt to be the property of... without further cost to either party.

It is further agreed that the payment of the service money to said Brown during the year 1889, shall cancel this contract for the colt.

Witness the following signatures this... day of April... 1889.

M. J. MORRISON, Agent,

B. W. BROWN, Proprietor.

Clarksburg, W. Va.
STATEMENT

Clarksburg, W. Va., May 2, 1896

Mrs. Irwin Stealey

In account with The Clarksburg Marble and Granite Works,

FRED A. LANG, Proprietor.

Monuments, Gravestones, Mantles, Window Sills
Flagging, Sawed Stone, Roofing Slate, Iron Fencing, Fertilizer &c.

POSTOFFICE BOX 275.

To Monument $125.00

May 4 By Cash $100.00 W.L.

TOP: Mrs. Irwin Stealey paid $125 for a monument from The Clarksburg Marble and Granite Works on May 2, 1896. (John Stealey).

MIDDLE: This envelope was carried on the first official Air Mail Flight from Clarksburg. Postmark dates May 19, 1936. (Sterling Queen).

BOTTOM: Freight costs for one box and one crate of marble on the B. and O. Railroad from Belington to Lost Creek was $35 in 1906. The weight of the shipment was 175 pounds. (Sterling Queen).
Six Months

severally, promise to pay to the order of

The Traders National Bank of Clarksburg, W. Va.,

Thirty Four Hundred Dollars,

without defalcation, Value Received.

John Stealey

I, J. F. Stealey,

John Stealey

ABOVE: On September 15, 1896, a six month promissory note was extended to John Stealey who agreed to pay the Traders National Bank $3,400. (John Stealey). RIGHT: In 1931 Dr. J.F. Williams received payment from George Loudin in apples and chickens as well as cash. (Kathleen Loudin). BOTTOM RIGHT: On March 8, 1849, Constable C.D. Norman of Harrison County, Virginia was commanded by the Justice of the Peace to collect $2.59 from L.S. Cottrill. (Goff Stalnaker).
MASON HOSPITAL

Memorabilia/Bills, Receipts

Patients pay doctors with apples, chickens

LEFT: When the Mason Hospital was in operation in 1931, patients received receipts upon payment of services. (Kathleen Louden). BELOW: Thomas Hickman, treasurer of Elk Township, wrote a receipt for J.B. Robinson upon payment of $1.43 for school taxes. (Miss Louise Robinson). BOTTOM: V.P. Chapin sent one package via Adams Express Company to Missouri for $10 in 1878. (Fred Layman).

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
GREAT EASTERN, WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

No. 189.

DOMESTIC BILL OF LADING:

RECEIVED of

For which Company charges

By

For the Company,

183
Benjamin Harrison

Governor of the Commonwealth of VIRGINIA, To all to whom these Presents shall come,

Greeting: KNOW YE, that to wit, that there be two in the first place given by the commissioners for assisting the Deeds for

confronted lands in the District of Monongalia, West Virginia, and Ohio, with consideration of the amount composed of

two former deeds paid by David Milton into the Exchequer of this Commonwealth.

there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto the said David Milton, for the purpose of

who was the Assignee of Israel Moore

a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, containing

Two hundred acres, by survey bearing date the nineteenth day of February one

seven hundred and eighty-two, lying and being on the Tract of Monongalia on Mud's Run, adjoining on Rolling Creek

and the latter of Samuel Bethel's Tract, including a statement made by the said Moore in the year 1776, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a white oak on the head of a Brink and running East one hundred and eighty

feet, bounding two corners, one to a white oak, south two hundred and twenty

more feet, ending at a sugar tree. North two hundred and eighty

feet, bounding said Tract, near the mouth of Run, one up said Run some distance

and from it to a sugar tree. North two hundred and twenty

more feet, bounding a creek to a sugar tree, with its Appurtenances, to have and to hold the said Tract or Parcel of Land, with its Appurtenances, to the said David Milton

and his Heirs for ever. IN WITNESS whereof, the said Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, hath hereunto to his Hand, and caused the letter Seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond, on the first Day of October — in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand

Seven Hundred and Eighty-two, and at the Commonwealth the South.

Governor

Virginia Governor, Benjamin Harrison, signed all deeds during his administration. This deed cites land in Monongalia County which included Rooting Creek, now Harrison County. The deed was signed October 1, 1784 by Harrison County's namesake, Benjamin Harrison. (Mrs. Patty Smith).
Land Office Treasury WARRANT, No. 16499

To the principal SURVEYOR of any County within the Commonwealth of VIRGINIA.

THIS shall be your WARRANT to survey and lay off in one or more Surveys, for

his Heirs or Assigns, the Quantity of two thousand

Acres of Land, due unto the said

Josias Adams

In consideration of the Sum of four thousand four hundred current Money, paid into the Public Treasury, the Payment whereof to the Treasurer hath been duly certified by the Auditors of Public Accounts, and their Certificate received into the Land Office.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Office, this 19th Day of May, in the Year One Thousand Eighty Three

Josias Adams

ABOVE: On May 19, 1783, this warrant was issued by the Land Office of the Treasury, Commonwealth of Virginia to Josias Adams. It would be known today as a bill of sale. Adams sold 2,500 acres of land, today known as Adamston, for 4,000 pounds to the Commonwealth of Virginia. (Harrison County Historical Society). LEFT: During the Civil War, the Confederate States of America used its own money such as this $20 bill. Until West Virginia became recognized as a state in 1863, Confederate money such as this circulated in Harrison County. (Sterling Queen).
On October 2, 1786, Governor Patrick Henry of the Commonwealth of Virginia signed a deed designating lands sold in this county to Benjamin Robinson.

(Mrs. Roger Byrd)
Memorabilia/Surveys, Deeds

Virginia Gov. Patrick Henry authorizes county deed

LEFT: A survey taken on January 2, 1897 of the Allen Lewis land in Lost Creek shows the surface chain angles taken by the majestic meridian, John W. Bailey. (Larry Burner). ABOVE: In 1844 a survey was taken by Luther Haymond to settle a land argument between James Horner and Thomas Robinson, his wife Caroline and Caleb Boggess. (Sterling Queen).
Memorabilia/Surveys, Deeds

Haymond surveys lands in county in late 1700’s

ABOVE: In May 1785 William Haymond filed the survey he had taken of the 2,000 acres of land of John Maylan on Cravens Run and Branch of Leading Creek. (Sterling Queen).

RIGHT: C.R. Peck, president of the Bridgeport Development Company, signed a deed for C.W. Robinson on June 18, 1903. J.D. Wilkinson notarized the document. (Sterling Queen).
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Jack Sandy Anderson
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Heather Ryan Dodd
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Harrison County Historical Society
Missy Morris
Melville Davisson Post, Norton
Alta Queen
Sterling Queen
David Rowe
Salem College
Patty Smith
Tornadoes - Finlayson
Virginia State Library
WBOY
WHAR
WPDX
WRGT
Charlotte Wilson
Dr. Robert Wilson

While all Harrison Countians are responsible for the success of this publication, the above mentioned have given much appreciated time and effort.
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CLARKSBURG, MY HOME TOWN
WRITTEN by CLIFF SELDEN
Sung by DICK DOLAN
(1929 for Kiwanis Club)
(World's Fair - Chicago 1933)

First Verse:
Some folks think they're luck if they're bred in Ole Kentucky,
or in Ten-ten-ten-a-see.
And nothing could be finer than to be in Carolina but
sentiments don't mean a thing to me.
I never will be found Alabama bound; get me right, just put
that down.
I've got my own opinion, I'm a true blue West Virginian and
CLARKSBURG IS MY HOME TOWN!

Second Verse:
CLARKSBURG, we produce coal and gas,
Tin Plate, marbles and window glass.
There's not a better town on the old B & O
We're chuck full of pep and rarin' to go!
The West Coast has climates and earthquakes
Florida, mosquitoes and big snakes.
We don't give a darn, we've got chickens and corn,
in CLARKSBURG, MY HOME TOWN.

Chorus:
CLARKSBURG, pride of the Mountain State,
CLARKSBURG, birth place of heroes great.
When the band plays "Dixie" how my heart thrills
To me it just means CLARKSBURG the Jewel of the Hills.

There's where they smile when they greet you
Everybody's tickled to meet you.
All of my days I'll be singing the praise
Of CLARKSBURG, MY HOME TOWN