WEST VIRGINIA
COMMISSION ON HISTORIC AND SCENIC MARKERS

RANDOLPH COUNTY

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

HON. A. SPATES BRADY
MEMBER OF COMMISSION

L. H. BUZZELL
DISTRICT SUPERVISOR
ELKINS, W. VA.

MRS. BESSIE M. FISHER
RESEARCH WORKER
MONTROSE, W. VA.
Mr. Ross B. Johnston, State Director
Historic and Scenic Markers
203 City Building
Charleston, W. Va.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

We are pleased to submit herewith a condensed report of the Historic and Scenic Research Work in Randolph County.

It happened that the original time limit set for the work of Mrs. Bessie Fisher, who handled the Research Work in this county, expired before the research work was entirely completed, and before we had time to compile the short data concerning each proposed subject in this county.

Randolph County is the largest in the state and is situated where it was the location of much early Indian activity in their difficulties with the white settlers. It also happened that it was the point where much of the Civil War activities took place in the effort of the Union forces to keep north-western Virginia under the influence of the Northern Armies. This resulted in an unusual volume of work and it was impossible to complete it in the original time that was set up; hence the District Office was obliged to prepare the unfinished matter and set up the booklet.

We are much indebted to the Randolph County Historical Society and its officers for the splendid cooperation that was given in presenting the requested markers and compiling information that was valuable to the success of this work. We have endeavored to classify this Historic and Scenic matter and present it in a way that will be of value to you and the members of the Commission, and we trust that you will find the matter prepared in the correct manner. The index will show the classifications that were set up.

We also are indebted to the County Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Bryan Hamilton, and his assistants for their help and cooperation in putting this brief historic matter into booklet form. In this same connection we also desire to acknowledge the assistance and help of many Randolph County citizens. The endeavors of all of these interested parties have made it possible for what success may have been attained.

Yours very truly,

L. H. BUZZELL
DISTRICT SUPERVISOR #8
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SECTION I

HISTORIC PLACES

1. Indian Monument at Mingo:

Inscription on Monument now standing:

Mingo

This Monument is erected in memory of the passing of the "Red Man." An Indian village was located near this place. According to local tradition, it was frequented by the Mingo tribe, and at one time was an Iroquois outpost—Mingo in Iroquois meaning "Forest Service." The Mingoes are said to have been expelled by the Iroquois for disloyalty.

This village was on the trail from the Lakes to the South, but had been abandoned prior to the coming of the "Pale Face."

From this tradition comes the name of the present village, the magisterial district and the adjacent stream. Tal-gah-jute -- John Logan -- the Mingo Chief, is supposed to have used this habitat. He was terrible in warfare, yet humane in peace and was a factor in Colonial History.

Erected by S. H. Wood and other descendants of the pioneers who located near the Indian Trail.

1920
2. Mingo Run Church:

This historic building is the first Presbyterian Church located at the head of the Tygart Valley River at Mingo. It is in a good state of preservation and is an attractive feature to those interested in old buildings. A deed covering the land where this Church is located is dated October 1, 1831 and shows that Edward Wood and Sarah his wife donated this land to certain trustees for the use of Church and School purposes only.

3. Mount Zion Church:

This Church is located on the rural road running from Elkins to Cheat River via Harpertown. Records show only one grave there, of Benjamin Schoonover, 1745-1838. All other graves have been removed to a Canfield farm under peculiar circumstances.

4. Presbyterian Church at Huttonsville:

This Presbyterian Church, often referred to as "Old Brick Church", is located about two miles south of Huttonsville and is on a secondary road leading off of U. S. route 250. Records show the first service in this building Sept. 6 and 7, 1833. The original building was torn down by Federal troops in 1862-63 to construct bake-ovens and chimneys for the soldiers in the Valley and on top of Cheat Mountain.
5. **Hyre Church:**

This Church was built on a hill where the Vandergrift School now stands, where Stalnaker Run crosses the Pike on U. S. route 219. The land was donated by Abraham Hyre and Catherine Hyre, his wife. A deed covering this property was made on January 15, 1870 which shows it was to be for the use of the ministry and members of the M. E. Church. It is generally known that the building was built on this land and used a good many years previous to this time.

6. **First Primitive Baptist Church:**

The Primitive Baptist Church, called the Valley Church, was constituted on the second day of August, 1806, in the County of Randolph, State of Virginia, consisting of ten members. The first meeting was on August 23, 1806, with Brother Phineas Wells as Moderator and John Chenoweth as Clerk Protem. Brother Jacob Kittle was ordained to act as Deacon. The records show that one of the earliest preachers was Thomas Collett, 1778-1870. Under his management this Church was built. He preached after he became blind. This Church was located at Arnold Hill, about ½ mile off U. S. routes 219 and 250, leading off from the Dice Harper farm. It was later located at Chenoweth Creek road. There is no building standing on this spot, but there is a cemetery with many old inscriptions on the stones and an Indian Mound nearby.
7. Primitive Baptist Church, Montrose:

This is known as the Leading Creek Church and certain members living at Montrose were given permission to organize this Church by the parent Church which was located at Arnold Hill. It is still an active organization. It was constituted on April 20, 1854 and the Elders present Thomas Collett and David P. Murphy. One of the oldest cemeteries in the county is connected with this Church.

8. Slagle Church:

This Church was built by a man named Jacob Slagle and was made out of logs. It is located on a back road about two miles from Kerens, West Virginia, and is now known as Israel Church. This man Slagle built the first water-mill in the county on Springston Run.

9. Hinkle Church:

This Church is located in northern Elkins on U. S. 219 near Cut Hill. It was on the Hinkle land and was used by different denominations. The building was torn down when the Railroad was built.

10. Fort Currence:

This Fort was located near the town of Mill Creek, 17 miles from Elkins, on U. S. routes 219 and 250. It was built
by William Currence, 1774. He was massacred by Indians before 1785 as his wife was given as head of the household in the census of 1790 for Harrison County, now Randolph.

II. Friends Fort:

This is located about one mile west of Elkins on U. S. route 250 and was built in 1772. The following inscription is on a bronze tablet anchored to a boulder at the site along the road:

"Friends Fort, built in 1772. Jonas Friend and Joseph Friend braved the wilderness and established a settlement on the frontier. Joseph Friend was later a Captain in the war of the Revolution.


Jonas Friend was a Serg't in the French and Indian War in Pendleton 1754-60; Constable in that county 1767. Israel Friend, father of Jacob, made a will August 12, 1749 in Frederick County, Virginia, in which he bequeaths to his eldest sons, James, Jacob and Charles Friend, a certain tract of land along Leading Creek. A copy of this will is on file with Historical Research. Joseph and Jonas were grandsons of Israel and sons of Jacob Friend. This Friend family applied for permission to establish Maxwell's Ferry on Leading Creek.
12. Westfalls Fort:

This Fort was located just south of Beverly near the river on what is known as the Parsons Farm. There is a bronze marker on a stone in the Public Square in Beverly.

13. Haddan Fort:

Haddan Fort was built prior to 1780 at the mouth of Elkwater Creek on the west banks of Tygart Valley River. There were three brothers, according to Withers in his "Border Warfare", who were the first settlers to occupy the Valley 1772-74. He named three brothers, John, William and David Haddan, who came to Randolph County from New Jersey. See No. 4 Magazine of History of the Randolph County Historical Society.

14. Noah Haddan Fort:

Tradition and certain records indicate that Noah Haddan's Fort was located on the knoll near Elkwater Post Office. Land grants and many deeds in reference to land around Elkwater section refer to a 1,000 acre land grant which Noah Haddan received from the Colony of Virginia and which was located at the mouth of Elkwater. Mr. A. Z. Hamilton, the present owner of land around Elkwater, has deeds referring to the original 1,000 acre land grant. Boston Stallnaker, great-grandfather of A. Z. Hamilton, has handed down by word of mouth to those
living now that this was the original Noah Haddan site. This man, Boston Stalnaker, built his house on this cleared knob and stated that this was the only cleared spot of land in that immediate section, which indicated it had been inhabited at a previous time prior to 1752. Tradition indicates that part of his family were murdered about 1752. One son, William Haddan, survived by concealing himself in a sink-hole covered with brush. After the massacre and burning of the Fort, he swore vengeance on the Indians to the end of his days.

Noah Haddan 1,000 acre land grant is referred to several times in the early deed books of Randolph County. In Randolph County Historical Magazine, 4th annual, 1927, is further reference to the Haddans who were among the first settlers on the Western Waters.

15. Wilsons Fort:

Wilson's Fort was located about four miles south of Elkins, about one-half mile west of U. S. routes 219 and 250 and was built by Colonel Benjamin Wilson, who was born in Frederick County, Virginia, November 30, 1740. According to Hu Maxwell's History of Randolph County, he did not stay in Randolph County very long, but the first County Court was held at his Fort May 28, 1787. There is a bronze tablet on the stone commemorating this Fort and is located near the Elkins Municipal Airport.
16. Roneys Fort:


Inscription on Marker: "Site of Roneys Fort, built 1772. Destroyed by Indians 1781 and community largely massacred or captured. This marker built by Zan F. Collett, Camp No. 4, Spanish War Veterans, 1926."

Further information Randolph County Historical Magazine, No. 3, page 75.

17. Isner Cemetery, on Cheat River:

Located on the secondary road beyond Harpertown. It is not far from the Mt. Zion Church. Inscriptions on stones as early as 1753.

18. Hornbeck Cemetery:

Located on U. S. routes 219 and 250 about ten miles from Elkins. The fifth annual magazine of the Randolph Historical Society states that Benjamin Hornbeck, Revolutionary Soldier, 1754-1827, was buried there; also when Tygart was forced to flee from the Indians in 1753 who murdered the Files family, his little clearing on the banks of Tygarts Valley River was used at a later date for a burial ground and contains graves of 100 people. It has not been used in recent years.
19. White Cemetery:

This is located on the Rosencrance farm on the west side of Tygarts Valley River opposite Beverly on the back road. Graves are in a barn lot, and are marked "Isaac White 1776-1864. Margaret Haddan White his wife 1777-1862." Four other graves of the family from 1800 to 1862. Isaac White's father was a soldier of the Revolution.

20. Stalnaker Cemetery:

This cemetery is located on U. S. routes 219 and 250 about 11 miles south of Elkins, 4 miles south of Beverly on farm originally owned by Andrew Stalnaker. It contains inscriptions as early as 1753, and is one of the oldest in the county. Additional information in the Magazine of History No. 6 published by the Randolph Historical Society.

21. Tannery Site of Edward Hart in Beverly:

Edward Hart was a son of John Hart, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, born December 20, 1755. He was a soldier of the Revolution. In a will dated September 12, 1811, Edward Hart bequeathes unto two sons, John and Edward Hart, a tan yard and lots adjoining, and supposed to contain one-half an acre.
22. Indian Run:

In 1780 a party from Greenbrier County were attacked at this place and John McLain, James Ralston, James Crouch were killed. Histories of Randolph and booklet by Captain Cobb on Indian Trails are given as historic information.

23. Margaret Johnson Skidmore Monument:

The most complete information that we can find about this is as follows:

"In memory of Margaret Johnson Skidmore, daughter of Andrew Johnson, Sister of Jacob Johnson, Aunt of Andrew Johnson, 17th President of the United States. Was married to Andrew Skidmore, soldier of the Revolution, in 1783. The Mother of 12 children. She died in 1808. She was one of our noble pioneers. Rest, Mother, in peaceful slumber, rest."

The location of this marker, which is a bronze plate, on a boulder, is about one-half mile west of the I.O.O.F. home near Elkins.

24. David Tygart Cabin:

Located on U.S. routes 219 and 250 about 10 miles south of Elkins, 3 miles south of Beverly. David Tygart was one of the first white families to settle in the valley, and the valley and river were named after him. He held possession of the land by "tomahawk rights." He left the county in
December 1753 or January 1754, immediately after the Foyles massacre. He probably came from Shenandoah County, Virginia, but nothing is known of his antecedents. There is a small bronze tablet on a boulder along the road about one-fourth mile south of the burned bridge. The location of his first cabin and first clearing in that section later became the cemetery which bears the name of "Hornbeck Cemetery."

25. First 4-H Camp in the World:

(Randolph County Gives the World A New Idea)

The idea is the present 4-H club and the plan originated in the mind of Verus Shipman, the first Agriculture Farm Agent in Randolph County, about the year 1915. Shipman did not seem to receive the help or encouragement from the farmers in his new idea, so he decided to get the young folks interested, especially the eighth grade and high school. He failed in this until he arranged with the Board of Education to give credit on school courses for certain outside garden work. The first meeting of this new plan was held in the court house and was called the "Hub Club." There were ten members in the first club in which they practiced gardening, and Mr. Shipman took them on a camping trip July 29, 30 and 31, 1915. They went to the farm of Mr. Jackson Crouch near Elkwater. The first organized 4-H camp was on the old camp ground at Elkwater.
This idea grew into the 4-H and was rapidly adopted all over the world. The 4-H now has a permanent camp at Valley Bend called "Pioneer." Mr. Shipman did not live to see the vastness of his idea but his new plan to make better men and women was started and is now grown until its influence is felt all over the world.

26. Huttonsville Academy:

This Academy was established 1854 and was closed 1861. It was a school held in a log house by Moses Hutton on his land. It was co-educational, and a subscription school. It was destroyed during the Civil War.

27. Jacob Wees House:

It was built in 1777 by Jacob Wees and was standing in 1934, and was the oldest house in the county. It is located on state route 5 about 100 yards of Shumaker Crossing. Jacob Wees was born 1733, died 1826. His will was filed in Randolph County. Source of information is Randolph County Historical Book No. 2. He and his wife are buried in the old Arnold Hill cemetery.
In 1734 Israel Friend crossed the Potomac River near Harpers Ferry and was granted 300 acres of land near Great Falls. His will was recorded August 12, 1749 and probated in 1753, Frederick County, Virginia. His eldest sons were Jonas, Jacob and Charles. Jonas and Jacob migrated to Rockingham County and Jacob was later found of record in Pendleton County 1790. In 1792 he made claim for supplies furnished the American Army in the Revolution. Jonas Friend has a record in the French and Indian war 1754-60. Some time between 1767-1772 Jonas moved to Harrison County, Virginia and settled near the mouth of Leading Creek (now Randolph County). Joseph Friend was Captain in the Revolutionary war and may have been a younger brother of Jonas. Joseph is mentioned in the Leading Creek massacre of 1771 along with Col. Wilson and others.

The Indian grant made to Israel Friend follows:

"Whereas be it known to all manner of persons whom it may concern That we, Cunnawochahala, Taw, Wenaw, Capt. Sivilite, Toile Hangee, Shoe Hays, Callakahahatt, being Kings and Rulers of the five nations for natural love and affection we bear to our Brother Israel Friend. We give unto him and heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns a certain piece of land lying and being upon Potomack River beginning at the mouth of Audictum Creek at Cox Elders, marked with three notches..."
one every side and to run up the said River two hundred
shoots as far as an arrow can be flung out of a bow and
yet to be one hundred shoots right back from the river so
containing its square till it intersects with the said creek
again, with aforesaid land against the mouth of the Creek
which said land we the said Indians and our heirs do warrant
and for ever defend unto the said Israel Friend his heirs,
executors, administrators, and assigns forever with all the
appertenances thereunto belonging as fishing, fowling, hawk-
ing, hunting and all other privileges thereunto belonging
with paying unto some of us two ears of Indian Corn for every
year if demanded as Witness our hands and seals this tenth day
of January one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven.

OUNNAWCHALA his mark (Seal)
TAW, WENAW his mark (Seal)
CAPT. SIVILITE his mark (Seal)
TOILE HANGEH his mark (Seal)
SHOE HAYS his mark (Seal)
CALLAKAHATTH his mark (Seal)

Signed, sealed and
delivered in the presents
of us

THUMBERSTON LYON
G. H. MARGALITH
(Prince George, Maryland.)
ORIENTATION OF RANDOLPH COUNTY

1. Randolph County:

"Randolph County was the fifth to be carved from the territory of West Augusta in Old Virginia, being west of the Alleghenies and east of the Ohio.

"Its organization occurred in 1787 at the old Wilson Fort on Chenoweth Creek. The first to build cabins and take "tomahawk rights" were Robert Files and David Tygarts, who located about Beverly in 1763, but Indian depredations the following year terminated their stay. Eighteen years later the Roneys, Friends and kindred families came to the Leading Creek Valley, built forts and made settlements. About the same period or two years later settlements were being planted in the Huttonsville community, and this was soon followed up by locations at and around the mouth of Files Creek.

"The county was named for Edmond Randolph, a Revolutionary statesman of old Virginia, and the county seat was named Edmondston in honor of the same man. The name of the county seat conflicted with a post office east of the mountain, and after a period of two years was changed to Beverly, in honor of Beverly Randolph, another statesman of the tidewater country."
"The people of the county came largely from the South Branch country, and were a brave, strong and ambitious race of English, Dutch, German and Scotch-Irish. In all the wars, both Indian and national, the people have measured well up to the occasion.

"The history, deeds and lives of the early pioneers are being sought, recorded and preserved for the admiration of future generations, and to that end the Randolph County Historical Society is devoting its best energy. The old records here, at Richmond and Washington, and the writings upon the stones in the graveyards throughout the county, recite unknown things of our people. It is a duty we owe the pioneer to preserve his history and we must pay the debt."

(From the third annual (1926) of the Randolph County Historical Society)

NOTE: On line seven of the preceding page is an error in the date. It reads 1763. The correct date is 1753.
SECTION IV

INDIAN MASSACRES AND INDIAN MOUNDS

1. Files Cabin on Files Creek:

Robert Foyle, better known as Files, settled at what is now Beverly in 1753 at the mouth of Files Creek. It is presumed he came from the East probably looking for game and seeing the beautiful location decided to make it his home. His first year did not provide crops enough to furnish bread for his family and also from the fear of the Indians he decided to abandon his home. Unfortunately, before he could effect this plan he, his wife and five children were massacred either December 1753 or January 1754. One older son escaped as he happened to be away from home at the time, and he fled to the Tygart Cabin about three miles south to spread the alarm and these people moved to eastern Virginia immediately thus saving their lives.

The bones of the Files family were found about a year or so later and buried near the spot where their home was.

A bronze plate on a boulder in the Public Square in Beverly was erected to their memory.

2. Massacre of James Wilmoth:

James Wilmoth was killed by Indians in 1781 near where the Stone House stands on Cheat River. The Wilmoth family had become alarmed about the Indian danger and had gone to Wilsons Fort for protection. The father, James Wilmoth, decided to
return home on an urgent mission and was shot and killed by the Indians on that trip.

3. **Kinnan Massacre:**

Joseph Kinnan and his child were killed by Indians on the night of May 13, 1791 at their cabin at the mouth of Elkhwater. Mrs. Kinnan was taken captive by the Indians at the same time. She was carried to Ohio and sold to an Indian woman as a slave and remained in this capacity until 1794, when her brother located and rescued her. She returned to New Jersey to her people.

4. **Peter Shaver:**

Peter Shaver, the Revolutionary soldier, lived on Shavers Run and was massacred in 1781 when the greatest raid of the Indians was made into this part of West Virginia. Shavers Mountain and Shavers Fork of Cheat River were named for him. (Legislative Handbook 1926, page 525 by Andrew Price)

5. **John Stewart Massacre:**

John Stewart, wife and child, were massacred December 1777 near Elkhwater. Mrs. Stewart's sister, Miss Hamilton, was carried into captivity and her fate is unknown. Records show Captain Benjamin Wilson and several men pursued these Indians without locating them.
6. Darby Connoly Massacre:

Darby Connoly, his wife and several children were killed by Indians in December 1777 and two or three others were taken prisoners. Wither's "Border Warfare", Bosworth's and Maxwell's histories give complete information. The Connoly cabin was at the mouth of Connoly Run about two miles north of Valley Head. The Connoly family is buried about 400 yards north of Connoly Run on U. S. route 219 about 60 feet off the road, on the land now owned by W. F. Hannah of Valley Head, W. Va. The crude stone slab is still standing at this spot, and there is a slight elevation of earth which indicates that this is the burial place of this family. The location is now in a pasture field.

7. Connoly Grave:

The Darby Connoly Grave is a separate request for a marker and is located about 1200 feet north of Connoly Run. It is described in the above paragraph.

8. Adam Stalnaker:

Adam Stalnaker was massacred by Indians in March 1782 as he and his father, Jacob, and others were going from Westfall Fort, Beverly, to Wilson Fort. Adam was killed but the others escaped. This occurred on a drain where it crosses a little creek near the present residence of Charles Crouch.
A bronze tablet on a boulder is established along U. S. 219 and 250 about 3½ miles south of Elkins.

9. Last Indian Raid in Randolph County:

In the Randolph County Historical Magazine, third annual, 1926, is an article by Hon. Thomas J. Arnold describing the last Indian raid into Randolph County. The dates are fixed as the years 1793 or 1794, and after this time the settlers were not molested to any extent by the Indians.

10. Indian Mounds:

All through the Tygart Valley can be seen the remains that Indians or Mound Builders left behind. In different places such as Leading Creek community, near the old Wilson Fort, on the Homestead lands near Dailey and Valley Bend, and in Elkwater and Mingo Districts, can still be seen mounds. Some of these have been opened up and various Indian relics have been found. There are many in Randolph County which have never been explored.
SECTION V

CIVIL WAR ACTIVITIES

1. Federal Fortifications at Elkwater:

These Fortifications are located on U. S. route 219 twenty-five miles south of Elkins near the post office of Elkwater. The trenches across the valley were made by Union soldiers under General Rosencrens. Ohio and Indiana soldiers were camped there and trenches are visible today. Marion Harding was killed at this place, October 1862. A Federal soldier, name unknown, was killed at the same time. Both men were shot in the leg and bled to death in a few minutes. The Federal soldier was taken to Beverly where he died.

2. First Hospital, Civil War:

During the battle of Rich Mountain all homes in Beverly were open to give first aid to the wounded. As there was no hospital in that town, an emergency hospital was established in the Logan house opposite the residence of J. B. Baker. A man by the name of Leroy Dangerfield was badly wounded in the leg and was carried to the house of Mr. James Logan where an operation was performed and his leg removed. No anesthetics were employed during the Civil War, not being discovered until later. Dr. Ford Huff of Parsons, W. Va. gives this information and says that he has in his possession the saw that was used at that time.
3. General McClellan's Headquarters:

General McClellan crossed the Ohio River at Parkersburg June 2, 1861 and came to Buckhannon by way of Grafton, Clarksburg and Weston, reaching there July 3. His plans were to rout the Confederates from Rich Mountain just west of Beverly, and he established his headquarters in the present town of Mabie at the old Hillery home. At the commencement of the war in 1861 he was appointed Major General of the Ohio Militia and later, on the recommendation of General Scott, he was appointed by President Lincoln Major General of the Army. In 1864 he was Democratic candidate for President. In 1877 he was elected Governor of New Jersey.

4. Hart House on Rich Mountain:

This house is located on the proposed Crozet Memorial Highway at the summit of Rich Mountain just west of Beverly. The house was used for a field hospital and was in the area where the heavy fighting was done at the battle of Rich Mountain. This house was occupied by the Confederates who fired from the windows and chinks between the logs. Many dead and wounded were carried into the house and the floors were stained with blood.

5. General Lee Camp Ground:

This camp ground is located 39 miles south of Elkins just one-third mile off 219 on the F. P. Marshall farm in
Mingo District. It commemorates the Lee Camp Grounds and Valley Mountain. Monument was erected in 1902 but is not in sight of the main highway.

6. General Garnett's Military Camp:

General Garnett, the Confederate Commander, was sent west of the mountains with a body of troops to relieve Col. Porterfield of his command at Huttonsville of about 6,000 soldiers. General Garnett's force was outnumbered. He retreated with a force of men after he had camped for some time on the Laurel Hill road between Elkins and Belington. He left Laurel Hill July 11 and was killed at the battle of Corricks Ford.

7. Camp Elkwater:

Ohio and Indiana Federal troops were camped near Elkwater, W. Va. in the upper Tygarts Valley during the Civil War. Entrenchments were made which can be seen up to the present time. These fortifications were established after the battles of Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill, and Corricks Ford, which campaign of fighting ended July 14, 1861. The base of supplies was Grafton and Clarksburg. General Reynolds had put up these fortifications to check the advance of General Lee in his campaign to re-conquer north-western Virginia. There was fighting at this place between the two forces September 13-17, 1861. In all the campaign to re-conquer
north-western Virginia, this is the only point at which Lee was personally engaged in skirmishing. Lieutenant John A. Washington was killed at this point. There is a monument along U. S. route 219 near Elkwater at the approximate place where he died. On this monument is the following inscription:

Lt. John Augustus Washington, C. S. A.
Aide-de-camp to General Robert E. Lee
Killed Elkwater, Sept. 13, 1861
Buried in Zion Church Yard, Charles Town, W. Va.

8. Fort Milroy, White Top of Cheat Mountain:

This Fort was located on the old Staunton and Parkersburg road between Huttonsville and Durbin on present route 250. It has an elevation of 4004 feet. The Union forces had a camp and fortifications there during 1861 and 1862. The fortifications were large stones which kept the Confederates on the Greenbrier. General Reynolds first fortified his advanced positions at Cheat and Elkwater but on December 10 he was transferred to other fields and the command of Union forces in the Cheat Mountain district was given to General R. S. Millroy.

9. Mt. Iser Cemetery:

This is located on the knoll about one-fourth of a
nile east of U. S. routes 219 and 250 in the town of Beverly. The Federals built large fortifications at this point during the Civil War. After the war the Confederate soldiers killed at the Rich Mountain battle were buried at this point. The U. D. C. erected a monument on the summit of this hill which monument bears the following inscription:

61 65

TO

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

RESTING HERE AND

TO ALL WHO WORE THE GRAY

"LEST WE FORGET"

ERECTED BY RANDOLPH CHAPTER

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

1908

10. Old Round Barn:

This historic place is located in the town of Elkins on the lot now owned by Mr. H. M. Darby just south of the Court House, and records show it was built in 1859 for stage coach accommodation. It was used for stage coach purposes, and during the Civil War was occupied by both Union and Confederate soldiers for shelter and defense fort. It was known throughout the Virginias, Ohio and Maryland. This barn collapsed on a still day in June 1896 and was entirely destroyed.
The front of the barn was about eight feet from the present street. Mr. Darby has in his possession some old mill stones about 4½ feet in diameter which he desires used for top and bottom of a miniature barn which should be of concrete and built to show as nearly as possible the shape of the original barn.

11. Leading Creek Church:

This Church was commonly known as the White Church and was erected in 1858 through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Goddin on land given by Mr. Job Wees. It stood on land now in the city of Elkins between the Heavner and Tonry homes. This Church was occupied by soldiers during the war and was at one time used for a stable. The marks of the horses teeth are still to be found on the window frames and other timber. The pews and window blinds were used for fire wood. After the war it was restored and used for several years until about 1895. At this time it was entirely destroyed.

12. Rich Mountain Battlefield:

On this location occurred one of the important battles of the rebellion July 12, 1861, on the proposed Crozet Memorial Highway, 5 miles west of Beverly on the summit of Rich Mountain. This mountain obtained its name from Samuel E. and Benjamin Rich who owned 246,000 acres in this and adjoining counties. Further information regarding this battle is given in No. 4.
of this section 5 under the name of "The Hart House" and No. 6, "General Garnett's Military Camp" and No. 9, "Mt. Isor Cemetery."

13. Confederate Soldiers at Mingo:

This monument was erected on a secondary road just south of Mingo which is about one-third mile off 219. The monument was erected by the citizens of Randolph County in memory of the Confederate soldiers.

14. Monument to Soldiers Erected by an Englishman named Lawson:

This is located at Mingo Flats on a secondary road about one mile south of the Mingo post office. It was erected in memory of the Confederate dead and is an imposing marker, the first one set up in Randolph County.
The records of the Randolph Historical Society show a certain number of Revolutionary soldiers who went out of West Augusta, which later was Harrison, Pocahontas and Randolph Counties. In Historical Magazine No. 1 published in 1924 and No. 5 published in 1928 are given lists of many men in the Revolution records, and we refer to those books for more detailed information. In several historic subjects presented in the first section of this booklet we find the names of several early settlers who were prominent in the war of the American Revolution, and we list below names of the more prominent:

Daniel Canfield
Salathiel Goff
Joseph Friend
Benjamin Hornbeck
Edward Hart
Peter Shaver
William Currence
John Chenoweth
William Hamilton II
HISTORY OF CITIES AND TOWNS

1. Elkins:

Elkins is the County Seat of Randolph County. In 1889, when the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway was completed that far, streets were laid off, lots sold and building began, and in a short time it was the largest town in the County. The population in 1930 was 7345; in 1935 it is in excess of 8,000.

The Railroad Company retained ample ground for its use. Engine house and shops were built with all facilities necessary for terminal use.

The President, Hon. H. G. Davis, vice-president Hon. S. B. Elkins, and R. C. Kerens all built magnificent homes here and the town was named for Mr. Elkins.

The Presbyterian school, Davis and Elkins College, is located here, as well as one of the best high schools in the state. Both these schools are well known for their participation in inter-scolastic athletics. Two well known hospitals, Davis Memorial and City Hospital are located here. The beautiful home of the present Governor of West Virginia is located here. The West Virginia State Children's Home as well as the State Odd Fellows home are located here.

Elkins is now known in this and adjoining states as "Queen of the Seneca Trail and Home of the Mountain State Forest Festival."
2. Beverly:

Beverly was first known as Edmonton. On December 16, 1790 the Virginia Legislature changed the name to Beverly in honor of a noted Virginian, Beverly Randolph. This town is located seven miles south of Elkins on U. S. routes 219 and 250 and is the oldest town west of the Alleghenies. It was the county seat for many years until it was moved to Elkins just before 1900. A new charter was granted to Beverly February 4, 1871, and the West Virginia Legislature amended the charter in 1882 to conform to the charters of all other towns in the state of less than 1,000 inhabitants. Beverly has more history than any other town in the county. One of the first settlers who made his home there, Robert Files, and Westfalls Fort was also there. It was the scene of much activity during the Civil War. Beverly was also the home place of Edward Hart, son of John Hart, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

3. Mill Creek:

Mill Creek is a substantial town 17 miles south of Elkins on U. S. routes 250 and 219. Its name is derived from the stream by the name of Mill Creek which got its name from the fact that one of the first water mills in the county was on this stream. The Currence Fort was near this town and the Currences were prominent in the early settlement of the County.
There is a substantial State Bank at that place which has been in operation a number of years.

The Wilson Lumber Company had a large lumber operation there and previous to that several other large lumber companies were in business at that place. It is near the Rich Mountain Coal field which will likely be of much benefit to this town as the years go by.

4. Ellamore:

Ellamore is a busy and prosperous lumber town which was named for Ella Moore, the wife of John D. Moore, founder of the lumber company. It is situated on the Middle Fork River on the Randolph-Upshur County line, part of the town is in each of the two counties.

5. Harman:

Harman is a prosperous town located on Dry Fork River on the western slope of the Alleghenies. State route No. 5 passes through this town and it is also the intersection of state route 32 running from Thomas to Harman. It was the center of much business activity when the lumber operations on the Dry Fork were prosperous and also the center of a large stock raising section. It also has a substantial State Bank located there.

6. Pickens:

Pickens is a prosperous town in the lower section of
Middle Fork District and is named for James Pickens who was very active in building the railroad from Buckhannon to Pickens. There was much lumber activity in that section and it is also the center of a prosperous farming community. A prosperous State Bank is located there.

7. Helvetia:

Helvetia is a prosperous town in Middle Fork District, a short distance from Pickens and was founded in 1889 by a number of Swiss immigrants, in honor of their native village. They converted the forests into farms and made a specialty of cattle and dairy products. The first public school in that place was opened 1873-74. The lumber activity in that section was very important and was the means of the inhabitants having better living conditions and helped them to establish better homes. These people still retain customs of the Fatherland, and picnics and sociables are frequent, and the people enjoy themselves in games and songs.

8. Huttonsville:

Huttonsville was named in honor of the Huttons who were the early settlers there. It is a prosperous community, 18 miles south of Elkins on U. S. route 219 and at this place U. S. 350 goes east across Cheat Mountain to Durbin and Virginia points.

The first post office was established July 1813. The first post master was Jonathan Hutton. It was an important
place during the war between the States and was destroyed once by fire by the Federal troops. The old Huttonsville Academy, also known as a Military Academy, was established there in 1854, closed 1861.

This town is located in the center of a prosperous farming community and has been very active in agriculture for many years.

9. Alpena:

Alpena was settled by a number of Swiss people in 1873, about 15 miles from Elkins near Glady Creek and is on present route 5. These strangers went in and conquered the forest and cleared land so they could have crops and food, and the result was such that they established a very prosperous community.

The first colony contained about 100 persons but at this time there are only a few families left at this place, but many of the old customs still prevail.

10. Adolph:

Adolph was once called West Huttonsville and was founded about 1880. Most of the settlers were Swiss and they located this village at Marshall Lick Run and Middle Fork of Buckhannon River. The site of the village was a heavy forest and the lumber business was very profitable for a long time.
11. Norton:

Norton was formerly known as Roaring Creek Junction, but on the coming of the West Virginia Coal Company a larger town was built and was named for the president of the Company, R. F. Norton. When it was established the effort was made to make it a model coal town, and the company built nice homes, Y.M.C.A. and many conveniences of which the average coal town can not boast. It is in the Roaring Creek coal section and has been the center of coal activity for a good many years.

12. Bemis:

Bemis was established during the lumber boom along the Coal and Iron Railroad and was formerly called Fishing Hawk. It was named for Mr. Harry Bemis, a large lumber operator at that place. Coal was discovered there about the time the timber was exhausted and there is substantial mining operation there at this time.

13. Flint:

Flint is a small mining community located on the Coal and Iron Railroad between Bowden and Bemis. The town was formerly called Montes. There is a substantial mine operation there which has been in operation for several years.

14. Bowden:

Bowden was named for Mr. Harry L. Bowden, a lumber
operator and merchant there and was established about 1900. There is a substantial farming community in that section, and Bowden is a prosperous trading center. There is an old cemetery there containing the grave of a soldier of the war of 1812 and graves of two Civil War soldiers. There are two lime crushers located there.

15. Cassity:

Cassity is located on a stream by that name which is a branch of the Middle Fork River. There is a large coal operation there owned by the Three Forks Coal Company, and it is a prosperous village.

16. Coalton—Womelsdorf:

This town is located on route 5 west of Norton and was founded about 1894 and named for O. C. Womelsdorf who was one of the developers of that section. Later it was named Coalton because of the coal mines there.

17. Dailey:

Dailey was named for Hon. O. Wood Dailey who was attorney for the Davis and Elkins interest in Randolph County. It is in the heart of the Tygart Valley agricultural section and the Government is now developing a homestead project near this place, and it will eventually be one of the leading places in the county. The Tygart cabin site of the first settler in
this valley was located in sight of this village. An Indian mound is still to be seen there.

18. Evenwood:

Evenwood is located on state route 5 about 16 miles east of Elkins and was established by the Raine-Andrews Lumber Company, who had a large lumber operation at that place. It was named for the home place in England of Mr. Raine's parents. The town has been dismantled with the exception of a few buildings, but it serves as a trading center of a substantial population.

19. Glady:

This is a small town located on the Coal and Iron Railroad between Bemis and Durbin. It was named for the Glady Fork of Cheat River. At one time there were three or four large sawmill operations there and it took several years to manufacture all the timber. At this time there is a large coal operation close this town which serves as an opportunity for a living for the people living there.

20. Horton:

This is a village near the head of Dry Fork River and was named for Mr. James Horton. It was the center of one of the largest lumber operations of Randolph County, but at this time it is just a mere village.
21. **Job:**

Job is a village located on the Dry Fork River and was named for Captain Job Parsons, first post master and Justice of the Peace. It is the center of a substantial stock raising community.

22. **Kerens:**

Kerens, formerly known as New Interest, was named for Hon. Richard Kerens, one of the developers of Randolph County. It is a substantial farming community.

23. **Montrose:**

Montrose was first known as Filmore and was later changed to Montrose by the suggestion of Rev. Elam D. Murphy, the first merchant and post master under the new name. It was incorporated in the year 1895 and is a prosperous community. It is a trading center for a large population.

24. **Mingo:**

Mingo was named for the Mingo Indians who used this for their camping grounds. It is rich in the history of Randolph County and one of the oldest Churches in the county was built there in 1836. The records of this Church are also in existence. Several years ago a colony of Englishmen settled there but eventually moved to other parts. It is the center of a prosperous stock raising community.
25. **Kingsville:**

Kingsville was named in honor of the King family, and was settled by the Irish in 1840-50. This is a prosperous community, and from a business, political, educational, and religious viewpoint this settlement has made permanent history for Randolph County.

26. **Mabie:**

Mabie is a village in Roaring Creek District named in honor of Col. Mabie. There were large lumber operations there at one time and at present there is a coal mine operation. General McClellan’s headquarters during the battle at Rich Mountain was at the Hillery House located here.

27. **Valley Bend:**

This is a prosperous farming community between Beverly and Mill Creek, located along U. S. 219 and 250. It is the upper end of the present Tygart Valley Homestead project.

28. **Valley Head:**

Valley Head received its name because of its location at the head of the Tygart Valley. It is on Federal route 219 and is the junction point of state route 15 from Webster Springs and other points. There is a prosperous farming community in this section.
39. Cheat Bridge:

Cheat Bridge is a village located on the old route 56 on Cheat River between Huttonsville and Beverly. It is in the midst of very fine hunting and fishing.

30. Crystal Springs:

This is a prosperous farming community just west of Elkins on U. S. 250. It is well known throughout the state for its active Farm Women's Club and its influence has been felt throughout the state.

31. Gilman:

Gilman was first known as Orlena and is situated about three miles north of Elkins on U. S. 219. It is a substantial farming community.

32. Glenmore:

This is a village located about two miles south of Elkins on U. S. 219 and 250. It is a prosperous farming community.

33. Hazelwood:

Hazelwood is located about six miles south of Elkins on U. S. routes 219 and 250. The Elkins Country Club is located at this place. It is in the center of a prosperous farming community.
34. **Lee Bell:**

Lee Bell is a village just south of Elkwater on U. S. 219 and is in the section where much history was made both by the early settlers and during the war between the States. It is a very fine farming community.

35. **Midland:**

This is a village about four miles south of Elkins on U. S. 219 and 350. The Elkins Municipal Airport is located here. The original Benjamin Wilson Fort was located near this village as well as Arnold Hill, which is very rich in historical events. The first Church built in Randolph County in 1818 was located near here. It is a very attractive and prosperous community.

36. **Elkwater:**

This village, 25 miles south of Elkins on U. S. route 219, was a natural habitat of elk, its name being so derived. It was famous for Civil War activities and General Lee and General McClellan had headquarters there during the war. It was the site of the first organized 4-H camp; also the Noah Hadden Fort site.
1. Colonel Archibald Earle Homesite:

Located in the suburbs of Beverly on the homesite of Col. Earle. There is an old cemetery at this place where headstones at the graves of early settlers can be seen. It adjoins the farm of D. R. Baker. The court records show that Archibald Earle was a Col. of Militia in 1822. There is a beautiful view of the Tygart Valley from this point.

2. Seneca Trail Crossing:

There is a beautiful scenic effect on the Laurel Fork road in Dry Fork District, 17 miles from Elkins and one mile from Wymer post office. In Hu Maxwell's History of Randolph County there is mentioned Civil War activities at this point.

3. Bickles Knob and Point Sublime:

Bickles Knob has an elevation of 4008 feet and is part of the Monongahelia National Forest reservation. It is located on route 5 about six or seven miles east of Elkins. It was named for Jacob Bickle who had a record of service in the Revolution. The land books of Randolph County contain conveyances of land to Bickle from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Forest Service has established a fire tower on the crest of this knob and also built a road from route 5 to the
summit which affords accommodation to the travelling public. Very beautiful scenery can be observed from this point and there are very fine sights within a radius of 40 or 50 miles. The road leading to this is located near the gateway of the national forest about 7 miles from Elkins. A beautiful view of this can be seen from Cheat Mountain on Route 5 and Point Sublime.

4. Balanced Rock:

Located along state route 5 and U. S. route 250 about one-half mile east of Harding, W. Va. This rock is on the lands of the West Virginia Coal Company about 150 yards direct west from the highway mentioned and is 25 feet high, 20 feet wide, and sets on a rock base of about 8 to 10 feet. It is an attractive natural curiosity.

5. Balanced Rock:

This is an attractive scenic feature located on A. J. Workman's land 100 feet east of Barbour-Randolph county line on route 250 near the Coffman cemetery. It is about 20 feet long, 14 feet wide, 6½ feet high on a pivot 3 by 2½ feet. There is a driveway leading to this rock about one-fourth mile east of the county line which leads to the Coffman Cemetery. There is a very beautiful view of the Tygart Valley River at this point.
6. Public Square at Beverly:

This plot of ground is located in the center of Beverly along U. S. routes 219 and 250. It is considered the first public play-ground in the United States, and the deeds granting privileges are on hand in the County Clerk's office at Elkins. It was originally dedicated for use of horse shoe pitching. Citizens of Randolph County erected an imposing marker on this spot commemorating a number of historical events which took place in this immediate section.

7. Geologic Formation:

This scenic attraction is located along U. S. 250 on the Leading Creek bridge about one mile west of Elkins, and geologists tell us this is the lowest west of the mountains. The genesse shale is exposed at this point which is at the top of the Deer Park Anticline. It was known as the highest mountain in West Virginia.

8. Camp Pioneer:

This is a place along the Tygart Valley River near Valley Bend which is established as a summer camp ground for the 4-H club and other organizations and is a very attractive site for anyone liking a quiet spot. It is located about one-half mile east of route 250 at Valley Bend.
9. The David Reger Fossil Tree Park:

This is a scenic feature located along U. S. 250 and state route 5 about three miles west of Elkins. This is a wonderful discovery of fossilized plant life. It is considered the oldest in the world.

It was discovered by David Reger of Morgantown, W. Va. and established by Hon. Howard M. Gore as a park when he was Governor of West Virginia.

10. The Seneca Indian Trail:

This is an Indian trail running from Western New York to Georgia and was established by the Indians hundreds of years ago. It enters West Virginia from Maryland coming down through Tucker, Randolph, Pocahontas and Greenbrier counties. It can still be seen in a number of places where civilization has not destroyed the markings through the timber lands. There is a marker in Tucker County about one-fourth mile north of the Tucker-Randolph line and Pleasant Mountain, and it is again seen coming down through the estate of Senator Stephen B. Elkins. It follows along the bench hill west of Cheat Mountain and has a valuable historical connection in the history in many treaties among the Indians and treaties among Indians and whites in the early part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
11. Crozet Memorial Highway:

It has been requested by citizens of Randolph County that the Crozet Memorial Highway be recognized by the State Road Commission and the Commission on Historic and Scenic Markers as running from Beverly in Randolph County to Weston in Lewis County, but more especially from Beverly to Mabie to the junction of route 5 near that point. Crozet was an officer under Napoleon in his campaigns until the time Napoleon's power was taken away from him. Seeing the limited opportunity in his native country, he decided to come to America where the opportunities were abundant. He was a member of the Legion of Honor. He was born in France and during Napoleon's campaign in Russia he was captured and made prisoner for two years. After the battle of Waterloo he came to America. He was made Professor at West Point and taught mathematics where he remained eight years. He wrote a book on descriptive geometry and introduced the black-board in school. He founded the Virginia Military Institution and took a deep interest in the problems of Virginia. He was responsible for the building of the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike and was the chief engineer in most of that construction. The present U. S. 250 which crosses Cheat Mountain is largely on the grade and location as the Crozet selection leaving Beverly and crossing Rich Mountain the road is on the same location and grade that was approved by him at that time. If this road
is left in the same location that was selected by Crozet it will stand as a monument to his engineering genius and his judgment as to road building in his day compared to those in this day. The Rich Mountain battlefield is reached both from east and west over this road built by Crozet.

12. Gateway to the Monongahelia National Forest:

The principal entrance to the National Forest near Elkins is on route 5 near Cheat River about seven miles east of Elkins. The Forest Service has erected very imposing stone pillars on one side, Entering the Monongahelia National Forest and on the other side, Leaving the forest. The stone columns are about twenty feet high and thirty feet apart.

This is the first gateway in this forest, but it is planned to build others at a later date. The rocks are quarried from local stone and are mostly sand stone of different shades. Detailed history of this is filed at Charleston with the Historic Commission.

13. Mace Knob:

Mace Knob is one of the highest points on Cheat Mountain near the Randolph-Pocahontas line. It is one of the highest points in Randolph County, and there is a very outstanding scenic view along U. S. 219 near the Pocahontas County line.
14. Turkey Bone Mountain:

This mountain is on the road between Monterville and Pickens and at this point is the Parting Springs Fire Tower and a vast view in all four directions. This location can be reached via Valley Head where state route 15 intersects with U. S. 250.

15. Salt Sulphur Springs:

This is a natural sulphur spring said to be 600 feet deep and is located on the farm of Mr. Charles Bell at Lee Bell near Elkwater, West Virginia.

16. Roosevelt Park and Camp Ground:

This park was established by the National Forest Service and is located on the summit of Shavers Mountain, state route 5 about 13 miles from Elkins. At this point a Forest Service road leads over the mountain and down Otter Creek to Hendricks in Tucker County. There is a very beautiful scenic view of Cheat Valley.

17. Gandy Creek Tunnel — The Sinks:

This scenic feature is located near the Government forest road, between Glady and Circleville, via Osceola. It is near Gatewood Switch, and is on one of the scenic Government highways through the forest. It can be reached only during dry weather, at this time.
18. Coffman Cemetery:

This is a cemetery located about one-fourth mile east of the Barbour-Randolph county line and about 150 yards off U. S. route 250. A number of old grave-stones of the early settlers are in this cemetery. There have been two Churches near this cemetery at different times, both of which have been destroyed.

19. Scenic Highway:

Government Forest road running from Wymer, W. Va., to Thornwood in Pocahontas County, a distance of about 33 miles.

This forest road is located largely on the crest of Middle Mountain and follows the water-shed between Laurel Fork of Cheat River and Glady Fork of Cheat River and from there down the mountain between the two branches of the Greenbrier River to Thornwood. This drive is an unusually attractive scenic feature and affords a panorama of the Cheat and Greenbrier valleys of rare beauty.
There is listed below several articles that are submitted by citizens of Randolph County. Complete information is on file with the Historic and Scenic Commission at Charleston:

7. Will of Andrew McMullen—First Will in Randolph County.
8. Lemuel Chenoweth — Bridge-builder.
10. Staunton and Parkersburg Pike.
15. Half-way House, route #5.
16. Young Ladies Seminary in Beverly.
MARKERS ALREADY IN PLACE IN RANDOLPH COUNTY

(Information compiled by C. W. Maxwell, Elkins, W. Va.)

1. Indian Monument at Mingo:

   The Indian monument at Mingo was erected a number of years ago, very largely through the efforts of Hon. S. H. Wood of Mingo. It has always been a tradition that the last Indians who lived in Randolph County lived at Mingo and the District and post office were named after the Indian tribe. There is a serious question that the Mingoes ever lived in Randolph County, but a very beautiful monument was erected to their memory and it might be considered as a monument to all Indians who lived here.

2. Westfall's Fort:

   There is a small marker with a bronze tablet erected on the site of Files cabin which also is the site of Westfall's Fort. This is about 600 feet from the residence of the late Frank Parsons on the bank of Files Creek, and the stones are still to be found from the chimney. Files was a brother-in-law of David Tygart, the first settler in 1753, and the entire family, but one boy, were killed by the Indians.
3. **Currence Fort:**

Currence Fort was built by William Currence, a Revolutionary soldier, near the site of the present town of Mill Creek. The Fort is not marked but there is a very beautiful marker to William Currence erected by his descendants in the cemetery at Mill Creek, where William Currence was killed by falling from a horse escaping from Indians.

4. **Friends Fort:**

Friends Fort is marked near the Leading Creek bridge on route No. 5. Was erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Fort was located about 1500 feet on a high bank which can be seen from the marker. This was built by Jonas Friend, a Revolutionary soldier, who afterward moved to Nicholas County, West Virginia.

5. **Hadden Fort:**

Hadden Fort is located at the mouth of Elkwater by the side of Federal route 319. The original fort was on the bank by a large Indian mound. The marker was erected by the Randolph County Historical Society. Noah Hadden, the man who built the fort, moved with all his relatives to Kentucky.

6. **Wilson's Fort:**

Wilson's Fort was located on the bank of Chenoweth
Creek about 3,000 feet west from the present marker, which is along Federal route 219. The site of this fort is now the Elkins Municipal Airport. This fort was built by Colonel Benjamin Wilson, a Revolutionary soldier, who moved to Harrison County. This is the most important fort and had more to do with the early settlement of this county than any other place. The top stone is one of the corners of the original fort and the other stones are from the old mill which was located near the present residence of Mr. Harper.

7. Margaret Johnson Skidmore Monument:

This was erected by the descendants of Margaret Johnson Skidmore, many of whom live in Braxton County, West Virginia. This marker is located on the property of the Odd Fellows Home, and the grave was unknown and would never have been found if it had not been for the efforts of John D. Sutton of Braxton County who found the stone marking the grave and identified it from a peculiar mark that Andrew Skidmore, husband of Margaret Johnson Skidmore, used in signing papers. Margaret Johnson Skidmore was the Aunt of President Andrew Johnson. Andrew Skidmore moved to Pendleton County and was a Revolutionary soldier. He was also at the battle of Point Pleasant.
8. Marker to Benjamin Hornbeck, Revolutionary Soldier:

This marker is in the Hornbeck cemetery a short distance from the original cabin of David Tygart, and can be reached by a narrow road from Federal route 219. Benjamin Hornbeck was a very prominent man in the early settlement of the county.

9. David Tygart Cabin:

This is located on Federal route 219 and is along the road. The cabin was located about 100 feet to the east where there are some old apple trees. David Tygart was notified by the sole surviving son of Robert Files, his brother-in-law, that there were Indians a short distance away and in a few moments left with his family and travelled over what is known today as the old Yokum road which leads to Circleville.

10. Mt. Iser Cemetery:

A Confederate Monument at Beverly on Mt. Iser was erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy through public subscription. It is a very large monument and was erected to the memory of the Confederate soldiers who were killed at the battle of Rich Mountain. They were taken from the Battle of Rich Mountain many years after the war and are buried among entrenchments that were made by Union soldiers. A Confederate cemetery in a Union fortification is probably unknown anywhere else in the United States.
11. The Battlefield of Rich Mountain:

The battlefield of Rich Mountain is marked by a large boulder in the Public Square in Beverly and was erected by the Elkins Rotary Club and the young men of the Presbyterian Church at Beverly. The boulder was taken from the Battlefield of Rich Mountain and had been hit by Union bullets in many places. The battlefield is five miles west on top of Rich Mountain on the old Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike but known as the Crozet Memorial Highway. This is the only part of the old road built by Crozet that has not been re-built.

12. The Gateway to the Monongahelia National Forest:

The Gateway to the Monongahelia National Forest was erected in 1934 by the Forest Service and is located on Shavers Fork on route 5 and is built of guyandotte sand stone from the top of Shavers Mountain; devonian sand stone that had been used in the chimney of Ezekiel Harper who lived on Clover Run in Tucker County; also the cap stone is Princeton Congolclete from Bickles Knob; representing with the lime stone used in the base for cement the four geological formations in the Monongahelia National Forest.

13. Confederate Monuments at Mingo:

There are two Confederate monuments at Mingo where Gen. Robert E. Lee had his headquarters in 1862.
the deceased soldiers died of disease. The first monument was erected by an Englishman by the name of Lawson near Mingo and was the first marker erected in Randolph County. The other is a marble statue of a Confederate soldier and was erected by subscription.

14. Marker to Adam Stalnaker:

The marker to Adam Stalnaker is located on U. S. routes 219 and 250 and was the site of the killing of Adam Stalnaker by the Indians. It was erected by a descendant of Adam Stalnaker.

15. The Marker to Crawford Scott:

The marker to Crawford Scott is located on state route 5 at Norton. This is near the original home of Crawford Scott who was a very prominent man in the development of the coal industry in Roaring Creek District. The marker was erected through the efforts of W. S. Tompkins of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

16. The Marker to Roneys Fort:

Roneys Fort was located on the present Federal route 219 near Gilman. The marker was erected by the Spanish-American War veterans.
17. The Marker to John A. Washington:

The marker to John A. Washington is located near Elkwater near the spot where he was shot. Was erected by his descendants.

18. Monument to Henry G. Davis:

The monument to Henry G. Davis is located in the city of Elkins near the Presbyterian Church. It was erected by his family. Henry Davis was a pioneer in timber and coal development.

19. Marker at Western Maryland Railroad Station:

On a marker at the Western Maryland Railroad Station is a list of all the soldiers in the World War who have been employees of the Railroad.

20. Marker at the Court House of Randolph County:

On a marker at the Court House of Randolph County is a list of all the World War soldiers in Randolph County. Paid for by special tax.
SECTION XI

RECOMMENDATIONS

The citizens of Randolph County and other organizations such as the Randolph Historical Society, Daughters of the American Confederacy, Spanish-American War Veterans, Elkins Rotary Club, Daughters of the American Revolution, and others, have placed about twenty outstanding markers throughout Randolph County, and most of these are located along the principal highways.

This office would suggest that the standard road marker be placed at the proper locations where it will make it possible for the travelling public to see these historic features. Randolph County happens to be prominently marked in this respect, but the state marker will be of very much benefit in making it possible for the travelling public to locate markers already established.

We would recommend markers at each end of the proposed Crozet Memorial Highway starting at Beverly and also where it ends near Mabie on route 5. This, too, should include mention of Lemuel Chenoweth, bridge-builder, the Rich Mountain Battle Field, and General McClellan's Headquarters, which are all on this memorial highway; also the Hart House.

On U. S. routes 219 and 250 and state route 5 in Randolph County are located most of the prominent historic and scenic features, and these places can be designated if the
Historic Commission desires to recognize the most important points.

There are some few important suggestions on the secondary roads which might not seem desirable to mark at this time.

The booklet of which this is a part is herewith presented in the condensed form so the Commission will be assisted in choosing what may be the most important places to be marked in Randolph County.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

L. H. BUZZELL
DISTRICT SUPERVISOR #8

May 15, 1935