HISTORY
of
HANCOCK COUNTY

Virginia and
West Virginia

Sacramento Branch
Genealogical Library

By Jack Welch
Foreword

The physical features of Hancock County can be described quickly and easily. It is the northernmost county in West Virginia, bounded on the north and west by the Ohio River, on the east by Pennsylvania, and on the south by Brooke County. It is the smallest county in West Virginia with 88.55 square miles. It has three municipalities (Chester, New Cumberland, Weirton), three magisterial districts (Butler, Clay, Grant), and 37 voting precincts. Its agricultural and industrial products include iron, steel, chinaware, pottery, bricks, fire clay, sheet metal, tin products, apples, dairy foods, and livestock.

Hancock County, like any other inhabited area of the world, is more than a tiny block of land furnishing a livelihood for several thousands of people. It is a land that is built upon the labor, the ideals, the lives, and the deaths of those who have gone before. It is a forest turned into a farm, a farm turned into a town, and a town turned into an industrial site employing thousands of people. It is a man chopping a tree in a virgin forest, it is a woman taking up a rifle to protect her family from Indians, it is a man building a school, it is a man building a factory. All these things are Hancock County, as much of a reality as the topographical and statistical elements.

This history endeavors to present the people, the ideals, and the spirit that produced Hancock County, 1963.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

A book which deals with the history of an area involves the cooperation of scores of people. I cannot hope to remember all who offered information, advice, and encouragement, but I would be most ungrateful if I did not mention some of those who devoted time and energy toward the book’s completion.

The man who has done most to provide the means and methods for publishing this book is Martin F. Fahey, Chairman of the Hancock County Centennial Committee. He has suggested improvements, found additional information, arranged for publication, and above all remained patient. Working with him on the Centennial Committee were John Sorrenti, Bessie Engle, Joseph Manypenny, Mary Stewart, Joseph Wells, Jr., Sadie Knapp, and Mrs. John Shattenburg.

Individuals who have contributed time and information were Mary Campbell Bowman, and Mrs. Walter Bambrick of Weirton, Margaret Brown, Mary Lou Newburn and Virginia Marshall of New Cumberland, Ruth Cox Turner of Chester, and Lenora Kelley of New Cumberland who helped launch the idea for a county history. Nate Blumert of Blumert Printing Company was most helpful in supplying old engravings for many of the pictures in the book.

The public libraries in East Liverpool, New Cumberland, and Weirton were all sources of invaluable information. The staff of the Mary H. Weir Library deserves special recognition for indexing the book. The East Liverpool Review, The Hancock County Courier, The Independent (New Cumberland), The Weirton Daily Times and the Public Relations staff of the Weirton Steel Company all willingly cooperated.

Perhaps those who contribute most to a book of this type are those who must live with the author while he is writing it. I thank my parents, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Welch of New Cumberland, for their patience, and my wife for both her patience and suggestions.

JACK WELCH
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Chapter I.

PREHISTORIC HANCOCK COUNTY

The sun has begun to set over the hill that looms over the broad stream. At the water’s edge a man leaps from rock to rock until he is about forty feet from the eastern shore. He sits down on the rock and places his flint spear in the middle of the rock where he knows it will remain. He takes a deep breath and scoots into the warm water. He pulls himself with quick motions to the muddy bottom. He feels his way along the base of the mossy rock, able only to see the dark outline of the rock and the foreboding bottom. He plunges his hands deep into the mud and feels hopefully for the familiar shape of a mussel shell. He finds one, then another. He grasps them in his hands and glides to the surface beside the rock. He flings the shells onto the rock and plunges into the water again. This time he finds a water turtle and barely avoids getting his finger torn by the creature’s sharp, horny mouth. He swims to the surface again and climbs back onto the rock. After a dozen such dives, he picks up his spear and his game and makes his way to the shore of the stream.

He follows a narrow path away from the river and walks by large, fern-covered rocks up a steep hill. Located about two-hundred feet above the river level is a clearing surrounded by large oak, chestnut, elm, maple and hickory trees where several lean-to-like shelters have been erected. The man enters the clearing and is home.

A dog runs forward to greet him. He ignores it, and looks up at the edge of the clearing. There he sees his cousin dressing a white-tailed deer. He runs to him and helps as the rest of the village of about twenty people stands by. They work with crude stone knives and bone punches. Soon the deer is ready for eating. After the feast the bones are carried by the women to the edge of the settlement and scattered over the bank where countless other bones lie rotting with all the other refuse of the village.

These people were the first known residents of Hancock County. They lived in the archeological age known as the Archaic period, between 3,000 and 1,000 B.C. All that remains of this prehistoric tribe is the refuse heap where they scattered animal bones, broken tools, mussel shells, turtle shells, and sometimes dead bodies.

Only a few hundred years prior to the scene just described, the ancestors of this tribe were following the great game herds that roamed the North American continent. The people had no permanent resting place. There is almost no trace of their existence, except for the few stone artifacts that are occasionally recovered. Somehow these
men learned of the permanent supply of food that was available in the rivers of the continent which were warmer 5,000 years ago than they are now. Permanent residences developed along the rivers where the river could be depended upon for a source of food in addition to the local game supply.

In Hancock County there were about eight of these early settlements. The one that has been studied in greatest detail is located at Globe Hill, north of New Cumberland. The site seems rather inconvenient for a fishing society (about 1200 feet east of the present river bank and from 140 to 150 feet above the present river level), but perhaps the people wanted to settle in an area where they could keep sharp watch for enemies and game. In previous ages a camping site with a view of all surrounding territory would have been imperative if the hunters were to be successful in locating game.

Following the Archaic period is the Early Woodland age (1,000 to 100 B.C.). During this age the Adena burial mounds appeared. The Adena people lived in small villages and subsisted by gathering wild foods and experimenting with farming. The sunflower seems to have been cultivated in abundance along with corn and pumpkins. There was evidently some kind of class structure in this society because some persons received a more elaborate burial than others. The burials took place in mounds in which log tombs had been constructed. Sometimes several generations were buried in successive layers of the mound. The most famous example of the Adena mounds is found at Moundsville, West Virginia.

The Middle Woodland period is the next age of Ohio Valley Dwellers. These people lived from 100 B.C. to 900 A.D. They are distinguished from the preceding age by the distinctive stone ornaments or breastplates, various copper items as well as unusual platform or T-shaped tobacco pipes... (which) serve to distinguish these mounds from earlier burial mounds. The Hopewellian culture of central Ohio were the outstanding people of this age. Their culture was more advanced than those who lived in the Hancock County area. During this age the first examples of pottery was evidenced among the inhabitants. A cord-marked bowl similar to the stone bowls of previous ages was the most common style. Archeologists believe that these bowls were either imported from the Hopewellian societies or simply modeled after their superior types.

The last group of people who lived in the Hancock County area before the coming of the Europeans were those of the Prehistoric period (900 A.D. to 1600 A.D.). A typical village of this age consisted of an outer wall made of logs to defend the inhabitants against
enemy raids. Inside were circular huts made of logs covered with bark. Adjacent to the huts were log-lined garbage pits. Smoking was a common practice among these people, and many pottery and stone pipes have been found at the site of their villages. Corn, beans, pumpkins, and probably tobacco were grown by the women of the villages in nearby gardens. Necklaces made of dog and animal teeth were often used for decorating jewelry and probably had meaning as hunting symbols.

This age is known as the time of the Monongahela culture because of the concentrated settlements along the Monongahela River. The people were highly skilled in various arts and crafts, making many useful and attractive tools, weapons, and ornaments of bone, stone, and pottery as well as other materials of wood, fabric, and skin. The latter items are rarely found by archeologists.

Chapter II.

INDIANS AND EARLY EXPLORERS

The people who controlled the Hancock County area immediately prior to the coming of the white men were the Iroquois Indians or the Six Nations. This linguistic group of North American Indians was a confederation of six tribes, the Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas, Senecas, and later the Tuscaroras who came from North Carolina between 1715 and 1722 to unite with the northern Iroquois.

The Iroquois were a warlike people. They fought with such ferocity that they were feared throughout the entire northeastern quarter of the United States. At one time the Iroquoian influence extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River and from the St. Lawrence River to the Tennessee River.

The tactics used by the Iroquois Indians in their fighting were extremely ruthless. A tribe coming under their domination, if allowed to exist at all, was never permitted to live autonomously. The more general rule was that the defeated nation be completely annihilated. The latter was the fate of the Erie Indians who once lived south of Lake Erie. The Huron Indians who lived south of Lake Huron would likewise have been liquidated had they not fled from their homes. Occasionally the Iroquois would adopt some of the enemy into their tribe, but this was an exception rather than the rule.

The result of the bloody wars carried on in the area of Hancock County was that no Indian tribe dared to live within the shadow of the Iroquois tribes. Although the forests of the county were replete
with game and the rivers abundantly filled with fish, not one Indian settlement made its permanent location there. The land became a kind of primeval game preserve.

When the French explorers descended the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers in 1749, they noted the location of the Indian villages. The Allegheny River was dotted with a number of settlements of the Iroquois, but the Ohio, which had been neglected by the Iroquois, was strangely free of human habitation. About seventeen miles south of the present city of Pittsburgh was found the only Indian settlement along the Ohio River. The explorers dubbed the village Logstown because of the construction of the houses.

George Washington left a brief account of the Ohio River and the Hancock County area in his journal of 1770. On Saturday, October 20, Washington left Pittsburgh in a large canoe bound down the Ohio River. Accompanying him were Dr. James Craik, William Crawford, Robert Bell, William Harrison, Charles Morgan, and Daniel Reardon, all riding in the large canoe, and two Indians who were to act as interpreters, Joseph Nicholson and Pheasant, who traveled in a separate canoe.

Washington commented on the wild life around the river by noting the abundant supply of wild geese and several kinds of ducks. He said that the troop killed five wild turkeys in one day.

On October 22 Washington recorded a stop at Yellow Creek, Ohio. He wrote:

\((to \ the \ west) \ opposite \ to,\ or \ rather \ below \ which, \ appears \ to \ be \ a \ long \ bottom \ of \ very \ good \ Land, \ and \ the \ Ascent \ to \ the \ Hill \ apparently \ gradual. \ There \ is \ another \ pretty \ large \ bottom \ of \ very \ good \ Land, \ about \ two \ or \ 3 \ Miles \ above \ this. \ About \ 11 \ or \ 12 \ Miles \ from \ this, \ and \ just \ above \ what \ is \ called \ the \ long \ Island \ (which \ tho' \ so \ distinguished \ is \ not \ very \ remarkable \ for \ length, \ breadth \ or \ goodness) \ comes \ in \ on \ the \ east \ side \ the \ River, \ a \ small \ creek \ or \ run, \ the \ name \ of \ which \ I \ could \ not \ learn.\)

The creek to which Washington alludes is Kings Creek, and the island is Brown's Island.

About 75 miles from Pittsburgh, Washington recorded the second of two Indian villages that he found along the Ohio River. The first was at Logstown (Now Economy, Pennsylvania), and the second was closer to Hancock County. He wrote:

\(\ldots \ we \ came \ to \ the \ Mingo \ Town; \ Situate \ on \ the \ West \ Side \ the \ River \ a \ little \ above \ the \ Cross \ Creeks.\)

This place contains about Twenty Cabins, and 70 Inhabitants of the Six Nations.
This Indian settlement is now known as Mingo Junction, Ohio, located a few miles below Steubenville. It is not at all inconceivable that the Indians from this settlement visited the Hancock County area from time to time while hunting.

The Iroquois followed an agricultural economy supplemented by whatever the braves could bring home from their hunting trips. Their main foods were thus game, fish, corn, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, cucumbers, squashes, melons, cabbages, turnips, roots of plants, nuts, and berries.

A man named Beckwelder was a missionary to the Indians in the northeastern United States during the period before the invasion of white settlers from the East. While pursuing his missionary work, he made a careful and interesting record of the eating habits of the Iroquois Indians with whom he lived. He said that the Indians took only two meals per day. When hunting the braves went out into the forests without eating any food whatsoever. This custom was practiced in order to sharpen the senses of the braves and enable them to catch the maximum amount of game and fish.

The Indians made a common dish of corn, dry pumpkins, beans, chestnuts, fresh or dried meats, and maple sugar. These ingredients were pounded together and then boiled in water. The dish was usually eaten with bread which was made of either green or dry corn. If dry, the corn was sifted after pounding, kneaded with water, shaped into cakes six inches in diameter, and baked on clean dry ashes made of dry oak bark. If the corn was green, the grains were mashed, put onto broad green corn blades, filled in with a ladle, wrapped well, and baked in ashes.

When war was declared, the traveling warriors carried a special preparation called “warrior’s bread.” It was made by parching corn, sifting it, pounding it into flour, and mixing in maple sugar. A mere tablespoonful with cold or boiling water comprised a meal since the mixture swelled in the stomach. If more than two tablespoonful were taken, it was apt to swell to dangerous proportions.

Chapter III.

FRENCH EXPLORERS IN THE OHIO VALLEY

Although the first European visitors to the New World came in the Fifteenth Century, it was almost two centuries before any white men managed to slash their way through the forests of Pennsylvania and into the Hancock County area. In 1669 the British and French
were vying for the control of the northern half of North America. The English sent out explorers from their colonies along the Eastern Seaboard, and the French moved southward from Canada. During this year the first white men ever to see the Hancock County area descended the Ohio River. Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, a representative of the French government, made his way from the headwaters of the Ohio River to Louisville, Kentucky, claiming the river and all the inland country drained by the Ohio for the French Government.

Eighty years later a second group of white men visited the Ohio Valley. In 1749 the Marquis de la Gallissioniere was succeeded as Governor-general of New France by Admiral de la Jonquiere. The new leader of the territory claimed by France was able and efficient, and he wasted no time in organizing combatant elements to oppose the efforts of the British to claim the Ohio River.

In the year that he was appointed Governor-general, Admiral de la Jonquiere organized an expedition to lay absolute claim to the Ohio Valley. Under the command of Captain Louis Celoron de Bienville, three hundred French soldiers, friendly Canadians, and Indians left Canada, continued to the south side of Lake Erie, and then proceeded to the head waters of the Allegheny River. From there they proceeded on down into the Ohio Valley.

At various points along the journey the expedition buried leaded plates, eleven inches long, seven and one-half inches wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick. The plates contained the following inscription written originally in French:

In the year 1749, of the reign of Louis the 15th, King of France, we Celoron, commander of a detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis de la Gallissioniere, Governor-general of New France, to re-establish tranquility in some Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Ohio and the Chatauqua, this 29th day of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Belle Riviere, as a monument of the renewal of the possession we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all those which empty into it, and of all the lands on both sides as far as the sources of the said rivers, as enjoyed, or ought to have been enjoyed by the kings of France preceding, as they have there maintained themselves by arms and treaties, especially those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix la Chapelle.

None of the plates were buried in Hancock County.
Chapter IV.

EARLY SETTLERS IN HANCOCK COUNTY

After the Revolutionary War hundreds of white families hurried across the Alleghenies to claim land that had been given the soldiers in payment for their service to the Colonies. Other settlers moved west to lay claim to the vast wilderness that lay as a challenge at the doorstep of the Eastern Seaboard.

Whether the settlers' motives were those of gain or adventure, all had to face the threat of attacks from the Indians who swept across the Ohio territory from the Great Lakes and into the Ohio Valley. With devastating fury they looted and burned the white settlements in their path.

In the initial building of a community, a party of men would usually come to the frontier, clear land, plant corn and pumpkins, erect log houses adjacent to a common log fort, and then return in the fall to their families in the East. The following spring the whole family would be transported to the new home on the frontier.

Once the family was settled, the danger increased for all as the Indians discovered the permanent homes. During the summer months, which was the most common season for Indian trouble, the settlers retreated every night to the shelter of the community fort where a watch was kept to insure their safety against surprise attacks. The winter months were comparatively safe ones, but when sudden warm spells occurred (these days came to be known as Indian summers) the danger of Indian attacks greatly increased.

Although the French legally claimed the Ohio Valley by being the first known white visitors, the actual ownership was in reality in no nation's control until there could be established a population of permanent residents who would be loyal to one nation. While the French were unable to encourage French loyalists to live in the valley, the English had little difficulty.

By 1768 Ebenezer Zane had taken up residence at the present site of Wheeling. Other pioneers began to trickle across the Allegheny Mountains to settle along the Ohio River. One of these was Daniel Greathouse, an Indian scout, who settled on the present site of Newell, W. Va., in 1770. Shortly after arriving Greathouse erected a fort to protect his family from the Indians. Soon other settlers were attracted to the Greathouse site because of the protection the existing fort offered for their own families. One of these intrepid pioneers was Samuel Muchmore.
One day in April, 1774, Muchmore, Greathouse, and several of the men in the neighborhood loaded into their frail canoes and paddled up the Ohio River to a spot opposite Yellow Creek. There the men called to the Indians who lived across the river at the mouth of Yellow Creek and persuaded them to cross the river to the Virginia side. In the Indian party were five men, one woman, and a child.

The white men fed the Indians rum until three of the Indians had lost consciousness and then shot the two Indian men who were sober. When the woman attempted to escape, she was also shot. Before she died, she managed to save the life of her child by telling the white men that the child was also white, his father being Col. John Gibson of Pennsylvania. The Greathouse party then returned to the unconscious Indians and tomahawked them to death. The child was spared. By murdering these Indians, the men of the Greathouse party unwittingly initiated a reign of terror upon all the white settlers on the western frontier. The white men had murdered the family of Logan, Chief of the Mingoes.

Logan was born in Western Pennsylvania in 1725 and was named Tah-gah-jute or "Short Dress" by his parents. When he was converted to Christianity by the Moravian missionaries, he changed his name at the time of his baptism to Logan in honor of James Logan, the Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania. Logan lived with his family for some time in what is now Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. When the white settlers began to destroy the game and forests and when he became entangled in a legal dispute, he moved west in order to avoid the litigation and to provide more adequately for his family. Logan moved his belongings and family to the Ohio River Valley and camped at various points along its bank during the ten years preceding his family's massacre.

At the time of the murder Logan was away conferring with the whites on the subject of the Indian attacks upon the white settlements. Logan had agreed that the pioneers had become too numerous and that the Indians must sacrifice their land east of the Ohio River to the Long Knives of Virginia. Before the conference had ended, the surviving Indians from the Yellow Creek camp arrived to relate the news of the massacre to their chief. The survivors had sailed down the Ohio River, being careful to avoid detection by the settlement at Wheeling by traveling along the west side of Wheeling Island, to the camp of Logan. When the chief learned that his father, brother, and sister had been killed, he became incensed with grief and vowed that the whites would pay ten scalps for one. That very summer...
Logan is reported to have fulfilled his vow by taking thirty white scalps with his own knife.

The Greathouse party had retreated to Cat Fish, Pennsylvania, (now Washington, Pennsylvania) and left the child at that settlement. They then returned to the Greathouse fort and resumed a peaceful life of farming. Each night the families retreated to the fort where they slept safely. Nothing happened to the settlers as a result of the massacre for about three years. Although some stock had been stolen by the Indians, the settlers believed that they had escaped the wrath of Logan. Then one day in April, 1777, just four years after the Yellow Creek incident, Samuel Muchmore stepped out of the blockhouse walls and surveyed the Ohio River. Floating down the stream not far from shore was an empty Indian canoe. Muchmore leaned his rifle against a tree and started to swim out to it. As he neared the canoe, a figure rose up from the bottom where he had concealed himself with pine boughs. Muchmore tried to swim back to the shore. "Dan," he shouted to Greathouse, "It’s Logan." Then a shot rang out, and Muchmore slipped beneath the water’s surface. Greathouse and his neighbors pursued Logan, but he successfully eluded them by crossing the river and escaping through the forest.

A few days later Mrs. Muchmore and her five children were eating their noon meal at their home in Laurel Hollow when a party of Indians visited their cabin. The Indians burned the Muchmore home, and when the neighbors arrived on the scene, they could find no trace of the family and presumed them to have been burned in the cabin. A few months later Samuel Muchmore Junior, the eldest son, returned to the Greathouse fort to tell of his escape from the Indians who had captured his mother, brothers, and sisters. He said that the whole family had been carried off toward Lake Erie.

The settlement around Greathouse’s fort was known up and down the river as Walnut Bottom-Falling Springs. Years after the incident at Laurel Hollow, Major Isaac Craig of Fort Pitt received a letter that was addressed:

Mr. Samuel Muchmore, at or nigh Fort Pitt, at Walnut Bottom, beginning at Falling Springs, forty nine miles below Fort Pitt.

The following is a copy of the letter, verbatim, which is believed to be in the hands of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. It was discovered among the papers of Major Craig by Judge Gibson L. Crammer, Wheeling, W. Va.

April 29, 1797, At Detroit.

Dear Son, After my Kind love to you I Rite to let you Know that I am in the Land of the Living though in a very indefent state of
health at present. I would inform you that your Brothers Jonathan
and Shedrick Muchmore is dead and your Sister Abigail is married
at Mountreal to one Peter Smith a black Smith by trade. I would
inform you that if it should please God to give me my health I shall
go and see him this summer and then in the fall have Lele out to
come home and see you if it please God to give me my health and
then to undergo the fatigue. I think it little strange that I never got any
news from you never since I rote you was last August I would have
you rite if an opportunity presents and subscribe your letters to Samuel
Eddy which is my husband and in close it and rite on the cover to
John Astin a square, I have been of late in good deal troubled with
Remetsem Pains but I trust in the Lord and I hope I shall get better
of them pray don't fail riting to me if I am not hear they will be conved
to me. there opportunities will be for the soldiers cons and goes to
Fort Pitt all most weekly and you can rite and your letters to
Fort Pitt and somebody to for them Long the States. Soldiers took
Posen of the Place last July and keeps gain and comin often I
shall please God Com by the way of Priskile as there is water Carrege
all the way Only Eleven miles for I am not able to Com by Land I
have to rite you at present but trusting to see you in the fall
Early and so I conclude wishing kind love to you and all friends
Remaining at the same time your long absent mother till death once
Mary Muchmore but now Mary Eddy.

To Samuel Muchmore.

More of the Muchmore incident is found in other correspondence of the period. The following letters were taken from the reports transmitted to General Washington for the use of Congress in investigating the murder of Muchmore. Early in April, 1777, Col. George Morgan, Indian agent for the government, wrote to Col. William Crawford from Fort Pitt. The following is an excerpt:

"Last Monday, a messenger arrived from the Delaware town
and informed me that a party of Mingoes were out, and it was sup-
posed would divide themselves into two parties and strike nearly at
the same time between this place and Yellow Creek. Yesterday after-
noon an express arrived from Captain Steels, by which we learned
that the first mentioned party had divided, as supposed, and killed a
man below Racoon Creek and burned two cabins, viz: Muchmore's
and Arnot's; the body of the latter was found; his wife and four
children are supposed to have been burned in the cabin or carried
off prisoners."

Col. William Crawford, who was afterwards burned at the stake
by the Indians at Upper Sandusky, wrote a letter giving a more
detailed account of the affair and the condition which prevailed along
the border. He referred to the place as Muchmore's plantation in
other writings.

Fort Pitt, April 22, 1777

Hon. Sir:

I have received orders to join His Exellency, Gen. Washington,
in the Jerseys, with the battalion now under my command, which
orders I would willingly have obeyed had not a council of war held at this place, (proceedings of which were transmitted to Congress by express,) resolved that I should remain here until further orders. I am sorry to find the accounts therein contained are likely to prove too true, and from late depredations and murders, which were committed by the Indians at different places in the neighborhood, it appears to me that a general eruption was intended. On the 6th and 7th of this month they killed and scalped one man, the body of whom was much mangled with tomahawks and other instruments suitable for their barbarity; at Dunkard's Creek, one of the branches of the Monongahela River, they killed and scalped one man and a woman and took three children; at each of the above places they burned houses, killed cattle, hogs, etc. I have taken all possible means of protection which my circumstances will afford. I am at a great loss for arms. Had I been at this post when the accounts of the above cruelties came here, I would have transmitted them immediately to you, but being busily engaged at other points on the frontier, prevented my getting here sooner than the 18th and finding that no authentic account had been transmitted to Congress, think it my duty to inform you. I only await further directions as I have received no marching orders since the council held at this place resolved that I should till further orders.

(Signature) William Crawford

Despite this and other evidence that attest to Logan's ferocity, there is abundant material which proves that he was not without redeeming qualities. In a speech to the peace commissioners following the Battle of Point Pleasant, Logan reveals an eloquent and noble side of his character. The speech also presents the great sorrow that the man suffered at the hands of those he trusted.

I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry and I gave him not meat; if he ever came cold and naked and I gave him not clothing. During the course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained in his tent, an advocate for peace. Nay, such was my love for the whites, that those of my own country pointed to me as they passed by, and said, "Logan is a friend of white men." I had even thought to live with you but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, cut off all the relatives of Logan, not sparing even my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country, I rejoice at the beams of peace. Yet, do not harbor the thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? No one.

Although Logan here accuses Colonel Cresap of murder, historical evidence has since vindicated him of any part in the crime.

After Lord Dunmore's War Logan retired to the Shawanese camp near where Chillicothe, Ohio, is now located. When the American
Revolution broke out in 1776, Logan went to Detroit where he co-operated with the British against the Americans.

The details of Logan's death are uncertain, but it is generally agreed among historians that the chief took to heavy drinking in Detroit, becoming involved in a number of brawls. In one of these he struck and cursed a squaw of the village. Fearing punishment for the act, Logan retreated to the forest and was pursued by a relative of the woman. During his flight, Logan came upon a party of hunters. Thinking that they were chasing him, Logan wildly attacked them. They shot him, according to one account, in order to save themselves from being killed. Another version of the story says that the relative of the squaw caught up with him and shot him.

Chapter V.

THE NESSLY FAMILY — TYPICAL HANCOCK SETTLERS

In September, 1785, Jacob Nessly who distinguished himself as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, loaded all seven children, his wife, and his belongings into one wagon and departed from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, for a cabin that he had had built for his family on the Ohio River. The Nesslys were of Mennonite stock who had fled the Swiss Loraine district at the beginning of the Eighteenth Century. They had farmed in Lancaster County for several years, but now the lure of the West called them away from civilization.

Arriving at their wilderness home, the Nesslys discovered that the cabin that was to be their home had been constructed without a door. The only opening was a crude window through which they unloaded their belongings and entered.

In due time the Nesslys cleared their land, planted fruit trees, and harvested their first crops. At the completion of the first harvest Nessly had to journey to Washington County to get his grain ground into flour. The next year he discovered that Georgetown, Pennsylvania, had a mill located there. He built a large perogue and poled his grain up the Ohio River to Georgetown to get it ground. Soon Nessly designed and built a horse mill for his own use. A blacksmith shop was set up on the Nessly place, and a blacksmith from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was hired to come and work for the Nesslys.

Although the Nesslys were never themselves molested by Indians, the danger to the family was always present. In order to add security to his frontier home, Jacob Nessly built a blockhouse on his land. The house was built of heavy logs, two stories high, and no windows.
The door was constructed of timbers that had been cut with a whip saw. The second story of the house extended out over the first story about eighteen inches on each side. In this extension holes were cut through which the inhabitants of the fort could fire down upon the Indians and prevent them from setting the building on fire. The holes were small enough so that the Indians could not crawl up into the second story. Each night the Nesslys and their neighbors retired to this shelter to sleep. One night the Nesslys heard noises outside of their blockhouse which sounded as though the domestic stock was being disturbed. Jacob Nessly refused to go outside of the shelter because he feared that the noises were being devised by the Indians to lure the settlers from their protection. The next morning the stock was found unharmed.

Jacob Nessly's farm prospered and expanded until the Pennsylvania migrant had a plantation of about 8,000 acres extending five miles along the Ohio River just north of New Cumberland. The Nessly homestead was located near the Tomlinson Run entry into the Ohio River.

A farmer, nurseryman, fruit grower, and distiller, Jacob Nessly was indeed a busy man. In 1826 Nessly built the famous Nessly Chapel at the urging of his wife, Elizabeth. The building was at first non-denominational and built for general religious use. Since the construction of the original building was of native stone, it was called the Old Stone Church. Since that first building, another stone church has been erected on the site of the original. Nessly donated coin silver to a silversmith who made the first communion cups for the building. After some time, Nessly became a Methodist, and Rev. Jeremiah Browning, a reformer, was the regular preacher. When Elizabeth Nessly died in 1829, Jacob left his home in Hancock County and went to live with one of his daughters in Ohio. The farm was left in the hands of Jacob DeSellem, Jacob's grandson. One of the hired hands on the Nessly farm was Jesse Sisson, a zealous reformer of the Methodist Church. Sisson persuaded Jacob to deed the Old Stone Church to the Methodist Protestant Church (a dissenting group of the Methodist Church that demanded a strong laity and weak clergy). A deed was drawn up, and Sisson and Richard Brown, a Justice of the Peace in Virginia, went to Ohio to get Jacob's signature. The two men helped Jacob into a sled which took the party to the Ohio River. There they drove into the water which was under Virginia jurisdiction, and Jacob signed the deed. Thus it happened that the Nessly Chapel became the first Methodist Protestant church in the world.

Jacob Nessly died on December 3, 1832, in his 80th year, at what is now Port Homer, Ohio. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Nessly
are buried in the cemetery which they had deeded to the Methodist Protestant church.

Chapter VI.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTY BOUNDARIES

During the period in which Logan terrorized the settlers along the Ohio River, events were happening in the East which were to determine the present boundaries of Hancock County. In 1774 Virginia and Pennsylvania were on the brink of war over a dispute concerning the western portion of what is now the state of Pennsylvania. Both Virginia and Pennsylvania legally claimed this land, but their rights were derived from treaties which had been issued by different kings of England.

On the 10th of April, 1606, King James granted to the London Company letters "patent for all that territory in America called Virginia, lying and being all along the seacoast, between four and thirty degrees of north latitude from the Equinoctial line, and five and forty degrees of the same latitude . . . and the islands thereunto adjacent or within one hundred miles of the coast thereof." This paper outlined for the London Company land on the coast of the United States between Cape Lookout on the coast of North Carolina to Eastport, Maine. This draft stipulated no land for the London Company beyond the Blue Ridge.

A second charter issued on May 23, 1609, made the London Company body politic, the limits and jurisdiction of which included "All those lands, countries and territories, situate, lying and being in that part of America called Virginia, from the point of land called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the seacoast, to the northward 200 miles, and from the said Point of Cape Comfort all along the seacoast to the southward 200 miles, and all that space and circuit of land throughout, from sea to sea west and northwest."

The second charter officially set the limits for the London Company's Virginia territory as being all the land between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and situated "200 miles" north of Old Point Comfort, a northern point at the mouth of the James River. This distance when measured northward would extend to the present site of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Virginia's territorial rights remained untouched until June, 1632, when Charles I granted to Lord Baltimore all "That region bounded by a line drawn from Watkin's Point on Chesapeake Bay to the Ocean on the east; thence to that part of the estuary of the Delaware
on the north which lieth under the fortieth degree where New England is terminated; thence in a right line by the degree aforesaid, to the meridian of the fountain of the Potomac; thence following its course by its farthest bank to its confluence."

This action by Charles I was the first example of dividing the Virginia territory for another territory, but not the last. In 1681 Charles II granted to William Penn a charter for the present state of Pennsylvania. The southern boundary of Penn's Province was declared in his patent to be a line extending from the Delaware River five degrees west. It seems that it was thought that this western extension of Penn's grant would be co-equal with that of Lord Baltimore and that the same meridian would mark the western limit of both. Had such been the case, the Monongahela Valley and the city of Pittsburgh would have been part of the state of West Virginia. Perhaps Pittsburgh would have been the county seat of Hancock County.

Much of the disputed Virginia lay in the section known as West Augusta. This district was divided into three counties: Youghiogheny, Ohio, and Monongalia. The county of Youghiogheny lay to the northward of the following lines and began at the mouth of Cross Creek, running up its several sources to the head thereof: thence southeastwardly to the nearest part of the dividing ridge (which divides the waters of the Ohio from those of the Monongahela) thence along said ridge to the head of Tenmile Creek; thence east to the road leading from Catfish Camp (Washington, Pennsylvania) to the Red Stone Old Fort (Barnesville); thence along said road to the Monongahela River; thence crossing the river to the said fort; thence along Dunlap's old road to Braddock's road, and with the same meridian of the head fountain of the Potomac (West line of Maryland).

When the dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia was finally settled, the area in the Panhandle lying north of Cross Creek was all that remained of the former Youghiogheny County. This area was considered too small for a separate county, and the land was incorporated into Ohio County. In 1797, however, Brooke County was organized to accommodate the political needs of the settlers in the old Youghiogheny County area.

While the disputed area remained in wilderness, little was said by either Virginia or Pennsylvania about the territory. When the frontier began to push into this forest, both states voiced their claims to the land. Pennsylvania claimed the land under Penn's patent, while Virginia based her claim on the charter of 1609. Both colonies
issued patents for lands in the disputed territory, and both appointed justices of the peace. The justices from Pennsylvania were arrested by Virginia officials and placed in jails at Winchester and Staunton. Pennsylvania arrested Virginia officials and imprisoned them at Carlisle.

Meanwhile, during the dispute between Virginia and Pennsylvania regarding the western boundary of the latter, another problem over boundaries arose between Pennsylvania and Maryland. William Penn and Lord Baltimore were in disagreement over the land between their two domaines. Both parties appointed commissioners who met at New Castle, Delaware, in November, 1760. The commissioners appointed surveyors, two on the part of each colony, who worked for three years trying to find the western border of Delaware. The commissioners wearied of the slow progress and hired Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two eminent surveyors from London, who arrived in November, 1763. On Cedar (now South) Street in Philadelphia, the surveyors erected an observatory to enable them to ascertain the latitude of that city. After various calculations were completed, they determined the point and planted the stone at which begins the Mason and Dixon line. The surveyors slowly pushed westward being delayed by inclement weather and the unfriendly Indians. By the summer of 1767 the surveyors had reached the western boundary of Maryland — “The meridian of the first fountain of the Potomac.” The surveyors continued on their line even though the interests of the Baltimores had ceased. The Londoners were determined to find the western boundary of Penn’s patent. As the surveyors pursued the “five degrees of longitude” from the Delaware that the Penn heirs claimed, Virginia protested that this action would infringe upon the territorial rights of that colony.

Since Virginia claimed the western part of Pennsylvania, Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, sent Dr. John Connelly to Fort Pitt. When Connelly arrived at the fort, he promptly discharged the Pennsylvania officials, changed the name of the fort to Fort Dunmore, and placed the surrounding territory under martial law.

During the winter of 1773 George Croghan, Pennsylvania’s deputy Indian agent at Fort Pitt, kept some Shawnee chieftains in his house as guests — in reality they were hostages. In January, 1774, these Indians were fired upon by Connelly’s militia. Although no one was injured, the incident served to unnerve the Indians all along the frontier. During the early months of 1774 tension continued to mount among the settlers. Although no major outbreaks occurred, mysterious Indian movements were noted periodically.
On April 21 Major Connelly issued a letter to the settlers which was virtually a declaration of war with the Indians. Connelly’s letter called upon the white men to prepare to defend themselves against the Indians of the frontier area. The settlers obviously believed the letter to have the authority of Governor Dunmore since a trusted representative of the governor had issued the letter. Believing a state of war to be existing with the Indians, several atrocities on the part of the pioneers occurred, the most unfortunate being the murder of Logan’s family.

As Dunmore was engaging in a war with the Indians and about to go to war with the state of Pennsylvania, the historic break with England came to the Colonies. Burying all malice over the border disputes, the two colonies joined forces to defend the struggling states against the common enemy.

At the end of the Revolution both Virginia and Pennsylvania, having been elevated to the dignity of independence, agreed to settle the boundary dispute without quarreling. In 1784 Virginia appointed Dr. James Madison and Robert Andrews to meet in Baltimore with the Reverend Doctor John Ewing, George Bryan, and David Rittenhouse of Pennsylvania. The duty of these representatives was to carry out the orders of both the state legislatures by extending the Mason-Dixon line five degrees of longitude west from the Delaware River. Part of this appointed delegation traveled to Wilmington, Delaware, where they erected an observatory; the others proceeded to one of the highest points in the Fish Creek hills to erect another. With the readings from these two observatories, the location of the western boundary of Pennsylvania was determined. This boundary today constitutes the eastern boundary of Hancock County and all the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia.

In 1784 Virginia ceded all her territory west of the Ohio River to the Federal Government, thus forming the western boundary of Hancock County along and including the Ohio River.

Chapter VII.

THE POES AND THE INDIANS

One of the most exciting pioneer encounters with the Indians happened in 1780 or 1781 at the mouth of Tomlinson Run. Here Andrew and Adam Poe with a party of five other men overtook and battled with a party of seven Wyandot Indians.

The Poe brothers were the sons of George Jacob Poe who came to America in 1746 from Prussia. He settled in Maryland on the
Antietam River. He built a flour mill and traveled often to Baltimore to sell his product. On one of his trips, he hired an Irishman to help him manage his mill. The employee turned out to be a drunkard, and following a quarrel, the Irishman shot George Poe and then disappeared.

All the possessions of George Jacob Poe were left to his eldest son George under the British law of primogeniture. The other three children, Andrew, Kate, and Adam, were left penniless. Andrew worked among the farmers in the area and managed to establish a home for his younger brother and sister. After serving with the Colonies during the Revolutionary War, Andrew moved to the frontier near the present city of Washington, Pennsylvania.

Edward Cherry, the first settler in Washington County, had built Fort Cherry in 1774 with the assistance of John McCarty and William Rankin. It was to this settlement that Andrew joined himself and began to clear land for his farm. Adam joined him from Maryland, and the two brothers worked together to eke out a living from the wilderness.

One of the farmers of the community was Phillip Jackson, a widower, who lived with his son about nine miles from Fort Cherry. One day when he and his son were in their fields pulling flax, they heard a turkey calling from the forest. The son left to try to shoot the bird. When he returned, he saw his father in the middle of a party of seven Indians, including Big Foot, the tall son of the Wyandot Chieftain Half-King, Big Foot's two brothers, and four other Wyandot braves. The son ran for help to Fort Cherry.

Before young Jackson arrived at the fort, storm clouds began to gather. By the time that the seventeen men had assembled to consider rescuing Jackson, the rain was falling rapidly. Because of the storm, haste was paramount in overtaking the Indians whose trail would soon be obliterated. John Jack, a frontier scout, had seen signs of Indians along Tomlinson Run and attempted to get the men to follow him. Most were determined to follow the trail from the Jackson home, but six of them followed Jack. The party that raced through the forest to Tomlinson Run on that rainy day included John Jack, Andrew and Adam Poe, John Cherry, William Castleman, William Rankin, and James Whitacre.

When they arrived at the area near where Tomlinson Run empties into the Ohio, the group split. John Cherry, William Castleman, and John Jack went with Adam while William Rankin and James Whitacre accompanied Andrew.
Adam and his party proceeded south of the stream. There they saw Jackson sitting among five of the Indians. Cherry and Adam took careful aim and shot the two Indians closest to Jackson. When these two Indians fell dead, Jackson leaped to his feet and ran toward his rescuers, but not before another of the Indians had sunk a tomahawk deep into his back. Firing was exchanged rapidly, and two more of the Indians fell along with John Cherry. The last Indian in this group escaped across the Ohio River.

The words of George Poe, Andrew's son, as he spoke to the Pioneer Association, New Lisbon, Ohio, in September, 1876, provide the best account of what happened to Andrew and his party.

"Father started on the small trail, and he made his way towards a large Elm tree, which stood on a knoll, near the edge of the bank and from which a good view of the shore in both directions could be had. When near the tree, he heard the murmuring noise under the bank, and on peering over he saw Big Foot lying on the sand while a smaller Indian was down on his knees engaged in fixing his gun. Father then stepped back a little distance to put fresh priming in the gun, rubbed the flint and stepped to the edge of the bank again. In the meantime a firing had commenced between the other parties, and when father again looked over he saw Big Foot and his companion standing in a crouching attitude with their guns ready to fire, intently listening to the distant combat. My father drew his gun up to his shoulder, took careful aim at Big Foot, and then pulled the trigger. But as he was compelled to hold the gun in almost a perpendicular position, the priming had all run out and the gun misfired. The Indians heard the noise and immediately turned their guns in his direction. My father, seeing that he was discovered, threw aside his gun and jumped down on the Indians, grasping Big Foot under his left arm and the little Indian under his right, and all three going to the ground. They lay in this position for a minute or so, all three being stunned by the fall, and then the Indians raised to their feet, raising Father with them. My father still kept his hold on them; while in this position, he gradually worked his knife out of his belt until it was far enough for him to get a good hold when he intended to draw it and 'cut the guts out of the Indian.' But just as he got the handle of the knife, Big Foot kicked his arm and the knife flew out of his reach. In the struggle that followed, the smaller Indian released himself from my father's grasp, and then father threw Big Foot to the ground, he falling on top of the Indian. The little Indian picked up a gun, but was afraid to fire for fear of hitting Big Foot. He threw the gun down and seized his tomahawk, but just as he was about to strike, Father dealt him a severe blow in the breast, knocking him
down and causing him to drop the tomahawk which dropped into the water. At this moment Big Foot cried out with an exclamation of contempt for the little Indian, and in his own language which was well understood by my father, ordered the Indian to get his (Big Foot's) tomahawk and strike the white man while he held him. The Indian got the weapon and after three or four mock motions struck, but Father threw up his arm and warded off the blow receiving a severe wound in the wrist, one of the wrist bones being entirely cut through. Father then broke loose from Big Foot by a violent force as he raised to his feet and sent him to the ground by a vigorous kick in the backside.

"Then picking up a gun, he shot the little Indian through the breast. Big Foot seized Father now and a struggle ensued, during which they rolled into the river, and each one put forth his best efforts to drown the other. My father finally gained the advantage, as he had been raised upon the banks of the Antietam and was an expert swimmer. Holding the Indian's head under the water until he was drowned, as Father thought, he wrapped the hair around his wrist, and started for the shore, desiring to get the scalp. But Big Foot had only been playing possum and again commenced to struggle, in which they were carried into deep and swift water. There they were compelled to loosen their holds and to swim for mutual safety. Both started for the shore, but as Father's arm had been disabled, he found that Big Foot would reach the shore first. He then turned on his back and swam out to the river at the same time calling for Uncle Adam for help. Upon his getting back to the shore, the Indian picked up a gun which proved to be empty. This he threw down and picked up the loaded gun, but it had got wet, and he threw it away and again proceeded to pick up the empty gun and began to load it. In the meantime Uncle Adam, having heard father's call, had come up and had commenced loading simultaneously with the Indian. Big Foot was a little ahead in loading, and exclaimed in broken English 'First load—first shoot!', but in drawing the ramrod to ram down the bullet, it flew out of his hands and fell near the edge of the water some yards away. Adam, having now finished loading his gun, looked at Big Foot. Big Foot bared his breast and exclaimed, 'Shoot! Shoot!' The others came up now with Louis Wetzel (the inclusion of Wetzel among the white party is the only detail in which the George and Adam Poe accounts differ). All three in the group that had just appeared fired at Father in the water whom they mistook for the Indian. One of the balls struck him in the shoulder and came out on his side, breaking three ribs. Uncle Adam sprang into the water and swam out to Father for the purpose of bringing him to shore
when Wetzel exclaimed that that was his scalp as he had shot the Indian in the head. Adam assisted Father to shore, and they all gathered about in great alarm. While their attention was thus directed to my Father, Big Foot quietly rolled himself into the river and his body was carried away by the current, preventing them from getting his scalp.

"After seeing to Jackson's and Andrew's wounds, the men laid John Cherry's body across his horse and rode back to Fort Cherry."

Chapter VIII.
OTHER INDIAN RAIDS IN THE COUNTY

As the number of settlers increased in the Ohio Valley, the Indians realized that something had to be done to halt the spread of the white men into their hunting grounds. Murder was the answer. Throughout Hancock County the Indian warriors silently spied out the habits of the farmers and then took advantage of them at their weakest moments.

In the spring of 1782 Thomas Campbell decided to collect some maple syrup for his wife and baby. He bled the trees that grew in the vicinity of his home on King's Creek. He worked until evening collecting the syrup and bringing it into his cabin. On his next to the last trip to the house, his wife saw that he was tired from his day's labor and volunteered to bring the last bucket of syrup back from the forest. She walked to the hill overlooking their cabin and found the syrup. When she started back down the hill, she saw a party of Indians approaching the cabin shouting loudly. One of the warriors saw Mrs. Campbell and fired at her. In an attempt to get help for her family, Mrs. Campbell ran to the home of James Gardner. When the men of the neighborhood arrived at the Campbell home, they found Thomas shot to death on the doorstep and the baby lying dead beside the cabin wall where it had been hurled by the Indians.

Another incident happened around 1785 when William Langfitt cleared some land near Hookstown, Pennsylvania, and planted a field of corn there. Since there was considerable danger of Indian attack at this time, he moved his family to the home of his father-in-law on King's Creek. Langfitt remained at the site of his new home in Pennsylvania during the summer. When autumn arrived, Langfitt harvested his corn and hid it in his cabin before returning to King's Creek for the winter. In the spring he returned to his cabin with James Garren. The corn was found as he had left it, and he and Garren loaded it onto the backs of their two horses.
On the return trip Langfitt and Garren rode single file at some distance apart. Suddenly a party of Indians stood up on both sides of the trail and fired at the white men. Langfitt received three wounds in the lower part of his lung; the bullets passed completely through his body and lodged in a hickory tree. Although his left arm was shattered by the Indian fire, he managed to cling to the mane of his horse as he galloped forward. Although he was aware of the cries of Garren, he was unable to come to his rescue. Langfitt was found near the fort at Frankfort Springs, Pennsylvania, still clinging to his horse. He was nursed back to health and lived to be 96 years old. His friend James Garren was never heard of again.

By the 1790's the residents of lower Hancock County in the vicinity of Holliday's Cove had become desperate. Instead of the Indian attacks becoming less acute with the arrival of more settlers on the Frontier, they seemed to increase in intensity. The condition of the residents there was aggravated particularly by the lack of any organized army. Although both Pennsylvania and Virginia maintained armies on the frontier, neither state took the responsibility for the Hancock County area.

The settlers then decided to organize a militia of their own for self-protection. The following letters drafted by the residents of the Cove dramatize fully the plight of the settlers at this time.

"Meeting of Frontier Inhabitants Living in and Near Hollidays' Cove". February 4, 1792

The following resolutions were adopted.

"We are justly alarmed at our Situation in Consequence of the late defeat of the American Army under the Command of Major General St. Clair and contemplating the dreadful Prospect before us, if no speedy relief is afforded us—Ourselves, our families and property exposed to the cruelties and Ravages of the enemy—Relying, however on the Energy of the General Government and fully satisfied that nothing will be wanting for our safety, which a wise Administration can effect; yet to show that we are not unworthy of protection but are willing and ready by our own exertions to promote the execution of any plan which the Government may see best for our Defense, Have entered into the following Resolutions,

"RESOLVED: That the Ohio River is the safest and easiest maintained Frontier line on this side of the mountains and we bind ourselves by the most sacred ties of Honor and Good Faith to Keep up, Defend and support the same to the last Extremity.

"RESOLVED: That it is better to put in execution the foregoing resolution and the better to secure our own safety and particularly that of our Women and children. Places of strength be erected within our bounds, in such convenient places as may be hereafter fixed upon."
“RESOLVED: That draughting the Frontier Inhabitants to serve upon Militia duty in any other part of the country but where they reside is equally unjust, oppressive and impolitick; and resolved that an address on the subject be drawn up and presented to the Lieut of this County.

“RESOLVED: That every member of this meeting shall bind himself and We hereby bind ourselves, in the most sacred bonds of Honor and Good Faith, Each of us to keep in good order at least one gun and have always in readiness a quantity of ammunition to be prepared at a Minutes warning to repulse any attack which may be made on this part of the Frontier, where we inhabit.

“RESOLVED: Then an address be drawn up and presented to the Lieut. of Washington County, stating to him the Peculiarity of our local situation, being Frontier to both States, representing the Neglect we have hithero experienced this Circumstance. The one state tending our defence to the other, till we have been totally forgotten by both and praying him if drafts from the militia of this county are ordered down to cover the River, not to forget this part of the Frontier and ordered that James Campbell, Richard Brown, David Bruce and William Ledlie be a committee to draw up and present e’ld address together with a copy of the resolutions.

“RESOLVED. That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Richard Brown, Chairman.”

March 20, 1792

The Committee of Hollidays Cove to Colonel Baird

“The time has now come when our situation is growing every day more Critical; the Indians already have begun their deprivations in our neighborhood and it is the opinion of most experienced Men among us that they are at this moment lying in Bodies at no Distance waiting for the Removal of snow, which at present is deep, to make an invasion upon us. For this reason, we the Committee of Inhabitants in and near Hollidays Cove, have again thought it necessary to trouble you on this subject. We formerly Represented to you, Sir, the Manner in which we have Hitherto neglected and from every appearance at present (unless relief comes from your County) we will this year be no better proteckted than we have been in the past.

“The rangers in your State come down no lower than Beaver and the rangers raised by the state of Virginia will not come higher up than the Mingo bottom, so that we are left entirely to our own exertions, which, considering the circumstances of our Country, laid before you in a former address, must be but feeble and enable us to make but a short stand. Let us then sir, urge you to draft as many of the Militia of your county, as will serve this part of the frontier. In our opinion, 60 men would not be more than sufficient for this purpose. We would Further Remark, Sir the more to evince the Necessity of assistance, that from the Dread of the Indians, numbers of People on Landed property, have already moved and are moving off and we have the greatest reason to believe, that upon the very first attack, unless encouraged by protecktion being afforded, the greatest part of the Inhabitants will Remove at the most Convenient places for Stations. Blockhouses are already erected, we mean Sir, at Yellow Creek, Craxtons Run & mouth of Harmon’s Creek.
"Men placed in these Stations, would in our opinion, be the best mode of disposing them & most agreeable to the Inhabitants. The Spies now in the Indian Country would be greatly benefitted by filling these Blockhouses. When a Discovery is made they will have these posts to Repair to, where a boat can always be had to convey them over the River, for the purpose of warning the Inhabitants.

"Sir, we submit these hints to your better judgment and hope you will do everything for us that our Dangerous Situation Requires."

Richard Brown
William Leslie
James Campbell
David Bruce

Another example of the Indian ferocity occurred in 1796 in Grant District in Hancock County. William Rodgers had erected a cabin in the forest and was busily engaged clearing land to raise his crops. Rodgers had brought three cows with him to his new home and allowed them to graze freely in the forest. Often these animals would stray away from the cabin site, and Rodgers would have to search for them and bring them back.

The Indians at this time had appeared to be friendly to Rodgers and his family. They would sometimes stop and look at his cabin and even beg for food, but they were never destructive.

One day in the fall of 1796 Rodgers noticed that his cows had strayed again, and he went to search for them. When he did not return at nightfall, his family became alarmed. A search party was organized among the men in the neighborhood, and they set out to find Rodgers. Several hours later they found his body. He had been shot and scalped near an Indian trail. The Indians were tracked to the mouth of Yellow Creek where they had crossed the Ohio River making their escape successful.

In the midst of a life and death struggle between the settlers and the Indians, one does not expect to encounter many frontier stories that are not associated with bloodshed between the two groups of combatants. However, as a captive of the Wyandot Indians, Thomas Edgington saw an unusual aspect of the savage people. Instead of being subject to brutality and murder he was shown kindness and friendship.

Edgington had settled in the valley of Hollidays Cove around 1785. He established a farm and followed a peaceful existence among his neighbors. One day while he was returning from the fort of his neighbor, Col. James Brown, he was overtaken by a party of Indians. Edgington was carrying a log chain that he had borrowed from the
fort, but even at that might have escaped his pursuers had he not become bogged in some mud.

The Indians whisked Edgington across the Ohio River and through the forests of the state of Ohio. He was taken to a settlement near the present site of Toledo, Ohio. Edgington surely would have been murdered by the Indians, but he somehow had come under the protection of Scotash, the brother of Big Foot who was slain by Andrew Poe. Edgington recounted incidents in which Scotash physically battled with his brothers to keep him from being slain. During the winters, the Indian shared his provisions and shelter with Edgington to keep him from dying. After two years of captivity Scotash one day took Edgington for a walk in the forest. He there told the white man how to find his way home and freed him. Edgington made his way home alone and returned to his household amid great rejoicing.

Chapter IX.

INFANT INDUSTRY

As the white population increased along the frontier, a demand arose for manufactured goods. Industrious settlers for the most part manufactured nearly all items in their household. Some things, such as gunpowder and iron utensils, still had to be carried from the factories of the East.

In 1794 Peter Tarr established in Hancock County the first iron furnace west of the Alleghenies. Shortly before Tarr bought the furnace, an obscure man named Grant had built the furnace on King's Creek. When Grant could no longer maintain the business, the firm of Connell, Tarr, & Co. was established. The furnace itself had a capacity of about two tons per day. It had a hollow base about eight feet high and eight feet square; the refining process took place in this area. Above the base was a circular chimney which was about twenty feet high.

Although coal was abundant in the mineral rich earth of the region, no attempt had yet been made to mine. Fuel for the furnace was obtained by cutting the timber off the surrounding hills. The lining of the furnace was made of stone which seems to have hardened under the intense heat of the fire. Consequently, the shell of the furnace is still visible at its original site. The furnace is a permanent landmark now, and has been marked with a metal plaque by the Weirton, West Virginia, American Legion, Post No. 10. The land was donated to the Hancock County Court in 1961 by the Steuben
Realty Company. The Weirton Steel Company preserves and maintains the area around the site.

Most of the metal produced in the furnace was used in the manufacture of skillets, kettles, grates, and other household utensils. Many settlers came directly to the furnace to purchase their merchandise, but most of the metal ware was sent to a store at Wellsburg, West Virginia. During the War of 1812, the Tarr furnace produced metal for the cannon balls that Commodore Perry used in the Battle of Lake Erie.

In 1795 a man named Nesselroad established a small gunpowder factory in Hancock County near the present site of Pughtown. Since Indians were still a menace to the settlers and since many of them depended upon hunting for their meat, the demand for gunpowder was always great. Nesselroad’s factory was a slow operating business. He had to grind the saltpetre, charcoal, and sulphur between two flat rocks entirely by hand. The price of the powder was an expensive $1.00 per pound. The factory was abandoned in 1801.

Chapter X
FIRST TOWNS

Although the population of the County was continuously increasing, no towns had yet been established. In 1795 William Hamilton settled along the Ohio River south of the present Town of Newell and laid out a village which he called Hamilton Town. He operated a ferry taking passengers and cargo across the Ohio River because this was the most passable route between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Business flourished and Hamilton eventually built a hotel for his customers. The hotel had eight bedrooms, a tavern, ladies parlor and kitchen. Hamilton sold the ferry and hotel to a Joseph Lockhart who in turn sold the business to a Watson Johnston in 1872. Johnston was born on a farm in Grant District in 1832. Two children of Watson Johnston, Robert Emmett Johnston, age 82, and Elizabeth N. Johnston, age 80 still reside in the former hotel although one wing has since been torn down.

Hamilton Town also had the first known doctor in the county. Dr. P. C. McLane was born in Fairview in 1824 and started the practice of medicine in Hamilton Town in 1849. He moved to Fairview in 1850 and later moved to New Cumberland where he practiced until he died in 1897. Dr. McLane also was a member of the Board of Education for the County.
Hamilton Town never expanded and the name was changed to Congo in 1890 because, as the story is told, people wanted a short name. Congo today contains approximately fifteen homes.

In 1810 David Pugh located a large tract of land where Pugh-town now stands. He considered this area a favorable site for a town and laid out 113 lots. He called his town New Manchester, but the post office that was established eight years later went by the name of Fairview.

The town expanded rapidly and by 1814 had a population of about 60 with several businesses. Two hotels, the Manchester House (1812) and the Virginia House (1818), housed the visitors to the community. The Virginia House was operated by A. Kidd, then in turn by Samuel Connelly, Thomas Hunt, and Alexander and Sarrah Morrow.

With the establishment of the first towns in Hancock County, the era of the Indian scout, frontier planter, and Indian warrior disappeared from the hills of the county. The cries of wagoners replaced the scream of savages. The planked hotel replaced the Indian birch hut. Everywhere the sound of axes chopping out homes in the wilderness replaced the ring of muzzle-loading rifles. Within dark cabins mothers gently soothed their babies while outside the children laughed as they dashed through the forests hunting for berries and nuts, and the county changed from a hunting ground for savages to a fertile home for farmers.

Chapter XI.

NINETEENTH CENTURY DEVELOPMENTS

The people of this age had begun to lose their rough frontier covering and take on the appearances of their more settled Eastern neighbors. They were acquiring material goods, slaves, farms, animals, and other outward signs of wealth. They were careful in their writing and reading. An illustration of the new brand of resident can be found in the will of Richard Brown, the man for whom Brown's Island (near Weirton) is named.

WILL OF RICHARD BROWN

In the name of God, Amen, I Richard Brown Gent—of Hollidays Cove, Brooke County and State of Virginia being advanced in years, but thank God in perfect health, and sound mind and memory but calling to mind my latter end, and how liable all men are to die, have thought proper to make this my last Will and Testament, for the disposal of what worldly goods and property
almighty God in his goodness hath endowed me with, in way and manner following, viz—

First—I leave and bequeath to my beloved wife, Honor Brown as she has been a dutifull, chaste, loving and faithfull wife to me from our marriage to this day, therefore that she may be rendered as comfortable the remainder of her days on earth as possible, I will and desire that Nell a Mulatto Slave shall serve and attend her Mistress my said wife during her said Mistresses’ life; and to be free at her Mistresses’ death. The whole of my personal estate I desire to be sold at public vendure to the highest bidder, except two colts, one called Besteps Colt, the other Patnot, which I will and bequeath to my grandson Richard Brown who now lives with me. Also Toby a negro slave I desire to be set free at my death, Nell the Mulatto slave I desire to be set free at her Mistresses’ death as aforementioned, and John the son of Toby and Dinah, I give and bequeath to my aforesaid Grandson Richard Brown, all the rest and residue of the slaves to be sold during the life after the payment of all my just debts. I will and bequeath to my beloved wife the one-third part of all neat proceeds of my personal estate after the above-mentioned deductions to be taken out of it; and also one-third part of the rent of the farm I now live on with the Island; The other two-thirds of my personal estate together with the two thirds of the rest of the farm and Island, I will and bequeath to my two daughters Rachel Wells and Margaret Madden, to be equally divided between them, that is one third to each and I further will and desire that each of my said daughters shall divide their said third equally among their respective children. Also I will and bequeath to my aforesaid Grandson Richard Brown the younger, all my right and title of one hundred acres of land lying on the waters of Sandy Creek—Tuscawawas County and State of Ohio, being Lot No. 3 in the first quarter of the 10 Township range of Military land, which I bought of Samuel Chappel, to him the said Richard, his heirs and assigns forever—also I will and bequeath to my son Richard Brown Junr. all that tract of land in the Glades Somerset County, Pennsylvania, known by the name of my old place, with all its appurtenances benefits &c belong therunto to him his heirs and assigns forever—also I will and desire that at the death of my said wife Honor Brown—the place whereon I now live may be sold to the best advantage, together with the Island, and the amount thereof to be equally divided between my three children, Richard Brown, Junr., Rachel Wells and Margaret Madden and for the purpose of carrying and putting this my last will and Testament in execution, I do nominate and appoint my well beloved and trusty friends Besaleel Wells and Richard Wells, son of James, executors of this my last Will and Testament—

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of November, 1809.

Richard Brown.

Several years had to lapse on the frontier before the people could afford the luxury of schools and churches. When the population became sufficiently large and prosperous enough to support these institutions, they were immediately established across the county.

The first known school in the county was established in about 1812 by W. H. Grafton. These early schools had no connection with the state or a religion as most schools do today. They were organized
and operated by anyone who had sufficient education to attract students to him. Many times the education of the teacher was only that which he had acquired himself through reading and observation.

Another school was established in Pughtown when a Mr. Brandon taught on the site of the present Fairview Presbyterian Church in 1818. A Mr. McCoy followed Brandon in about the year 1820. A story is told about Mr. McCoy being locked out of the school building by his students. Since the Christmas holidays were approaching, the students decided that Mr. McCoy should treat them to sweets. When he refused, they locked the schoolhouse door from the inside. Mr. McCoy decided that he would try to get inside the building by going down the chimney. When the students saw what he was doing, they threw more wood onto the fire and literally smoked him out. Seeing that he had no alternative Mr. McCoy gave in to the students' demands and treated them all.

Henry Holmes established a school near the Flats Cemetery in Pughtown in 1822. Thomas Bambrick taught in the same schoolhouse the next year and continued for several years.

In 1837 a school was founded in the Cove called "The Academy". It was organized by Thomas Gass who taught there in 1838 and continued for several years, meeting with marked results. The school was conducted in a building erected for church purposes by the Presbyterians and Methodists. During the time that the school was under the professorship of Thomas Gass, it had an attendance of fifty or sixty young men and women. Other teachers were Richard Gass, Robert Brown, J. H. Atkinson, Esq., J. A. Wilkin, and a Mr. Dryden. The academy was closed in 1865. It stood where the present Cove School now stands.

Chapter XII

EARLY CHURCHES

Pioneer preaching was quite different from the weekly sermons that Hancock County residents are accustomed to today. The early preachers were itinerants. They traveled over the frontier stopping at various settlements and preaching wherever they found listeners. When a preacher arrived in a community, the settlers often came for miles to hear his words. They would gather around him either in someone's cabin or in the open air. Sometimes the audience would participate by echoing his words and adding comments of their own. The result was somewhat chaotic, but an emotionally uplifting service.
THREE SPRINGS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — built in 1790 on Weirton Heights
The three earliest preachers in the county were named Marquis, Hughes, and Macurdy. These men served the entire county with their preaching wherever and whenever they were needed.

Few churches were established on the Ohio frontier before the Nineteenth Century. Only two buildings had been built in Hancock County. In 1790 the Three Springs Presbyterian Church was established at a site now on Weirton Heights. The land on which the little log building was erected had been given to the church by James Campbell (two thousand acres was owned by Campbell in the Weirton Heights area and along King's Creek). Elisha Macurdy arrived at the church in 1799, and the congregation continued to flourish. In seeking to establish a building at a more convenient location, the congregation in 1804 moved to a site on Cove Hill where the present Three Springs Cemetery now exists. In 1846 the Three Springs Church divided into the Cove Presbyterian Church and the Paris (Pennsylvania) Presbyterian Church.

The other pioneer church was the Fairview Presbyterian Church at Pughtown, formerly known as the Flats Church. It was organized in 1794 by settlers coming from eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The original building was constructed of logs and was located about one mile south of Pughtown. In 1808 a frame building was erected on the site. In 1839 a red brick building was constructed with a seating capacity of 600. In 1890 the Fairview Presbyterian Church was built and the old Flats building was torn down.

Mrs. Charles Marshall of Pughtown still retains the minute book which contains the original constitution and bylaws of the Flats Church; minutes of the annual meetings of the congregation; a list of the members; and contributions made to the church.

Minutes of the December 1817 meeting is as follows:

“At an annual meeting of the Flats congregation the Rev. George Scott was appointed to the chair when the following resolution was enter into.

1st. The congregation unanimously agreed that Rev. Scott's salary be raised for the year 1818 $20 Dollars and that the $40 Dollars be laid on the seats in proportion to the several sums laid on the seats.

2d. That $8 Dollars be allowed for a saxon and that the $8.00 Dollars be laid on the seats equally.

3d. Unanimously agreed by the congregation that in addition to the 8th Article of the constitution that the several collectors should take notes of those in their precinct who neglect to pay their several sums at the time they become due.

4th. That Conrad Peterson be allowed $8 Dollars for tending the stoves and keeping the meeting house clean for the year 1818.”
In reading the minute book it appears that members were charged for a seat in the church for each member of the family and each member was assigned a specific seat number.

The book contains the following note in the minutes of the 1821 meeting: "At annual meeting January 14, 1821 resolution passed that Rev. Scott's salary for the present year be $160 and that one third of the same be paid in grain at the trade price in William Murrays Mill."

One of the unique features of the religious life on the frontier was its emotional quality. In Hancock County one of the earliest spiritual revivals on record took place at the Three Springs Church at the top of Cove Hill. An account of this revival is found in The Life of the Rev. Elisha Macurdy by David Elliott.

"About a month before the commencement of the revival at Three Springs, the concert of prayer was held in that congregation. The meeting was very thinly attended. Mr. Macurdy's mind was much burdened, and he took occasion to express to those present the painful feelings which he had, in relation to the low state of religion among them. His remarks seemed strongly to arrest the attention of the people, and as he proceeded, his own feelings became more lively, and his hopes began to revive. It occurred to him that it might be productive of good if the members of the church would unite in a mental or secret concert of prayer at some fixed period for a revival of religion. He accordingly suggested that fifteen minutes of every Thursday evening at sun-setting be employed by all the members of the church, whoever they might be, in special prayer to God for the outpouring of his Spirit, and the revival of his work. The suggestion was favourably received, and the subject appeared to make a deep and strong impression on the minds of those who were present.

"On the next Thursday, the usual concert of prayer was observed in the church of Cross Roads. Mr. Macurdy was present. The subject of the special concert which he had suggested to the meeting at Three Springs pressed itself strongly upon his mind. But he had some fears about presenting it here, lest it should not meet with a favorable reception. During the progress of the meeting, however, and while making some remarks founded on the fifty-ninth of Cowper's "Olney Hymns"—"O for a closer walk with God." etc.—he embraced the opportunity to refer to the subject. This he did by cautiously inquiring whether there would be any impropriety in the members of the church agreeing to spend a short time on that and the subsequent Thursday evenings in a concert of secret prayer, for a revival of religion? The question was no sooner submitted, than old Philip Jack-
son, the praying Elder, rose to his feet, and exclaimed, "Take the vote. Take the vote." Mr. Macurdy, without regarding the call, proceeded with his remarks. At the close, however, he responded to it, and said he would put the question and that he wished those who were in favor of the proposed concert to signify it by rising. The whole assembly arose, without a single exception. The concert was accordingly observed.

"On the Sabbath preparatory to the administration of the Lord's Supper at Three Springs, which was appointed to take place on the fourth Sabbath of September, an unusually large number of people attended. In the morning Mr. Macurdy lectured on Malachi 3:1-5. Behold, I will send my messenger, &c. In the afternoon, he preached from Joshua 25:15, Choose you this day whom ye will serve. While reading the text, uncommon solemnity pervaded the assembly. The preacher himself felt awfully solemn. He read the text a second time. The point to which he directed his efforts in the treatment of the subject was to bring his hearers to a decision by showing them that they were shut up to this necessity—that they must either choose to serve God or they must choose not to serve him. This fearful alternative he pressed upon them with much earnestness and solemnity. At the close of his remarks on this point he stood silent in the tent from which he had been addressing them. As he paused, the people who had been scattered over a considerable space gathered closely around the tent as if in expectation of something farther. Observing the inquiring expression with which they gazed upon him, he resumed his discourse and with solemn emphasis said 'God and you must decide this question; and I now call upon you to give in your decision to God.' Immediately, and unexpectedly to him — for he assured the writer that he had no intention to call the people up—the whole congregation rose to their feet, evincing very deep concern. Under these circumstances he addressed them farther, assuring them that God was a merciful God and if there were any among them who had not chosen Him as their portion, they had still the opportunity to do so. And again he put the question, 'Will you now give in your decision to serve the Lord your God?' This was the occasion of greatly increasing the anxiety which already existed, and many, unable to stand, fell back upon the benches which were used as seats. In the midst of this intense excitement he dismissed the congregation and returned home. The people themselves after he had retired appointed a meeting for prayer to be held in the evening which was attended upon with great interest. 'About fifty persons continued upon the ground, appeared unwilling to go away, and spent the most of the night in social worship.'
"On the Thursday following, which was observed as a fast preparatory to the administration of the Lord's Supper, more than usual solemnity prevailed throughout the services. A prayer meeting was appointed to be held in the evening at the house of one of the Elders. A number of persons proceeded thither directly from the church. Mr. Macurdy followed towards evening. Before the commencement of the religious exercises, while walking near the house and revolving in his mind what he should say to the people, he heard cries of distress in a plot of wood-land which lay in the vicinity. Supposing them to be the cries of persons under concern about their souls, he asked one of the Elders to go with him that they might ascertain the fact. Upon their arrival at the place, they found two young women who had retired to the woods to pray, prostrate on the ground in deep distress in relation to their eternal interests. 'Their cries for mercy were very affecting.' After some conversation with them they were taken to the house where a large crowd of people were assembled for worship. There they were very powerfully affected and cried out on account of the pungency of their convictions. This, however, did not interfere with the services of the evening. These proceeded without interruption, and so imperceptibly and rapidly did the hours pass away in prayer and exhortation that before the people were aware of it, the morning light dawned upon them. The whole night was spent in religious exercises.

"The next morning Mr. Macurdy and the Elder who was with him, proceeded towards the church where a meeting of the Session had been appointed to converse with applicants for admissions to the Lord's table. On their way they heard cries of distress in the woods and going to the place whence they came found a number of anxious persons engaged in prayer. Having reached the church, they spent the day conversing with inquirers after salvation. None, as yet, expressed a hope, and none, of course, were admitted to the communion of the church. A prayer meeting was again held in the evening. The night was spent, as was the preceding one, in prayer and exhortation, the exercises being continued until day light broke unexpectedly upon them. So intense and absorbing was the interest which they felt on the occasion.

"The Rev. John Brice had been previously engaged to assist at the communion. On his way to the church, on Saturday morning, Mr. Macurdy fell in with him and informed him of the state of things in the congregation. The effect upon him was overwhelming. He seemed unable to endure it and declared that he would return home as he felt himself unfit to preach where the Lord was thus pouring out his Spirit. Through the persuasions of Mr. Macurdy he proceeded to
the church and preached. During the service great solemnity prevailed. Gracious influence was imparted, and many had their minds awakened to a concern for their salvation. At the close of the meeting when the congregation was dismissed, a number were prostrate and unable to leave the ground. Two prayer meetings were appointed for the evening at different places in the congregation. In these the greater part of the night was spent in social worship. Few, if any, slept, so powerful and exciting was the feeling which pervaded these meetings.

"On the sabbath, according to appointment, the Lord's Supper was administered. It was accompanied with great solemnity and striking manifestations of the presence and power of God. In the afternoon a considerable number of persons were seized with strong bodily affections, so that, at the close of the services, they were unable without assistance to retire from the ground. This was the first appearance in this part of the church of those peculiar bodily affections, by which this work was afterwards so much distinguished."

Other churches were much later in being established. The Christian church was founded in 1830 by Alexander Campbell, when Hollidays Cove was comprised of a few houses and a store near what is now the intersection of Cove Road and Colliers Road. The first church was a one-room frame building with board benches. The membership rolls listed 15 members and nine years later had increased to 26 and in the next four years to 68. In 1835 the Union Chapel Methodist Protestant Church was built at Freeman's Landing. In 1840 the New Cumberland Christian Church was organized. The Presbyterian Church of New Cumberland was organized on the seventh day of May 1851 with 28 members. The first session was elected at the organization of the church and was composed of John Wylie, Wallace Haney, James R. M. Stewart, and John H. Atkinson. The first pastor was Rev. Smith F. Grier who served from 1852 until his death in 1892. Throughout the rest of the century many of the present churches in the county were established. Those in Weirton, Newell, and Chester were, for the most part, established in the Twentieth Century.

By the 1830's regular mail service had been established to Pughtown and Hollidays Cove from Wellsburg. Churches served both communities, though Pughtown was much larger and more important than the tiny settlement in the Cove. Manufactured articles had begun to arrive from the East with some regularity, but most of the farmers were all but self-sufficient on their farms.
In Pughtown a general store had been established by A. Roach. In his Day Book he recorded the daily purchases of the farmers and residents of Pughtown. The book is now in the possession of Miss Ethel Ross, RFD No. 1, New Cumberland, W. Va., a descendant of the owner. The book records all the purchases for the year of 1830, but one day's entry will suffice to show the type of purchases made by the customers of Mr. Roach. From the evidence presented here, a barrel of salt fish had arrived at the store a few days before this entry. The fish would have been a luxury not often enjoyed by the farmers who would have to get what fish they ate from the Ohio River.

May 15, 1830

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customer</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Williamson</td>
<td>3 qts whiskey</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>per Moore</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 fish before</td>
<td>$0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. James Campbell</td>
<td>3 yards too</td>
<td>$1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>line at.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/3 yards ---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Thomas</td>
<td>2/2 yards</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>under 20°</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dannie Middletant</td>
<td>4 fish</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Bambrick</td>
<td>1 fish</td>
<td>$0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Wells (Wellsville)</td>
<td>1 Pen Knife</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Pugh</td>
<td>1 Knife</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

William Murry settled near Tomlinson Run Park in 1818 and built a frame grist mill in 1819. He continued to grind wheat for the neighborhood until 1833 when his son, William C. Murry, purchased it and continued operations. This was at the site of Mineral Springs Park which was a town called New Lexington with a population of approximately 50 people. In the spring of 1878 he sank a gas well to a depth of 715 feet and secured sufficient gas to run his mill and heat and light two dwellings.

Chapter XIII.

NEW CUMBERLAND

The first known building in the New Cumberland area was Fort Chapman, erected in 1796 by George and Joanna Chapman beyond the present New Cumberland Cemetery. Chapman bought 1700 acres on January 1, 1796, from a Thomas Johnson who had received the land by a patent from the Commonwealth of Virginia on March 8, 1785. The fort was constructed for protection against the Indians.
and still stands although it has been remodeled and covered with siding. The land was purchased by Michael Starvaggi for strip mining purposes and is now used by Joseph Scarfo although the fort is unoccupied. John D. Herron, Clay District Justice of the Peace, was born in this fort.

During the last half of the Nineteenth Century, New Cumberland was the largest, wealthiest, busiest, and most influential town in the County. The growth and development of this town would have been impossible had the region around it not abounded in natural resources. Near New Cumberland are found deposits of coal, natural gas, oil, and clay. The discovery and consequent utilization of clay was responsible for the development of New Cumberland.

In 1830 John Gamble initiated the mining movement around New Cumberland when he opened the first mine in the area. This mine was located near the mouth of Holberts Run and the clay was transported by Gamble to Pittsburgh. There Thomas Freeman used the clay for the manufacture of bricks. Realizing the advantages of having a plant near the source of the raw material, James S. Porter started the first brick factory in the County. In 1832 he built the plant near the mine on Holberts Run. Thomas Freeman followed suit and built another factory in 1834. James S. Porter and Philip Beall started a third factory in 1837. They built their plant just north of the mouth of Kings Creek. These factories together manufactured 200,000 bricks annually for the next few years.

In 1839 John Cuppy decided to map out a town on his farm lying north of the mouth of Hardins Run. He laid out forty-two lots on a site near the river and put the land up for sale. In the spring of 1840, John Chapman erected a house on some land he had purchased from Cuppy. From this lone house, the bustling town of New Cumberland was soon to emerge. Cuppy preferred the name Vernon for the new village. No one bothered to challenge him on the name until several families had settled on his land. They decided among themselves that New Cumberland would be a more satisfactory name. They began to refer to the settlement by the new name, and soon everyone was calling the town New Cumberland. New Cumberland was also formerly known as Cuppy Town.

In 1843 Congress passed a tariff act that greatly favored the manufacturers in the New Cumberland area. This act placed a tariff on all firebrick which was imported to this country. Previously, British ships had brought bricks to New Orleans and other southern cities in their vessels as ballast. Now, with this source of brick denied the Southern builder, the County manufacturers found a new market
for their bricks by floating them in flat boats down to the cities along the Mississippi River. In 1844 there were five plants in operation around New Cumberland with an annual production of 1,500,000 bricks. It is little wonder that the stretch of river from northern New Cumberland to Kings Creek came to be called “Brick Yard Bend”.

The year 1844 was important to New Cumberland in ways other than industrial expansion. In the summer of that year N. B. and W. H. Crafton established the first post office. The mail was delivered from the office in the Grafton’s store. A post wagon brought the mail from Holliday’s Cove each Saturday afternoon from 1844 to 1850. For the next six years the mail was delivered twice weekly. In 1856 a daily mail service commenced.

The early brick manufacturing concerns were at first small and simple. A crew of four or five men could successfully operate a whole factory. Because the clay had to dry in the sun before firing, the entire process of manufacturing the bricks had to take place in the summer. During the winter the same crew of workers often went to the clay mines and dug the necessary clay for the coming summer. The process of mining in those days required great strength from the miners. All the clay was dug entirely by hand. The workers loaded the clay into carts, pulled the carts over wooden stringers serving as rails, and from platforms dumped the clay into a pile. After the clay was mined, it was wheeled to the “rolls” where it was ground and re-ground until it was of sufficient fineness. The clay was taken then to the “wet pan” where water was mixed with it. Next the clay was poured into moulds and allowed to dry in the sun. After drying, the bricks were taken to the kilns where they were placed in preparation for firing. The fire was kindled inside the square kiln, and the roof of the kiln was covered with ashes to hold the head inside. Although the hills surrounding the factories abounded with coal (often found in layers right above the clay), only wood was used to fire the bricks. There was a general belief that only wood had the correct temperature to bake the bricks. When the bricks had been fired for a sufficient time, they were removed. On the top of the pile the workers always found soft bricks, on the bottom, burned and warped bricks, and in the middle, good ones. In the spring when the rains and melting snows had raised the river level, the bricks were loaded by hand onto river boats and sent off to the market.

About the year 1849, the firebrick industry provided assurance of permanent wealth in the community to the extent that a new school building was planned and erected. William Langfitt was the architect.
for the building, and he chose to construct the school from wood. The building was used as a town hall, a court house, as well as a school for the next twenty years. In 1871 a brick building replaced the wooden one, and this building served New Cumberland until 1939 when it was destroyed by fire.

A listing of the industries of New Cumberland is found in F. L. Hayes' Illustrated Atlas of the Upper Ohio River and Valley from Pittsburgh, Pa. to Cincinnati, Ohio, printed in Philadelphia by Titus, Simmons, and Titus in 1877. This list shows the large number of factories, their products, and the men who owned them.

FIRE-BRICK, TERRA-COTTA, & SEWER PIPE WORKS


J. L. Freeman & Co. manufacturers of Vitrified Sewer and Water Pipe, Flue Linings, Chimney Tops, Window Caps, Stove and Hot-air Pipes, Fire-Brick, and Clay.


Porter & Smith, Mfrs. of Fire-Brick, Tiles, Furnace Lining, etc. (same as Smith, Porter, & Co.)

McMahan, Porter & Co. Mfrs. of Water and Sewer Pipe, Chimney Tops, Lawn and Hanging Vases.

J. & J. M. Porter, Mfrs. of Savage and Glade Fire-Brick. No. 1 qualities for hearths and passages, and rolling mill work in general.


DRY GOODS, GROCERIES &c.

L. R. Smith, Manager of the Peoples Store.

Captain Wm. Stewart, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Millinery, Trimmings, &c. High Street.

HARDWARE
J. O. Miller, Manufacturer of Cooking and Heating Stoves, Hollowware and Castings of all kinds. Corner of Taylor and Water Streets.

CARBON BLACK

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
P. C. McLane, Physician and Surgeon.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
W. A. Scott, Sec. of Mercantile Library Association. Jasper M. Porter, Pres., L. R. Smith, Treas., W. A. Scott, Sec.

SCHOOL
H. C. Shepherd, Supt. of Public Schools. Residence, High Street.

FLOURING MILLS
J. L. Mahan, Proprietor of Mahan’s Mill. Flour and Feed constantly on hand. Steamboat and Barge Builder and furnisher of Lumber. Also, extensive fruit grower. Residence, six miles north of New Cumberland.

About the year 1848, the eastern addition of the town was laid out by Joseph L. Ball, Thomas Elder and John Gamble and the same year about 100 lots were added in what is known as Campbell’s Addition to New Cumberland, below Hardin’s Run. In May 1850 John Cuppy added about fifty lots north of the town, and in September of that year John and Loyd Campbell made another addition of 150 lots to the south.

To provide for the influx of workers, merchants and craftsmen opened up various businesses. John Chapman who erected the first home in New Cumberland, built several homes as did Lloyd Chapman, Josiah Adams, William Lindsay, Thomas Andrews, Thomas Latimer, Thomas Bonsall, Sr., Jacob Marquet and William Langfitt. Lewis Spiney was the first blacksmith and he was followed by Samuel Roberts, Joseph Mahlon, Thomas Pickering, Wylie Bros, and Silas Wilkison. Andrew Parks, Thomas Brandon and Robert Freeman were tailors. Richard Allison mended boots and shoes and among the first shoemakers were Thomas Phillis and Harry McLaughlin. William Monsey was the first wagon-maker and he was followed by J. W. Thayer who was born in Fairview and moved to New Cumberland where he was elected recorder in 1873. John Prosser added a paint shop and chair factory. Dr. S. F. Marquis was the first physi-
cian and he was followed by Dr. W. Beaumont, Dr. Baguely, Dr. Shanley, Dr. McLane, and Dr. Grodfrey Beaumont.


The Pittsburgh and Cincinnati line of packet boats started operations and carried passengers from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati in forty days, this being the fastest mode of travel. Chapman Brothers and Wm. Mathison & Sons each kept a coal yard at the river and from coal boats supplied the many steamers that plied their trade upon the river. Steamers also carried the bricks manufactured at New Cumberland all the way to New Orleans.

One of the outstanding river pilots was John Cowl Mackey who lived north of New Cumberland for eighty years. He worked with his brother, Captain R. Mackey of Pittsburgh, in a regular run between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. He later operated a general store and was postmaster at the Moscow Post Office in the 1880's and 1890's, the post office being located in his general store about three miles north of New Cumberland. Mr. Mackey died on April 16, 1942.

Another outstanding river pilot was Captain William Stewart, grandfather of Don Stewart, present Clerk of the County Court. He was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1828, learned the trade of cooper, but came to New Cumberland to work in the brick yards. Later he followed the life of a steamboat pilot for 37 years between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. During the Civil War he commanded the steamer “Kanawha” by order of President Lincoln. His services were so outstanding that Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, wrote: “No officer in the marine service performed his duty with more bravery and fidelity than Captain William Stewart.” He died of a stroke on April 13, 1894, and in announcing his death, the newspaper said: “After a busy life he has crossed the last river, along whose farthest shore no signal lights are burning to guide the storm tossed mariner. Another hand must guide to the last harbor, where the anchor is dropped and the voyage ended for all eternity.” He was survived by his wife and eight children, Columbus, Hiram, Frank and James of New Cumberland, Mrs. Hugh McMahan, Mrs. Charles Morris, Mrs. W. W. Chamberlain, and Mrs. John Lee.
One of the outstanding men of the county was Captain John Porter who was born at Martins Ferry, Ohio, on August 7, 1838, the son of Moses Porter. Early in life he operated a line of steamships and barges on the Ohio and Mississippi between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. He was the owner of the steamboat which bore his name and which was involved in a grim chapter in the history of river life.

In 1878 the JOHN PORTER, one of the river's finest tow boats, left New Orleans manned by a crew of 35 and pushing 18 barges of valuable merchandise. A few days before it left its home port, yellow fever had struck the gulf city. On the second day out the ship fireman became ill with fever and his hands turned yellow and began to swell. The Captain diagnosed his ailment as "Bronze John," the name used by sailors to identify yellow fever. The next day a deck hand fell ill, and as the boat churned up the Mississippi more succumbed to the illness. Some were put off along the way to die on shore or to recover. Others were buried at the river edge at night so local citizens would not learn of the dangerous epidemic. By the time the boat reached the Ohio it was a floating tomb and pest house, shunted off from every wharf.

At Cincinnati two courageous doctors boarded the ship but could do nothing to arrest the epidemic because no one knew the cause or cure in those days before discovery by Dr. Walter Reed of the mosquito carrier and subsequent treatment.

Armed men lined every wharf to prevent the PORTER from attempting to land. The ship, with its barges, was forced to continue up the Ohio. Now and then she nosed shoreward with the Captain shouting out for permission to bury his dead. But he was refused each time. One barge, the Mingo, which was covered, was improvised as a hospital. Some of the dead were dropped in its hold. At dusk the boat loomed within sight of the horrified citizens of Gallipolis watching on the levee. The PORTER stopped in midstream, blocked by the wreckage of another boat, and anchored. The town
posted sentinels immediately to prevent contact between the boat and townspeople. The Captain had succumbed to Bronze John so the acting Captain started north early the next morning. The ship was disabled by a broken rocker shaft and forced to return to Gallipolis. A local steamboat machinist was persuaded to take the useless part (after it was rolled in mud to rid it of taint) to his foundry and make a new one. By midnight the substitute equipment was in place and the boat was ready to sail.

Two more of the crew died and Captain Porter who was not on the boat trip, sent $1,000 for relief and wages. The remnants of the staff were paid and immediately deserted and the PORTER stayed in Gallipolis. Two citizens volunteered to go aboard and “disinfect” her with lime and sulphur. Two days later both men were dead of yellow fever. Soon family after family felt Bronze John’s deadly touch. Fear mounted. Schools, stores and inns closed. Mail delivery stopped. In wagons and rigs the local citizens retreated to the hills. Those who remained stayed behind locked doors and windows. Soon it was an empty city, silent, except for the rattle of carts carrying the dead to hastily dug trenches. At every street corner pots of tar and sulphur were burned in vain efforts to stem the epidemic.

Captain Porter was ordered by the state to burn the barge Mingo, and did. Ironically, had Captain Porter refused and the state burned the barge it would have had to reimburse Captain Porter for his loss. However, he did not do this and had to stand the loss himself.

The much prayed for frost, the only control known for the fever, appeared in October and Gallipolis was rid of the pestilence. A monument was erected in the city park with what appeared to be a crow bar rising from it. The inscription sets forth that this iron stick is “the broken rocker shaft of the steamer JOHN PORTER which brought yellow fever from New Orleans to Gallipolis in 1878, causing 66 deaths.” The only vestige of the steamer JOHN PORTER which remains is the ships’ bell which is used as the church bell at Congo, West Virginia.

Captain Porter was a driving force in the early progress of New Cumberland. At one time he was the owner of the Sligo, Aetna, Eagle, Rockyside and Union brick plants. He started the Chelsea China Company in 1887 and also started a glass company in New Cumberland. He had been a close friend of Reverend S. F. Grier of the New Cumberland Presbyterian Church since his boyhood and was a leading figure in the erection of the Presbyterian Stone Church. He served one term as Sheriff of Hancock County and was elected to the West Virginia legislature twice. He was the man primarily
responsible in having the Pennsylvania railroad constructed through Hancock County in 1887. In 1893 he established Globe Brick Company at Kenilworth, just south of Newell, and the Company specialized in manufacturing vitrified brick for street paving. Captain Porter died on February 7, 1922, survived by his wife and the following children: Fred G., James Bennett, J. Nessly, Sidney C., and Mrs. Fred B. Laurence. Captain Porter, known as the Brick King, laid in New Cumberland what is believed to have been the first brick street in the United States in July, 1882.

In addition to the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet Line, which stopped at New Cumberland, T. J. Garlick of New Cumberland operated the East Liverpool, Wellsville, New Cumberland and Steubenville Daily Packet.

New Cumberland was incorporated in 1872.

By 1890 New Cumberland had a population of 2,305; most of the people earned their livelihood directly or indirectly from the firebrick industry. Starting at the north end of New Cumberland and moving down the river, the brick factories operating at this time were:

The Globe Brick Works, built and owned by James Porter; Union, started by Thomas Manypenny in 1868, owned in 1890 by the John Porter Company; The Eagle, founded by Thomas Manypenny and Cuppy in 1870, later owned by the John Porter Company; The Cunningham Yard, a small firm owned and operated by Cunningham; The Etna, founded by Thomas Freeman in 1844, acquired by The John Porter Company; The Upper, Middle, and Lower Clifton, three plants which had been amalgamated by Smith, Porter, and Company; The Black Horse, founded by James and William Porter in 1844, then becoming the property of Smith, Porter, and Company, and sold to the American Sewer Pipe Company in 1889.

Chapter XIV

HANCOCK COUNTY SEPARATES FROM BROOKE

Despite the progress of the Hancock County area in the building of factories and towns, traveling from one community to another was slow and difficult in the Nineteenth Century. During the summer the unpaved roads were dusty and full of ruts. If rains should happen to catch travelers out on the roads, they would be isolated since there were few bridges across streams and since the mud roads made traveling by wagon impossible. In the winter, travel was even more
difficult. The snow was never cleared from the roads, and sudden thaws turned the roads into mud bogs.

Hancock County at this time was still a part of Brooke County with the county seat at Wellsburg. The bulk of the population was located in the southern part of the county, so the location of the county seat was satisfactory to most of the residents.

As a result of the traveling conditions, there was a general feeling among the citizens of the northern half of Brooke County to form a county of their own with a county seat in some more central and convenient location. The merchants of Wellsburg as well as the lawyers were strongly opposed to the formation of a new county. The business that the northern citizens brought with them to Wellsburg was considerable, and these men were unwilling to lose it.

This resistance to the new county might have proved fatal to its establishment had not the northern “county-makers” been led by the resourceful and influential Thomas N. Bambrick. After having prepared himself for priesthood in the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, Bambrick left his native County Kilkenny in 1815 for the New World. Hancock County and the residents of Fairview (Pughtown) are indeed fortunate that the enterprising gentleman decided to settle in this part of the rapidly growing frontier. He was widely read in the English classics, and he had no trouble finding students who were willing to study under him. School teaching did not satisfy Bambrick long, and he became a surveyor. In addition to this duty, he kept the books of the local merchants at Fairview. He was also the second postmaster of Fairview receiving the appointment in 1823 or 1824.

Because he could read and was experienced in travel, Bambrick did much of the corresponding for his neighbors. Many of the inhabitants of Fairview had never been away from the immediate neighborhood, and quite as many could neither read nor write. Bambrick’s personal letters include a number of examples of his helping veterans and their widows get pensions and other aid from the federal government. In 1846 Thomas N. Bambrick (he liked to be called “Tommy”) was elected to the Virginia legislature. His Irish citizenship had been replaced for United States citizenship long ago.

In 1847 Bambrick submitted a petition that had been circulated among the residents of the northern section of Brooke County requesting that a new county be made of this area. On January 15, 1848, the act establishing Hancock County as a legal political body was passed by the Virginia legislature. Since a name was needed for
Thomas Bambrick, educator, statesman, surveyor and businessman.
the new county, the legislature allowed Bambrick to select it. He had long been an admirer of the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, so the county was named Hancock.

Prominent men in the new county met at Fairview on April 10, 1848, in the home of Samuel C. Allison to establish the county government. John Pittenger, David Pugh, Andrew Henderson, John Gardner, David Wylie, William H. Grafton, and John Mayhew were selected justices of the court. The court then selected John Atkinson, Clerk; Robert Brown, Prosecuting Attorney; Josiah A. Adams, Commissioner of Revenue; Thomas J. Hewitt, Surveyor. David Wylie, William H. Grafton and John Mayhew were selected to execute the office of sheriff, and William H. Grafton and John Mayhew were chosen to act as coroner. James Cochran and Alexander D. Pugh were appointed constables.

A number of disputes arose over the formation of the new county. The first was the exact location of the border between Hancock and Brooke Counties. There is a legend that Thomas N. Bambrick, the Hancock representative to the Virginia legislature, had something to do with the final decision. Both Hancock and Brooke Counties wanted possession of the "toll house" on the Pittsburgh Pike which was located at the junction of the Cove Road and Collier Road. The line was to be surveyed from a point on the Ohio River, at what was known as Williams Rocks to a point joining the Pennsylvania border.

Mr. Bambrick is said to have met the surveyors as they were approaching the site for the surveying on a frosty morning in 1848 and suggested a trip to Steubenville. There he staged a party for the surveyors. Later in the day when the surveyors departed for Williams Rocks, they began at a point slightly south of the original point, thus giving Hancock County possession of the "toll house".

Another dispute arose in 1848, but this one was concerned with the location of the county seat. New Cumberland at this time had nearly surpassed Fairview in population, and the little river community wanted to have the county seat located within its borders. An election was called for by the county court. After vigorous campaigning from both towns, the voters selected New Cumberland by a majority of 13 votes. The county court, however, refused to move the records from New Manchester. In a second election New Cumberland received a majority of 46 votes. This time the court could not refuse to honor the wishes of the people.
HANCOCK COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND JAIL, FAIRVIEW, W.VA.
Court was held for the next four years in the frame schoolhouse at New Cumberland. In 1853 the supporters of New Manchester won by a slim majority of one vote. The announcement of the latter election reads as follows:

NOTICE

Is hereby given. That in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed February 23, 1853 entitled "An act to take the sense of the people of Hancock County, as to the location of its public buildings, and to provide for the sale of its present public buildings". Books will be opened and a poll taken at the several places of voting in the County of Hancock on the fourth Thursday in May 1853 for the purpose of taking the sense of the voters of said county, qualified to vote for members of the general assembly on the question whether New Manchester or New Cumberland shall be the permanent seat of Justice for said County. The Books shall contain two columns, one of which shall be headed "for the town of New Manchester as the site for the courthouse" and the other of which shall be headed "for the town of New Cumberland as the site for the courthouse" and the names of the voters shall be entered in that column headed with the name of the place voted for; provided however that if the general election for members of the General Assembly shall be hereafter fixed by law to take place before the first day of June next. The said Poll shall be opened and held at the same time as such general election, and not on the said fourth Thursday of May.

Hancock County Va.
March 25, 1853

Thos. Bambrick
Thos. Elder
Wemson Hobbs

The records were transferred to New Manchester where David Pugh quickly gave a plot of land for the court house. Construction was begun on the building, and the seat of the county's official business was Fairview for the next 31 years when the county seat was moved for the last time to New Cumberland.

The first court house in Fairview was ready for occupancy on February 11, 1850. It was a two-story brick building with a stone foundation and was fifty feet wide by sixty feet long. Later a jail was built at a cost of $1,916.25. In 1889 The Tri State Normal School and Business College was established in the vacant court house and it continued until 1908. After the school closed the court house was purchased by the Arehart family and the building still stands at Pugh-town.
By the 1850's signs of material prosperity began to spread over the county. Large houses began to appear. Spacious barns, smooth roads, and gilded carriages also dotted the countryside.

Along the Ohio River between Newell and New Cumberland lush orchards and pastures brought wealth as well as beauty to the industrious farmers of that area. According to tradition, Johnny Appleseed assisted the owners in planting these trees. One of the most prosperous of these farmers was Samuel Nessly, a grandson of Jacob Nessly. In 1858 Samuel built a home that stood where Waterford Downs now stands. All the material for the house was taken from the land within a few miles of the home site. Hand-cut stones provided the six-foot high foundation that supported the sixty by eighty foot building.

The walls of the house were brick. During the construction a small kiln was built near the building area. Clay was dug from a mine on the farm, transported to the kiln where it was fired, and then used in the construction of the forty-foot high walls that were eighteen inches thick.

The house had eighteen rooms, each with fourteen-foot ceilings. Exquisite woodwork was found in each room. A fireplace in each of the rooms was embellished with black marble. Paneled windows extending from the ceiling to the floors allowed light to flood each
room. In winter or stormy weather shutters could be drawn from the inside. Other luxuries of which the house boasted were a bathroom with wooden fixtures, a cuckoo clock, Chinese dinner gongs, and, especially intriguing, a lofty tower room that could only be ascended by a narrow winding staircase.

While Samuel Nessly was busy with his house, a neighbor several miles to the north was busy on his farm that was to become a town. Hugh Newell was born in Pughtown to the family of John Newell, a tanner. Hugh secured the land on which the town of Newell now stands. Lots were laid out here and soon the countryside was dotted with the new homes of the residents of Newell.

Elsewhere in Hancock County events were taking place which were to have world-wide significance in a number of years. A stock company was drilling an oil well in Deep Cut Run, just North of New Cumberland near the Ohio River. Quite by accident, the drillers struck a pocket of natural gas with pressure so intense that the oil drilling had to be abandoned. The stream of gas poured forth from the earth with astonishing force, but was almost completely ignored until it was unintentionally lighted by some children. Local residents then feared a gigantic explosion if the gas in the earth were allowed to ignite, and they gathered together to devise some way of extinguishing the blaze. Attempts were made to smother it with sand and earth, but the pressure of the gas was too strong. After trying to extinguish it with rugs, two men decided to stand opposite each other beside the flame and cut it off with large bucketfuls of water thrown simultaneously onto the stream of fire. This ingenious method succeeded, and once again the countryside rested easy.

The land on which the gas was found belonged to Jesse Stuart. A firm from Philadelphia, upon investigating the well, leased the land from Stuart and began erecting a factory for the collection of carbon black. Within the factory about 10,000 jet flames burned continually under a plate of sandstone. About every twenty minutes the stones were removed from the flames, and the carbon black was scraped from them. The soot was put into barrels and shipped to the East where it was used in the manufacture of printers ink.

Ink from the Deep Cut mine was used by Harper's Magazine, Godey's Ladies' Book, the London Times, and other leading newspapers in Europe, Asia, and South America.
Chapter XVI

THE CIVIL WAR AND HANCOCK COUNTY

The clouds of the Civil War gathered over the nation in 1860. Hancock County had a population of 4,445, nearly all of which was scattered throughout the area on farms. The County residents were alarmed when Virginia seceded from the Union, and when a meeting of citizens in western Virginia was called in Wheeling on May 13, 1861, the county sent a sizeable body of representatives. They were: George Porter, W. L. Crawford, Louis R. Smith, J. C. Crawford, B. J. Smith, Thomas Anderson, William B. Freeman, W. C. Murry, J. L. Freeman, John Gardner, George Johnston, J. S. Porter, James Stevenson, J. R. Pomeroy, R. Brenneman, Daniel Donahoo, D. S. Nicholson, Thayer Melvin, Ewing Turner, James H. Pugh, H. Farnsworth, James G. Marshall, Samuel Freeman, John Mahan, David Jenkins, William Hewitt, William Brown, A. Moore, D. C. Pugh, Jonathan Allison, John H. Atkinson, Joseph W. Allison.

The Honorable John H. Atkinson, one of the leading citizens of New Cumberland, was the chairman of the committee from Hancock County which drew up a set of resolutions, one of which was somewhat similar to the restored government idea later adopted. He was later elected to the first state senate and was chairman of the committee on education for several years.

Another leading member of the committee was James G. Marshall, a practicing lawyer from Pughtown, who later served as Prosecuting Attorney and Assessor. His son, Oliver S. Marshall, was born in Pughtown on September 24, 1850, and practiced law in New Cumberland until his death on May 19, 1934. Oliver Marshall was state senator for several years representing the first senatorial district.

When the delegates returned home, they reported the proceedings of the meeting, and an election concerning whether to secede from the Union was called. In June, 1861, twenty-three persons voted for secession, 743 voted against. The prevailing Union sympathy stemmed from two influences upon the County. First, the proximity of such Northern states as Ohio and Pennsylvania definitely colored the opinions of the citizens. Second, there were only a few slaves in the county at this time. In 1850 a census showed that only 247 slaves were living in the entire northern panhandle and only 3 slaves in Hancock County.

Joseph S. Pomeroy, a minister born in Pennsylvania and living in Fairview, was the Hancock County delegate to the first constitu-
tional convention of West Virginia at Wheeling on November 26, 1861.

During the entire war, Hancock County provided a total of 466 men and $60,830.

The quota under call of March 14, 1864, was twenty-two men, and this call was promptly filled. The next quota was eighty-four, which call was made in July, 1864, and this likewise was readily responded to. It had then a total of 110, making a surplus of two over its required amount. On December 19, 1864, another demand for troops took place and its quota then was forty-eight. The total credits the county received from February 1, 1864, to August 31, 1865, was 158.

Civil War soldiers from Hancock County were as follows:

Three Months' Service

On May 17, 1861, Captain B. W. Chapman recruited company I, of the First Regiment West Virginia Infantry volunteers, for the three months' service. The following named persons were residents of Hancock County:

Officers—B. W. Chapman, captain; Thomas Lloyd, first lieutenant; Richard H. Brown, first lieutenant; M. B. Campbell, second lieutenant; Charles A. Freeman, first sergeant; William Hewitt, second sergeant; W. W. Morrow, third sergeant; J. D. Caldwell, corporal; B. L. Swearingen, corporal; Wm. M. Hart, corporal; Thomas Miller, corporal; J. F. McClintock, musician; Samuel Halstead, musician.


The regiment was organized in May, 1861, at Wheeling, and was composed of volunteer companies from Hancock, Brooke, Ohio and Marshall counties. These companies had been formed to resist aggressions from the portions of Virginia which had seceded. When the President made the first call for 75,000 men the companies were mustered into service, for the period of three months, under command of Colonel B. F. Kelley. The first engagement took place at Philippi, Barbour County, in June. The regiment attacked Col. Porterfield and
routed him completely. In the action Colonel Kelley was seriously wounded in the breast.

The regiment was separated during the remainder of its three months’ service. A detachment of five companies served with General McClellan in the Rich Mountain campaign. Another detachment was with Colonel Tyler, in the campaign against General Wise, who attempted, at that time, an invasion of this portion of the state. The remainder of the regiment was stationed on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The three-months men were mustered out of service on the 28th day of August, 1861, and the regiment reorganized under Colonel Joseph Thoburn.

On the 14th day of November, 1861, the organization was perfected. During the period of recruiting and reorganization of the regiment, four companies were sent to Burning Springs, and thence to Romney, Va., where they were joined on the 19th of November, 1861, by the remainder of the regiment.

**Company F:**

Captain James E. Morrow recruited nearly all of Company F in Hancock County. The officers and privates were as follows:

**Officers** — James E. Morrow, captain; Theodore L. Apple, first lieutenant; James L. Steele, second lieutenant; Thayer Melvin, first lieutenant; Charles A. Freeman, first lieutenant; John W. White, first lieutenant; Thomas R. Sweeney, sergeant; Samuel K. Beebout, corporal.


**Company G:**

This company had but a few men from Hancock County. The following persons were from Hancock County:

**Officers** — Oscar F. Melvin, captain; Thomas Lloyd, first lieutenant; Joseph O. Adanis, second lieutenant; George W. Edie, corporal.

On January 7th, 1862, this regiment participated in an engagement at Blue's Gap, Virginia, and was in the command of General Lander at the evacuation of Romney, January 10th, continuing under him until his death at Paw-Paw Tunnel, Virginia, which occurred in February 1862. It subsequently formed a part of the third brigade of Gen. Shield's division, and bore an active part in the battle of Winchester, Virginia, March 23rd, 1862, and served with this division during the campaign in the Valley of Virginia through the months of April, May and June.

At the battle of Port Republic, Virginia, which occurred on the 8th and 9th of June, it lost heavily.

It was assigned to the fourth brigade of Rickett's division of McDowell's corps, of the Army of Virginia, July 1862. While in this command it participated in the actions at Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thorough-fare Gap and the second battle of Bull Run, which engagements all took place in August. A detachment of five companies of this regiment was attacked, on the 5th of September, by Gen. Imboden's brigade, and repulsed with small loss. On the 11th, before day-break, it was again attacked, by surprise, by a detachment of Imboden's brigade, under command of McNeil, in which the camp and a large portion of the command were captured. On the 30th of January, 1864, it retreated to New Creek, W. Va., before a superior force under command of Gen. Early.

The regiment was sent to Wheeling on a veteran furlough on the 25th of February, 1864, and on April 1st it joined General Sullivan's command, and was attached to the second brigade under command of Colonel Thoburn.

In the months of April and May, 1864, it was in General Siegel's Campaign in the Shenandoah Valley and engaged in the battle of New Market, May 14th and 15th, 1864, and meritoriously engaged in the battles of Piedmont and Lynchburg, and retreated with General Hunter's army in its retreat from Lynchburg to the Kanawha river.

It participated in the campaign of General Crook against Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and was in the battles of Snickers' Ferry and Winchester. August, September and October it was actively engaged with Sheridan's army, at Cedar creek, at Berryville, at Charlestown, and Halltown.
On the 26th day of November, 1864, it was mustered out of service by Lieutenant Henry C. Peck, Fourteenth United States Infantry.

Twelfth Regiment — Company I.

Richard Hooker Brown, Major.

Out of this regiment, which was recruited in the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Marion, Taylor and Harrison, Company I was from Hancock county. The regiment was organized at Camp Willey, Wheeling, W. Va.

Officers—John Henry Melvin, captain; Milton B. Campbell, first lieutenant; William Hewitt, second lieutenant; A. J. L. Kerr, first sergeant; James Porter, sergeant; James Aten, sergeant; Joseph Hewitt, sergeant; Thomas B. Bernard, sergeant; Marion M. Cullen, corporal; John S. Brobeck, corporal; Robert Ramsey, corporal; Sylvanus H. Debee, corporal; Samuel Beal, corporal; Andrew O. Apple, corporal; Van B. Bernard, corporal; Samuel Halstead, corporal; George S. Simpson, musician.


Immediately after the organization of this regiment, it was ordered to Clarksburg, Virginia, which was then threatened by rebel forces on a raid into Western Virginia. A detachment of four companies was ordered to Beverly on the 2d of September, and on the 4th of September, the remaining companies were ordered to Buckhannon, Va. The detachment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Northcott, marched from Beverly to Webster, thence to Clarksburg, joining the regiment on the 1st of October at Buckhannon. A slight skirmish took place at Strasburg. From this place they moved to Winchester,
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Va., reaching that place on the 23rd of December, 1862, and there remained until the 26th of March, 1863, when it was ordered to Berryville, Va., and from there on the 10th of May, to Clarksburg, Va. Here the regiment remained until the 2d of June, and then by orders, returned to Winchester, and there participated in the engagement at that place on the 13th, 14th and 15th of June, when the command of General Milroy, was attacked by the army of General Lee, then on his raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The regiment lost heavily in this engagement. Another engagement in which this regiment took an active part was at the battle of New Market, on the 15th of May. The regiment formed a part of the army in the Shenandoah Valley, under command of General Hunter, and was in the Lynchburg campaign. In the battle of Piedmont, Va., this regiment, commanded by Colonel William B. Curtis, behaved with great gallantry, being the first to enter the rebel works, and captured a number of prisoners, and on the following day participated in the engagement at that place. The enemy being in superior force and strongly fortified, the army began its retreat and arrived at Parkersburg on the 5th of July.

In July and August, it participated in the campaign of General Crook, against Early, in the Shenandoah Valley, and was at the battle of Snicker's Ferry, July 18th, Winchester on the 24th, and at Cedar Creek, August 12th. The regiment participated in none of the subsequent battles in the Valley, but accompanied the army in all its campaigns. It afterwards was ordered to the army of the Potomac. It was mustered out on the 16th day of June, 1865.

Fourth Regiment Cavalry — Company E.

Company E of this regiment was recruited in Hancock County by Capt. James H. Hibbits. It was composed chiefly of young men from eighteen to twenty-four years of age. The following persons were members of the company:

Officers—James H. Hibbits, captain; Richard B. Hewitt, first lieutenant; Daniel P. James, second lieutenant; Jas. H. Boyd, first sergeant; Monroe Miller, sergeant; George W. Smith, sergeant; George W. Staats, sergeant; Charles A. Craft, sergeant; George Brownell, sergeant; Elijah Baker, sergeant; W. M. Panden, corporal; E. E. Robinson, corporal; W. H. McSwiggins, corporal; Samuel Summerville, corporal; David A. Hughes, corporal; James M. Orr, corporal; Isaac Washburn, corporal; Alexander Wilson, corporal; Joseph Wilson, wagoner; Samuel Moore, bugler; Warren Mason, bugler.


First Regiment West Virginia Light Artillery Volunteers

Company C—James Curren, David W. Kerns, Ephriam Durbin, William Melvin.

Killed in Action

Nathan C. Auston killed in the engagement at Piedmont, Virginia, June 5th, 1864.

Thomas W. Bradley killed in action at Winchester, June 13th, 1863.

John W. Durbin died of wounds received in action at Lynchburg, June 18th, 1864.

John R. French killed in the battle of New Market, May 15th, 1864.

One of the Civil War soldiers was John W. Plattenburg of Fairview. In a letter to his wife he manages to capture the boredom, the loneliness, and the general feeling of the war which many soldiers from Hancock County must have experienced.

"Camp Chase", Paw Paw

Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862

Dear Sarah:

Nothing new has occurred since my last, and as I am all alone today, Robb having gone to Cumberland yesterday and Lloyd out on an excursion to the mountains, I thought I would employ the time in writing to you. I have not been well for several days, having eaten to much greasy victuals. Last night I took some medicine but don't feel any better yet. Our Company will be mustered for pay tomorrow, and I think we will be paid off about next week or the week after. I understand that Captain Brothers has been appointed to receive the money of those wishing to send it home. If such is the case, I will send mine with him. The allotment system is "played out" I guess, and I am glad of it for it will prevent considerable trouble. We learn from a scout that came in this morning that the rebels have evacuated Winchester. Our cavalry
pick up 3 or 4 of their men every day and bring them into camp, but there is very little to be learned from them. Last night the Little Cacapon bridge was burned. It is between here and Cumberland and cuts off the railroad connection, but only for a short time. It is a very curious thing to me that a bridge can be burned in the rear of us, and that too within gunshot of 20,000 men. There is certainly a screw loose somewhere. I cannot tell how it is unless our Commanding General thinks us so secure from the enemy that it is not necessary to guard the rear, and that being the point where we have to anticipate the most danger for if they should be fortunate enough to get behind us they would catch us in a pretty pot-pie.

I was rather premature in stating to you that Colonel Anisansel had been disgraced and sent home, as his trial is yet going on, and not much prospect of it being finished very soon, for they have examined only 4 or 5 witnesses yet, and there are 80 more to come on the stand, so that if they examine them all, the war will be over and peace declared before it is through. The Court is composed I believe, of 13 Colonels of the Division. The investigation is called a Court Martial or Military Court, and conducted pretty much as a Criminal Court, or any Court of Justice. He has got himself into a bad row of stumps, for cowardice, and particularly in a Commanding Officer is rather a serious affair in this latitude, with such a man as Lander to see it, who is all fight himself, and expects every other man to be the same.

Since I commenced my letter I have learned that it was the bridge across Patterson’s Creek that was burned, instead of Little Cacapon. So much the worse, for it is a larger bridge. I doubt very much if we go a great deal further than we are. Although I may possibly be mistaken. We may probably move a little down the Railroad, but that will be all, and we will not see Winchester after all our marching and counter-marching. Perhaps it is well enough for some of us that it is so, for if we ever get into a battle, it is the determination of our Army to win, and have a victory second to none that have already been achieved. We have too much at stake here to back down an inch, only through policy. If Gen. McClellan had allowed Lander to hold Romney as he should have done, the thing would have been settled here, for I am perfectly satisfied that if Jackson had attacked us, our forces was plenty strong enough to have routed him. But it is none of my business, and therefore, I have no right to criticise the movements of my Commanding Officers.

We heard today that Chess Hall and Charley Freeman had been exchanged. I am glad to hear it, on account of the pleasure their release will afford their families. I intend to send this letter with Ben Parsons. I will not finish today, but give you the news of tomorrow if anything should occur. It is awful dull here, and the days seem so long. I never was as tired of soldiering in my life as I am at the present time, and nothing would please me better than a cessation of hostilities, as soon as tomorrow.

Friday, February 28th.

I intended to have sent my letter yesterday but as Ben Parsons was coming home I thought I would wait and send with him. We have mustered today for pay, and are now all ready for this money, as soon as the Paymaster arrives. I received your letter that you sent by Rupell. He got here this morning... got here last night and I think he must have considerable whiskey in him. Speaking of whiskey, and our men getting what they want is a lie. I have not seen a drop of whiskey since I have been here, and our Regiment was never
under better discipline than at the present time. I think . . . easy times will be carrying a musket during his enlistment. I could not make out who that cousin Kate is you wrote about. Tell me, in your next who she is. Tell Squire Jones that Bob and I have neglected to write to him, but not because he is forgotten. I sent him some word in a letter that I wrote to a fellow here, and supposed that he would have seen it. I was in the Captain's tent this morning, and saw on the payroll, . . . name put down as a Deserter. The young man has placed himself in rather a bad situation. I have not drawn any new clothes yet, and will not until I need them. I have about $16 worth of clothing coming to me yet, which will last me the balance of the year. I think when I send my dress coat home it will have myself inside of it for I do not expect to be here much longer. Give my love to Mother, Lipy, Mag, Mr. Carle, your father and all the rest.

I want to write a letter for the Herald tomorrow or next day. Give my love to Mat and that other gal of McGlaughlin's. Tell Mat, Nib is well with the exception of a bad cold. I wrote a letter yesterday for Old Mac to Mary Ann and Graft, and his mother. Mac is not well, and ought to be sent home. Write as often as you can. I have got my hands full now. I am Commissary and acting Orderly Sergeant, Morrow and Bill Melvin being sick, and Bob too, so their is a slim show for Sergeants in our Company.

Good bye and God bless you.

Yours Ever,

Wess

Plattenburg was wounded, taken prisoner, released and promoted to Captain before being discharged from service.

In 1869, shortly after returning from the Civil War, John W. Plattenburg established the Hancock County Courier in Fairview in 1869. This publication was the first newspaper to be printed in Hancock County. In 1876 Brown and Morrow established The Independent in New Cumberland.

Another interesting Civil War Soldier from Hancock County was Colonel Richard Hooker Brown who returned from the war bringing with him a small Negro boy named Billy Wilson. Brown was a farmer and apple grower on what is presently Route 66 north of New Cumberland. He would bring Billy Wilson to church at Nessly Chapel every Sunday and, upon Wilson's death, he was buried in the Nessly Cemetery. Brown served as Sheriff of Hancock County from 1877 to 1880.

The man from Hancock County who contributed most to the Union efforts in the Civil War was James J. Andrews of Hollidays Cove. The Atlanta Southern Confederacy on April 15, 1862, described the raid which Andrews led as the "most thrilling railroad adventure that ever occurred on the American continent, as well as the mightiest and most important in its results."
The raid itself was a culmination of events which began with Andrews birth in 1829 in Hollidays Cove. Nothing is known of his parents except that Andrews referred to them once as strict Presbyterians. The census of 1850 records Andrews at work in one of the brick factories in New Cumberland. The next appearance of Andrews in history occurs in 1859 when he walked into Flemingsburg, Kentucky. The local residents were told by the tall, dark stranger that he was from Hancock County, Virginia. Andrews told several of his friends that he had been given charge of $5,000 by his father. The money had been invested in a flouring mill with a wool-carding attachment in Ohio, but when the mill burned, the money was lost. Andrews had been close to two young ladies in the Hancock County area. One wrote him a disdainful letter upon hearing of the fire. The other accepted his misfortune and offered understanding and sympathy for the young Andrews. They became engaged, but the girl died before they were married. Andrews left Hancock County and swore not to return until he had earned and repaid the lost money.

At Flemingsburg he sought a teaching position. When he learned there was nothing available at that time, he worked as an ornamental house painter. He met Elizabeth Layton there, and they developed a friendship that was to lead to a second engagement for him. Andrews was well liked. He made friends among the leading citizens of the town. His fine singing voice gave him opportunity to conduct singing classes and lead community sings.

When war broke out in 1861, Andrews was working as a clerk in a hotel in Flemingsburg and serving in the Kentucky Home Guard. The opportunities for earning the money he needed were, of course, limited. Once while on business in Louisville, he was contacted by a Northern officer who suggested Andrews become a spy for the Union. Andrews was a strong Union sympathizer, though he did profess to be a Secessionist.

In the fall of 1861 Andrews began his work. He made frequent trips to the South. He carried needed medical supplies to the Southern dealers and was given free access to Southern military positions. Andrews would return to the North for more supplies and report all he saw to Union officers. On one trip Andrews and a small band of men had traveled to Marietta, Georgia, for the express purpose of stealing a locomotive from the Rebel forces. The trip was unsuccessful because the engineer who was to have driven the train could not be contacted. In April, 1862, Andrews and General O. M. Mitchel planned a second trip into the South. On this trip Andrews was to lead a party of men disguised as civilians from Kentucky who were
going South to join the Rebel army. They were in reality planning to capture a locomotive and bring it north, burning all the bridges after them. Twenty-three men were selected from the Second, Twenty-first, and Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. They were chosen for their bravery and reliability in past service.

On Monday, April 7, 1862, Andrews met with the men in a grove of trees near Shelbyville, Tennessee, where the Union army had marched at this time. He informed the men of the nature of the mission. He outlined the trip, saying that they would have three days in which to get to Marietta, Georgia. On Friday they would steal a locomotive and ride north. General Mitchel, according to schedule, would have taken Huntsville, Alabama, which was located on the railroad line. The men would take the train directly to him.

The men were impressed that night with Andrews’ ability to speak and lead, and all of them accepted his call. They were to make their way south in small groups, be in Chattanooga on Thursday, and take a train from there to Marietta the same day. On Friday the group would start north.

Rain fell upon the group during the meeting and continued falling for the next week. As a result of the weather Andrews could not get his men to Chattanooga before Friday. However, all but two, who were forced to enlist in the Rebel army, were in Marietta by late Friday, April 11. The next morning, the group of twenty men men started north, two more not having been awakened in time to catch the early train. The conductor of the train was William A. Fuller, a young Georgian who had had several years experience with the Western and Atlantic Railroad. The engine was the General, a New Jersey manufactured vehicle which was considered one of the best locomotives of its time.

The train left Marietta early Saturday morning. It traveled north about eight miles to a stop called Big Shanty. The place was also called Camp McDonald because Rebel recruits were brought there for training. Tension mounted among the men as the train slowed for a breakfast stop there. They were under orders to watch for instructions from Andrews. When the train came to a stop the engineer and conductor were among the first to leave the train for the dining hall. Most of the passengers followed. Andrews led his men to the front of the train. They decided to take the locomotive and three freight cars. The rest of the train was quietly uncoupled from these cars. The engineer, William J. Knight, threw the valve open, but for an instant the train stood still. The wheels were spinning on the rails. Then the steel caught, and the train leaped forward.
About a half-mile from the stop, the engine was stopped, and a fresh head of steam was developed. Further up the track the engine stopped again and the raiders cut the telegraph wire which ran beside the track. There was no great hurry to cut the wire since Big Shanty had no transmitting device.

Andrews had supplied himself with a train schedule of the Western and Atlantic line. He expected to meet three trains coming from Chattanooga. He had planned to avoid hitting these trains at various stations and still elude any pursuers who may have brought an engine from Atlanta where he believed the closest engine was located.

As the captured General pulled out of the station at Big Shanty, Fuller, the engineer Anthony Murphy, and Jeff Cain pursued the train on foot. Two miles from Big Shanty they found a pole car (operated by pushing it along with a pole) and continued the pursuit. Twenty miles away Fuller knew the locomotive Yonah was sitting at Etowah Station. He hoped to continue the pursuit in this engine.

The General moved by the Yonah at Etowah Station and left it undisturbed. At Cass Station the Yankees stopped for wood and water. Andrews told the man in charge of the station that the General was a special powder train going to General Beauregard who was being held down at Corinth by Grant. The narrative was so confidently and intelligently related that Andrews encountered no trouble at all from the agent.

The next stop was Kingston Station where the first freight coming from Chattanooga was to be passed. The freight was late, and some of the people around the station became curious about the arrival of a much shorter train than was expected and about the strangers who operated it.

The freight arrived after several minutes delay. A red flag on the last car indicated another freight was close behind, and a longer delay was necessitated. The engineer on the freight train told Andrews that Mitchel had taken Huntsville and was now heading toward Chattanooga. His army was not being stopped, and valuable supplies were being removed from Chattanooga by rail.

Meanwhile, the Fuller group was hurrying its pole car to Etowah Station where they took over the Yonah and headed for Kingston Station. The only weapons the men on the Yonah had were two shotguns.
THE "GENERAL," NOW IN UNION STATION, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
When the second freight arrived at Kingston Station the raiders were astonished to see still another red flag on the last car. They were told that the freight being shipped from Chattanooga was so great that an extra train had been scheduled.

While waiting for the third train, the crowd at the station was becoming increasingly curious about the train. Andrews' confident manner as well as the plausibility of the powder story kept the people occupied for the most part. The yardman who attended the switches grew more defiant by the moment. He finally refused to open the switch after the last train had passed. Andrews, outwardly as calm as ever, lifted the keys from their place in the station and unlocked the switch himself. The General pulled away from the Kingston Station and was on its way again after being delayed one hour and five minutes.

Four minutes after Andrews departed from Kingston Station, the Yonah arrived. Fuller and Murphy took up the William R. Smith and headed north after the General.

Just outside of Kingston Station the raiders cut the telegraph wires and attempted to lift a rail. Before the task could be completed, the wail of a whistle was heard behind them. A last-minute heave brought the rail loose and a part of it broke off. The General proceeded to Adairsville and then went on toward Calhoun. There they met a passenger train which had to be ordered off the rails. The General went north again.

Before the passenger train could get back onto the track, Fuller and Murphy came whizzing by in the Texas, another New Jersey engine of strength comparable to the General, which had pulled out of Adairsville and had been taken by Fuller. In Calhoun the passenger train followed after the Texas with ten Confederate soldiers aboard.

The Texas now pursued closely, and the General had no opportunity to burn bridges or tear up rails. The Yankees did drop obstructions on the track to slow their pursuers. The General hurriedly took on water and wood at Green's tank and woodpile. Rushing
north the General roared through Dalton. About one mile from that place the telegraph wires again were cut, but not before part of Fuller's message was sent to Chattanooga. At that city panic spread, and hurried preparations were made to stop the raiders there.

Rain was falling in torrents now. At the first Chickamauga bridge an attempt was made to burn it. The wood was so soaked that no fire could be kindled before the Texas was upon them. The General started north once more, but its fuel was low and hope of escape was almost non-existent.

The General passed through Ringgold about 1 p.m. A short distance from that town the engine slowed as the steam head dwindled. The Yankee raiders had to scatter over the countryside and attempt to steal through the Rebel lines to the Northern forces. Ringgold at that time was a center for mustering the Rebel soldiers. Only a few hundred yards from where the General was abandoned, two regiments of cavalry were encamped. Also at Ringgold hundreds of farmers had collected for muster day. As a result of these conditions and the rain which sapped the strength of the raiders, not one of the raiding party managed to get back to the Union lines. Andrews himself was captured and tried for treason. He escaped once from prison but he was recaptured. On June 7, 1862, ten days before he was to have married Elizabeth Layton, he was hanged in Atlanta. Seven other raiders were also hanged. The rest were eventually returned to the Northern army.

Although the mission itself was unsuccessful, it did nevertheless display the great courage of its participants. Had it succeeded, the entire Civil War could perhaps have been terminated a year or more earlier. The Southern Confederacy described the possible results in these words:

"Had they succeeded in burning the bridges, the enemy at Huntsville would have occupied Chattanooga before Sunday night. Yesterday they would have been in Knoxville, and thus had possession of all East Tennessee. Our forces at Knoxville, Greenville, and Cumberland Gap would have been moved upon at once. This would have given them possession of the valley of Virginia, and Stonewall Jackson would have been attacked in the rear. They would have possession of the railroad leading to Charlottesville and Orange Court House, as well as the Southside Railroad leading to Petersburg and Richmond. They might have been able to unite with McClellan's forces, and attack Jo. Johnston's army, front and flank. It is not by any means improbable that our army in Virginia would have been defeated, captured, or driven out of the state this week."
Chapter XVII

WEIRTON

The story of Weirton begins in 1771 when Harmon Greathouse built the first cabin in the area that was to become Hollidays Cove and later Weirton. Little is known of this early settler, but his first name has remained with the city in the name of Harmons Creek which is the southern boundary line of the city.

The land-office records at Richmond, Virginia, show that a land patent was granted to Harmon Greathouse on March 8, 1785, for 800 acres of land in the County of Yohogania, Virginia, along Harmons Creek. Patrick Henry, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in consideration of the Ancient Composition of Four Pounds Sterling paid by Harmon Greathouse into the Treasury of the Commonwealth of Virginia, granted the patent. This 800 acres of land covered a substantial portion of the territory formerly known as Hollidays Cove, approximately from Taylor Avenue south, including the Cove Road and part of Marland Heights. Children of Harmon Greathouse were Harmon, Jr., Isaac, Jonathan, and William.

Probably the first patent in Weirton was made on March 27, 1780, to Alexander Wells, Assignee of Sarah Gibbs, Legal Representative of Thomas Gibbs, for 200 acres of land in the County of Augusta, Virginia, along a small branch of “Hard Bargain” Creek (now known as Harmons Creek). The patent was granted by Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in consideration of military service of Thomas Gibbs in the war between Great Britain and France according to the terms of the King of Great Britain’s Proclamation of 1763. On May 6, 1793, the tract of land was conveyed by Alexander Wells to William Griffith and Ann Griffith, his wife. Ann Griffith was the daughter of Alexander Wells. This tract of land is identified today as that extending approximately from Taylor Avenue to the Overhead Bridge, including the Weir High School and Stadium, Sheet Mill, Strip Steel Plant, and a part of Calico Hill.

The old stone family homestead (built in 1793) and cemetery of the Griffith descendents were located near the site of the present Weir High Stadium. The United States Government, then only four years old, allowed Griffith to keep a supply of government ammunition for the use of the settlers in their warfare with the Indians. In 1932 the building was torn down for the construction of the Weir High Stadium.
The largest original land grant in the Weirton area was made to Benjamin Johnston, Jr., on March 7, 1785, for 1,700 acres of land in the County of Yohogania, Virginia, on the Ohio River and the waters thereof. In 1785 Hancock County was known as Yohogania County, Virginia. The land was granted by Patrick Henry, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia. No price was given in the patent. This large tract of land is identified today as that covering approximately the entire area which was the unincorporated part of Weirton and a portion of the Williams Country Club. It also extended from the Ohio River near the Tin Mill (including Brown's Island) to Kings Creek. On March 5, 1794, 800 acres of this tract was conveyed to Richard Brown, including Brown's Island which received its name from its new owner. Brown's home and farm were located on the island.
Richard Brown was born in Maryland in 1748 and he was a soldier in the Revolutionary War serving as Colonel under the command of General George Washington. He was captured at the battle of Brooklyn, Long Island on August 27, 1776. After his release he, with his wife and two children, migrated west and settled at Holidays Cove. He died in March, 1811 survived by his wife and three children mentioned in his Will on Page 33 of this history. One of his children was Richard Brown, Jr., who came west with his father. He was a surveyor with General Harrison, surveying land for the government. In 1798 he married Barbara Nessly, daughter of Jacob Nessly and lived for several years in Hollidays Cove. Later he moved to a home on the Ohio River near the mouth of Tomlinson Run where he died in 1849. He had held the office of Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, County Surveyor and was also a Colonel in the Militia for seven years.

In May, 1828, 452 acres of the 800 acre tract of land was conveyed to Richard Hooker. The old Hooker farm was located around the present site of the Filtration Plant and Tin Mill. In 1843 and 1853, 509 acres of the original grant of 1,700 acres were conveyed to Robert Crawford. The old homestead of the Crawford heirs is still standing on Pennsylvania Avenue across from the Bank of Weirton.

On March 8, 1785, a patent was made to James Campbell for 400 acres of land in the County of Yohogania, Virginia. The patent was granted by Patrick Henry, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia in consideration of the Ancient Composition of Two Pounds Sterling. This tract of land is identified today as covering part of the eastern section of what was formerly Hollidays Cove. Eight generations of the descendants of James Campbell have resided on part of this land.

On December 2, 1795, Robert Brooke, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, granted 744 acres of land to Samuel Ralston, Assignee of Joseph Ralston, the said land being on Kings Creek, Ohio County (now Hancock County), Virginia. The Pleasant Valley Country Club is now situated on a part of this land.

Also on December 2, 1795, Governor Brooke issued a patent for 400 acres of land on Kings Creek, Ohio County, Virginia (now Hancock County), to Joseph Ralston, Junior, assignee of Joseph Ralston. This patent noted that Joseph Ralston Junior had a settlement on this land in the year 1775. If this statement is true, Ralston was among the first settlers in Hancock County.
Joseph Ralston died in March, 1843, and in his will, dated February 26, 1842, he bequeathed his saw mill to his son, James Ralston. This will is the first documentary proof of any business conducted in what is now Weirton.

Other original grants were made to Moses Holliday, Thomas Edgington, John Alexander, James Crawford, Alexander Eadie, Gabriel Greathouse, John Hayes, William Wallace, and G. C. Dellenbach.

Hollidays Cove was named after John Holliday who came into the valley in 1776 and built a block house and trading post. John Holliday is buried in Weirton above Cove Road, and a stone marker with the letters “J.H.” carved in it was placed over his grave.

One of the earliest historical events in the city is told in the historical mural found in the Hollidays Cove post office lobby. It depicts the expedition led by John Schoolcraft from Hollidays Cove in 1777 to Fort Henry which was under Indian attack. A contingent of thirty men traveled under the cover of a dense fog from the fort at Hollidays Cove to Fort Henry in Wheeling and assisted in driving off the Indians.

The legend under the mural reads:

“In 1777, John Schoolcraft notified Captain Bilderback at Hollidays Cove that the Wyandottes and Mingoes were gathering for a raid on Wheeling. Together they led a party of settlers to the rescue who, under cover of a dense fog, arrived at the fort in time to drive off the attack.

John Schoolcraft was one of three brothers who served as Indian spies during the Revolutionary War. Captured while still children and raised among the Indians, the Schoolcrafts were frequently able to bring advance information to settlers concerning tribal movements. While serving at Hollidays Cove fort during the summer of 1777, he was able to inform his officers of the impending Indian raid on Wheeling. Consequently, the Hollidays Cove party was able to arrive in time to be of assistance to the besieged settlers.”

Hollidays Cove grew slowly during the early Nineteenth Century. Before the Civil War a woolen mill was built and operated in the Cove by James McNeal. The mill was supplied with wool from local farmers and was employed in the service of the Union during
CYRUS FERGUSON HOME on Pennsylvania Avenue
the Civil War. In the year 1868 Hollidays Cove had 250 inhabitants, two wagon-maker shops, two shoe shops, one drug store, and three churches in a community of fifty houses. The area was primarily a farming community. Because the soil was rich and productive, various grains and vegetable crops were harvested in addition to stock-raising.

Hollidays Cove was partly in Hancock County and partly in Brooke County. The same is true of Marland Heights and Woodland Estates. All of what is now Weirton will therefore be included in this history.

During the forty years following the Civil War, the tranquility of the community was disturbed only by the occasional introduction of a serviceable invention from a nearby community. In 1864 a railroad bridge was constructed between Hollidays Cove and Steubenville. In 1894 the first long-distance telephone wire was laid into this area. The line connected Wheeling with Pittsburgh by way of Steubenville. In 1912 the first telephone office was established in the Cove.

The history of any city is linked with certain outstanding men who take it upon themselves to lead in the developing of that city. Such a man was Cyrus Ferguson. He was born in 1852 on what was then the David Campbell farm about two miles east of Weirton along the brick road leading to Paris, Pennsylvania, and within sight of the place he was destined to lead. He spent most of his early life on various farms in Hancock County, and in 1883 he opened a meat market in Wellsburg. In 1885 he moved to McDonald, Pennsylvania, to engage in the manufacture of brick and to operate a meat market. In 1891 he entered the oil business, and from that time his interests steadily grew.

In 1902 Mr. Ferguson, sensing the commercial possibilities of the floodless valley where Weirton is situated, bought up the entire valley extending from the river to Hollidays Cove. His purchase comprised ten different farms, or about 1,700 acres of land. He moved into the Crawford farm house to be on the ground in the development of his property.

In 1912 he laid out his first allotment, consisting of 160 lots and extending from Virginia Avenue southward to Purdy's store which was located at Purdy's Alley and Main Street. Mr. Ferguson threw his energy into the building of the valley, giving free factory sites to bring in Weirton's industries, donating lots for the building of various school houses and churches in Weirton, and taking a leading part in securing improvement in the community.
HOLIDAYS COVE—View taken by Cyrus Shriner in 1905 from hill overlooking the valley.
In 1907 Ferguson discovered and developed the prolific Hollidays Cove oil pool, situated on both sides of the Panhandle railroad and just east of the Hollidays Cove depot, extending for over three miles to the top of the hill above Wheeling Junction. This deposit was one of the largest Bereagrit sand oil pools ever discovered in the world.

Another man whose service to Weirton has been invaluable was Ernest Tener Weir, born in Pittsburgh, son of James and Margaret Weir, natives of Scotland. He quit school when he was fifteen after the death of his father and took a $3.00 a week office-boy job with the Braddock Wire Company in order to help support his mother and younger brother. Two years later he was a clerk for the Oliver Wire Company. When he was twenty-two, he made the move that was eventually to lead him to Weirton. He became assistant to the Pittsburgh district manager of the American Tin Plate Company. In 1903 he was made manager of the company’s Monessen plant and then was associated with the district operations manager, J. R. Phillips.

Phillips and Weir decided that the way to success was through the ownership of a successful business. Neither had enough money to start a business, but when the Jackson Sheet and Tin Plate Company of Clarksburg, West Virginia, failed financially and was offered for sale, they found sufficient financial backing in Pittsburgh to buy the plant. In 1905 the Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company, capitalized at $250,000, was organized in the Clarksburg mill. Mr. Phillips was president and Mr. Weir was secretary and general manager. Associated with the new company were Mr. Weir’s brother, David M. Weir, John C. Williams, and W. H. Boldridge.

The company’s first blow came one month after its organization when Mr. Phillips was killed in a train accident. Mr. Weir took over the presidency, and the company continued to function. Most of the money made from the mill was reinvested into the business. The company expanded, but despite the growth, the fact that the company was buying materials from other firms which were its sales competitors caused continual worry for the president. If any of these companies should have cut off their various supplies, his company’s production would have been stopped. The only answer to the problem was to build an integrated organization that depended only upon itself.

A search was conducted for the most likely spot, and early in 1909 Ernest Weir, David Weir, J. C. Williams, and Edmund Mudge stood on Marland Heights and looked down into the valley that was
EARLY SCENES OF WEIRTON AND VICINITY
later to be known as Weirton. Here, nestled between the hills was a valley that seemed to have everything necessary for industrial success. It was close to the needed raw materials and the major steel markets. It had the Ohio River for an almost unlimited water supply. The river, railroads, and highways provided more than adequate transportation facilities.

Ernest Weir and his associates bought 105 acres of the valley land from Cyrus Ferguson in April, 1909, and immediately began working on the new steel mill. Before the end of 1909 the first ten mills of the present Weirton Steel Company were operating. In less than a year, ten more were at work. The company bought more acreage and finally had a total of 1,200 acres. In 1913 a cold-rolled strip plant was added at Weirton and more hot mills were built in 1914 and 1915.

In 1925 the company took its boldest step up to that time by borrowing $7,000,000 to build a mill which Mr. Weir believed would revolutionize production of flat-rolled products. Thus the world's first continuous four-high hot strip mill was built at Weirton.

John C. Williams succeeded Mr. Weir as President of Weirton Steel when Mr. Weir became Chairman of the Board of National Steel Corporation in 1929. Mr. Williams was an ardent supporter of civic projects as well as an ardent sports enthusiast. He formed the Williams A. A. Baseball Team from among Weirton Steel employees. The Williams Country Club was named in his honor. Mr. Williams died in 1936 and provided a trust fund for the cities of Weirton and Steubenville.

Thomas E. Millsop, who had started working for Weirton Steel in 1927, was chosen president of the company succeeding Mr. Williams. At the time of his selection, Mr. Millsop was thirty-seven years old and one of the youngest men in the United States to head a major steel company.

The company continued to prosper under his leadership and received world recognition for its production records during World War II. War steel was turned out in record tonnage, and the company often took on jobs that other mills thought impractical or impossible. An example of the outstanding production was seen when Col. R. C. Downie, Chief of the Pittsburgh Ordnance District, requested the shells for the eight-inch high explosive howitzer projectiles. The specifications were sent to Weirton, and 189 days later—months ahead of the Army schedule—the first carload of eight-inch
SENATOR O. S. MARSHALL, standing: Tommy Hughes at wheel, and Chief of Police "Big Bill" Morrison, right, and some other boosters at baseball opening in 1915.
howitzer shells left Weirton. The first month's production was 12,500 shells. Following months increased to 53,000, 64,000 and 70,000.

Later the Navy wanted rolled magnesium sheets. This material had never been rolled before, but Weirton had been the first company to roll brass and decided to attempt the task. When the magnesium had been successfully rolled, the company won a Navy Ordnance Award, one of the many awards given the mill during World War II.

Mr. Millsop became President of National Steel Corporation in 1954 and Chairman of the Board in 1961. He still resides in Weirton. He was succeeded as President of Weirton Steel by E. O. Burgham who in turn was succeeded by A. J. Berdis. Charles G. Tournay is the present President and resides in Weirton.

In recent years, extensive modernization has occurred at Weirton Steel Company as part of National Steel Corporation’s $350 million expansion program. This has included installation of the first facilities in the industry designed exclusively for the production of lightweight tin plate, enlargement of two blast furnaces, open hearth furnace improvements, construction of a new general office building in the Weirton Heights area, and installation of a new electrolytic tin plating line at the Company’s Steubenville Plant. A new National Steel Research Center adjacent to the general office building is headquarters for corporation-wide research activities, and scientists there have rolled tin plate down to thicknesses of .0005 of an inch, thinner than household aluminum foil. This new product is designed to give steel a competitive weapon in the packaging field.

These improvements and the many others that have taken place at Weirton Steel under the National Steel expansion program have helped the company maintain a forward look and remain competitive in an era when the steel industry is faced with heavy competition from imported steel and from domestic products that compete for steel’s markets. It has created a bright future for the company and greater job security for its employees. Employment as of early 1963 is approximately 12,500 and production is averaging 3,000,000 ingot tons per year.

The Phelps Can Company was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia on January 11, 1911, and broke ground for a new factory on a site donated by Cyrus Ferguson in the southern part of Weirton about one mile from the Tin Mill.

The building which was erected in the spring of 1911 was designed for the production of 300,000 finished cans per day. During
1913 a separate factory unit of equal capacity was erected. In 1916 and 1917 these buildings were enlarged to enable the factory to attain a total capacity of over one million cans per day while employing about 500 people. The cans made by the Phelps Company were all perishable foods cans, ninety-eight per cent for the condensed milk industries and two per cent for fruit and vegetables. The cans were used by the United States and its allies during World War I and World War II for our overseas armies.

The local management of the Weirton plant started under the direction of Assistant General Manager J. Howd Phelps and Superintendent Joseph B. Dresel, both of whom lived in Weirton and were closely identified with the community.

On the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Phelps Can Company in Weirton, it announced the construction of a new plant in the Weirton area. Construction was started in 1962 on a fourteen acre plot at the intersection of Hamilton Road and Half Moon Road which will include a 60,000 square foot enclosure for the factory and offices.

The new plant is Stran-Steel and will provide a modern facility with possibilities of diversification. It will be in operation in 1963.

The rapid growth of Weirton Steel and Phelps Can brought workers to Weirton from all parts of the country. As workmen of many nationalities began to move their families into the valley, the farmland began to give way to rows of houses. In 1912 four hundred houses were occupied and lots were offered for sale on streets called East and West and Orchard and Elm, and on avenues called Lee and Ferguson and Taylor and Virginia. Main Street was marked for the business which would follow in the wake of Weirton's industrial and residential development.

Also in 1912 Lowmillers Grocery Store was opened. In addition to selling food, the store acted as a post office. Sam Geffner and Ruben Rabinovitz opened a clothing store, and Kaufman's Variety Store occupied a Main Street lot. Geza Kokochak, a grocer who moved to town in 1893, entered the real estate development business in 1916.

One of the first commercial establishments in Weirton was the Cove Valley Lumber Company which was founded by G. L. Buchanan in 1906. Initially the primary business of the firm was the sale of honey. Lumber was only an insignificant part of the business which serviced its customers with a horse drawn wagon. It wasn't until 1916 that another horse and wagon was purchased to help facilitate deliveries. The company prospered and was incorporated in 1920. Cove

Sacramento Branch
Genealogical Library
Valley Lumber Company built practically all of the business houses built along Main Street between 1924 and 1930. Sam Kusic is president of Cove Valley and James Basil is manager.

The most prominent early builder in what is now Weirton was Clyde S. Cattrell who came to Weirton in 1907 at the age of 27. As an experienced builder he contracted with E. T. Weir to build the original Tin Mill Office building. Later he built the original homes of the employees of Weirton Steel on Avenues A, B, C, D, E and F as well as many of the homes on Weir Avenue. He later turned to the individual development of the residential areas of the community. Mr. Cattrell served four terms as Mayor of Hollidays Cove.

The Bank of Weirton was organized on June 16, 1911, and started business on January 15, 1912 with E. T. Weir, President; Cyrus Ferguson, Vice-president; and D. M. Peterson, Vice-president and Cashier. Its assets have grown from $154,000 on January 1, 1913, to over $24,000,000 in 1962.

J. A. Purdy was born and raised on a farm two miles east of Hollidays Cove and engaged in farming until 1909 when he moved to the Cove and conducted a general store. He served as President of the school board and was president when the first grade school was established in Hollidays Cove.

Steel and Sons started the first funeral home and announced a new ambulance for use in the town in July 1918. Dr. George H. Davis was another pioneer citizen and prominent physician as was Dr. J. E. Richman who came to Weirton from Colliers in 1912.

Walter S. Bambrick, a direct descendent of Thomas Bambrick, was appointed Postmaster of Weirton on September 5, 1916 and H. L. Brooks became Chief of Police the same year with a police force of 25 men.

In order to keep pace with the fast expansion of the mills which were creating more jobs for more people, real estate men laid out housing subdivisions on Marland Heights, the wide ridge of farm land that separated the valley from the Ohio River on the west, and on Weirton Heights to the east. Real estate developers were: Armour S. Cooper, J. A. Mendenhall, A. G. Davis, Ralph Barone, Victor Barone and J. S. Tairiol.

Hollidays Cove was incorporated in 1912 and civic improvements began. Dory Wright was elected as the first Mayor. The
First Houses for Mill Workers built in Upper Weirton about 1909.
Weirton News, a weekly newspaper, was founded by James Weir. The August 29, 1918 edition says:

"Hollidays Cove is a very pretty little town. The main street is paved, and side walks have been laid throughout the greater part of the town. The streets are lighted by electricity. It is a question of only a short time until there will be a water supply. The town has splendid churches, and the schools here are the equal of any in the state, our high school being rated as first class, graduates of which are admitted to the State University without examination.

The Volunteer Fire Department with Joe Dresel as Chief and Morris Hindman, Lieutenant, is an organization of which the residents of the town are very proud. The company have their chemical engine and auto fire truck. During the past year this fire company has rendered valiant service and indeed on more than one occasion has saved portions at least of the town.

Our town has had for several years the borough form of government, and it is entirely due to our councils that we have secured any improvement. The following are our town officers: Mayor, Jesse Miller; Recorder, E. C. Austin; Sergeant, R. C. Morris; Councilmen, D. M. Shakley, Chas. Alcorn, J. W. Knox, Joe Dresel and Samuel Work. These form a splendid set of town officials, not only leading citizens but men who have the best interests of the town at heart. These officials deserve our earnest support. If you know of some feasible plan that will help the town, suggest it to your councilman. It will receive earnest consideration.

We have a splendid town. The foundation is old, perhaps a century and a quarter, yet during all those years growing more and more solid.
MAIN STREET, WEIRTON ABOUT 1920 — Main part of Weirton No. 1 gate on left.
WM. CRAGO BUILDING (Now Ferguson Tire) — North Main Street
COLONIAL GROCERY (Now Steel Works Federal Credit Union)— North Main Street, 1922
New people are moving in daily. Do you wish them to believe in this town and its future? Then believe in it yourself and boost it. Any old homeowner can knock, but it takes men of ability and character to have visions of greater and better things. Improve your property, plant shade and fruit trees. Make your property look homey and attractive, then tell others that after all "there's no place like Hollidays Cove". Always boost.

On December 17, 1923, The Peoples Bank, capitalized at $25,000, started its first day of business as Weirton's second bank. The officers were President, D. M. Weir; Vice-President, D. M. Peterson; and Cashier, E. D. Rothrock. In September, 1962, the assets and liabilities amounted to $15,748,280. Present officers are President, E. D. Rothrock; Vice-President and Cashier, William Ball; Assistant Cashiers, R. E. Wickham and R. E. Heale.

In 1912 a young Italian immigrant named Mike Starvaggi came to Weirton from Sicily with only $5.00 in his pocket. He was 17 years old and immediately got a job at Weirton Steel carrying water to thirsty workers. Shortly thereafter he opened a grocery store specializing in the sale of Italian food.

Later he conceived the idea of a "traveling store", and he bought a horse and buggy to pedal fruits and produce door to door. Business prospered and then another business idea came to him. He decided to use his horse and buggy to sell ice in the summer and coal in the winter. Buying more horses and wagons, he started the Weirton Ice and Coal Company in 1919.

In 1926, starting with one bus, Mr. Starvaggi formed the Pittsburgh and Weirton Bus Company. Later he became owner of the Weirton Construction Company, Steubenville Bus Company, Cove Hill Coal Company, Glenn Brook Coal Company and the Half Moon Coal Company. He also has part interests in other businesses.

Today 265 trucks, thousands of tons of mining gear, giant transit buses, and a marine fleet power the diversified businesses of Starvaggi Enterprises. His firms employ 475 men with a monthly payroll of $300,000.00. Mr. Starvaggi and his wife reside in Weirton.

The Weirton Daily Times, the first and only daily newspaper in Hancock County, traces its origin to 1925 when it was a weekly newspaper known as the Weirton Leader News. The Times was started by Mrs. Edna Staats of Wheeling, West Virginia, who set up the first offices in a small store room at 3134 Main Street. The first issue of the weekly contained eight pages and was printed at the plant of the Steubenville Press. By 1927 the circulation was 1,200 and fifteen employees worked on the weekly newspaper. Changing from
Weirton Ice & Coal Company, 1922. James Marino, Ilario Santella, Frank Merenda and Mike Starvaggi.
a weekly to a twice weekly publication, the paper then became a daily in 1928.

Also in 1928 The Times became a link in a chain of seventeen state newspapers. H. C. Ogden purchased the building and equipment in 1929. Plans for improvement and expansion were formulated at once, and in 1929 The Times moved into the basement and first floor of the Evans building on Main Street. Three type-setting machines and a flatbed press made up the mechanical facilities. After the plant could be put into use, a fire leveled the building and destroyed all the equipment in 1929.

Lowell Thomas reported the fire and the actions of The Times staff with these words, "While the building was still ablaze, editor John A. Jones, summoned his editorial force and rushed twenty-nine miles to Wheeling where they went to work at the plant of the Wheeling News and had the paper on the streets of Weirton on time." The Times did not miss a single issue during the thirty days in which the news was carried to Wheeling and printed. Plans were then executed for a new office and plant at Lee Avenue and East Street, the present location of the newspaper.

On October 24, 1962, Brush-Moore Newspapers, Inc., bought The Times from the Ogden firm.

The area continued to grow in population and in 1938 Weirton Heights, seeing the progress made by the town of Hollidays Cove, decided to incorporate. Marland Heights followed the lead the next year. Weirton, however, remained as the largest unincorporated town in the nation with a population of approximately 14,000.

Weirton grew slowly until after World War II when young men who had been all over the world returned to Weirton with new ideas. Many new civic and fraternal clubs were formed and civic projects were undertaken by individual clubs. Because of the divergent views of various clubs and organizations, projects failed in some cases. In other cases more than one organization found they were working on the same project.

Therefore, in 1945, a group of civic leaders from the various organizations in the community suggested that a Community Service Council be formed with a membership to be composed of all civic, fraternal and religious organizations in Weirton. The prime purpose of the Council was to make the Greater Weirton area a better place in which to live and work.
After the formation of the Service Council, a planning board from the group was appointed to study the situation and find out exactly what could be done. The No. 1 objective of their program was the integration of the incorporated towns of Hollidays Cove, Weirton Heights and Marland Heights with unincorporated Weirton into one incorporated city to be called Weirton. All election facilities were arranged and manned by volunteers who had the good of the community at heart. The campaign was headed by David Frew, President of the Community Service Council; Cyrus Spear, Secretary; and William T. Fahey, Legal Representative.

On April 1, 1947 an election was held and incorporation was overwhelmingly voted by a vote of better than three to one. Immediately a citizens group encouraged Thomas Millsop to run for mayor. He agreed with the stipulation that he would only serve for a single four-year term. On June 3, 1947, Mr. Millsop was elected mayor by a vote of 5,053 to 1,138. Councilmen elected were George Schwerba, George Rodak, Henry Meals, Charles Carr, and Roy Pillette.

The first meeting of the council and the mayor was held on June 17. They met daily for thirteen days until July 1, 1947, when Weirton attained the status of a city. It was necessary to take over the operations of existing facilities and set up the departments and services that were vital to the working of a growing city. Police and fire protection, water and sewage facilities, street lighting and paving were some of the topics the new government discussed during those early days. The first appointment the new mayor made was that of City Manager. He chose Dan Sweaney, one of the Weirton Steel Company department heads to fill the post. Other city appointments were City Solicitor, Carl Frankovitch; City Judge, William Fahey; City Treasurer, Ernest D. Rothrock; City Engineer, L. A. Fugassi; Recreation Director, David Frew; Fire Chief, John Ferguson; Chief of Police, Roy Pillette; City Clerk, Nelson Ross.

Among the many plans begun and executed during the first term of the city’s new government were starting of a $4,000,000 hospital, planning of a million dollar community center, extension of city water and sewage systems, improvement of streets and sidewalks, and extension of city street lights. A new city charter was drafted and passed by the electorate by a majority of nearly four to one on April 25, 1950.
Keeping with the advancement that was evidenced throughout the city, radio station WEIR, the first and only radio station in Hancock County, had its first day of broadcasting on September 15, 1950. It became affiliated with the National Broadcasting Corporation on January 1, 1958, and operates on 1,000 watts. Mr. T. E. Millsop is president of the corporation, and Michael Starvaggi is Secretary-Treasurer. Weirton members of the Board of Directors are Charles Unkovich and Romie Castelli.

In order to encourage the established businesses to conduct the best possible commerce and also to attract other businesses into the city, the Weirton Chamber of Commerce became active. Martin F. Fahey was elected President in 1947, and at the age of twenty-nine, he became the youngest President of a Chamber of Commerce of any city of comparable size in the United States. A full time secretary was selected because of the increased program of activities. Joseph J. Eley was appointed as the first full time Secretary of the Weirton Chamber of Commerce. Under his tenure in office the Chamber of Commerce conducted an Americanism Week Program in 1949 for which it received the Freedoms Foundation Award from Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge. Thomas Anas succeeded Mr. Fahey as President and James Fienniken succeeded Mr. Eley as Secretary.

The third Weirton bank opened its doors for business on Main Street on October 1, 1952. The Weirton Savings and Loan Company began with $60,000 in capital and $20,000 paid in surplus. Business flourished and on September 21, 1957, the company moved to larger quarters on Main Street. On September 29, 1962, it had capital accounts of $344,732 and $2,989,610 in assets and liabilities. Howard Lydick of Weirton is manager of the company.

When the time came for the second municipal election in June, 1951, again Thomas Millsop was persuaded to run for a second term. He made no speeches and did no campaigning. The night before the election he issued a three-sentence statement: "The people either approve what I have done or they disapprove. Nothing I can say now could alter what I have done. I must and I do stand on my record in office." He was elected mayor by a majority of almost five to one. The seven councilmen elected were Lee Ralich, George Rodak, Richard Jackson, Bernard Kelly, C. A. Lyons, Patsy Standardi, and Glen Ferguson.

During the second administration, thirty-five miles of city streets were paved, and the hospital and community center were completed. A total of 3,474 building permits were issued in the eight-year period
MAIN STREET 1910 at Future Site of Community Center and Library
FIRST 4th OF JULY CELEBRATION in 1919 held in Weirton in Honor of World War I Veterans
for new dwellings, business houses, and improvements on existing buildings. The total investment in the expansion during the two terms of administration amounted to approximately $27,119,739.

Where the Ohio River forms the western boundary of Weirton in the Brooke County section, there is a crescent shaped bend that is known as the “Half Moon Area”. The land is well situated for a planned industrial park, and seven manufacturing plants have been established there since the end of World War II.

The building of riverside loading docks by Starvaggi Enterprises started the expansion there shortly before World War II, but construction in the area has had most of its growth since 1948. The Starvaggi firm now operates facilities for handling coal, slag, sand, and gravel and has recently expanded the sandwashing plant to take care of the increased demands. A new cement plant has been built, and extra railroad sidings were laid to make the carload delivery of coal, sand, and gravel possible.

First among the factories to be established on the tract of farmland was Signode Steel Strapping Company, a Chicago firm which opened a branch plant here to turn out steel ribbons for packaging. The company quickly outgrew their first building, and a new plant was built to provide six times as much space as was formerly available. By October, 1953, the plant was ready to carry on the complete operation of making the steel ribbons. The coils of steel are wound, tied, and wrapped automatically. In other parts of the plant Signode turns out steel strapping with a baked enamel finish, as well as the patented sealing devices known as “Signodes.”

Advance Metal Lithographing Company, which does metal decorating and lithography, moved to the “Half Moon Area” from Long Island in 1951. This plant applies lacquers and coatings to metal sheets used for food cans. It decorates steel plate with enameled designs and figures to be stamped into toys, waste baskets, bread boxes, bottle caps, jar lids, and various other kinds of metal containers. The lithographed steel is shipped all over the world to be stamped or formed into finished articles.

The Kusic-Haines Manufacturing Company was founded in 1945 by Samuel Kusic and Michael Haines. Established at first on a small Main Street location, it soon outgrew its space and moved to the “Half Moon Area” in 1949. It manufactures such varied products as adjustable metal ironing boards, television and radio parts, household items and automotive parts.
districts in the county were abolished, and the Hancock County School System was established. The new system is controlled by an elected Board of Education and a Superintendent of Hancock County Schools who is appointed by the Board.

Robert H. Hall is the present Superintendent of Hancock County Schools. He was appointed assistant superintendent in 1933 and served in that capacity until 1951 when he was appointed to his present position. His professional leadership has provided Hancock County with a school system which is recognized as the most progressive and the most outstanding in West Virginia.

The elementary schools in Hancock County are as follows: Broadview, Jefferson Newell, Pughtown, Chester Central, Chester Washington, Grandview, Weirton Elementary, Cove, Dunbar, Liberty, Marland Heights, Jefferson Rural, and Broadview. The secondary schools and the dates of the construction of the present buildings are: Chester (1924); New Cumberland (1939); Weir, Central Building (1913), Main Building (1924), Vocational Building (1952); and Wells (1927). Dr. Paul Miller, President of West Virginia University, is a graduate of Wells High School at Newell.
In addition to much other expansion and building, Hancock County is presently building two excellent secondary schools. One is located in Weirton, and the other is found near Pughtown.

The Weirton secondary school will be composed of eight buildings: three academic buildings each of which will accommodate 500 students; a gymnasium; a little theater, music, and industrial arts building; an administration, home arts, art, and commercial building; a library, language, and science building; and a service and kitchen building. The facilities have been designed with the possibility in mind of establishing a junior college operated by a state institution of higher education.

The school near Pughtown will consolidate the high schools now located in Chester, Newell, and New Cumberland.

Catholic schools have also kept pace with the growth of the County. The Sacred Heart of Mary grade school was opened in Weirton in 1917 and St. Paul's grade school was established in 1922. Madonna High School was started in 1955 and St. Joseph's grade school was built in 1958. A new St. Paul's grade school will be ready for occupancy in 1963. The Immaculate Conception grade school was established in New Cumberland in 1921.

In the Nineteenth Century, when most of the citizens of Hancock County lived on farms, there was no need for an area to be set aside exclusively for public recreation. As the Ohio River became more polluted, as the towns grew in population, and as the industries made life in the towns somewhat uncomfortable, the need for public recreational areas also grew. Hancock County residents realized the need for public recreational land and in 1934 sufficiently impressed the National Park Service of the suitability of the Tomlinson Run area. The Conservation Commission and the Hancock County Court were the co-sponsors in the development. Between them they purchased a total of 1,383 acres of land located in the middle of the County and surrounding the little brook called Tomlinson Run.

Work done at the park was under the supervision of the National Park Service. In 1940 the construction of a concrete dam with a 190-foot spillway was begun. The twenty-nine acre lake was completed in 1943. Through the years the area has been improved with the addition of twelve youth camps, a 150-person dining room and kitchen facilities, a workshop, garage, superintendent's residence, concession building, and a 1,400-person capacity swimming pool and bath-house. Recently the eleven-acre Mineral Springs area was purchased.
Built in 1869

NEW CUMBERLAND SCHOOL

Burned January 20, 1939
Tomlinson Run State Park has proven to be a wise venture and is heavily used by the residents of Hancock County as well as people from surrounding states. In 1961, 253,675 persons took advantage of the park’s facilities.

Waterford Park, the only mile racetrack in West Virginia, was then built. The park was bought shortly thereafter by James F. Edwards, West Virginia manufacturer, businessman, and horse breeder. His goals were to make Waterford Park one of the finest and most beautiful tracks in the state. His efforts for the most part have been successful, and the track is now a lovely spot where thousands of racing fans congregate annually. It provides for the spending of more than $5,000,000 in the Hancock County area each year in addition to approximately $1,700,000 that is paid to the state.

In 1879 Grant District was a farming area with 7 school houses, 2 churches (Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant), 2 stave factories, one saw mill and 3 blacksmith shops. J. L. Mahan had settled on a farm in 1840 after marrying Barbara B. Brenneman, daughter of Christian Brenneman in 1837. He erected a saw mill in 1850 and a grist mill in 1854 on his farm of 575 acres and 10,000 fruit trees. In 1878 Mahan, Hilling & Brothers erected a stone fruit house on his farm on the banks of the Ohio River opposite Yellow Creek. The main building was fifty by one hundred and forty feet and was forty-one feet high with walls two and one-half feet thick. The building had three departments: one for an ice chamber and the other two departments for storage rooms for the preservation of fresh fruit, butter, eggs and perishable vegetables and for the storage of dried fruits.

Early Chester was flanked by two houses: the “Old Stone House” in north Chester and the Gardner-Pusey estate in the south end of town. The Gardner-Pusey home stood along Ferry Road and was built in 1839. Gardner was born October 25, 1794, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He moved while still a young man to Wellsburg where he was in the mercantile business. He married Elizabeth Reeves in 1820 and in the late 1830’s moved to the present Chester site from East Liverpool.

He purchased the first steam ferryboat for the East Liverpool ferry, was concerned with stagecoach lines which carried the U. S. mail, and also owned the steamer Swan, a Wheeling to Steubenville mail packet. He was presiding judge in the county for several years.

The flat land along the Virginia shore was called Chester prior to the Civil War when Reason Gardner was operating the ferryboat
John Darling. William C. Pusey, who married Rachel Gardner in 1844, took over the ferry first and then his son Elwood eventually took charge of it. He was the operator when the Chester Bridge was constructed in 1896. William Pusey was Justice of the Peace in Grant District for six years and in the fall of 1876 he was elected to the office of Presiding Justice of Hancock County.

Less than ten homes stood on the plateau area of the townsite prior to the construction of the bridge. There were the Pusey Home and some other buildings and a store close to the ferry landing, but up river only a few homes stood in the farm area.

J. E. McDonald, East Liverpool attorney, purchased the Marks tract in 1890. For his work in the construction of the bridge and for his work in the development of the town, McDonald deserves the title of founder of the community.

McDonald worked to obtain backers for the undertaking of the Chester Bridge. The financial panic of 1893 proved a temporary set-back, but by July 1895, the East Liverpool Bridge Company was formed with $50,000 put up by W. L. Smith of East Liverpool, George P. Rust, a Cleveland financier; J. G. Kerry of Montreal, engineer and college professor; E. R. Curtis of Luray, Virginia, engineer; Attorney Marshall of Chester, and A. R. Mackell of East Liverpool. Bonds for $200,000 were issued for sale by John Shrader of McKeesport. Shrader supervised the bridge construction and later moved to the new town where he built a home which is now the Masonic Temple at the Chester end of the bridge.

In 1896 the stockholders in the bridge corporation headed by McDonald financed the purchase of the upper flatlands of the Gardner estate. East Liverpool refused the use of College Street as a bridge approach, so the corporation purchased some property from Rachel Harker for the Ohio approach.

By March, 1896, excavations for the bridge piers were started. Rainy weather held up full-scale work until April when the construction pace continued speedily throughout the summer. Nine months of hard work were climaxed December 31 when the bridge was opened to the public at 4 p.m., and a good number of people walked up the sticky yellow mud approaches to walk above the Ohio. A team of horses driven by Josiah Smith of the Smith Lumber Company of East Liverpool was the first team to cross. New Year's, 1897, an estimated 2,500 people walked or rode across the new span, paying five cents per person or twenty cents a team, the same price the ferry had charged.
Meanwhile work forged ahead on the amusement park at Rock Springs on the eastern side of the town. The new park was located at the site of several springs and a pleasant glade which had been used for picnics, outings, and occasional prize fights since the Civil War era. The bridge company had started the amusement park development during the bridge work, building a pavilion and other structures, and on May 30, the park was formally opened. More than 5,000 jammed the dance pavilion, cafe, dining hall, shooting gallery, bowling alleys and walked the shady paths or watched a ball game.

In March, 1897, the East Liverpool Council granted a 24-year franchise for a trolley line to Chester. On May 26, 1897, Car Number Eleven clattered up Second Street and along Third to cross the bridge to Rock Springs Park.

Between 1897 and 1898 the bridge operations failed to provide the sufficient funds to meet interest on the bonds, and the bridge went into receivership controlled by George H. Owens of East Liverpool. It was operated for a while by Owens, and finally Charles A. Smith purchased it in 1901.

Smith was an energetic, out-spoken man, born in Wellsville in 1867. He had worked his way up in the ranks of the gas and oil developments in the district and turned to the Chester area in 1900 for development of the potentialities he saw there. He became a leading figure in the development of the town after 1900, and his interests spread throughout the East Liverpool area. His holdings included traction operations between Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and Steubenville, Ohio, potteries, Rock Springs Park, the Chester bridge, and the land of the vast Hillcrest Farms with its enormous apple harvests and prize Hereford cattle. He died October 13, 1953, at his home along Pyramus Street in Chester.

The year 1900 proved the real beginning for the community. Banfield, aided by local interests began construction of the rolling mill called the Chester Rolling Mill Company. Once the slow work of setting the heavy foundations for the mill was completed, the building pace sped up and the operations were underway by 1901. Before the rolling mill reached full operation, it was absorbed by the American Sheet and Tinplate Company. A force of more than five hundred men worked in the mill three shifts each day. The mill produced special black plate for stoves, signs, metal furniture, and milk cans. By 1931 the factory had become outmoded and was situated on too small a site for expansion. Under the financial stresses of the time, the mill failed and was dismantled.
The Harker Pottery Company is, by virtue of descent, the oldest firm making earthenware in America. Benjamin Harker started his plant in a log cabin on the western side of the Ohio River in 1840. He was succeeded by his son, George S. Harker. In 1950 Harker won fame when Harker-Rockingham ware took first price in world-wide competition at Boston. The medal is still proudly displayed. George Harker's brother-in-law, David Boyce and Benjamin Harker were in managerial capacities from 1864 until 1876. Then W. W. and Harry N. Harker, sons of George S. Harker became active.

The Harker Pottery Company was incorporated in 1889 with W. W. Harker as President and Charles R. Boyce as Secretary from 1895 to 1934. His son, David G. Boyce is now President.

By 1900 the community of Chester had grown enough for the residents to seek a charter as a town from the County Court. When the charter was granted, Robert H. Dunn was elected the first mayor. Dunn Street was named for him. With the growth of the population by 1906, application was made to the state legislature for a state charter. Upon receiving the charter, the citizens elected Frank G. Chapman mayor in an election in 1907.

The Hancock County Building and Loan Association of Chester received a charter from the State of West Virginia on December 31, 1899 with Hugh Newell as President and C. A. Smith as Vice President. The first loan was made March 13, 1900 for $1,000.00. C. A. Smith became President upon the death of Mr. Newell in 1904 and was succeeded by John E. Newell, son of Hugh Newell in 1906. With the industrial growth in Chester and Newell, the firm grew. In 1910 assets amounted to $250,000.00. In 1935 the firm had assets of $3,200,000.00 and it obtained a federal charter. Thereafter it became known as Hancock County Federal Savings and Loan Association.

The Taylor, Smith & Taylor Co., manufacturers of quality dinnerware, is located in the city of Chester, W. Va. overlooking the Ohio River. The original factory was built in the year 1900 when the town of Chester had only a few scattered homes. Fifty employees were needed to operate the plant at capacity. Today a few of the original buildings are still in use but they represent only a small part of a modern dinnerware factory providing employment for 700 men and women. The founders of Taylor, Smith & Taylor Co. were responsible for providing the original gas, water and sewerage systems for the city of Chester.

The National Church Supply Company, Inc., was organized in December 1915 at Chester and at the end of the first year it appeared
that the business would be a failure. In 1916 there was only one machine in operation, one paid employee, a $1,500 payroll, and less than 200 orders. However by astute management and forceful salesmanship, the business gradually grew into a thriving enterprise. Today two plants are operated in Chester and over half a billion church envelopes are produced annually providing employment for 130 workers. The firm has salesmen in all 50 states. Charles D. Taylor is President of the company.

Chester has continued to build and rebuild during the past fifty years, although it has nearly expanded to its limits at present. The future for this town seems to be in cultivating what industry it already has and in seeking several small plants to move into the limited industrial sites. The present population of Chester is approximately 4,000 inhabitants.

The world's largest pottery is located at Newell, West Virginia. The Homer Laughlin China Company, producer of some of the finest pottery in the world, had its beginning when Homer Laughlin and his brother, Shakespeare Laughlin, built a two kiln pottery at East Liverpool, Ohio in 1871. This was one of the first companies established in this country for the production of white-ware. For a time the growth of The Homer Laughlin China Company was slow. However, as early as 1876, the merit of the wares produced was recognized at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they received the highest award. In 1897 Homer and Shakespeare Laughlin withdrew from the business and the present corporation was formed. For the next forty years the growth of the company was most remarkable. A new manufacturing unit was built in 1899, but in two years this proved inadequate for the growing business, and a third large plant was built in the group at East Liverpool. These three potteries, known as Homer Laughlin China Company's Plants I, II and III, were operated until 1932 when they were abandoned because of their obsolescence. By 1905 it was again necessary to expand and the site at Newell, West Virginia was purchased and the largest single pottery unit in the world erected. To reach this new addition, it was necessary to construct a suspension bridge across the Ohio River connecting the towns of East Liverpool, Ohio and Newell, West Virginia. In addition, the Homer Laughlin China Company, through its subsidiaries, developed the town site of Newell and constructed all public utilities. The business continued to grow and in 1914 Plant No. 5 was built at Newell. Up to this time all of the manufacturing units were equipped with the bee hive type kilns, and with the completion of Plant No. 5 The Homer Laughlin China Company had a capacity
of 78 kilns. In 1924 Plant No. 6 was erected and put into operation. This unit was equipped with the modern tunnel kilns. In 1927 another tunnel kiln unit, Plant No. 7, was built and the last large addition was the erection of Plant No. 8 in 1931. Between 1930 and 1935 Plants 4 and 5 were completely remodeled and tunnel kilns were installed in those two factories to replace the bee hive kilns. The Homer Laughlin China Company is the largest producer of semi-vitreous dinnerware in the world. It has a capacity of manufacturing annually 12 million dozen pieces, which is approximately one-third of the yearly production of semi-vitreous dinnerware in the United States. It produces decorated ware, colored glazed ware and white ware. In 1959 a vitreous line of dinnerware and institutional ware was introduced. The Homer Laughlin China Company presently has five factories in operation. All of these plants are located in Newell, West Virginia, and they cover approximately eighty-seven acres. The Homer Laughlin China Company employs about 1,500 people and its stockholders have an investment of approximately ten million dollars in the firm. Joseph M. Wells, of Newell is Chairman of the Board and Joseph M. Wells, Jr., is President of the Company.

At Kenilworth, south of Newell, Captain John Porter established the Globe Brick Company in 1892. Under Captain Porter's leadership, Globe produced the first brick used by Andrew Carnegie for lining steel mill ladles at Pittsburgh. Fred G. Porter, one of Captain Porter's sons, became the first president of Globe when the company was incorporated in 1909. He served until his death in 1933 and
was succeeded by a brother, J. Nessly Porter, a former state senator. The second president's term ended three weeks later when he was fatally injured in an auto accident. J. Bennett Porter and Sidney C. Porter, Sr. were then elected president and vice president respectively, and they served from 1933 to 1953.

Upon their retirement, the third generation was named to the top seats. Winston A. Porter, the current president, is the son of J. Nessly Porter; and William F. Porter, son of Fred G. Porter; and Sidney C. Porter, Jr., the son of Sidney C. Porter are currently vice presidents.

Located on a 25 acre tract, the factory employs approximately 200 men and ladle bricks are shipped by rail and truck to steel mill centers across the nation. Highly productive because of automation, Globe manufactures enough ladle brick in a year to stretch a distance of 8,317 miles, if laid end to end. It manufactures approximately sixty million bricks annually. The Globe Brick Company's clay mine employs approximately 40 men to mine the daily requirements of 900 tons of raw clay. The company owns 2,000 acres of clay-bearing ground — enough to last another 85 years or more.

Since 1960 a planned modernization program has been in effect. Realizing that production of a top-quality product is necessary in today's competitive market, Globe Brick constructed a "pilot plant" and research center to enable the Kenilworth factory to continue the search for ways to improve its product both quality-wise and cost-wise. The primary function of the research center is to provide a means of reproduction, leading to more uniformity and improvement in the essential physical properties of ladle brick. The pilot plant can duplicate normal production practices, thus allowing research without hindering actual operations in the three producing plants.

The history of New Cumberland in the twentieth century is one of fires and floods leading to the eventual elimination of most of the industrial firms in the town. Etna had serious fires in 1900 and again in 1907. Union was destroyed by fire in 1911. The old Clifton building and coal bins were destroyed by fire in 1917. The Court House was burned in 1920. The Duroloy Company, a steel manufacturing plant, was gutted by fire in 1937 and never rebuilt. Chelsea China Company encountered a serious fire in 1904. It was rebuilt on a smaller scale and later sold to the Cronin China Company and operated by Lewis Reese. The flood of 1936 almost completely covered the factory and it ceased operations. The building was dismantled in 1938 and Mr. Reese then started the Scio Pottery Company.
in Ohio. New Cumberland was flooded every year from 1900 to 1908. The flood of 1913 inundated the lowlands of the town and three floods occurred in 1936.

Eastern capitalists headed by John M. Mack and A. W. Sevall formed the Mack Manufacturing Company and acquired the Union, Eagle, Etna and Sligo plants from the John Porter Co. It purchased Crescent and Clifton from Smith-Porter Co. and Rockyside from John Porter and John M. Mack. Clifton, Sligo and Eagle were converted to sewer pipe plants and all have been idle since 1906.

S. G. Gaillard, an experienced railroad and mining engineer was hired by Mack Manufacturing Company as superintendent of all its works. It was felt that the supply of clay would soon be exhausted and one of his first assignments was to find new clay mines. After an intense search he found new mines from the Clarian vein and Kittanning vein. He automated the plants. Kilns were enlarged and modernized. Automatic cutters were installed and production was increased with fewer employees. In 1912, 2 steam shovels were purchased and crushers and mechanical sledge hammers were installed. Drying tunnels were enlarged and huge Corliss engines and additional boilers were utilized. These improvements were completed in about 1916 at enormous costs. The Macks of Philadelphia then disposed of all their holdings to Wheeling capital under the leadership of Mitchell and Stevenson, Inc.

The threat of war then adversely affected the brick business. Many workers returned to their old homes preparatory to taking their place in the battle lines. Labor became scarce because of military enlistments and because industries engaged in the manufacture of war supplies were able to pay higher wages. Paving brick was not a war essential so railroads were forced to transport food and war supplies in place of bricks. Freight rates went up and the brick yards suffered.

Early in 1920 S. G. Gaillard severed his connections with the company. He was respected for his outstanding work. Not only had he found new clay veins but he had also improved the quality and increased the quantity of bricks produced.

Gaillard was succeeded by T. C. Stevenson of Wheeling who was confronted with two serious problems. Coal prices were highly inflated and exhorbitant freight charges caused the loss of distant markets which constituted one-half of the business of the brick companies. To remain competitive he electrified the coal mines furnishing power for drilling and for light. He constructed new coal chutes,
utilized trucktractors to transport coal from the chutes to the kilns and boilers, installed a clay hoist at Crescent and built a ground clay bin and clay feeder to insure maximum and uniform production.

In 1924 W. A. Bonitz of Pittsburgh purchased Crescent Brick Company. Upon his death in 1926 D. D. Moses purchased it and D. Robert Ferguson, Jr. was selected as president. Crescent Brick Company today employs 78 men and produces approximately 21 million ladle bricks a year. Other officers of the corporation are: W. J. Curley, Jr., vice president; A. A. Vestal, secretary. Crescent Brick Company dates back to 1858 when Garlick and Atkinson founded it under the name of Middle Clifton Works and Upper Clifton Works.

The Chapman Foundry, operated by Alfred H. Chapman, had been in continuous operation since 1851. It was purchased on March 17, 1944 by Matthew Phillips Company, a holding company with three divisions. New Cumberland Metal Products is one division, manufacturing highway forms and accessories, steel fabricating, television and radio parts, and snow tools. Phillips Lumber and Supply Company was founded in 1952 and Phillips Hardware and Supply Company was founded in 1947. Officers of Matthew Phillips Company are: Matthew Phillips, president; Minnie Phillips, Vice president; and Ferne Manack, secretary-treasurer. Fifty persons are employed by the company. Matthew Phillips came to New Cumberland in 1907 and he also operates Phillips Coal and Clay Company and M & E Company with his son Edward L. Phillips.
The West Virginia Fire Clay Company started operations in 1898 and was headed by Charles W. (Alex) Ballantyne and N. W. (Nat) Ballantyne. Starting in the days of the pick and shovel and horse drawn carts, it is the only company in the Tri-State area which markets fire clay used by industries for laying up fire brick in open hearths and for blast furnace tap holes. Relocated when State Route 2 was improved, it reached a maximum production of 700 tons of clay daily. Mrs. R. B. Ballantyne is the present owner of the business and six generations of Ballantynes have been active in its operation.

Hancock Manufacturing Company started operations in New Cumberland in 1929 and provided employment for 125 persons. It receives hot roll steel material which it pickles, oils and sheers to size. It also produces steel sign poles and now employs approximately 20 persons. Hancock Manufacturing Company is a private corporation with its main offices at Toronto, Ohio.

New Cumberland was the legal center of the county in the first half of the twentieth century because it was the seat of government. Prominent lawyers of New Cumberland included E. A. Hart, Oliver Marshall who died on May 19, 1934; James A. McKenzie who died on July 5, 1932; Robert M. Brown who died October 4, 1946; Frank Bradley and George Bambrick, both deceased; and Thomas Fulton McKenzie, son of James A. McKenzie, who died in December 1961. Edwin Flowers is the only lawyer currently practicing in New Cumberland. All of the lawyers were active politically holding either state or county public offices.

New Cumberland has had many residents who have gained fame in their chosen profession. Frank Hesse, deceased, became Vice President and Treasurer of National Steel Corporation. Stewart Williamson became Vice President of Operations of Weirton Steel Company. John Marshall, son of Senator Oliver Marshall, was a former assistant United States Attorney General and practices law in Washington, D. C. Edwin A. Marshall, deceased, was another son of Senator Marshall who became a member of one of the largest law firms in the state at Huntington. William David Porter became a Judge of the Pennsylvania Superior Court. James E. Morrow was the father of Dwight W. Morrow, Cabinet member under President
Coolidge and Ambassador to Mexico, and grandfather of Mrs. Charles A. Lindberg. J. Johnson Morrow, another son of James E. Morrow, became the Governor of Panama, Canal Zone. "Tiny" Thornhill became the football coach at Stanford University and Frederick Atkinson, son of Charles Atkinson, is a retired general of the United States Army.

New Cumberland in 1963 is no longer the industrial giant of the county. It is now a pleasant residential community with many of its people employed elsewhere.
EARLY NEW CUMBERLAND HEIGHTS — Chapman Home at left
FIRST NATIONAL BANK — (Now Hancock County Federal Savings & Loan Association) at Chester.
Chapter XIX

CONCLUSION

As West Virginia begins the second century of statehood and Hancock County begins its 115th year of progress one must pause to take inventory of the development of the county. Though small in size it is large in achievements.

From a population of 4,445 in 1860 the county has grown to a population of 39,615 in 1960. Hancock County has the highest per capita income of any county in the state of West Virginia. It has more automobiles per capita than any other county in West Virginia. Its teachers receive the highest pay of any county in the state and its schools are the most modern and progressive in the state.

It has three fine golf courses, three swimming pools, several tennis courts, playgrounds and a fine state park at Tomlinson Run. Centralized shopping centers have been built and roads have been constructed and improved making travel speedy and convenient throughout the county.

Significantly it has one of the highest percentages of high school students in the state who continue their education at the many colleges and universities throughout the state and country. From this group it is hoped that county leaders of the caliber, the vision, and the foresight of Thomas Bambrick, Jacob Nessly, Richard Brown, John Cuppy, John Newell, John Porter, Peter Tarr, David Pugh, Cyrus Ferguson, C. A. Smith, E. T. Weir and T. E. Millsop will emerge to guide Hancock County to comparable achievements in the next 100 years.

In order to accomplish continued growth four things are necessary in addition to competent leadership. Diversified industries must be encouraged to open plants in Hancock County to provide jobs for the expanding population. In order to provide for these industries, the people must again move to the beautiful hills of the county and real estate developers must be encouraged to construct new residential developments so the valleys can be utilized for the new industries. The third vital necessity is for the Development of the trade of tourism. Hotels and motels must be erected to attract visitors to view the scenic
beauty of the county. Tomlinson State Park, with over a quarter of a million visitors in 1961, needs hotel accommodations to attract more visitors for longer stays.

The fourth and greatest consideration is a general attitude which touches all three of the preceding needs. The land has been good to the people of the county. It provided food for the families who lived there during the Nineteenth and much of the Twentieth Centuries. It will provide industrial sites, homes, and recreational areas in the future. The land in Hancock County is fertile and beautiful, but its future depends upon the people who occupy it. Every county governmental administration, every civic organization, and every citizen must keep in mind the obligation to the land and its future. The county must be improved as it changes, and every change must be an improvement. A portion of the county should be preserved in its untamed condition, another portion ought to be made more fertile than it has ever been, and all parts of the county should be made pleasing to the eye and appealing to man’s sense of the beautiful.

Will the people of Hancock County meet this challenge? I predict they will.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SECTION

WEIRTON

ANAS, GEORGE N. was born at Mingo Junction, Ohio on November 17, 1923. He has resided in Weirton for 30 years. He is a graduate of Weir High School and attended the University of Pittsburgh. He married Mary Sarantopoulos on February 21, 1946 and is the father of three children: Nick, William and Charlotte. He served overseas in Italy and Africa as a paratrooper with the 82nd Airborne Division during World War II. He was President of the Weirton Junior Chamber of Commerce and spearheaded a campaign raising $13,500 as the city's contribution toward a comprehensive Master Plan for civic improvement. He is Vice President of the Weirton Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Salvation Army and Past President of the All Saints Greek Orthodox Church. He is Vice President of Weir-Cove Enterprises, a theatre business started in Weirton by his father, Nick Anas and his uncle, William Anas, in 1927. Nick and William Anas opened the Anas Theatre and State Theatre on North Main Street and the Strand Theatre in the 3200 block of Main Street in 1927. William Anas died in 1932 and Nick Anas opened the Cove Theatre in 1935. All indoor theatres are now closed in Weirton. However Weir-Cove Enterprises operates four drive-in theatres: The Ohio Valley Drive-In Theatre at Follansbee; The Skyview Drive-In Theatre at East Liverpool; The Hilltop Drive-In Theatre near Chester; and, the Glendale Drive-In Theatre at Glendale, West Virginia. Nick Anas was a civic leader in Weirton until his death in 1945.

ANAS, THOMAS G. is the brother of George Anas and was born at Mingo Junction on March 6, 1916. He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1937 and married Regina Pelias on June 12, 1941. He is the father of 3 children: Theodora, Helen and Stephanie. He served as a bombardier in the Army Air Force during World War II attaining the rank of Second Lieutenant. He is President of Weir-Cove Enterprises; Past President of the Weirton Chamber of Commerce; Past President of the Weirton Lions Club; Past President of the Weirton Auto Club and a member of the Elks and Williams Country Club.

ANDREWS, LESLIE G. was born at West Newton, Pennsylvania on June 30, 1909, the son of Frank and Ethel Andrews. He moved to Weirton 52 years ago and was married in April, 1933. He graduated from Weir High School in 1929 and attended West Virginia University. His children are: Bruce, Craig and Brenda. He has been self-employed as a building contractor for the past 17 years. He is a Shriner and a member of Masonic Lodge No. 22 at New Cumberland. He was a member of the Weirton Planning Commission from 1955 to 1960.

ANILE, LEWIS J. was born in Weirton on March 18, 1933, the son of Leonard and Mary Anile. He married JoRita Mascolino on August 20, 1955 and is the father of Diana, Luanne and Leonard Anile. He graduated from Weir High School and from Duquesne University in June, 1958. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Weironian Club, and West Virginia Pharmacy Association. He is the proprietor of Anile Pharmacy at 2413 Pennsylvania Avenue and Anile Pharmacy State Line Store at 3711 Pennsylvania Avenue.
BALY, MICHAEL, JR. was born on December 9, 1919 at Racoon, Pennsylvania and has been a resident of Weirton for 36 years. He married Goldie Almason on January 9, 1941 and is the father of Melanie Almason Baly and Michael Baly, III. He graduated from Weir High School and took extension courses from Ohio State University and West Virginia University. He served in the United States Navy from October 1943 to January 1946 and saw service in the South Pacific. He is a foreman in the Strip Steel Machine Shop of the Weirton Steel Company. In 1959 he was Past Worshipful Master of Weirton Masonic Lodge No 171, A.F. & A.M. He is a member of the Scottish Rite, Wheeling; Osiris Shrine, Wheeling; Northern Panhandle Shrine Club; Weir High Band Parents and Marland Heights P.T.A. He is an elder in the Cove United Presbyterian Church; past Superintendent of the church school; and, Secretary of the married couples class at his church.

BASIL, JAMES V. was born at Follansbee, West Virginia on July 4, 1915. He married Alice Fornari on August 10, 1938 and came to Weirton the same year. He is the father of two children: Gabriel J. and Patricia Ann. He is General Manager of the Cove Valley Lumber Company and Secretary-Manager of the Steuben Realty Company. He is President of the Ohio Valley Builders Exchange and a member of Pleasant Valley Country Club, Knights of Columbus, Moose, St. Paul's Holy Name Society and the Weirton Chamber of Commerce.

BATTAGLIA, ANTHONY was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on February 1, 1904 and moved to Weirton on August 20, 1933. He married Lucille Berardino on November 25, 1937. He is a graduate of Duquesne University receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics in 1926. He is an executive of Starvaggi Enterprises and is Past President of the West Virginia Bus Association, Weirton Chamber of Commerce, and the Holy Name Society. He was Hancock County Republican Party Chairman in 1946. He is a member of the Weirton Lions Club, Weirton Elks, West Virginia Motor Truck Association and the Knights of Columbus.

BEANE, EDGAR B. was born September 14, 1914 at Liberty Borough, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Godochik on August 16, 1941 and moved to Weirton 16 years ago. He was in the United States Army from November 20, 1942 to April 7, 1945. He distinguished himself in military service receiving a Battle Star for the North French Campaign on September 23, 1944; a Battle Star for the German Campaign on October 23, 1944; the Purple Heart on November 23, 1944; the Bronze Star Medal on January 1, 1945; and, the Purple Heart Cluster on February 24, 1945. He is General Supervisor of Salary Payroll at the Weirton Steel Company and a member of the Weirton Steel 25 Year Club. He is also a life member of the Disabled American Veterans and the Weirton Moose Club.

BEAUMONT, EARL E. was born at Wellsville, Ohio on December 12, 1922, the son of Frank and Edith Beaumont. He has lived in Hancock County for the past 23 years. He married Helen Yoklic on October 26, 1946 and is the father of Susan, Richard, Deborah and Thomas Beaumont. He served with the United States Army Engineers from 1943 to 1946 and spent 27 months in overseas service. He is State Deputy of the Knights of Columbus and Past Grand Knight of Weirton Council 3734,
Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars and a 22 year veteran at the Weirton Steel Company.

**BELLANCO, THOMAS P.** was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on November 5, 1910, the son of Alessio and Gaetana Bellanco. He married Mary Miceli on June 9, 1934 and has lived in Weirton for the past 27 years. He is the father of Ida Claire and Thomas J. Bellanco. He is a graduate of the Steubenville Business College and has been a Justice of the Peace since 1957. He is Secretary-Treasurer of the Minor Judiciary Association of West Virginia and a member of the Knights of Columbus, Elks, Moose, Fraternal Order of Police Associates and the Weirton Chamber of Commerce.

**BENDER, CARL C.** was born in Weirton on January 4, 1915, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bender. He married Helen E. Moffett on June 10, 1939 and is the father of Carol Lynn and Kim Ellen Bender. He is a graduate of Weir High School and is employed at the Weirton Steel Company. He has been active fraternally having been District Governor of the Lions Clubs; President of the Weirton Lions Club; Exalted Ruler of the Weirton Elks; President of the Weirton Red Cross; and, President of the Weirton Christian Center. He was Hancock County Deputy Assessor from 1942 to 1948 and is a former President of the Weirton Republican Club.

**BENDOT, JOSEPH M.** was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on April 14, 1898. He married Margaret Ruffing on June 2, 1926 and is the father of three children: Joseph, Margaret and Mary Ann. He is a graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology and is employed as Chief Engineer at the Weirton Steel Company. During World War II he worked on the Manhattan Project (Atomic Bomb) for the government. He is Vice President of the Hancock County Planning Commission and Area Development Committee and a member of the City of Weirton Sanitary Board. He is a member of the Society of Military Engineers; American Ordnance Association; Association of Iron and Steel Engineers; Elks; Knights of Columbus; and Weirton Chamber of Commerce.

**BILDERBACK, GEORGE G.** was born at Colliers, West Virginia on October 25, 1904 and he has been a resident of Weirton for the past 50 years. He married Marie M. Mestrovic on November 12, 1926 and is the father of Patricia Bilderback Rhodes and George G. Bilderback. He has worked for the Monongahela Power Company for 39 years having served 10 years as District Manager of the Weirton Area. His father, Thomas O. Bilderback, was born at Colliers, West Virginia and he is a direct descendent of Captain Charles Bilderback, the famous Indian warrior who lived at the mouth of Short Creek in Brooke County and who, in June 1789, was killed by the Indians. Mr. Bilderback was a director of the Weirton Chamber of Commerce for 9 years and he is a member of the Weirton Elks Club.

**BLINN, ANTHONY,** was born at Allison, Pennsylvania on July 12, 1932. He has lived in Weirton for the past 30 years and is the father of 2 children: Gary David and Bruce Anthony. He graduated from Steubenville Central High School and attended the College of Steubenville. He is a
Director and Vice President of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Moose, Elks, Owls and Fraternal Order of Police Associates. He has been engaged in the florist business for the past two years.

BLOCK, JEROLD was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on December 30, 1917 and has lived in Weirton for the past 44 years. He is the son of Julius Block who started a hardware store in north Weirton in 1918. Jerold Block succeeded his father in this business in 1939 after he graduated from West Virginia University. He married Gayle Nach on December 25, 1941 and is the father of three children: Judi, Michael and Barbara. He was in military service from November 25, 1942 until January 5, 1946. He spent 14 months in the Eastern Theatre of Operations receiving Battle Stars for the battles of Ardennes, Rhineland and Central Europe. He has been Treasurer of the Beth Israel Congregation for the past eight years.

BLUMERT, ALVIN M. was born at Cleveland, Ohio on October 28, 1922, the son of Nathan and Rose Blumert. He has lived in Weirton for the past 35 years. He married Ottilie Weinberg on August 27, 1944 and is the father of Sherrill Frances Blumert. He graduated from Weir High School in 1940 and attended Cornell University and the University of Pittsburgh. He was in military service from March of 1943 to March of 1947. He is an Associate with General Engineering Company; 1st Vice President of the Weirton Community Service Council; and Finance Officer of the American Legion.

BLUMERT, NATHAN was born at New York City, New York on March 21, 1901 and has lived in Weirton for the past 35 years. He married Rose Hochheiser on June 29, 1920 and is the father of Edythe and Alvin Blumert. He is owner of Blumert Printing Company, formerly known as the Weirton Leader News. He is a member of the Moose, Eagles and Weirton Chamber of Commerce.

BLUMERT, ROSE is the wife of Nathan Blumert and was the War Bond Chairman for Hollidays Cove during World War II. She was awarded the Minute Man Flag and Bronze Statue for selling the greatest amount of War Bonds in Hancock County. In 1950 she was instrumental in organizing the Weirton Council for Mentally Retarded Children and served as its first President. In 1952 she received a plaque and $100 from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. She then helped organize the State Association for Retarded Children in 1959 and served as 1st Vice President. For this service she was nominated for the Good Neighbor Award by the Weirton Rotary Club in 1960. She is now serving as Recording Secretary of the Weirton Business and Professional Women's Club.

BOGARAD, MYER was born at Providence, Rhode Island on August 15, 1902 and married Mildred Wolfe on June 14, 1927. He has practiced medicine in Weirton for the past 33 years and is the father of three boys: Irwin, Martin and Allen. He is a graduate of St. Louis University School of Medicine. He has been President of the Hancock County Medical Society; President of the Fort Steuben Academy of Medicine; President of the West Virginia Chapter of the American Academy of General Prac-
BOLEY, SILAS was born at St. Marys, West Virginia on February 3, 1898. He has lived in Weirton for the past 43 years and is married to the former Edith V. Sarchet. He is the father of 4 children: Eva, James E., Lorene, and Charles who was lost in military service in April 1945. Mr. Boley is employed at the Weirton Steel Company. He was a member of the Hancock County School Board from 1941 to 1958 and has been Chairman of the Hancock County Selective Service Board since 1950. He is a member of the New Cumberland Masonic Lodge; Panhandle Shrine Club; Fraternal Order of Police Associates; and Weirton Eagles.

BONNIZZIO, DOM E. was born at Jennings, Pennsylvania on May 19, 1916 and has lived in Weirton since 1926. He is a graduate of Weir High School and married Marie Simbanin on April 19, 1944. He is the father of two children: Paul and Louise. He was in military service from May 13, 1941 to September 28, 1945. He received the American Defense Service Medal with one Bronze Star; APO Medal with one Bronze Star; and, the ATO Medal. He has operated Bonnizzio Service Station for the past 18 years. He has been President of the Gasoline Dealers Association of Weirton since 1958 and a member of the West Virginia Athletic Commission since 1960. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Elks and Weir High Boosters Club.

BRENNEMAN, CHARLES M. was born at Buffalo, New York on August 18, 1917. He has lived in Hancock County for the past 43 years and is married to the former Helen C. Porter, daughter of J. B. Porter and granddaughter of the historic pioneer, Captain John Porter. Charles M. Brenneman is a descendent of John Jacob Nessly, another Hancock County pioneer. He was in the United States Navy Reserve Corp from April 15, 1943 to October 22, 1945 and received 3 battle stars. He is employed as a construction engineer for the Weirton Steel Company. He is a past President of the Weirton Kiwanis Club; member of the New Cumberland A.F. & A.M. No. 22; and, a member of the Wheeling Consistory, Osiris Temple.

BROSTMAN, ELMER R. was born in West Newton, Pennsylvania on November 17, 1920 and has lived in Weirton for the past 39 years. He is a builder and was associated in business with his father, Walter M. Brostman who built homes in Weirton from 1923 until his death in 1962. He is the nephew of Harry and John Brostman who started the Brostman Furniture Company in 1920. He is 1st Vice President of the Fraternal Order of Police Associates and Treasurer of the Weirton Community Service Council.

BUCHANAN, ROBERT B. was born in Byesville, Ohio on September 9, 1903. He married and came to Weirton 39 years ago where he is employed by the Weirton Steel Company. He is the father of three children: Richard B., Charles R., and Geraldine R. Buchanan. He was President of the Independent Steelworkers Union from 1950 to 1956. He was Chairman of
the Weirton Community Chest Campaign in 1955; President of the Weir­
ton Rotary in 1959; and a member of the Board of Directors of the Weir­
ton Christian Center for the past 7 years. He is a member of the A.F. &
A.M. No. 171, Wheeling Consistory and the Osiris Temple Shrine.

BUSH, GEORGE O. was born at Newport, Ohio on February 8, 1907. He
came to Weirton 39 years ago and married Arlene Pierson on April 2,
1927. He is the father of Joan Bush Donell and Marjorie Bush Postle-
thwait. He was in the United States Navy from September 5, 1943 to
October 25, 1945 serving in the South Pacific Theatre of Operations. He
has been employed at the Weirton Steel Company for the past 35 years.
He is a member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Past
Grand of Cove Valley Lodge No. 380 I.O.O.F. and Fraternal Order of
Police Associates.

CAMERON, CRAWFORD was born at Hollidays Cove on October 26, 1925,
the son of James C. Cameron of Pughtown and the former Virginia
Herron of New Cumberland. He is the father of two children: Gary and
Ellen. He received his Bachelors Degree from Bethany College in 1948
and his Masters Degree in Education from the University of Pittsburgh
in 1952. He was in the Naval Air Corps from March 25, 1943 to Octo-
ber 20, 1944. He was a member of the Hancock County Board of Edu-
cation from 1955 to 1959 and is now the Principal of Weir High School.
He is a member of Rotary; New Cumberland Lodge No. 22 A.F. & A.M.;
Scottish Rite, and Osiris Shrine.

CARR, CHARLES E., SR., is a resident of Hancock County for the past 32
years. Charles E. Carr, Sr., came to Weirton in August, 1921 to begin
a long career at the Weirton Steel Company. Born in Youngstown, Ohio,
on August 29, 1898, Mr. Carr started at Weirton Steel as a Second Helper
in the Open Hearth. In April of 1922, he became a First Helper and
five years later was named Assistant Superintendent. He was advanced
to Superintendent in 1940, was named Assistant Manager of the Steel
Works in October, 1943, became Manager in 1952 and General Superin-
tendent in August, 1954. On January 1, 1955, Mr. Carr was named Vice
President of Operations at Weirton Steel and held that position until his
retirement in January, 1961. Mr. Carr was one of the city's first coun-
cilmens, being elected from the fourth ward in the first municipal election
in 1947. He is a 32nd degree Mason and also is a Shriner and Jester.
Mr. Carr and his wife, Florence, were married on May 25, 1921, and
have two children, Charles Jr., and Joanne. Mr. and Mrs. Carr reside
at 4015 Palisades Drive, Weirton.

CASTELLI, ROMANO was born in Italy on October 20, 1892 and came to
Weirton in 1916. He married Emily Filesi on February 6, 1937 and is
the father of three children: Romano B., Caroline and John. He started
in the hauling business in Weirton in 1917 with one truck. Today he is
the President and Treasurer of Weir-Cove Moving and Storage Company
with over 125 employees and a motor fleet of 200 trucks, tractors and
trailers. He is a member of the Moose, Weirton Chamber of Commerce,
Pleasant Valley Country Club, West Virginia Motor Truck Association,
Fraternal Order of Police Associates, and Weirton Hospital Company.
CATTRELL, C. ROBERT was born at Hollidays Cove on November 21, 1920, the son of C. S. Cattrell. He graduated from West Virginia University in 1942 majoring in Business Administration. He married Dorothy VanGilder on September 1, 1945 and is the father of two children: William Robert and Catherine Ann. He was in military service with the United States 9th Air Force from July 1942 to September 1945 and spent 34 months overseas in the Middle East and European Theatres. He received a Bronze Star Medal. He has operated Cattrell Motor Company for the past 17 years. He has been President of the Weirton Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the A.F. & A.M. 171 Weirton, Wheeling Consistory, Osiris Shrine and Northern Panhandle Shrine.

CERRONI, LAWRENCE J. was born at Farrell, Pennsylvania on March 29, 1926 and moved to Weirton within a year. He graduated from Weir High School, College of Steubenville, and the Illinois College of Chiropody and Foot Surgery where he received a degree of Doctor of Surgical Chiropody. He has practiced Chiropody in Weirton for the past three years. He was in the United States Air Force from 1944 to 1946 and was in the Asiatic-Pacific Theatre of Operations. He married Marie dePaul Butler on January 30, 1960. He is Secretary of the Wheeling District Chiropody Society; Vice President of the West Virginia Chiropody Society and a member of the American Podiatry Association. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Eagles, Owls and Junior Chamber of Commerce.

CERVI, HENRY D. was born at Shaner, Pennsylvania on August 27, 1908. He has lived in Weirton for 53 years and married Mary Silverio on March 5, 1932. He is the father of 2 children: Robert E. and Richard J. He is a plumbing contractor and followed in the footsteps of his father who established a plumbing business in Weirton in 1921. He is a member of the Eagles, Moose and Owls clubs.

CHARNIE, GEORGE J. was born in Weirton on November 29, 1925. He married Mary E. Bodnar on February 8, 1948 and is the father of four children: Mary Kaye, Georgeann, George Jerry, and Marilyn. He graduated from Weir High School and attended the College of Steubenville. He was in the Army Air Corps from December 1, 1943 to March 3, 1946 serving 24 months in the European campaign. He has operated the George J. Charnie Insurance Agency since March 1949. He was Past Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus—Council 3734; Past Post Commander—VFW Post 2716; Treasurer of the Hancock County Democratic Executive Committee; and a Jury Commissioner for Hancock County.

CHAVIS, AUDREY HELENE was born at Rush Run, Ohio on May 25, 1903, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Brirdley. She was educated at Rush Run Public School and at Steubenville Business College, where she was graduated in 1925. Since 1927 she has worked as secretary and bookkeeper for various justices of the peace in Hancock County and from 1940 to 1946, she was secretary to the National President of the Service Star Legion, Inc. As a member of Azalia Chapter of the Service Star Legion, she is a Past State President of the organization and is now serving as Secretary-Treasurer of her chapter, a member of the National Board of Directors and a member of the National Ways and Means Committee. She is also a Past President of the local chapter and has been
Vice President of the American Legion Auxiliary. She is also a member of the Academy of Friendship Women of the Moose; President of the Mum Twig, Weirton General Hospital; Past Councillor of Daughters of America and Parliamentarian of the National Secretaries Association.

CIARROCCHI, TRENT J. was born September 30, 1917, in Dearth, Pennsylvania. At the age of 2, he moved to Weirton and was married to Helen Czerepak November 30, 1940. They are the parents of Gloria Jean, Trent, Jr., and David. In 1935, he was graduated from Weir High School and, in 1939, received a degree in accounting from Duquesne University, Pittsburgh. Mr. Ciarrocchi served as a lieutenant junior grade in the U. S. Naval Reserves from 1942 to 1946 and saw service in the European Theater of Operations. Presently, he is vice president of Weir-Cove Moving and Storage Company in Weirton. He had served on the Weirton Sanitary Board under Mayor Sam Kusic. He is a member of Williams Country Club, Knights of Columbus, Italian Sons and Daughters of America, Alpha Phi Delta, Veteran of Foreign Wars, Ohio Valley Traffic Club and the West Virginia Motor Truck Association.

CIERVO, ARTHUR V. was born May 31, 1929, in Richenville, Pennsylvania, the son of Carmine and Beatrice Ciervo. On August 4, 1956, he married Margaret Pitek and they are the parents of Renee and Lynette. The Ciervos moved to Weirton in 1960 when Mr. Ciervo became an associate editor on the Employees Bulletin of Weirton Steel Company. A veteran of six years with the Air Force, he served in Japan and then Korea during the Korean War. He was graduated from Centerville (Pa.) High School, class of '47, and received a degree in journalism from West Virginia University in 1957. He is president of the Weirton Toastmasters Club, assistant Secretary of the Hancock County Planning and Development Commission, orator for Weirtonian Lodge No. 183, Italian Sons and Daughters of America, a member of the board of directors of the Journalism Alumni Association at West Virginia University and the Weirton General Hospital Company.

COOKE, JOHN E. was born February 27, 1913, in Glenray, West Virginia, the son of Seibert and Clay Cooke. He had attended Weir High School, Steubenville Business College and evening classes at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh. On June 23, 1941, he was married to Carmella LoSchiavo. They are the parents of John Cooke, Jr. Entering the U. S. Army in 1941, Mr. Cooke attained the rank of Captain and was discharged in 1946 after having served in both the European and Pacific theaters during World War II. He is employed in the Sales Department of Weirton Steel Company and is a member of the Masons and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

CULLINAN, JOSEPH, was born January 17, 1915, in Hundred, West Virginia, the son of John and Margaret Cullinan. He is a graduate of Littleton and Washington Irving High Schools in Clarksburg, West Virginia, and West Liberty State Teachers College. Married October 25, 1943, to Mary Capicola, he is the father of Michael, Terrence and Kathleen. Mr. Cullinan, a resident of Hancock County for 11 years, is public relations director for the Independent Steelworkers Union. In 1962, he was appointed to the Weirton Citizens' Advisory Council. Also, he is past president of the Weirton Kiwanis Club and a member of the Elks, Knights of
COLUMBUS, St. Paul’s Holy Name Society and the Wellsburg Deanery Holy Name Speakers' Bureau.

CURENTON, JOHN, SR. was born December 12, 1904, in Carlisle, South Carolina, and moved to Weirton in 1926. He was married to Pecola Southerland May 1, 1933, and is the father of John, Jr., Rose Marie, Willis, Patricia Ann and William. Mr. Curenton had served as treasurer and past master of Masonic Lodge No. 34; president of the Sunday School Union; and is a member of the Fraternal Order of Police; Independent Steelworkers Union; Weirton General Hospital Company; Greater Weirton Community Service Council and the Motivating Committee of the Weirton Community Chest. Also, Mr. Curenton is a committeeman of Boy Scout Troop 135; general treasurer and trustee of St. Peter’s A.M.E. Church and Superintendent of the Sunday School. In 1962, he was appointed to the Federal Housing Authority Board and in April, 1962, was selected Man-of-the-Month by Weirton Steel Company.

DIBARTOLOMEO, ANTHONY M. was born May 16, 1898, in Italy and came to Weirton in 1943, 22 years after he had emigrated to the United States. He first worked as a barber and then, in 1943, he became a representative of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. For 10 years, he has been the recipient of national quality awards from the National Association of Life Underwriters. He is a director of the Life Underwriters, a committeeman of the Boy Scouts of America, past treasurer of the Weirton Toastmasters Club, and a member of the Elks and Moose clubs. He has served in the Italian Army and the Ohio National Guard. He is the father of Anthony and Gary DiBartolomeo.

DINTINI, RAYMOND E. was born June 8, 1925, in Steubenville, Ohio, and has been a resident of Hancock County for 35 years, living in Weirton. He is a graduate of Weir High School, the Steubenville School of Cosmetology and the Robert Fiance Hair Design Institute. During World War II, Mr. Dintini served with the 34th Infantry Division in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. Among the medals he earned were the Purple Heart with two clusters and three combat campaign ribbons. Presently, he works in Weirton as a hair stylist. In 1960, he was appointed to a four-year term on the First Judicial Circuit Executive Committee. Also, he is vice-president of the Edgewood School Boosters and a member of the Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Society, Weirtonian Lodge No. 183, Owls Club, Garibaldi Lodge and American Master Barbers and Beauticians Association. He was married to Dolores DiCinto on February 1, 1947. They are the parents of Raymond, Cynthia and David Dintini.

DOBOSZ, THE REV. EMIL J. is pastor of the Sacred Heart of Mary Church in Weirton and a resident of Hancock County for 13 years. Father Dobosz was born September 1, 1924, in Wheeling, W. Va., the son of Anthony and Josephine Dobosz. He is a graduate of Central Catholic High School in Wheeling, St. Mary’s College in Orchard Lake, Michigan; and St. Mary’s Seminary and University in Baltimore, Maryland. On June 7, 1949, he was ordained a priest by Archbishop John J. Swint of Wheeling. He is chaplain for the Knights of Columbus and a member of the Elks.
DUMBAUGH, WILLIAM K. was born December 25, 1899, in Pittsburgh and has been a resident of Hancock County for 45 years. Educated in the public schools in Pennsylvania, Mr. Dumbaugh started work at age 13 and has advanced to superintendent of Utilities for Weirton Steel Company. He was one of the organizers of the Greater Weirton Community Service Council and first vice president of its Board of Directors. He also helped organize the Steel Works Employees Federal Credit Union and the Weir High Boosters Club. He held offices in these organizations and the Weirton Lions Club, the Red Cross, the Hancock County Polio Society, Scouting Committees, and the Weirton Christian Center. Presently, he is a member of the Cove United Presbyterian Church, the Lions Club, the Boosters Club and the Weirton Steel 25 Year Club. He had served as secretary of the Planning Commission under Mayor Thomas E. Millsop of Weirton and on the Air Pollution Committee under Mayor Sam Kusie. He was married to Mary Alice Reese on May 19, 1920. He and his wife, who live in Weirton, are the parents of William C. Dumbaugh and Mrs. Betty Wilson.

DUMBAUGH, WILLIAM C. is the son of William K. Dumbaugh, having been born February 14, 1924, in Weirton. He is a graduate of Weir High School, Bethany College and the University of Pennsylvania. During World War II, he had earned the air medal while serving as a pilot with the Army Air Force in Europe. He is self-employed as a certified public accountant. From 1956 to 1958, he had served as city treasurer of Weirton. Mr. Dumbaugh is a former member of the Weirton Junior Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Elks Club. He was married to Mary Weaver on May 30, 1944, and is the father of Kathryn Ann, William John and Joyce Lynn Dumbaugh.

EDDY, CHARLES M. was born September 27, 1903, in Mannington, Marion County and has lived in Hancock County for 38 years. On his arrival in Weirton in 1925, he began working in the Tin Mill Black Plate Department of Weirton Steel Company. In 1939, Mr. Eddy was named Assistant Manager of the Tin Mill and, in 1944, was transferred to the Steubenville Plant as Manager. He was named Manager of the Weirton Tin Mill in July, 1962, and two months later became General Manager of Tin Mills, the position he now holds. He attended high school in Mannington and later studied several special subjects through the International Correspondence Schools. Mr. Eddy is the Noble Grand of the International Order of Odd Fellows Lodge 380 in Weirton. Formerly, he had served as the Grand Marshal and Grand Guardian of the West Virginia Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F. He also is a member of the Chambers of Commerce in Weirton and Steubenville. Mr. Eddy was married October 30, 1922, to the former Ola L. Price. They have one child, Charles E. Eddy, who was born in 1925 and is associated with National Steel Corporation in its Research and Development Center. He and his family also reside in Weirton.

ENDRY, JOSEPH, born May 21, 1929, in Weirton as the son of Joseph and Sylvia Endry, is a life-long resident of Hancock County. After graduating as a salutatorian of the Weir High Class of 1947, Mr. Endry received a bachelor of science degree in education from West Virginia University and his master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh. In 1951, he started teaching chemistry and physics at New Cumberland High School.
and became the school’s principal in 1961. Mr. Endry has served as president of the Hancock County Educational Association, American Education Week Chairman and a member of the Greater Weirton Community Service Council and the Professionalization Committee of the West Virginia Education Association. Presently, he is vice president of the New Cumberland Lion’s Club, treasurer of the Hancock County Council of PTA, and a member of the National Education Association, the Ohio Valley Athletic Conference and Phi Delta Kappa, national educational honorary. Also, he had served with a U. S. Army Reserve Tank Unit. Mr. Endry was married May 28, 1955, to Ann Sundale. The Endrys, who live in Weirton, are the parents of Mark, Paul and Carol.

EWING, EDWARD A. was appointed city manager of Weirton on July 1, 1959. He was born February 5, 1930, in Cochranon, Pennsylvania, and has been a resident of Hancock County for 12 years. He is a graduate of Cochranon High School and the University of Pittsburgh. Mr. Ewing had served on the board of directors of the Weirton Junior Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Elks, the Moose and the Eagles. Mr. Ewing was married September 3, 1950, to Lorene Lines and is the father of Wanda Lee, Patricia and Connie.

FAHEY, MARTIN F. was born on January 10, 1918 in Wheeling, West Virginia, the son of Martin W. and Mary Fahey. He graduated from St. Michaels Grade School, Central Catholic High School and West Virginia University, receiving a Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1940 and a Law Degree in 1942. He came to Weirton in 1936 and worked in the law office of his brother, William T. Fahey, in the summer months while not attending college. He started the practice of law on May 24, 1942, taking over the practice of his brother who had volunteered for military service the day after Pearl Harbor was attacked. Martin Fahey was in military service from December 28, 1942 until January 26, 1946, attaining the rank of Tech Sergeant. He received the Army Commendation Ribbon, the highest award possible for service within the continental United States, from Major General William M. Miley on January 9, 1946. After his discharge he immediately returned to Weirton to return to his law practice. Mr. Fahey has been President of the Weirton Chamber of Commerce; President of the Hancock County Chapter of the West Virginia University Alumni Chapter; Vice President of the Weirton Kiwanis Club; Chairman of the Board of the West Virginia Automobile Association; President of the Weirton Auto Club; Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Salvation Army; Judge Advocate of the Weirton American Legion; Secretary of the Weirton Hospital Company, City Solicitor for the towns of Chester and Weirton Heights; and Chairman of the Hancock County Centennial Committee. He has been on the Legal Advisory Committee of the Selective Service Board during the terms of Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy. He is a member of the Moose, Elks, Knights of Columbus, American Iron and Steel Institute, Charleston Press Club, Williams Country Club, Pleasant Valley Country Club, Ambassadors Club and American Legion. He is now employed as Legal Administrator at the Weirton Steel Company and is married to the former Yolonne MacKenzie. He was appointed to the West Virginia Advisory Board of the Department of Employment Security by Governor Cecil Underwood
and to the West Virginia Committee on Youth Physical Fitness by Governor W. W. Barron.

FALSETTI, ERNEST was born in Italy on April 2, 1894, the son of Joseph and Josephine Falsetti, and has lived in Weirton since 1922. He married Millie Marra in August, 1917 and is the father of a daughter, Isabelle Falsetti Palumbo. He was proprietor of a meat market and grocery business at the corner of Main Street and Ferguson Avenue in Weirton for seven years, a salesman for the LaBelle Candy Co. for four years and is now retired after 27 years as an agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He served in the Muse-Argonne sector of France with the 56th Pioneer Infantry during World War I and is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Last Man's Club of World War I and the Weirton Hospital Company. He has been a Boy Scout Committee man and is a member of the Weirton Community Service Council, representing Trinity Lutheran Church.

FELSKI, DR. EMIL MOURIER, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania on June 30, 1918 and has lived in Weirton since 1959. He is the son of Joseph and Victoria Mourier Felski and on May 29, 1941 he was married to Clareece Ruth Fordyce. They have a son and three daughters. He attended California State College, California, Pa., was graduated from Waynesburg, Pa. College in 1943 and did graduate work in bacteriology at West Virginia University. In 1954 he received a Doctor of Osteopathy Degree from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. He completed a one-year internship at Bay View Hospital, Bay Village, O. and a three-year residency in surgery at Lancaster, Pa. Osteopathic Hospital. He opened an office in Weirton in January, 1959 and is now Chief of Staff and head of the Surgical Department at the Weirton Osteopathic Hospital. He served with the Ninth Armored Division in World War II and received the European-African-Middle Eastern campaign medal with three bronze stars.

FENSKE, THEODORE R., was born in Monessen, Pa., on October 29, 1900, the son of August and Augusta Fenske, and has lived in Weirton since 1917. He has one son, John M. Fenske, and has been employed by Weirton Steel Company for 40 years. He served in the U. S. Navy from 1919 to 1925 and from 1942 to 1945, with service in the European Theatre of Operations during World War II. He served as a steward of the Independent Steelworkers Union and was organizer, first secretary and club manager of Moose Lodge 688 of Weirton. He also is a member of the Elks, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the I.S.U. and the Weirton Steel 25 Year Club.

FERRARI, NORMAN D., JR. was born in Weirton on December 29, 1928, the son of Norman D. and Anna K. Ferrari. He was graduated from Weir High School and West Virginia University and received a law degree from the University of Richmond in 1956. He served as an officer in the Air Force from November, 1952 to December, 1954 and is now a Captain in the Air Force Reserve. He has practiced law in Weirton since January, 1957. He was Police Civil Service Commissioner of Weirton from 1957 to 1959 and is now Municipal Police Judge and Deputy Commissioner of Forfeited and Delinquent Lands. He is a past Director of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce and a member of the
American Legion, Knights of Columbus, Elks, Moose and Eagles and is President of the Weirton Community Service Council. He is married to the former Helen Yanjanin and they have a son and a daughter: Norman D. Ill and Mariann.

**FERRARI, NORMAN D.** is Security Officer and Coordinator of Defense for Weirton Steel Company and Civil Defense Director for Hancock County. He has been active in community affairs for many years. Mr. Ferrari was born January 16, 1910, in Sutterville, Pa., and came to Weirton at the age of 12. As an employee of Weirton Steel, Mr. Ferrari attended several universities and colleges to take special courses in plant security and plant protection. He was appointed Civil Defense Director for Hancock County in 1950. Since then, he has been named to the state civil defense staff as an adviser on industrial security and a representative of West Virginia in the United States Civil Defense Council. Mr. Ferrari is a member of the American Society for Industrial Security, the American Ordnance Association, the National Institute for Disaster Mobilization, Inc., and several other industrial security organizations. He served four years as Constable for Butler District (1936-49), seven years as a Justice of the Peace (1940-47), four years as a County Commissioner (1955-59) and 14 years on the Department of Public Assistance for Hancock (1940-1954). In 1935, Mr. Ferrari helped organize the Weirton Community Chest and is now a member of the Chest Motivating Committee. He also is serving as General Chairman of the July 4, 1963 Centennial Parade in Weirton. Presently, Mr. Ferrari also is President of the Hancock County Planning and Development Commission and President of the Hancock County Health Department. He is a past president of the Weirton Volunteer Fire Department and the Weirton Lyceum Sports Club and past chairman of the Hancock County Polio Committee and the County Road Project Committee. He has served on the board of directors of the Weirton Christian Center; the Salvation Army and the Weirton Community Service Council. Mr. Ferrari is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Holy Name Society, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Weirton and Moose Lodge No. 688, Weirton. Mr. Ferrari was married December 24, 1927, to Ann Eckelly. They are the parents of two sons: Norman, Jr., born December 29, 1928, and Richard, born July 17, 1930.

**FIEDLER, CLINTON W.** was born in Sharon, Pa. on November 16, 1903 and has lived in Weirton since 1928. He graduated from Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio in 1926 and has been employed by Weirton Steel Company since January, 1927. He is a Past Grand Patriarch of the International Order of Odd Fellows in West Virginia and Grand (state) Treasurer of the I.O.O.F. He is a member of Cove Valley Lodge 380, I.O.O.F., the Masons and the Osiris Temple of the Shrine. He has been a member of the Fort Steuben Area Council, Boy Scouts of America for 26 years and has received the Silver Beaver, Scouting's highest award. He married Mayme Kidwell in 1934 and they reside at 3537 Williams Drive in Weirton.

**FLAHERTY, WILLIAM G.** was born at Ned, Greene County, Pennsylvania, on April 22, 1898, the son of Francis and May Fordyce Flaherty. He married Agnes McNicholas on August 10, 1931. He came to Weirton in 1930 to work for the Weirton Steel Company. He served in the United
States Army from June 28, 1916 until May 8, 1920; he served overseas with Headquarters Co., 166th Infantry, 42nd (Rainbow) Division for nearly two years. He also served in the U. S. Marine Corps from October 24, 1922 to July 27, 1927. He was educated in the public schools in Greene County, Pa., and attended West Liberty State Normal College in 1913. He taught school in Littleton, West Virginia, for three years prior to entering the U. S. Army. He has been self-employed as a General Insurance Agent for the past 20 years and is a member of the Weirton Kiwanis Club, Weirton Chamber of Commerce, Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 2716, Marine Corps League and the American Legion. He is the father of two daughters.

Frew, David T. was born on January 25, 1907, at Lonaconing, Maryland, the son of James and Sara Dunn Frew. He married Nora Lindell on August 8, 1934 and has been a resident of Weirton for 29 years. He attended West Virginia University and received a Bachelor of Arts Degree at West Liberty State Teachers College in 1933. He also attended the University of Pittsburgh and received a Masters Degree in Education in 1937. He is a veteran of World War II and served with the 97th Infantry Division in the European Theatre and received two battle stars. He was a teacher and principal in the Hancock County public school system prior to being named City Recreation Director of Weirton in 1947, a position he held until 1955. He was elected Mayor of Weirton in 1959 and served until this year. He is employed by the Weirton Steel Company as Training Co-ordinator in the Education and Training Department. He is a former District Chairman of the Weir-Cove District, Boy Scouts of America; Past President of the Weirton Kiwanis Club; served four terms as President of the Community Service Council; former President of the Crippled Children's Society; former Chairman of the Underprivileged Child Committee; served as Chairman of the Committee of Incorporation of Weirton, Hollidays Cove, Marland Heights and Weirton Heights; and is a Past President of the West Virginia State Recreation Association. In 1947, he was awarded the Fraternal Order of Eagles Civic Service Award. He and his wife have one daughter.

Gelini, Howard J. was born on October 19, 1911 at Colliers, West Virginia and was the son of A. C. and Biancha Gelini. He and his wife were married on December 26, 1936. He attended Weirton public schools and graduated from Weir High School in 1930. He received a B.S. degree in Industrial Engineering from the University of Pittsburgh in 1934. He is employed by the Weirton Steel Company and is a member of the Weir High School Boosters Club, Madonna High School Boosters Club and the Knights of Columbus. He and his wife have two children.

Gould, Glendon W. was born January 27, 1910 in Steubenville, Ohio. He was educated in the Steubenville public schools and attended Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, before beginning his career at Weirton Steel Company in 1929. His first job was in the Tin Mill Department and 11 years later, after a series of promotions he was named Night Superintendent of that department. In 1944, Mr. Gould was promoted to Assistant Manager of the Tin Mill, became Manager in 1953 and in January 1955 was promoted to Assistant General Superintendent of Weirton Steel. On March 1, 1959, Mr. Gould was named General Superintendent of Midwest Steel Corporation, a new division of National
Steel Corporation located at Portage, Indiana. After three years at Mid­west, Mr. Gould returned to Weirton as Vice President of Operations, his present position. Mr. Gould is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Masonic Lodge, Delta Tau Delta fraternity and Williams Country Club. Mr. Gould is married to the former Marion Black and they have two sons, Alan and David; and two daughters, Glenda and Carol. The Goulds reside at Palisades Drive, Weirton.

GRETCHEN, EDWARD A., M.D., was born January 20, 1930, in Weirton, West Virginia, the son of Anthony and Katherine Gretchen. He and his wife, the former Marie E. Westlake, were married on June 25, 1954. He is a graduate of Steubenville Catholic Central High School and received a Bachelor of Science Degree in 1952 from Xavier University. He attended St. Louis University's School of Medicine and received a Doctor of Medicine Degree in 1956. He entered the United States Air Force in 1957 and served as a Flight Surgeon until 1960. He attended Johns Hopkins University, College of Public Health and Air University, USAF, Aero Space Medicine School, while serving in the Air Force. He established his practice as a medical physician in Weirton in 1960 and is a member of the Hancock County Medical Society and is a former President of the society. He is also a member of the Elks Lodge and Phi Beta Pi medical fraternity. He and his wife have two children.

GROSSI CHESTER P., was born June 7, 1922 in Italy and moved to Weirton 34 years ago with his parents, Mary and Valentino Grossi. He married Rose Paluch on May 27, 1948. He is a 1940 graduate of Weir High School and received an A.B. degree from West Liberty State College in 1947. He received a Master of Science Degree from West Virginia University in 1952. He also studied at the Universities of Florida and Pittsburgh. He served in the United States Air Force as an Aviation Cadet from 1944 to 1945. He is presently employed by Waddell & Reed, Inc., as a Mutual Fund Salesman and Divisional Manager. Prior to his present employment, he was a teacher in the Hancock County public school system. He is a life member of the National Education Association and holds memberships in the Knights of Columbus, Elks Lodge, American Legion, Italian Sons and Daughters of America, a member of the City of Weirton Planning Commission, and is a board member of the Weirton Service Council. He and his wife have two children.

GROSSI, JOHN T. was born in Weirton on February 20, 1930, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Valentino Grossi. He married Irene Yacos on July 25, 1953 and is the father of four children: John, Tanya, Timothy and Teresa. He is a graduate of Weir High School and West Virginia Tech, and received his masters degree from Duquesne University in 1963. He served in the U. S. Army from 1953 to 1955, and is a member of the West Virginia-Ohio football and basketball officials association, Knights of Columbus Council 3734, and the Holy Name Society of St. Paul's Church. He was the first athletic director at Madonna High School and is presently Hancock County Juvenile Officer.

GULLETTE, LAWRENCE E. was born in Weirton, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gullette, and married Frances Permar on February 25, 1920. His grandparents, Ezekiel and Nancy Gullette, came to Hollidays Cove about a century ago and built the home in which he now resides at 111
Gullette Lane. During World War I, he served in the 208 Aerial Squadron at Fort Worth, Texas, and has been self-employed in Weirton for 43 years as an aircraft mechanic and airport manager. He has a daughter, Lurena Gullette Marsh.

GUNION, OTHA C. was born in Wheeling, W. Va., on April 1, 1916, the son of Otha W. and Bertha Gunion. He was married to Edna Waugh on December 22, 1937 and is the father of three children: Gladys, Bertha and Donald. A graduate of Wheeling High School, he served in Germany with the U. S. Army in World War II. Employed as a photographer with the Weirton Steel Company, he holds membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Moose and Eagles.

HAINES, MICHAEL A. was born December 24, 1915 in Sykesville, Pa., and has resided in Weirton for the past 24 years. He married Geneva Applegarth on January 14, 1939 and is the father of four children: Gary, Gerald, Gregory and Melissa. He is engaged in the manufacturing business, and is a member of the Masonic Order, Elks, Moose and the Weirton Lions Club, which he served as president in 1948-49. A graduate of Sykesville High School, he also attended Fenn College in Cleveland, Ohio.

HAMILL, CARL R. was born in Aleppo, Pa., on June 9, 1903, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hamill. He married Helen Thomson on August 15, 1931 and is the father of Carl Alan and Jerry Wordon Hamill. He attended Clay School in Wheeling, W. Va., and was graduated from Linsly Military Institute there in June 1923. He received an A.B. degree from Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., in 1929 and has been an athletic coach and teacher in Hancock County since graduation. A long-time coach at Weir High School, he was named West Virginia High School Coach of the year in 1950. In 1961, he was named to the West Virginia Sports Hall of Fame. During his coaching career at Weir High, from 1929 to 1951, his teams won 169, lost 35 and tied 13 football games; won 370 and lost 127 basketball games and produced many outstanding baseball teams. Although better known for his coaching skills in recent years, Mr. Hamill was himself a star in three sports both at Linsly and at Bethany College. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Shrine and is on the board of directors of Weirton General Hospital, the Weirton Automobile Club, the Weirton Christian Center, and Weirton Community Chest. He has served as Hancock County Jury Commissioner, Chairman of the Red Cross Fund Drive, a member of Fort Steubenville Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, and served on the Rent Control Board and Ration Board during World War II.

HARRIS, J. HAYDN is Administrative Vice President and Treasurer of Weirton Steel Company division of National Steel Corporation. He was born June 30, 1910 in Steubenville, Ohio, where he attended public schools. He began his career with Weirton Steel in August, 1928, as a Clerk in the Accounting Department. In July, 1941, he was named Manager of the Cost Department, and in January, 1943, became Chief Cost Accountant. In May, 1945, Mr. Harris was named Assistant Treasurer of Weirton Steel and in March, 1955, was appointed Secretary and Treasurer. He was named Vice President and Treasurer in May, 1958, and Administrative Vice President in 1960. Mr. Harris is active in civic affairs and is currently serving as Chairman of the Weirton Community
HARRIS, PAUL F., Director of Publications and Publicity at Weirton Steel Company, was educated in the public schools of McKean County, Pa., and, moving to Weirton in 1941, was graduated from Follansbee High School. He received his bachelor of Arts degree at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, majoring in journalism and English. Mr. Harris was employed as a news editor at radio stations in East Liverpool, Ohio and Weirton prior to joining the Publications and Publicity Department at Weirton Steel in 1952 as a staff member on the Employees Bulletin. In 1954 he was named Assistant Director of Publications and Publicity, and in 1959 was promoted to his present position. During World War II, he served as a bombardier-navigator with the 8th Air Force in Europe, and holds the Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters and the EAME Campaign Medal with three battle stars. He holds the rank of captain in the Air Force Reserve. Active in the Boy Scout program for the past seven years, he served as chairman of Weir-Cove District, Fort Steuben Area Council, for three one-year terms and is a member of the Council’s Executive Board. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Weirton Christian Center for eight years, and currently serves as a vice president of the Board. Other affiliations include membership in the Air Force Association, 388th Bomb Group Association, Kent State Journalism Alumni Association, and the Weirton General Hospital Company, where he is a member of the Board of Trustees. He is a member of First Methodist Church in Weirton and is a teacher in the youth department of the church school. Mr. Harris is married to the former Pearl Cook of Follansbee, W. Va., and they reside at 3940 Claremont Place in Weirton with their two children, Mitchell and Claudia.

HARROLD, REV. ERNEST L. was born at Grant County, Indiana on August 21, 1903. He married Katherine Jenkins on August 31, 1931 and is the father of two children: David Ernest and Patricia Kay. He is a graduate of Butler University and also received a Masters Degree and Bachelor of Divinity Degree from the University of Chicago in 1933 and 1934. He has served as pastor of Christian Churches at North Vernon and Fort Wayne, Indiana and Wauseon, Dayton and Cleveland, Ohio. He became pastor of the Christian Church at Weirton approximately three years ago. Reverend Harrold is 2nd Vice-President of the Weirton Kiwanis Club.

HARTLEY, ROBERT J., was born in Elwood, Indiana but came to Weirton at an early age. He was graduated from Weir High School in 1927, where he was active in basketball, track and dramatics. He received a degree from Bethany College in 1931. While in college he was President of Kappa Alpha fraternity and was on the track team. He studied the French language both at Bethany and at Duquesne University night school and learned to speak, read and write the language. Some years later he translated the French book “Demain La Paix” into English for the late Ernest T. Weir, founder of Weirton and Weirton Steel Company. Mr. Hartley taught high school French, chemistry and physics for two years after his graduation from Bethany, then joined Weirton Steel Company. He started...
as a clerk in the General Office and later worked in the accounting department. In 1948 he was named Director of Insurance and Pensions in the Industrial Relations Department and in 1958 became Assistant Manager of Industrial Relations. He has been active in civic affairs and helped incorporate the city of Marland Heights and served two terms as the first city clerk. He is a charter member of the Weirton Lions Club and a member of the Masons, Moose, Steubenville Chapter of Symposians, the Weirton and Steubenville Chambers of Commerce and is an elder of the First Christian Church of Weirton. He has also been active in the alumni affairs of Bethany College. Mr. Hartley is married to the former Evelyn Allison and they live at 3656 Lindberg Way. They have two grown daughters, George-Anna and Heather.

HARTMAN, EDWARD R. was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on February 12, 1895. He married the former Edith Lewis and is the father of Edward Hartman. He entered the service in World War I on September 21, 1917 and was honorably discharged on June 4, 1919 as Warrant Officer and saw foreign service from May 28, 1918 to May 26, 1919. He is Veterans Service Officer for the American Legion. He is a member of the board of directors of the American Red Cross and Salvation Army in Weirton and serves on the President's Committee and the West Virginia Governor's Committee to employ the physically handicapped. He was the first Commander and a charter member of Weirton Post No. 10, the American Legion; Past District Governor of Rotary International and Past National Commander of the 80th Division Veterans Association. He is presently National Service Officer of the 80th Division Veterans Association.

HEASLETT, MINNIE E. the youngest child of William K. and Rachel Heaslett was born in Hollidays Cove (now Weirton) April 24, 1894. She attended the Cove Elementary School and since there was no local high school, she commuted to Steubenville, Ohio and was graduated from Wells High School in 1914. Following high school graduation, she taught school one year in Brooke County and one year in Weirton elementary school. The next year 1916-17 she pursued studies at Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio. For the next five years, she taught fifth grade in the Cove Elementary School and continued her college work in summer schools and extension classes. In 1922, she enrolled at Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., as a junior and was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts Degree, Cum Laude in 1924. After graduation from Bethany, she accepted a position as teacher in Weir High School and continued as a teacher of English there for twenty-eight years. She retired from teaching in 1952 having completed thirty-five years of teaching in Brooke and Hancock Counties, West Virginia. Her interest in books led her to become a part-time helper in the Weirton Public Library, located in the Weirton Community Center, with Mrs. John Runkle as librarian. Upon the death of Mrs. Runkle in 1956, she became acting librarian until the library was moved into the present Mary H. Weir Public Library in 1958. She has continued on the staff of the library until the present time. In addition to her busy life as a teacher, she has been an active member of the First Christian Church and has been associated in Weirton with the Girls' Council, Girl Scouts, and Campfire Girls Inc., from the be-
ginning of the organized girls’ work. Her father and mother moved to Hollidays Cove in 1887.

HEASLETT, O. EMERSON, the son of William K. and Rachel Heaslett was born in Wellsburg, Brooke County, in 1878. He came to Hollidays Cove in 1883 where the family located on the T. S. Chapman fruit farm, now a part of Marland Heights. In 1884 he saw in the valley below the memorable 1884 flood of the Ohio River, the highest on record at that time. He has crossed the Ohio River on a horse ferry boat that operated at the Upper Ferry Landing, the present location of the Fort Steuben Bridge. Horses tramped the treadles that powered the boat. In 1886 he assisted in a small milk delivery in Toronto, Ohio where the family had moved. In 1887, thirty acres of land was purchased from the George Orr Estate in the lower Cove which became the Heaslett home where the family engaged in the production of fruits and vegetables. Lumber for the house, and also the family moving was brought down the Ohio River from Toronto, landed and unloaded at Upper Ferry. Soon the humble home was built and Emerson lived there until 1959—72 years. He then moved two blocks north to Heaslett Avenue where he now resides with his two sisters, Mrs. Ada Hindman, and Miss Minnie Heaslett. Mr. Heaslett taught school in Hancock and Brooke Counties for a few years. He attended Scio College and the University of Lebanon, Lebanon, Ohio. In 1905, he accepted a position in the chemical laboratory of the United States Steel Corporation in Mingo Junction works in Mingo Junction, Ohio. He went to the Follansbee Brothers Steel plant in Follansbee, West Virginia in 1907 and remained as a chemist in the Follansbee and the Toronto, Ohio plants of this company for thirty-eight years, retiring in 1945. He has been actively interested in the Cove Christian Church, now known as Weirton First Christian Church, since 1900 and served in many different capacities. He has served in the Weirton Kiwanis Club more than thirty years having been Treasurer, Lieutenant Governor of the First West Virginia District, and President of the Weirton Kiwanis Club in 1937. He has been interested in the Weirton Christian Center almost from its inception. He was President of the Board of Directors of the Center, 1951-1953. Boy Scouting has occupied his interest and effort for many years. He carried a Committeeeman’s card in 1917. During his lifetime, Mr. Heaslett has watched the growth and development of Weirton from a quiet farming area and a small village into the active, prosperous city of Weirton of 1963 and he has participated in many of its activities.

HERTNICK, JOHN W. was born at Glen Lyon, Pennsylvania on November 22, 1896. He graduated from Monessen High School and Eckles College in 1921 receiving a degree in mortuary science. He is a veteran of World War I and came to Weirton in 1922 to open up a funeral home. He married Margaret Check on May 7, 1930 and is the father of two children: Joan Patricia and Nancy Louise. He has been an active Republican serving as Hancock County Republican Chairman from 1935 to 1952. He was a member of the state Republican Finance Committee from 1948 to 1952. He was a Justice of the Peace from 1928 to 1932; a member of the West Virginia Legislature from 1934 to 1936; and, County Commissioner of Hancock County from 1942 to 1948. He is a Past President
HIGHSMITH, BEVILLE, J. was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania on September 8, 1913. He attended Wharton Business School, Wyoming Seminary, University of Pennsylvania, University of Chicago and Eckles Embalming College. He has received a Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Divinity and Doctor of Divinity Degrees as well as a Degree in Mortuary Science. He has been the minister of the St. Peters A.M.E. Church for the past two years. He is a director of the North Weirton Community Center and belongs to the Elks and Golden Rule Lodge No. 15 F. & A.M.

HILL, JOSEPH A., was born on January 18, 1901 and came to Weirton in March 1920. He married Edna G. Williams on May 18, 1922 and is the father of four children: Dorothy Louise, Elizabeth Jane, June Marie, and Joseph, Jr. He attended Wilberforce University for three years majoring in mechanical engineering. Mr. Hill operated a flourishing coal business from 1928 to 1940 servicing all schools in the county. He then became an insurance salesman and is now Filtration Plant operator for the city of Weirton. He was President of the Council of Churches for 1959 and 1960; Past Exalted Ruler of Kings Creek Lodge No. 616 I.B.P.O.E; Past Master of the Rising Sun Lodge No. 34, F. & A.M.; member of the Board of Trustees of St. Peters A.M.E. Church; and member of the Board of Trustees of Weir High Boosters Club. He is presently serving his second term as President of the Weirton Elementary School P.T.A. and is also a member of the Toastmasters Club. He is now completing his eighth year as a member of the Weirton Traffic Commission.

HILL, LOUIS H. was born at Indianola, Illinois on July 28, 1884. He married Evelyn R. Rieker on April 23, 1914 and moved to Hollidays Cove in November, 1916. Mr. Hill was an electrician with the Weirton Steel Company and is now retired. He was County Commissioner from 1937 to 1942 and was Clerk of the Circuit Court from 1945 to 1962.

HILLIS, ROBERT H. was born at Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania and moved to Weirton in 1942. He married Dorothy L. Jackson on January 15, 1946 and is the father of three boys: Robert, Richard and Randall. He was a Captain in the United States Air Force during World War II and flew 72 missions in the European Theatre of Operations. He received the Air Medal with 3 oak clusters and the Distinguished Flying Cross. Mr. Hillis is a professional golfer and operates the Woodview Golf Course in Hancock County.

HISSOM, REV. EARL G. was born at Charleston, West Virginia on December 20, 1920. He married Julia R. Jordan on March 13, 1939 and is the father of three children: Judith Ann, Earl, and Sharon Lynn. He came to Weirton in 1955 and became Minister of the Church of the Nazarene.

HUTNYAN, REV. MICHAEL was born at Freeland, Pennsylvania on February 26, 1930. He married Mary Jane Ritsko on January 22, 1955 and is the father of four children: Paul Michael, Mary Margaret, Thomas Andrew and Nicholas John. He received a B.A. Degree from Youngstown University and graduated from Christ The Savious Seminary. He is pastor of the St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church.
IZENSON, AL was born in Russia in July 1906. He married in 1931 and is the father of two children: Nancy Lee and Fred M. He has been engaged in the furniture business in Weirton for the past 35 years, starting with a second-hand store in north Weirton. He is now part owner of Home Furniture with Ben Bushman and has three modern furniture stores, two in Weirton and one in Steubenville. He is a member of the B’nai B’rith, Chamber of Commerce, Sportsmen Club and the Beth Israel Synagogue.

JOHNSON, OLIVER W. was born at Dallas, West Virginia, in 1909. He married Yvonne Weller on March 5, 1937 and is the father of Wildey E. Johnson. He received a B.S. Degree from West Virginia University in 1935 and has done graduate work at the University of Southern California in 1940 and the University of Georgia in 1963. He has lived in Hancock County for the past 20 years and is the County Extension Agricultural Agent. In 1952 he received the Distinguished Service Award from the National County Agents Association. He is a Past President, Secretary and Director of the Weirton Kiwanis Club and Chairman of the State Agricultural Committee of the Grange. He is presently the Secretary of the Hancock County Planning and Development Commission.

JONES, JOHN A. is a native of Indiana and came to Weirton at the age of 14. He graduated from Weir High School in 1922. He studied journalism at Ohio State University and from 1928 until 1931 was Editor of the Weirton Daily Times. Later he held editorial positions on newspapers in Pittsburgh, Chicago and Philadelphia. He joined Weirton Steel Company in 1943 and was named Editor of the Employees Bulletin, the company’s monthly magazine, in 1945. He was named Assistant to the Manager of Industrial Relations in 1958 and became Director of Public Relations on July 1, 1959. Mr. Jones is active in civic affairs and does a great deal of public speaking. He is a member of the Kiwanis, Elks, Moose and Eagles and is on the board of directors of the Mary H. Weir Public Library and the Weirton Hospital Company. He also is a member of the Civil Rights Commission of West Virginia and the National Editorial Board of the Boy Scouts of America. He was active in county centennial affairs and served on the Forum of the Future committee, helping select the nationally known leaders who speak at the Forum of the Future, a major centennial event held in Charleston in April, 1963. Mr. Jones and his wife have traveled widely throughout the world and have lectured about their journeys to many groups in the tri-state area, illustrating their talks with color slides of the places they have visited. In 1953 they completed a 12,000 mile trip through Europe, including a visit behind the Iron Curtain. They were received in a special audience by Pope Pius XII in Rome. In 1955, they made a 21,000 mile journey that took them to virtually every country in east Asia. They traveled to Europe again in the summer of 1957, touring Portugal, Spain, France, Monaco and Ireland. In 1962 they again traveled extensively on the Continent and in England and Wales. In 1961 Mr. Jones was elected to membership in Kappa Tau Alpha, honorary journalism scholarship fraternity, at West Virginia University. He received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan in 1955. The citation accompanying the degree said in part: “For his important contributions in the field of journalism, for his personal devotion to the cause of world peace, for his broad interest in his fellow Americans, for his unselfish sharing of his
rich experiences and for his penetrating understanding and his brilliant presentation of the American way of life, Hillsdale College confers the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon John A. Jones.” He is married to the former Mary Davis Cunningham of Roanoke, Virginia, and they reside on Marland Heights.

KERKES, JOSEPH B. was born at Columbus, Ohio on July 20, 1916. He married Mary Gullas on February 19, 1944 and is the father of three children: Elizabeth, Christine and Marilyn Jo. He was in military service from September 1942 to November 1945 with Headquarters Company, 38th Infantry and was in overseas service four months. He has been a building contractor for the past 15 years and is a life member of Loyal Order of Moose No. 688.

KESLING, LEWIS was born at Hollidays Cove on February 24, 1930. He is the father of three children: Adrienne, Alain and Raymond. He is a graduate of Weir High School and attended the College of Steubenville. In addition to working at the Weirton Steel Company, Mr. Kesling is a professional artist and has exhibited his paintings throughout the country. He has served on the faculty of the College of Steubenville and organized an adult art instruction class at the Weirton Christian Center in 1951. He founded The Art Workshop, Inc., and organized the Swaney Gallery of Contemporary Art in New Cumberland. He is recognized as one of West Virginia’s outstanding contemporary painters and studies with master painter Samuel Rosenberg at his advanced workshop in Pittsburgh.

KIKILIDIS, JOHN D. was born in 1888 in Greece and has lived in Weirton for the past 48 years. He married Maria Samaras in May 1921 and is the father of three children: James, Clara and Irene. He worked for the Weirton Steel Company from 1915 to 1920 and then opened a restaurant which he operated until his retirement in 1959. He served three terms as president of the All Saints Greek Orthodox Church and has been Treasurer of the AHEPA Lodge at Weirton. He is a member of the Moose, Weirton Hospital Company and Chian Society.

KOKOCHAK, MICHAEL L. was born at Connorville, Ohio on September 21, 1904 and has lived in Weirton for the past 45 years where he is employed by the Weirton Steel Company in the Labor Relations Department. He married Clara Kerns on February 6, 1932 and is the father of three children: Mary, Michael and Jan. He is a member of the Weirton Steel Company 25 Year Club, Weirton Hospital Company, and the Credit Union National Association Founder’s Club. He is an Honorary Director of the Steel Works Employees Federal Credit Union; the Strip Steel Employees Federal Credit Union; the Tin Mill Employees Federal Credit Union and the Steubenville Employees Federal Credit Union; and an honorary member of the Weirton-Wellsburg Federal Union Chapter. He has served as the State Director of the West Virginia Credit Union League, Inc., and is a brother of the late Geza Kokochak, a pioneer businessman of Weirton.

KROMER, KENNETH W. was born in Everson, Pennsylvania on August 5, 1916. He married Mary Alice DeMoss on April 14, 1940 and is the father of Kenneth W. Kromer, Jr. He was a radioman in the United States Navy from 1943 to 1945 with the 5th Fleet in the Pacific Theatre.
of Operations. He is Past Commander of American Legion Farrady Post No. 24 at Frostburg, Maryland and is a member of Weirton Lodge No. 171 A.F. & A.M., Scottish Rite of Wheeling, Osiris Temple, Lions Club, and Weirton Chapter No. 147 Order of Eastern Star. He is manager of the G. C. Murphy Company and has lived in Weirton for the past 8½ years.

KUSHNER, REV. MICHAEL A. was born at Homestead, Pennsylvania on March 26, 1920. He received a B.A. Degree from St. Procopius College of Lisle, Illinois and graduated from St. Procopius Seminary in 1944. He was ordained a Catholic Priest on July 23, 1944 and has served as a pastor in churches in Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia. He came to Weirton seven years ago and is Chaplain for the Civil Air Patrol, Columbian Squires and Greek Catholic Union of America in Weirton. He is a Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus and is a member of the Religious Advisory Committee to Radio Station WEIR.

KUSIC, SAMUEL was born at Lansing, Ohio on November 19, 1909 and moved to Weirton in 1922. He started to work at the Weirton Steel Company at the age of thirteen. At the age of seventeen he started to work for A. G. Davis selling real estate and insurance. In 1927 he opened a gas station on Weirton Heights and in 1931 he bought the assets of the Auto Sales Company at the corner of Lee and Main Street and has been in the automobile business ever since that time. He is President of the Chester Lumber Company, Cove Valley Lumber Company and the Moundsville Shopping Plaza. He was President of Kusic-Haines from 1945 until 1961. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the following organizations: Tri-State Manufacturing Company of Weirton; Taylor Craft Corporation of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; College of Steubenville; Weirton General Hospital; Weirton Christian Center; Weirton Auto Club; Ft. Steuben Council of The Boy Scouts of America; the Weirton Community Chest Motivating Committee; and National Heritage Life Insurance Company. He is a member of Weirton Order of AHEPA. Weirton FOPA, Kiwanis, Weirton Chamber of Commerce. Moundsville Chamber of Commerce. Elks, Moose, Williams Country Club, Hancock County Sportsman Association, Steubenville Country Club, Lakeview Country Club, Ambassador Club, West Virginia Safety Council and an honorary member of the Garibaldi Lodge of Follansbee. He was Mayor of Weirton from 1955 to 1959 and is presently serving as a member of the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission. He is married to the former Jo Nekoranec and is the father of Samuel N. and Alicia Carol Kusic.

LEACH, ROBERT I. was born at Coalton, Ohio on June 27, 1918. He is married and the father of five children: Ruth Ann, Robert, Judy Kay, Sally Louise and Timmy Wayne. He has been engaged in the general insurance business for the past 21 years. He has been President of the Cove Volunteer Fire Department; President of Woodland Estates Boosters Club; President of the Cove P.T.A.; and, Treasurer of I.O.O.F. He is completing his second term as 3rd Ward Councilman.

LEE, RT. REV. WILLIAM J. was born on April 10, 1894 in Ireland. He is a graduate of St. Patrick’s Seminary in Ireland and was ordained to the Priesthood on June 16, 1919. In May, 1941 he was appointed Vicar General of the Wheeling Diocese. He has been Pastor of St. Paul’s
LENHART, ALVIN D. was born on October 10, 1925 at Irwin, Pennsylvania. He is married and the father of four children: Janice Ann, Susan, Lisa Jean, and Karen. He served in the Army from December 1943 until May 1946. While in service he received the Combat Infantry Badge and 4 Battle Stars. He was Commander of the Weirton V.F.W. in 1959 and for his service he was named Weirton Citizen of the Month in August 1959 and West Virginia V.F.W. Commander of the Year. He is a member of the Elks, American Legion and Last Man's Club of World War II. He is employed by the Weirton Steel Company.

LONGacre, JAMES Y., JR. was born at Steubenville, Ohio on January 3, 1927 and has lived in Weirton for the past 30 years. He is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh. He married the former Marion McWhorter and is the father of four children: James, William, Susan, and Carol. He was in the Marine Corps from November 17, 1944 until August 15, 1946. He has been President of the Weirton Junior Chamber of Commerce; Exalted Ruler of the Weirton Elks; Chairman of the Weirton Chapter, American Red Cross; Advisory Board Member of the Salvation Army; Board of Trustees of the Weirton Christian Center. He is a member of the Weirton Hospital Company, Veteran of Foreign Wars, American Institute of Industrial Engineers, Society for Advancement of Management and the Cove United Presbyterian Church. In 1959 he was appointed to the Weirton Public Committee by Mayor Kusic to review the city charter.

LOUCAS, GEORGE E. was born July 20, 1907 at Palea Focca, Asia Minor, and has lived in Weirton for the past 47 years. He married Ermione Karnoupakis on July 8, 1933. He graduated from Weir High School in 1926 and later studied at George Washington University, Kentucky University and West Virginia University, where he received his L.L.B. Degree in 1931. The same year he established his law office in Weirton and has been a practicing attorney ever since. He is a former President of the Hancock County Bar Association and was elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1939 as Hancock County's delegate. He is a member of the Order of AHEPA, is a past President of the Weirton chapter and is Past Supreme President. He is also a member of the Eagles Lodge and American Legion. A veteran of World War II, he and his wife have two sons.

LUPINETTI, DR. P. R. was born December 1, 1915 at Follansbee, West Virginia, and has been a Weirton resident for the past 10 years. He married Josephine Rott on September 6, 1952. He is a graduate of Follansbee High School and received an A.B. Degree at West Liberty State College in 1938. He received his D.D.S. Degree at the University of Pittsburgh in 1945. He served in the United States Air Force from 1955 to 1957 and has been practicing dentistry for the past 17 years. He is a member of the Elks Lodge. He and his wife have two sons.

LUTES, W. C. was born July 6, 1895 at Powhatan, Ohio, and was the son of George and Belle Keyser Lutes. He married Mae Kruger on June 15, 1920. A graduate of Shadyside, Ohio, High School, he is a veteran of
LUTTON, DALE WILLIAM was born March 23, 1935, at East Liverpool, Ohio, and has lived in Hancock County for 27 years. He married Alena Kiszczak on November 25, 1959. He is a 1953 graduate of Chester High School and received an A.B. Degree at West Liberty State College in 1957. He has been employed as a teacher at Weir High School for the past six years and serves as the Band Director of the school’s famed varsity band. He and his wife have one son.

LYTLE, CHARLES H. was born September 21, 1890, near Parker, Pennsylvania, and has been a resident of Weirton for the past 48 years. He married Olive Moulds on June 15, 1916. He formerly worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad, Cove Valley Lumber Company and the Peoples Bank, where he retired after 17 years service. He served 10 years on the Hollidays Cove City Council and was a member of Ration Board for four years during World War II. He is a member of New Cumberland Lodge No. 22, A.F. & A.M. He and his wife have two daughters.

MAGNONE, MATTHEW was born September 10, 1925, in Weirton, West Virginia, and has been a life long resident. He is the son of Frank and Rose Trione Magnone and married Dolores J. Tairiol on June 4, 1955. A graduate of Weir High School, he attended Bowling Green College of Commerce, Strayer College of Accountancy and Steubenville College. He is a veteran of World War II and served with the United States Army in the Pacific Theatre. He is engaged in insurance and real estate business and is presently the manager of the J. S. Tairiol Company, developers and builders of the Bel-Air sub-division. He and his wife have three children.

MASTRANTONI, JULIO W. was born April 1, 1935 in Weirton, the son of Amedeo and Mary Mastrantoni. He married Leanna I. Tolarchyk on May 16, 1956 and is the father of three children: Amedeo, Julio and Paul. A graduate of Weir High School, class of 1954, he is employed in the masonry supply and contracting business. He is a member of the Owls Club and served for six years in the Marine Corps Reserve.

MANSBERGER, REV. A.R. was born August 9, 1891 at Calvin, Pennsylvania, the son of Daniel and Mary Belle Mansberger. He married Mayme M. Smith on June 11, 1913. He was educated in the public schools of Huntington County in Pennsylvania and is a graduate of Westminster College, Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh Xenia Seminary and studied law from the American University Extension School. He received his Doctor of Divinity degree from Wilberforce University. Rev. Mansberger came to Weirton 22 years ago when he was appointed Pastor of the First Methodist Church where he served for 20 years before retiring. Since his retirement, he has filled the pulpit of the Pleasant Valley Methodist Church. He is a Past President of the Weirton Ministerial
Association and Weirton Kiwanis Club; serves as Chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the Weirton Hospital Company; Chairman of the Religious Committee of Radio Station WEIR; and is a member of the Masonic Lodge and I.O.O.F. He and his wife have four children.

MARSH, MILTON ROSS was born April 9, 1899 in Brooke County, West Virginia, the son of Rezin B. and Ella May Marsh. He married Anne H. Schaefer on September 8, 1926. He has resided in Hancock County for the past 60 years and was educated in the county's public schools. He also studied at the Steubenville Business College. He has been in the hardware business in Weirton for the past 40 years and served as President of the West Virginia Hardware Association in 1938. He and his wife have four children.

MARTIN, REV. LAWRENCE M. was born April 9, 1913 at St. Marys, West Virginia, the son of Jacob and Nancy Martin. He married Beatrice Fetty on October 14, 1930. He came to Weirton 22 years ago and has been employed by the Starvaggi Enterprises for the past 17 years. He was pastor of the New Cumberland Free Methodist Church for two years and is presently serving as Pastor of the Paris, Pa., Nazarene Church. A veteran of World War II, he has four children.

MATTHEWS, ANNA M. was born May 1, 1886 in Allenport, Pa., and has resided in Weirton for 30 years. She attended schools in Charleroi and Homestead, Pa., and Burnham College in Chicago. She is a member of the Weirton Hospital Company, Ladies of the G.A.R., Daughters of Union Veterans; was president of the American Legion Auxiliary, 1939-41 and was president of the War Mothers of the Service Star Legion, Inc., 1940-46. She organized the Hancock County Crippled Children's Society in 1938 and was co-organizer of the Hancock County Retarded Children Council in 1952. A past State Legislative Chairman for the Business and Professional Women's Club, she is an Honorary Life Member of the Weirton Business and Professional Women's Club and of the Hancock County Crippled Children's Society. She is a past State Vice President of the Women's Relief Corp., a board member of the Christian Children's Fund, Inc., and during World War II served as Hancock County Block Leader and Chairman of the Red Cross Garment Division. In 1952 she received an award for her work in behalf of the physically handicapped. Her great-grandfather Echoels was a mail carrier in the late 1700's and early 1800's and included Pughtown in his rounds. He was a participant in the Whiskey Insurrection, and her grandfather, William Waddington, settled in the tri-state district and served with the Pennsylvania 100th Volunteers.

MAUS, FRANCIS L. was born August 18, 1903, in Garden County, Nebraska, and attended Wittenberg University in Ohio where he was valedictorian of the class of 1928. He was married to Helen Maurer on June 20, 1928 and they have a daughter, Marilyn Ann. Mr. Maus is Director of Management Development and Training at Weirton Steel Company; is a member of the Weirton Chamber of Commerce; President of the Congregation of Trinity Lutheran Church in Weirton; and is a member of the Board of Directors of Wittenberg University.
MAZE, CLYDE KIRK was born in Weirton on October 1, 1931, the son of Samuel and Lucy Maze. He was married to Susan R. Ankrom on June 7, 1953 and is the father of a son, Kevin, and a daughter, Lisa Susan. He was educated in Weirton public schools and served in the U. S. Marine Corps from 1952 to 1954. A fireman, he is a member of the International Association of Fire Fighters, Local 948, and is secretary and treasurer of the local.

MEIGHEN, ROBERT S. was born on April 8, 1906 and has lived in Weirton for the past 27 years. He is Vice President — Sales of Weirton Steel Company and Assistant Vice President—Sales of National Steel Corporation, Weirton's Steel parent firm. He joined Weirton Steel in 1929, five years after he was graduated from Steubenville High School, and started his career as a clerk at a salary of $20 per week. He rose through the ranks to become Vice President—Sales on January 1, 1959. He is one of the most widely traveled executives in the company, having logged more than two million miles in his years as a salesman. Mr. Meighen was transferred to Weirton Steel's Chicago Sales Office in 1932, and returned to Weirton in 1935 as Manager of the Sheet and Tinplate division of the Order Department. He was appointed Assistant Manager of Tinplate Sales in January, 1937 and Manager of Tinplate Sales in January, 1940. He continued in that position until 1954 when he was promoted to Assistant Vice President and became Vice President five years later. He is considered by his colleagues in the steel industry to be a leading authority on tinplate sales. During his busy career he has found time to engage in many civic activities in which he has distinguished himself by his devotion to good citizenship. He is a member of the West Virginia and Ohio Chambers of Commerce, the Weirton Hospital Company and the Elks Lodge. He married Frances Bowers of Weirton on May 15, 1928 and they make their residence at 3545 Riverview Drive, Weirton.

MENTZER, THOMAS MILTON was born on October 31, 1901 at East Brady, Pennsylvania, son of George H. and Kathryn Filson Mentzer. He came to Weirton 53 years ago and was educated in the Weirton public schools. He married Henrietta Monseau on August 30, 1923. He served in the United States Navy from 1918 to 1921. He was engaged in the trucking business from 1925 to 1941 and was owner of the Mentzer Trucking Company. He is presently employed by the Weirton Steel Company. From 1941 to 1944, he served as Deputy Sheriff and served as a Special Constable from 1945 to 1952. He is a member of Weirton Volunteer Fire Company No. 1, Fraternal Order of Police Associates and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He and his wife have five children.

McCREA, WALTER was born in 1901 at New Cumberland, the son of John and Irene Thayer McCrea. He attended New Cumberland schools and has served as State Conservation Officer in Hampshire County since September 11, 1932. He served with the 6th Infantry Division during World War II, and is a member of the Modern Woodsmen of America and the Conservation Officers' Beneficial Association.

McINTOSH, ALEXANDER CLARK was born March 17, 1901 in Washington, D. C., the son of Alexander and Elizabeth A. McConahy McIntosh. He married Maude Agnes Calhoun on November 21, 1921. His
wife is a descendent of Adam Poe, noted Indian fighter and an early pioneer of Hancock County. A graduate of Freedom, Pa., High School, he studied civil engineering at Carnegie Institute of Technology and through extension courses at West Virginia University. He is active in the Independent Order Odd Fellows and Masonic Lodges and has held high offices in both organizations. In 1958, he was awarded the Grand Decoration of Chivalry, the highest honor in Odd Fellowship, by the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F. He is employed as a General Foreman by the Weirton Steel Company. He is Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Weirton Osteopathic Hospital, a member of the Weirton Water Commission Board and is an Elder and Clerk of Session of the Cove United Presbyterian Church. He and his wife have four children.

McINTYRE, KERMIT was born October 2, 1915, in Tyler County, West Virginia, and has been a resident of Weirton for the past 23 years. He married Ruth Baker in 1938. A graduate of Tyler County High School, he has studied at Mountain State Business College, American Birrritz University, University of Geneva and the University of Chicago. He is employed by the Weirton Steel Company as Coordinator of the Ideas For Improvement Program and Director of Veterans Affairs. He served in the United States Army during World War II in Central Europe. He is active in the Masonic Lodge and serves on the Weirton Water Commission Board. He and his wife have one daughter.

McKENZIE, ROBERT PAUL was born January 21, 1917 at Steubenville, Ohio, son of Floyd T. and Marie P. McKenzie. He married Helen Powell on September 22, 1944 and has been a resident of Weirton for the past seven years. He studied at Miami of Ohio University, Bethany College and received a B.S. Degree in 1938 from Ohio State University. He served in the United States Army during World War II in the European Theatre. He is self-employed as an automobile dealer and has been in business in Weirton for the past nine years. He is a member of the Rotary Club, Moose Lodge, Masonic Lodge and the American Legion. He and his wife have one daughter.

McKINNEY, CHARLES E. was born February 28, 1930 at Chester, West Virginia, son of George R. and Gertrude Miller McKinney. He is a long resident of Hancock County and was educated in the county's public school system. He married Dona Wayman on December 27, 1952. He is a graduate of West Liberty State College, where he received an A.B. degree in 1952. He also has studied at Syracuse University, University of Maryland, West Virginia University and received a Masters of Education degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1960. He has completed his academic requirements for a Ph. D. degree and is now writing his dissertation. He served in the United States Air Force from 1952-56. He became Band Director at Weir High School in 1956 and served in that position until 1960 when he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Hancock County Schools, his present position. He is a member of various educational associations and the Masonic Lodge at Ovid, New York. He and his wife have one daughter and one son.

MILLER, ARCH JR. was born November 26, 1908, in Loyalanna, Pennsylvania, the son of Arch and Daisy Miller. He married Laura Mae Hillen on June 30, 1934. He graduated from Penn State University in 1930 and
became an employee of the Weirton Steel Company in 1931. Starting in the Metallurgical Department, he advanced to Night Superintendent of the Tin Mill in 1944, became Assistant Manager in 1953 and Manager in 1955. He was appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the company and was named Vice President—Quality Control on July 1, 1962, his present position with the company. This year, he was named recipient of the David Ford McFarland award, which is given annually to a Penn State alumnus who has achieved eminence in the metallurgical field. A Weirton resident for 28 years, Mr. Miller is a member of the Weirton Chamber of Commerce, YMCA, the Masonic Lodge, Knights Templai and the Shrine. Mr. Miller and his wife, parents of two children, live at 3600 Riverview Drive.

MILLER, JAMES was born May 12, 1908 at New Cumberland, West Virginia, the son of Edgar Y. and Edna L. Mayhew Miller. A life long resident of Hancock County, he married Bessie Anderson on December 27, 1934. He was educated in the public schools at Chester, W. Va., and studied at Washington and Jefferson College for one year. He was elected to the Hancock County Board of Education and is a member of the Masonic Lodge and is a Past President of the Weirton Lions Club. He is presently employed by the Weirton Steel Company. He and his wife have two children.

MILLER, ROBERT H. was born March 3, 1910 at New Cumberland, West Virginia, and has been a life long resident of Hancock County. He married Margaret Rodocker on October 1, 1935. He was educated in the public schools at Chester and later studied for two years at the University of Pittsburgh. An employee of the Weirton Steel Company, he was elected to the Hancock County Board of Education in 1960 and will serve until 1966. He is also a Director of Region I, West Virginia School Board Association. A resident of Weirton for 22 years, he and his wife have one daughter and reside at 3512 Lindberg Way, Weirton.

MILLSOP, THOMAS E., Chairman of National Steel Corporation, was born in Sharon, Pa. on December 4, 1898 and was educated in the public schools of that city. Following service in the U. S. Marine Corps in World War I, he was employed as a riveter with the Standard Tank Car Company of Sharon in December 1919, and in 1924 went with Rotter-Spear Company of Cleveland, Ohio. On December 1, 1926 he came to Weirton Steel Company as a Salesman, and advanced to assistant sales manager, assistant to the president and vice president. In 1936 he became president of the company and held that position until 1954 when he was named president of National Steel. In February 1961, he was named chairman and chief executive officer. He is president of Tri-State Broadcasting Company, a director of Weirton Steel Company, The Bank of Weirton and The Peoples Bank, and holds directorships in a number of other firms. He has played a prominent role in civic affairs of Weirton. Following the city’s incorporation, he was elected its first mayor in June 1947 for a four-year term, and re-elected in June 1951 for a second four-year term. A Republican, he was the only Eisenhower adherent in the delegation which West Virginia sent to the national convention in 1952. In 1948 he was appointed a member of the Board of Governors of West Virginia University with his term ending in 1957, and was president of the board in 1954-55. He is a member of the Board of Advisors of
The College of Steubenville and a former member of the Board of Bethany College from which he received the Honorary LL.D. in 1943. He received the honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from Wilberforce (Ohio) University in 1952 and a similar degree from Marietta (Ohio) College in 1953. He has been the recipient of a number of awards and honors, including the Horatio Alger award from the American Schools and Colleges Association in 1952, Management Man of the Year award from the National Management Association in 1958 and the Benjamin F. Fairless award in 1961 from the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers. He is a past president of the Weirton Hospital Association, a member of the Board of Directors of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and a member of the Iron and Steel Institute of London, American Ordnance Association, Air Force Association, First Marine Aviation Force Veterans Association, Navy League of the United States and the National Defense Transportation Association. He also holds membership in a number of fraternal organizations and several clubs. He resides on Riverview Drive in Weirton and is the father of two daughters, Mrs. George (Betty) Stinson and Mrs. Winton (Joan) Close.

MONTANI, MARIO, P. was born in Rhodesdale, Ohio, on November 11, 1917, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ubaldo Montani. He married Regina F. Reszke on May 14, 1941 and has two sons, Robert and Jon. He was educated at Rhodesdale Elementary School and Brilliant (Ohio) High School and served in the United States Army from September 12, 1944 to June 10, 1946, with service in the European Theatre of Operation. He is employed by Weirton Steel Company and is a Steward of the Independent Steelworkers Union. He is Financial Secretary of the Weirton Columbian Club, Knights of Columbus, Council 3734 and Weirtonian Lodge 183, ISDA, and is Comptroller of Weirton Assembly Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus. He is also a member of the Weirton Viri Originales, the V.F.W., Madonna High School Boosters, Pleasant Valley Country Club, the Weirton Steel Male Chorus, St. Paul’s Holy Name Society and St. Paul’s Altar Society.

MORAITIS, DR. CONSTANTINE was born in Icaria, Greece on February 9, 1892. After receiving his medical degree from the University of Athens, Greece, in 1920, he came to this country and has practiced medicine in Hancock County for 39 years. He is a member of AHEPA, the Moose Lodge and Panician.

MOSS, HUBERT V., SR., a dentist in Weirton since 1929, was born January 15, 1906 at Beckley, W. Va., the son of Marvin and Ruby Moss. He was married to Esther Miller on June 8, 1935 and is the father of two children: Hubert, Jr., M.D., and Margaret Moss McElfresh, R.N. A graduate of the Medical College of Virginia in 1929, he was president of the Weirton General Hospital Dental Staff in 1955 and 1962 and president of the Wheeling District Dental Society in 1938. He is a charter member of Williams Country Club, was president of the Weirton Kiwanis Club in 1947 and Exalted Ruler of the Weirton B.P.O.E. Lodge in 1952. His maternal grandfather, Gustave Vencill, served in the West Virginia State Senate, and his paternal grandfather, Hubert Moss, attended Washington & Lee University and served in the Civil War under General Robert E. Lee.
MOULDS, ELIZABETH, was born three miles north of New Cumberland on State Route 66 on July 22, 1898, the daughter of William Thomas and Sarah Ann Collver Thomas. She has one son, Dana Lewis Moulds. She started a career in Public Welfare Work in Weirton in 1933, and for the past 18 years has been Executive Secretary of the Weirton Chapter of the American Red Cross. She was the Second President of the Federated Woman's Club in New Cumberland in 1935-37; is a charter member of the Weirton Business and Professional Woman's Club, Inc., and is a member of the Pughtown Community Chorus. She has received numerous citations for services performed for the Red Cross. Her grandfather, Levil Collver, was born February 14, 1805 in New Cumberland and her grandmother, Mary Latimore Collver, was born in New Cumberland in October of the same year. Both are buried in the family cemetery near the Thomas-Evans line in Clay District. Levi Collver tended the U. S. Beacon Light at Blacks Island on the Ohio River opposite the old Collver homestead from the time it was put into service until his death in 1890. Mrs. Moulds' father, William Thomas, succeeded Mr. Collver as light tender until his death in 1924. He was known as the oldest light tender on the river between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Mr. Thomas had enlisted in the Union Army at the age of 17. At the Thomas homestead, which was built originally by Levi Collver from stone quarried on the site in what was then Lexington, Virginia, Mr. Thomas' eldest daughter, Mary Viola, married Armour Stewart Cooper in 1887 to unite two of Hancock County's oldest families. Mr. Cooper, a descendent of Col. George Stewart of George Washington's Army, founded the A. S. Cooper Realty Company, which is now the Barone Realty Service Company.

MYERS, ARCHIE B. was born March 24, 1929 in Weirton and was married to Margaret Keesee on July 22, 1956. They have a daughter, Susan Gail. A school teacher, Mr. Myers served with the U. S. Air Force from 1950 to 1953. He is a graduate of Weir High School, West Liberty State College, and attended Ohio State University graduate school. He is 1962-63 president of the Weirton Junior Chamber of Commerce, and was 1961-62 State Chairman of the West Virginia Jaycees Centennial Committee. He also is a member of B.P.O.E. Lodge 1801.

NACH, RALPH, born in Lithuania on March 15, 1889, has been a resident of Weirton for 52 years. He was married to Dora Knell on June 23, 1912 and has four children: Sara, Alice, Gail and Theodore. Now retired he was a merchant in Weirton for 51 years. He is a member of B'nai B'rith and a member of the Board of Trustees of Congregation Beth Israel.

NATSIS, REV. FATHER STEPHEN P. was born July 31, 1933 in Webster, Mass., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Natsis. He was married to Diane Tsefrikas on September 29, 1957 and has two daughters, Sophia and Mary. A 1957 graduate of Holy Cross Seminary, he has been a resident of Weirton for six years and is Priest and Pastor of All Saints Greek Orthodox Church. He holds membership on the Boards of the Weirton Ministerial Association, The Weirton Community Service Council and the Salvation Army, and is Chaplain of the AHEPA Fraternity.

NEWBROUGH, FRANCIS W. was born December 10, 1923, in Clarksburg, W. Va. He was married to Irene Fidelis on December 16, 1944 and has four children: John, Kathy, Francis and David. A graduate of Victory
High School in Clarksburg, he has been a resident of Weirton for 17 years, during which time he has operated Weirton Studio, a photographic studio. He served with the U. S. Navy during World War II and was a member of the Hancock County Board of Education in 1960.

**NIESSLEIN, WILLIAM J.** was born September 28, 1925 in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of George and Anna Niesslein. He was married to Theresa M. Spadafora on December 13, 1952 and has five children: Judith, William, Samuel, Cynthia and Susan. A graduate of Weir High School and Duquesne University, he also attended West Liberty State College and The College of Steubenville, and served in Europe with the U. S. Army Engineers during World War II. He is an employee of Weirton Steel Company and is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Knights of Columbus.

**ORLER, INEZ** was born February 2, 1913 in Dow, Oklahoma, the daughter of Victor and Margaret Orlor, and has been a resident of Weirton since 1925. A graduate of Weir High School, she received her AB Degree at Marshall University, her master’s degree at the University of Pittsburgh and has done post graduate work at the University of Pittsburgh. She began teaching at Weirton Elementary School in 1932 and is now principal of that school. She is a member of the board of directors of the Weirton Christian Center, a member of the Weirton Woman’s Club, and of St. Joseph’s Church. She also holds membership in a number of education and principals associations, and is a life member of the National Education Association and the West Virginia PTA.

**O’ROARK, JAMES D.** was born May 4, 1904, in Broadway, Virginia, the son of James and Cleta O’Roark, and was married to Margaret Paisley on October 14, 1938. They are the parents of three children: Mary Ann, James and Jeannie. Mr. O’Roark was graduated from Covington (Ohio) High School in 1922 and from Ohio State University with a degree in electrical engineering in 1926. He joined Weirton Steel Company in 1929, following a series of advancements was named Manager of Service and Maintenance on February 1, 1963. He is a past national president of Iron and Steel Engineers and past president of the Weirton Chapter, West Virginia Society of Professional Engineers. He is a member of the board of directors of Williams Country Club, a member of the Board of Elders of the Second United Presbyterian Church, Steubenville, Ohio, and is a member of the National Society of Professional Engineers. He also is a member of Theta Tau, professional engineering fraternity; Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering fraternity; Eta Kappa Nu, honorary electrical engineering fraternity; Weirton Lodge No. 171, A.F. & A.M., and the Osiris Shrine.

**PADDEN, CHARLES H.** was born July 5, 1912 in Wheeling, the son of Thomas L. and Mary Brady Padden. He was married to Emma Kouash on July 6, 1938 and has three children: Patricia Padden Reynolds, Charles and Anthony. A graduate of Linsly Institute in Wheeling, he served in the Pacific Area with the U. S. Navy during World War II. A resident of Weirton for 17 years, he served with the West Virginia State Police from 1936 to 1951, and was Chief of Police in Weirton from 1951 to 1955. An employee of Weirton Steel Company, he is a charter member of Weirton Elks Lodge 1801.
PELLICCIONE, DEMETRIO was born August 9, 1900 in St. Demetrio Nei Vestini, Prov. Aquila, Italy, the son of Pelliccione Loreto and Bruver Maria. Educated in Italy, he served in the Royal Italian Army—from March 1917 to November, 1921, and came to the United States in 1923. A resident of Weirton since April 1924, he married Angelina Di Bartolomeo in 1928 and has three children: Maria, Loreto and Amelia. He has been a private architect and building in the tri-state area since 1925, and is a past officer of the Garibaldi Society, a member of St. Paul’s Church, the Holy Name Society, Weirtonian Club, and the Fourth Degree of Knights of Columbus.

PETTIT, ALBERT W. was born in Euclid, Ohio on September 29, 1907 and was educated at Peabody High School in Pittsburgh and at Penn State University where he received his degree in 1929. He began his employment with Weirton Steel Company in 1929 and later held positions in the company’s Detroit and Cleveland sales offices prior to being named Assistant Vice President of Sales at Weirton on August 1, 1961. He served with the U. S. Army during World War II and is active in a number of organizations, including the Sons of the American Revolution, Masons, Boy Scouts and the Episcopal Church. He is married and the father of a son and daughter.

PHILLIPS, ARTHUR M., M.D., was born January 24, 1919 in New York City, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Phillips. He was married to Doris Culver in June 1945 and has four children: Arthur, Lynn, Walter and Leslie. A graduate of Amherst College and Columbia University, he served as a captain in the U. S. Army Medical Corps during World War II. A physician in Weirton for the past eight years, he is a member of the Masonic Order, Hancock County Medical Society, St. Thomas Episcopal Church, and is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians.

PHILLIPS, EDWIN MCKINLEY was born November 7, 1896 at Deep Valley, Pa., and was married on June 12, 1923 to Alta Gatewood (deceased). He has four children: Jean, Edward, Neil and Nancy. A graduate of West Virginia Wesleyan Academy and Indiana University, he has been a dentist in Weirton since 1926. He served in the Students Army Training Corps in 1918, and holds membership in the American Dental Association, the Wheeling District and Hancock County Dental Associations, and the Masonic Order.

PILETTE, ROY was born August 1, 1892 in Irwin, Pa., the son of Prosper and Adele Pilette. He was married April 29, 1916 to Beatrice Hamilton and has two children, Dorothy and Eloise. A resident of Weirton for 45 years, he helped organize Hancock County’s first Wild Life League in 1920, the Weirton Volunteer Fire Department in 1921, the Farmers and Foxhunters Club of Hancock County in 1923, the Weirton Heights Volunteer Fire Department in 1938 and Moose Lodge 688 in 1938. He has held the offices of Constable and Justice of the Peace in Butler District, Councilman of Weirton Heights, Councilman from Weirton’s Fifth Ward; was the first Chief of Police in incorporated Weirton, and served as Weirton’s Municipal Judge from 1950 to 1959. An employee of Weirton Steel Company, he is a member of the Employees 25 Year Club and also holds membership in the Weirton Hospital Company, Hancock
County Sportsman’s Association and the Cove United Presbyterian Church.

**PRESLEY, ALBERT** was born October 24, 1917 at Monessen, Pa., son of John and Elizabeth Presley. He was married to Mildred Haines on June 29, 1946 and has two children, Lawrence and Paulette. A graduate of Monessen High School and the Pittsburgh Institute of Mortuary Science, he has resided in Weirton since 1947 and is a licensed mortician with the Schwerha Mortuary. He served with the U. S. Marines in World War II participating in the invasions of Guadalcanal and Cape Gloucester, New Britain Island, and was discharged as a Platoon Sergeant. He is a charter member and Past Exalted Ruler of Weirton B.P.O.E. Lodge 1801, a charter member and past 1st Vice President of the Weirton Junior Chamber of Commerce, Past Grand Knight of Weirton Knights of Columbus Council 3734, and a member of the Weirton K. of C. Fourth Degree Assembly, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Loyal Order of Moose, Holy Name Society of St. Paul’s Roman Catholic Church, and the Last Man’s Club of World War II. He is a registered Notary Public and an honorary member of Pi Sigma Epsilon.

**RALICH, LEE** was born June 3, 1913 in Pittsburgh, Pa. and has been a resident of Weirton for 47 years. He was married to Mary Lou Griffith on October 22, 1954 and has two children, Nicholas and Sarah. He is a real estate broker and insurance agent, has served as a Justice of the Peace since 1952, was Weirton City Councilman from 1951 to 1952, and was appointed Commissioner of Accounts for Hancock County in 1951 and 1954. He was first president of Lodge No. 1, Fraternal Order of Police Associates, and is a member of the Moose, Eagles, Retarded Children’s Council and the Tri-State Handicapped Club.

**RALPH, EMMA JEAN (HALL)** was born June 19, 1919 at Auburn, W. Va., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hall. She was married October 11, 1942 and has a daughter, Alice. Mrs. Ralph received her BS Degree in Nursing Education at the University of Pittsburgh and her MA Degree in Arts and Science at West Virginia University, and for the past nine years has been Director of Nurses at Weirton General Hospital. During World War II she served as an Army Nurse in the European Theatre and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal. She is a member of the American Nurse Association, National League of Nursing and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

**RINE, ROBERT M.** was born in Valley Grove (Ohio County), W. Va., and after graduation from Triadelphia High School entered the Air Force, serving in India and China during World War II with the Fourteenth Air Force. After the war, he enrolled at West Virginia University where he received a degree in journalism in 1952. He was a professional baseball umpire for two seasons and traveled to Japan, Korea and Hawaii in 1954 and 1956 to conduct umpire clinics for American servicemen. In 1954 he joined the staff of the Huntington, W. Va. Advertiser as a reporter and after two years moved to the staff of the Wheeling News-Register. He joined Weirton Steel Company in June, 1957 and was promoted to Assistant Director of Publications and Publicity in 1959. He is a member of the Cove United Presbyterian Church of Weirton, the Weirton Rotary Club and the Pittsburgh Professional Baseball Association. He is married.
to the former Joan Myles of Wheeling and they have three sons and a
daughter.

RISOVICH, FRED, was born January 20, 1920 in Weirton, the son of Uros
and Angela Risovich. He was married to Millie Lalich on January 20,
1946 and has two children, Rose and Fred, Jr. A graduate of Weir High
School with the class of 1940, he served with the 82nd Airborne Division
in the EAME Theatre, earning the Purple Heart, EAME Service Medal
and Unit Citations. He is a Lieutenant on the Weirton Police Force, and
holds membership in the Masons, Fraternal Order of Police, Hancock
County Sportsman’s Club and the Weirton Gun Club.

RODAR, JOSEPH was born May 24, 1923 in Weirton, the son of John and
Anna Rodak. He was married to Sabina T. Glazier on June 1, 1946 and
has two sons, Thomas and Joseph. A graduate of Weir High School with
the class of 1941, he also attended Marshall University. He is a member
of the Weirton Police Department and served as Chief of the department
from July 26, 1960 to August 26, 1961. He is the owner of Rodak
Electric Company. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus Council
3747. B.P.O.E. Lodge 1801, Loyal Order of Moose Lodge 688, Order of

RODAR, MICHAEL was born February 11, 1917 at Orient, Pa., and was
married on February 11, 1944 to Mary E. Baly. A resident of Weirton
since 1917, he was graduated from Weir High School in 1935. Western
Reserve University with a BA degree in 1939, and did graduate work at
West Virginia University and the University of Pittsburgh. He is a
teacher and coach in the public schools at Mingo Junction, Ohio. During
World War II, he served with the 11th Airborne Division in the Pacific
Theatre. He is a member of American Legion Post 10, VFW Post 2716,
BPOE Lodge 1801 and the Masonic Order. He served as Constable in
Butler District from January 1, 1941 to December 29, 1942, was a dele­
gate to the National Education Association Convention in Los Angeles
in 1960 and is past president of the Mingo Education Association at
Mingo Junction. He played professional football with the Cleveland
Rams, Detroit Lions and Pittsburgh Steelers and coached football, basket­
ball and track at Wellsville (Ohio) High School from 1948 to 1950 when
he went to Mingo Junction. During his scholastic career, he was an All
West Virginia halfback in high school and was named to the All-Ohio
team as halfback when he was in college. He was a halfback for the
Midwest College All Stars and captained that team in 1939.

RODAR, PETER PAUL was born on July 12, 1914 at New Salem, Pennsyl­
vania, the son of Michael and Suzanne Rodak. He married Ruth Hen­
dershot on May 18, 1950. He has been a resident of Weirton for 40
years and was educated in the city’s public schools. He served in the
United States Air Force from 1942 to 1945 and spent 33 months over­
seas. He has been self employed as owner of Rodak’s Men’s Shop for 22
years and is a member of the Weirton Chamber of Commerce, the
Knights of Columbus, Elks Lodge, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Ameri­
can Legion. He served as City of Weirton Fire Commissioner from 1953
to 1962 and is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Citizen’s
Bank of Weirton. He and his wife have two sons and reside at 3616
Marlamont Drive in Weirton.
ROSENSHINE, A. J. was born on April 10, 1902, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the son of Meyer and Devorah Kraus Rosenshine. He married Pearl Greenberger on August 27, 1933 and has been a resident of Weirton for the past 20 years. He was educated in the public schools at Clarksburg, West Virginia, and received his L.L.B. from Boston University School of Law in 1924. He established his law practice in Clarksburg in 1925 and practiced there until 1945. During that time he served two years as Judge of Police Court in Clarksburg. He came to Weirton in 1945 to establish his law office. In 1952 he was appointed General Counsel for the Independent Steelworkers Union and presently serves in that same capacity. He is also serving now as Commissioner of Accounts for Hancock County. He is a Past Exalted Ruler of Weirton Lodge 1801, Benevolent and Protective Order Elks; Past President of the Weirton B’nai Brith; Past President of the Greater Weirton Community Service Council; member of the Masonic Lodge; and active in the Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts of America. A veteran of two years military service, he is a member of the Woolsack Honorary Society at Boston University. He and his wife reside at 3934 Palisades Drive.

ROSS, EDWARD A. is a native of Steubenville, Ohio, and joined the Weirton Steel Company in 1933 in the Strip Steel Department where he advanced to the job of Roller. In 1951 he was transferred to the Industrial Relations Department as Manager of Labor Relations. He became Manager of Industrial Relations in 1953, was promoted to Assistant Vice President in 1956 and was named Vice President—Industrial Relations in 1958, the position he currently holds. He served as President of the Weirton Independent Union from 1945 to 1950. He has been active for many years in the business and civic affairs of the Weirton area and holds membership in a number of professional, civic and fraternal organizations. Among these are the American Iron and Steel Institute, Knights of Columbus, Weirton Chamber of Commerce, Weirton Community Chest, Williams Country Club, the Moose and Elks Lodges. He is President of the Weirton Hospital Company. He married Virginia Edmonds in 1938 and they have one daughter. He and his wife reside at 3560 Riverview Drive in Weirton.

ROSS, NELSON, was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on September 9, 1914. He was graduated from Weir High School in 1933 and has been a resident of Weirton for 32 years. He is the father of Karen Sue and Nelson Huey Ross and is an employee of Weirton Steel Company. He was a constable from 1940 to 1944 and was a justice of the peace from 1944 to 1947. He served in the U. S. Navy from 1944 to 1946, and in 1947 became the first city clerk of Weirton. He served until 1953. Mr. Ross is a Past Grand of the I.O.O.F.; Activities Chairman of the American Legion and is a member of the Moose and Owls Lodges.

ROTHROCK, ERNEST D. was born at Caledonia, Pennsylvania on February 20, 1898. He married Dorothy Gilcrest on June 8, 1921 and is the father of two children: E. David Rothrock and Judith Rothrock Hurl. He has lived in Weirton for the past 41 years and is presently the President of the Bank of Weirton and the Peoples Bank of Weirton. He was Treasurer of the City of Weirton from 1947 to 1956; President of the West Virginia Bankers Association in 1958; and, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Bankers Association from 1960 to 1962. He has been
President of the Weirton Social Service Union; a member of the Board of Trustees of the Weirton Hospital Company from 1952 to 1962; and, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Cove United Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Shrine.

RYBKA, FRANK A. was born in Elwood, Indiana, on August 10, 1910, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Konstanty Rybka. He was married to Marie Vikartovsky on June 15, 1936 and they are the parents of Rosemarie and Bernadette Rybka. He was educated at Sacred Heart of Mary School and Weir High School, being graduated in 1930. At Sacred Heart of Mary, he participated in the laying of the cornerstone for the school in 1919. He is employed by Weirton Steel Company. He was instrumental in the incorporation of the city of Weirton, serving on the committee for incorporation and as Captain for incorporation on Weirton Heights. He was a charter member of the Weirton Heights Fire Department, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Sacred Heart of Mary Holy Name Society and Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge No. 1, State of West Virginia. He was president of the Holy Name Society in 1956 and was chairman of the Weirton Polio Drive in 1956. He has been treasurer for the drive for eight years and was president of the FOPA in 1956-57 and in 1961-62. He was a member of the Minor Judiciary Association of W. Va. from 1948 to 1956 and is a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish National Alliance, the Knights of Columbus, the Weirton Service Council and Sacred Heart of Mary Church. In 1946 and 1947, he was a Weirton Heights Councilman and in 1947 was appointed justice of the Peace. He was elected justice of the peace in 1948 and 1956 in Butler District. In 1960, he was appointed Alternate Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in California.

SAMPLE, JOSEPH A. was born July 16, 1894, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Sample of Mercer County, Pa. He was married on October 23, 1918, to Sina A. Dodds and they are the parents of Viola E. Edwin M., Allen D., and Marvin T. Sample. Prior to retirement he was Chief Chemist for Weirton Steel Company and coordinator of chemical departments for National Steel Corporation. He is a graduate of Washington State University in 1915. Upon retirement, he was made a life member of all committees in the Ohio River Sanitation Commission and the Steel Industry Action Committee. He was chairman of the Steel Industry Action Committee, the Methods of Analysis Committee and the Waste Pickle Committee and President of the West Virginia Section of the American Water Works Association.

SCHWERHA, GEORGE CYRIL was born in Donora, Pa., on April 3, 1906, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Schwerha. He was married on August 15, 1942, to Phyllis Ann Kensicki. They are the parents of one daughter, Normalie. He was educated at Donora High School, Donora, Pa.; Charleroi Business College and Eckels College of Mortuary Science in Philadelphia. Mr. Schwerha has been in the mortuary business in Weirton since 1930 and, shortly after his first funeral home was opened, he buried a famous gypsy king who died in Weirton. The funeral attracted 10,000 spectators. He is a director of the Citizens Bank of Weirton and was President of the first City Council of Weirton in 1947. He was the first president of the Weirton Toastmasters Club and is a member of Moose
SIKORA, WALTER, was born in Weirton on April 3, 1921, and has been a resident of the city his entire life, graduating from Weir High School in 1939. He is Manager of State Liquor Store No. 12 in Weirton and is also a freelance photographer. He served in the U.S. Infantry during World War II and as a member of the Fourth Infantry Regiment, Third Division, was possibly the sole resident of Hancock County who fought to regain the only U.S. territory which actually was occupied by the Japanese. This was the battle of Attu, in the Aleutian Islands southwest of Alaska, one of the bloodiest battles of World War II. By rifle fire, grenades, mortar and hand-to-hand combat, Mr. Sikora's company captured strategic enemy positions and later was awarded a presidential unit citation. Mr. Sikora is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Polish National Alliance. He is married to the former Helen Skovran.

SNODGRASS, KENNETH, L. was born December 28, 1904, at Jacksonburg, West Virginia, the son of Harry W. and Della Snodgrass. He has been a resident of Weirton for the past 51 years and was educated in local public schools. A graduate of Weir High School in 1923, he later studied at West Virginia University. He is presently Vice President of the Clayton Engineering Company of Weirton, which he helped organize in 1947. He is a member of the Weirton Elks, Order of Symposiarchs, Weirton Hospital Company, Association of Iron and Steel Engineers, Williams Country Club, New Cumberland Masonic Lodge No. 22, Wheeling Consistory, Osiris Shrine, Royal Order of Jesters and the Northern Panhandle Shrine Club. He married Grace Granahan on June 14, 1941 and they have two sons, William K. and David, and one daughter, Linda. They reside at 3601 Riverview Drive in Weirton.

SOKOLOWSKI, PETER S. was born September 27, 1917 at Donora, Pennsylvania, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Antoni Sokolowski. He has been a resident of Weirton for the past 41 years and is a graduate of Weir High School. He is a 28-year veteran with the Weirton Steel Company and is employed as a Motor Inspector. He has devoted considerable time to the youth of the community through his active participation in the Weirton Little League, a group which he has served as President for the past five years. He is also one of the founders of the Weirton Boat Club and helped organize the Ohio Valley Prep Baseball League. He is also a Past District Director of the PONY League. In addition to his youth work, he served as First Ward Councilman from 1959 to 1963 and is seeking a second term this year. He is also a member of Elks, Moose, FOPA, Weirton Steel 25-Year Club and the Independent Steelworkers Union. He married Virginia Grishkevich on May 12, 1940 and they have one son, Peter, Jr., and two daughters, Cynthia Kay and Lorraine. They reside at 309 Liberty Avenue in Weirton.

SORRENTI, JOHN B. was born September 14, 1911 at Morgantown, W. Va., the son of Joseph and Mary Sorrenti. He was married August 25, 1935 to Antoinette Bonelli and is the father of a son, John. He is Assistant Treasurer for the Starvaggi Companies in Weirton and is Chairman of Lodge 688, Elks and Eagles. He is an honorary life member of Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2716.
the Butler District Centennial Committee in Hancock County. He is a member of the Weirton Kiwanis Club, Weironian Club, Knights of Columbus, St. Joseph Holy Name Society, Weirton Chamber of Commerce, Weirton Hospital Company, a sponsor of the Weir High Key Club, and a member of the Weir High and Madonna High Boosters Clubs. He is an original member of the Weirton Firemen's Civil Service Commission, is a member of the Weirton Community Chest Motivating Committee, the Weirton Park Board, and is a board member of the Salvation Army, Weirton Auto Club, Retarded Children's Council and the Termite Association. Educated at Morgantown High School and Morgantown Business College, he is a past recipient of the Good Neighbor Award for outstanding community service in Weirton.

STARCK, EDWARD J. was born at Carnegie, Pennsylvania on April 18, 1922, the son of John and Ann Starck. He was in the 69th and 90th Infantry Division from May 1943 to September 1945 serving in the Eastern Theatre of Operations. He is a recipient of the Purple Heart. He married Marguerite Janodis on April 14, 1945 and is the father of two sons, Richard E. and Robert J. Starck. He is President of Starck Van Lines, Inc., a moving and storage business started in Weirton by his father in 1922. From a one truck operation in 1922 Starck Van Lines, Inc. now has offices in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Columbus, Ohio. He is also President of Starck Warehousing, Inc. and Starck Rental, Inc. He has been a member of the Board of Atlas Van Lines, a Director of the Movers and Warehousemen Association of America and the Virginia Motor Trucking Association. He is a member of the Weirton Junior Chamber of Commerce, National Defense Transportation of Washington, D.C., the Traffic & Transportation Association of Pittsburgh, the Tri-States Motor Trucking Association, Elks, Moose, Williams Country Club and Pleasant Valley Country Club. He is a graduate of Weir High School and attended the University of Pittsburgh and the College of Steubenville.

STARVAGGI, MICHAEL was born in Italy on July 5, 1895, the son of Giovanni and Michela Starvaggi. He was married to Angeline Cicco on June 30, 1931. Coming to the United States in 1913 and to Weirton on September 15 of that year, he began a climb in business that led to his current position as President of Starvaggi Companies. He is a director of the Bank of Weirton, the Peoples Bank of Weirton, and radio station WEIR. Educated in Italy, he served briefly in World War I. He has been honored by the Italian Government with the Star of Solidarity Medal, the highest honor that government can bestow upon a citizen of another country, and has received the honorary Doctor of Science degree from The College of Steubenville (Ohio). He is a member of the Weirton Kiwanis Club, Knights of Columbus, St. Joseph Holy Name Society, Loyal Order of Moose, Elks, Weirton Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the advisory boards of The College of Steubenville and St. John's Hospital, Steubenville. He was Chairman of Weirton's successful Community Chest campaign in 1962.

STETSON, C. E. was born June 25, 1905 in Weirton, West Virginia, the son of Bruce and Annie Keeder Stetson. A life long resident of Weirton, he married Jane Cronin on February 26, 1926. He attended public schools in Weirton and was graduated from Weir High School in 1922.
He is employed as Payroll Manager of the Weirton Steel Company. He
was appointed Cooperative Weather Observer for Weirton in 1949 by
the U. S. Weather Bureau and presently serves in that position.

SUTTON, MARY is a native of Hancock County, the daughter of Henry L.
and Fannie Myers Sutton. She was educated in local public schools and
received an A.B. degree from West Liberty State College and a M.A.
degree from the University of Pittsburgh. She is a former teacher at
the Weirton Elementary School and presently is principal of the Weirton
Heights School. She is a member of the Weirton Heights Memorial
Baptist Church. Her father, Henry L. Sutton, came to Hancock County
in 1888 from Bradford, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in the oil
business with his father and brother before retiring in 1950.

SWEANEY, DAN was born August 18, 1904, at New Philadelphia, Ohio,
and has been a resident of Weirton for the past 34 years. He married
Helen Lucille Henthorne on April 13, 1929. A graduate of New Phila­
delphia High School, he served as City Manager of Weirton from 1947
to 1955 and is presently employed as Special Representative in the
Industrial Relations Department at the Weirton Steel Company. He is
a Past President of the Weirton Lions Club and served as Zone Chair­
man, Deputy District Governor and District Governor of the Lions.
He served as President of the Weirton Hospital Company from 1956
to 1961 and is also a member of the Elks Lodge. He and his wife,
parents of one son, reside at 3733 Lindberg Way in Weirton.

SWEANEY, ROBERT E. was born on October 23, 1930 at Denison, Ohio,
the son of Dan and Lucille Henthorne Sweaney. A lifelong resident
of Weirton, he was educated in local public schools and was graduated
from Weir High School in 1949. He received his B.A. degree in 1953
and his L.L.B. degree in 1955 from West Virginia University. He served
as an officer in the United States Army from 1955 to 1957 and is
presently employed as a Legal Counselor by the Weirton Steel Company.
He is presently serving as President of the Weirton Planning Com­
mission; Chairman of the Weirton Chapter of the American Red Cross;
Vice Chairman of the Weirton Codes Review Committee; and is Secre­
tary-Treasurer of the Hancock County Centennial Committee. He is
also a former Secretary of the Weirton Junior Chamber of Commerce
and is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Pleasant Valley Country Club
and Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. He married Ruth Davis on June 5,
1955 and they have two sons and reside at 3820 Marlamont Way in
Weirton.

THOMPSON, DR. DAVID was born on May 10, 1911 in Russia, the son
of Joseph and Tillie Thompson. He came to Weirton in 1937 to prac­
tice dentistry and has been a resident since that time. He is a graduate
of Triadelphia, W. Va., High School, Ohio State University and Ohio
State's Dental School where he received his D.D.S. degree in 1936. He
also did post graduate work at Tufts Dental School and Temple Uni­
versity Dental School. He is a veteran of World War II and served with
the United States Marine Corps from 1943 to 1946 in the South Pacific.
He is a former President of the Weirton Kiwanis Club; Past President
of the Weirton and state B’nai B’rith; and is a member of the Veterans
of Foreign Wars. He is President of the Ohio Valley Academy of
Denistry and the Fort Steuben Dental Society and a Past President of the Weirton Dental Society. He married Helen Snewind on January 2, 1937 and they have one son and reside at 3938 Palisades Drive in Weirton.

THOMPSON, DR. JAMES L. was born April 14, 1906, in Manitoba, Canada, the son of James and Catherine Thompson. He came to Hancock County in 1935 and was married to Elizabeth Grawl on April 2, 1938. Dr. Thompson is a graduate of United College, Winnipeg, Canada, and the Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba. At present, he is chairman of the Hancock-Brooke Division of the American Cancer Society; a member of the Masonic Lodge in Weirton, Osiris Temple, Wheeling, the Academy of Occupational Medicine, the New York Academy of Sciences; and a fellow of the International College of Surgeons, the American College of Chest Physicians and the American College of Preventive Medicine. Dr. Thompson also had served as president of the Fort Steuben Academy of Medicine and the Weirton General Hospital Medical Staff. The Thompsons, parents of James and John Thompson, live at 3941 Palisades Drive, Weirton.

THORMAN, THE REVEREND CHARLES A. was born August 2, 1908 in Tustin, California, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thorman. He was married on July 30, 1953 to Virginia Louise Gibson. He is the father of three children, Richard James, Charles Hadley and Ida Jane Thorman Williamson. He was educated in public schools in Tustin, California, Santa Ana Junior College, Whittier College, the University of California, receiving his B.Th. degree from Berkeley Baptist Divinity School in 1934. Prior to coming to the Weirton Heights Memorial Baptist Church as Pastor in 1957, he was Director of Public Relations for Alderson-Broaddus College in Philippi. He then directed the building program for the Weirton church. He has served as Secretary-Treasurer and President of the Weirton Ministerial Association; Vice President of the Council of Churches; Trustee of Alderson-Broaddus College; member, Executive Board of West Virginia Baptist Convention; Chairman of Commission on Christian Social Progress and Secretary of the Commission on Finance for the West Virginia Baptist Convention. Mrs. Thorman's maternal grandparents were early settlers in Normantown, W. Va., which was named for her great-great uncle.

TICICH, NICK was born January 11, 1904 at Donora, Pennsylvania and has been a resident of Weirton for the past 54 years. He attended the public schools in Weirton and married Mary Yonik on January 12, 1934. He has been self employed as a service station owner for the past 18 years. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Police Associates. He and his wife are the parents of two children and reside at 113 Colliers Way in Weirton.

TOMPOS, WILLIAM was born at Monongahela City, Pennsylvania on February 17, 1914. He married Sarah Helen Bambrick on May 9, 1942 and is the father of two children: Thomas William and Raymond Stephen. He was in the United States Army from April 6, 1942 to October 13, 1945 in the Pacific Theatre of Operations engaging in the battles of Guadalcanal, New Guinea, Northern Solomons, and Luzon. He was elected as Hancock County's Representation to the West Vir-
gina House of Delegates in 1957 and to the State Senate in 1959. Mrs. Tompos is the great granddaughter of Thomas Bambrick, the Virginia Legislator who presented the Bill creating Hancock County and is the great granddaughter of John Wesley Plattenburg who founded the Hancock County Courrier in 1869.

TORCHIO, ANTHONY, was born on May 16, 1923 in Weirton, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Torchio, Sr. He was married on June 4, 1946 to Mary Gaylord and they are the parents of two children; Mary Ann and Carolee. He was graduated from Weir High School in 1942 and from West Virginia University in 1950. He served in the U. S. Air Force from March 1943 to December 1945, receiving the Bronze Star while serving in Europe. He is City Recreation Director and has received the Pop Warner Award from Yale University for conducting an outstanding youth program. He is a member of the VFW, Weirton Boosters, Weirtonian Lodge, ISDA, Weirton Chamber of Commerce, West Virginia and Ohio Officials, St. Joseph’s PTA, Knights of Columbus and Alpha Phi Delta fraternity.

TOURNAY, CHARLES G. was born in McDonald, Pa., on October 27, 1906. He was educated in the public schools there and graduated in 1925 from the Pittsburgh School of Accounting. He first came to Weirton in 1926 and worked as a Brakeman for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Because of slack work, he applied for a job at Weirton Steel Company and was hired by Frank Hesse, who later became Vice President and Treasurer of National Steel Corporation. Mr. Tourmay's first job was in the company's Invoice Department. He later transferred to the Operating Department where he advanced through a series of positions to Assistant to the General Superintendent in 1941. He became Comptroller in 1943 and was advanced to Treasurer in 1944. In July 1952, he was elected Comptroller and Assistant Treasurer of National Steel and moved to the corporation's headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa. Four years later he returned to Weirton Steel as Assistant to the President and later the same year was transferred to Great Lakes Steel, a National Steel division in Detroit, Michigan, where he was elected Vice President. In April 1958, Mr. Tourmay returned to National Steel headquarters in Pittsburgh as Assistant to the President and held that post until he was named President and Chief Executive Officer of Weirton Steel in May, 1960. Mr. Tourmay has always regarded Weirton as his home and during his years in Weirton has been active in civic and community projects. He served as the Chairman of the 1962 Weirton Community Chest and guided the fund to an all-time high in funds contributed. He is married to the former Helen Mentzer and they have two children. Mr. Tourmay is a member of Williams Country Club; the Masonic Lodge; Loyal Order of Moose; and is an honorary member of the Weirton Rotary Club. He resides at Palisades Drive in Weirton.

TSAPIS, CALLIE was born in Weirton on April 26, 1923, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tsapis. She was educated in Weirton public schools and at West Virginia University, receiving the degree of L.L.B. in 1948. At the university, she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and received the Pi Phi prize as the outstanding sociology student. She was a member of the Law Quarterly staff. Miss Tsapis has practiced law in Chester since 1948 and was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Hancock County
from 1952 to 1956. She has been a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates since 1959 and has been a member of the West Virginia Democratic State Executive Committee since 1957. She was commissioner of Accounts in 1957-59 and again from 1961 to the present time. She is a member of Rebecca Lodge, the Grange, BPW, Hancock County Council for Retarded Children and was president of the Weirton Suburban Boosters for two years.

**TUCKER, FRED E.** was born on November 19, 1925 in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Tucker. He was married to Betty Ryan on September 19, 1947 and they are the parents of William A., Paul T. and Kathleen W. Tucker. He received the Bachelor of Science Degree in Bio Chemistry from Mount Union College and is employed in the National Steel Research and Development Department. He served in the U. S. Navy from 1943 to 1946, seeing action at Iwo Jima and Okinawa. He is Choir Director in the Methodist Church and a member of Masonic Blue Lodge 691.

**UNKOVICH, CHARLES** was born on May 24, 1890 in Korcula, Jugoslavia, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Unkovich. He was married on August 25, 1920 to Barbara Andrisevic and they are the parents of Charles Matthew Unkovich. He is a graduate of the Merchant Marine Academy in Trieste, Austria, and attended the Reno Business College in Pittsburgh. He served in the U. S. Navy during World War I. He has been in the retail trade in Weirton for 42 years and is a Director of the Tri-State Broadcasting Company. He is a past commander of Weirton Post 10 Forty and Eight (Grand Voiture of West Virginia) and Past Grand Cheminot of the First District of W. Va., past commandant of the First World War Veterans and a member of the Last Man's Club. He is a past director of the Weirton Christian Center and was a member of the General Campaign Committee of the Weirton Community Chest in 1947, and is a member of the Weirton General Hospital Company and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church. He received a citation from the Hancock County War Finance Committee.

**WALTHEY, ROYAL ERVIN JR.** was born on December 22, 1934, in Hickory, North Carolina. He was married on January 23, 1959 to Virginia M. Pendleton and they are the parents of Timothy Ervin Walther. He was educated at Davidson College, Morris Harvey College, and received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary in 1961. He is Pastor of Resurrection Lutheran Church.

**WEINBERG, JOSEPH** was born in 1895 in Russia and has been a resident of Weirton for the past 44 years. He was educated in the public schools in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and was married to Fannie Cohen on July 6, 1919. He was self employed as owner of his own business in Weirton for 40 years and is presently associated with the Rogers Jewelry Company. He has served on the Board of Directors of the Weirton Chamber of Commerce and is a Past President of the B'nai Israel Synagogue and past Treasurer of the local chapter of B'nai B'rith. He was a charter member of Williams Country Club and is now a member of Pleasant Valley Country Club and is a member of the Weirton Hospital Company.
He and his wife, parents of two daughters, reside at 111 Greenlawn Boulevard in Weirton.

WEINBERG, MEL was born April 13, 1925 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the son of Sam and Celia Weinberg. He has been a resident of Weirton for the past 37 years and was educated in the Weirton public schools. He is a 1942 graduate of Weir High School and attended Ohio State University. He served in the United States Army during World War II and served in Europe for 21 months. He is self employed as owner of a men and women's clothing store and has been a Weirton businessman for the past 18 years. He is presently serving on the Weirton Traffic Commission and is a member of the Board of Directors of Pleasant Valley Country Club. He is also a member of the Weirton Chamber of Commerce and B’nai Israel Synagogue. He married Dorothy Caplan on August 11, 1946 and they have three children and reside at 1314 Overlook Drive in Weirton.

WEINBERG, MILTON J. was born May 8, 1926 at New Castle, Pennsylvania, the son of Lewis and Margaret Weinberg. He has been a resident of Weirton for the past 33 years and was educated in the local public schools. He is a 1943 graduate of Weir High School and received a B.S. degree from West Virginia University and a Masters of Education Administration degree from the University of Pittsburgh. He served in the United States Army from 1944 to 1946 and again from 1950 to 1951. He formerly taught English at Cove Junior High School for 10 years and is presently employed as an English instructor at Weir High School. He is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Eagles Lodge, Weir High P.T.A., Weir High Band Parents, and various educational organizations. He has been highly active in various youth activities in the school system and community. In 1954, he was chosen as Citizen of the Month by the Weirton Junior Chamber of Commerce and was named Co-Citizen of the Year in 1955 by the Weirton V.F.W. His parents were among the early merchants in Hollidays Cove and owned the Weinberg Grocery Store from 1929 to 1950.

WELLER, DR. ELI JOEL was born August 30, 1915, in Weirton, West Virginia, the son of Reuben and Anna Volinski Wershbole who were early Weirton merchants. A life long resident of Weirton, he was educated in local public schools and graduated from Weir High School in 1933. He received his A.B. degree at West Virginia University in 1938 and received his M.D. degree from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1943. He served in the United States Navy during World War II in the Pacific Theatre. In 1947, he established his medical practice in Weirton and has practiced in Weirton ever since. He is former Chairman of the Weirton Chapter of the American Cancer Society and presently is Vice Chairman; former Secretary-Treasurer of the Hancock County Medical Society. He is a member of the American Academy of General Practice, Fort Steuben Academy of Medicine; and various other medical organizations. He is also serving as President of the Weir High Alumni Association and holds membership in the Masonic Lodge, Veterans of Foreign Wars, B’nai B’rith, B’nai Israel Synagogue, Weirton Hospital Company, Alpha Epsilon Delta pre-medical fraternity, and Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity. He and his wife, Hantsa Kay, were married
June 21, 1942 and they have two children. They reside at 3652 River-view Drive in Weirton.

WHITAKER, DR. THEODORE R. was born July 22, 1917 at Hollidays Cove, West Virginia, the son of Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Whitaker. A life long resident of Weirton, he received his B.S. degree and M.D. degree at the University of Pittsburgh. He served from 1941 to 1945 in the U. S. Army Air Corps. He established his medical practice in Weirton in 1948 and has been engaged in general practice in Weirton ever since. He is a Past President of the Hancock Medical Society and is a member of the Elks Lodge, Masonic Lodge, Alpha Omega Alpha medical fraternity, and various medical organizations. He married Mary Kate McMaster on December 26, 1941 and they have four children and reside at 3833 Lindberg Way in Weirton. Dr. Whitaker’s father, Dr. L. A. Whitaker, was one of Weirton’s first physicians and established his practice in the city in 1909.

WHITE, VICTOR A. was born September 25, 1914 at Bradley, Ohio, and has been a Weirton resident for the past 36 years. He was educated in Weirton’s public schools and is a 1933 graduate of Follansbee, W. Va., High School. He is self employed as a general insurance agent and has been in business for the past 22 years. He served in the United States Army during World War II for three years. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in Brooke County in 1961 and was recently elected to another two year term. He also is a former Deputy Assessor of Brooke County. He is a member of the Garibaldi Lodge, Sheriff’s Association of West Virginia and the West Virginia Minor Judiciary Association. He and his wife, Edith, were married in February, 1954 and have two children and reside at White Park Drive in Weirton.

WILSON, LUCIUS, H. JR., was born July 8, 1929 at Wheeling, West Virginia the son of Lucius and Florence Wilson. He has been a resident of Weirton for the past four years and is employed by the Weirton Steel Company in the Labor Relations Department. He is a graduate of Linsly Military Institute and studied at Bethany College, Fenn College and Western Reserve University. He served in the United States Air Force from 1947 to 1950 and participated in the occupation of Japan. He is a past Treasurer, Vice President and President of the Weirton Junior Chamber of Commerce; former Chairman of the Weirton Chapter of the American Red Cross; and served as the 1963 Chairman of the Heart Fund Campaign in Hancock County. He is also a member of the Elks Lodge, Cove Presbyterian Church and other civic organizations. He married Billie Jo Headley on September 22, 1951. They have two children and reside at 3725 Collins Way in Weirton.

WILSON, ROGER W. was born June 16, 1934 in New York City, New York, the son of Louis and Winifred Wilson. He has been a resident of Weirton for the past six years and is presently employed as Manager of Customer Service for the Weirton Steel Company. He received his B.S. degree in 1956 at New York University and received his Masters of Business Administration degree at the University of Pittsburgh in 1961. He is a past Secretary of the Weirton Junior Chamber of Commerce; past President of the Sheltered Workshop Committee for Retarded Children; and is former President of the City of Weirton Planning Com-
mission. In 1960, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Award by the Weirton Junior Chamber of Commerce. He married Shirley Tracy on December 8, 1954 and they have four children and reside at 1227 Glencairn Road in Weirton.

WILSON, RONALD WAYNE was born December 27, 1932 in Weirton, West Virginia, the son of Herman and Anna Bowesock Wilson. He is a lifelong resident of Weirton and was educated in the public schools and is a graduate of Weir High School. He served in the United States Army during the Korean Conflict and was one of the only Prisoners of War from Weirton. He is totally disabled as the result of a service-connected injury and was the recipient of the Bronze Star and Purple Heart. He is a member of the American Legion. He and his wife have three children and reside at 147 Mahan Road in Weirton.

YURKO, ANTHONY ANDREW was born May 21, 1908 in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and has been a resident of Weirton for the past 42 years. He attended Weirton public schools and is a 1926 graduate of Weir High School. He received his B.S. degree at West Virginia University in 1930 and his M.D. degree in 1933 from the Medical College of Virginia. He established his practice as a physician and surgeon in Weirton in 1934 and has practiced here ever since. During World War II, he served in the United States Army Air Corps in the Caribbean Theatre and received the Bronze Star and Battle Star. He is a member of the International College of Surgeons and various other medical organizations. In 1952, he was appointed to the Weirton Police Civil Service Commission and still serves as a member of the commission. He married Dorothy Evans on October 11, 1930 and they have three children. They reside at 1144 Riverview Drive in Weirton.

NEW CUMBERLAND

BRENNEMAN, MRS. R. D. is the wife of Richard D. Brenneman, a direct descendant of Jacob Nessel. They were married on July 21, 1939, and are the parents of three children: Carolyn Jean, Richard Charles, and John Charles. Mrs. Brenneman is a graduate of West Virginia University and a teacher for the Hancock County Board of Education. She is a member of the West Virginia All Stars (4-H), Phi Beta Kappa, Eta Sigma Phi, Women’s Club of Newell, New Cumberland PTA, Hancock County Education Association and the West Virginia Education Association. Mr. Brenneman is an employee of the Weirton Steel Company. They reside at R. D. No. 2 on Route 66.

BRYAN, JOHN STEWART, JR. was born at Newell, West Virginia, on January 30, 1928. He married Naomi G. Bishop on September 15, 1951, and is the father of four children: Patricia Ann, John, Janice Rae and Tamara Kay. Mr. Bryan was in the United States Merchant Marines from September, 1944, to July, 1947. He is a graduate of New Cumberland High School and attended the College of Steubenville. He has been a Justice of the Peace for Clay District since 1960. His great grandfather was Foran Bryan who was born in 1833 near Wellsburg, West Virginia, and who was killed on June 5, 1864, at Piedmont, West Virginia, while
serving in the Civil War with the 1st Infantry. His grandfather, John Westly Bryan moved to Hollidays Cove in April, 1864. Mr. Bryan is a member of the New Cumberland Lions Club and the V.F.W. No. 3526.

COWL, RALPH H. was born at Moscow, Hancock County, on July 14, 1899. He married Eva E. Gallagher on June 10, 1925, and is the father of Eleanor Cowl. Mr. Cowl is a graduate of New Cumberland High School, Kiski Preparatory School and West Virginia University. He is a fruit grower on RD #2. He is the grandson of Hancock County pioneer Samuel Stewart and of Rev. John Cowl, who was a circuit preacher in the 1860's, preaching at Pughtown, New Cumberland, and at the Nessly Chapel.

CRISPELL, RUSSELL M. was born at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, on March 26, 1926. He married Marion Mohler on November 5, 1949, and is the father of two children, Mark and Donna Marie. He is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College and the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy where he received the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy-Medicine and Surgery. He has practiced medicine in New Cumberland for the past four years and is Chairman of the Staff of the Weirton Osteopathic Hospital. Dr. Crispell was in the United States Navy from September 22, 1944, to May 6, 1946. His ancestors migrated to the United States from Artois, France, in 1660.

DONOVAN, THOMAS L. was born at New Cumberland on July 19, 1898, the son of Ira D. Donovan who was born in Brooke County on January 6, 1868, and who lived in New Cumberland 66 years before his death on November 28, 1962. Thomas Donovan graduated from New Cumberland High School in 1916. He attended Washington and Lee University and The Colorado School of Mines. In 1928 he became an engineer with Sinclair Oil Corporation and has worked for that corporation in foreign lands until his retirement on January 1, 1962. He spent 19 years in Venezuela, 5 years in Ethiopia, 5 years in Somalia, 1 year in Algeria and 4 more years in Venezuela. He has been written up in Who's Who in Engineering, Who's Who in the East and Who's Who in Commerce and Industry. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; American Congress on Surveying and Mapping; Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Masonic Lodge and a Shriner.

FIELDS, REV. ALLEN SCOTT was born at Beaver, Pennsylvania, on February 25, 1903. He married Edna Chambers on May 21, 1921, and is the father of four children: Allen S., Jr., William R., Oreon E., and Mrs. Paul Hudson. He is a graduate of Wheeling High School and completed two years at Bethany College. Rev. Fields is an ordained Minister and is the Pastor Counsellor of the West Virginia Christian Endeavor Union. He was President of the organizations in 1939 and 1940. He is Secretary of the Tri-State Ministerial Association and is the Director of the Hancock County Commodity Program. He is Secretary of the New Cumberland Lions Club and is a member of the IOOF. He has lived in Hancock County for 25 years and was Lieutenant Commander of Civilian Defense for Clay District during World War II. He is also a member of the Clay District Social Service Union.

FRAIL, ZANA HAMILTON was born on a farm on May 2, 1897, the daughter of John E. and Maude Hamilton. She is a graduate of Wells-
ville High School and Kent State University. She has 22 years experience as a school teacher. Her great great grandfather was William Hamilton, the founder of the town of Hamilton which is now called Congo. Mrs. Frail is the fifth generation of Hamiltons to live on the same farm on Route 2, New Cumberland. William and Emily Hamilton, her great great grandparents, Thomas and Rebecca Hamilton, her great grandparents, and John and Sarah Hamilton lived in a log cabin built on the farm in the late 1700’s. She has been President of the Elwood Farm Women’s Club, Historian of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, and Warden of Newell Rebekah Lodge No. 74.

FUCCY, ALBERT was born at New Cumberland on December 5, 1914. He married Lena Mary Rungo on October 13, 1940, and is the father of four children, James A., Robert F., Albert J., and Michael A. He is a graduate of New Cumberland High School and has been engaged in the hauling and excavating business for the past 30 years. He has served six terms as Mayor of New Cumberland from 1951 to the present time. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Fraternal Order of Police Associates, Holy Name Society and Boosters Club. He is Past President of the New Cumberland Community Chest.

HERRON, CAMPBELL S. was born on August 21, 1910, near Pughtown in Hancock County. He is married and the father of three children: Charles Robert, Sarajane and Donald John. He attended New Cumberland High School and has been a dairy farmer for the past 18 years. In 1962 he was selected as Farmer of the Year for Hancock County. He is active in the Fairview Grange and was Master for five successive years. He is the great grandson of James N. Mayhew, an early pioneer of Hancock County.

HERRON, JOHN D. was born at New Cumberland on January 9, 1918. He married Margaret Carroll on November 16, 1938, and is the father of two girls, Marsha and Tamara. He is a graduate of New Cumberland High School. He was in the United States Navy from May 24, 1944, to January 9, 1946, and spent fifteen months in overseas service. He has been a Justice of the Peace for Clay District since 1945 and is presently President of the West Virginia Minor Judiciary Association. He is also Municipal Judge for the town of New Cumberland and Coroner for Hancock County. He is Deputy District Governor of the Lions Club and belongs to the VFW, Elks, Moose, and Ruritans. His grandfather, Dakon M. Herron, settled on a farm north of New Cumberland in 1885. John Herron was born in what was Fort Chapman, the first home and fort built in Clay District.

KUZIO, JOHN J. was born at New Cumberland, On February 9, 1920. He married Blanche Joseczyk on November 21, 1953, and is the father of three children: Mary Elizabeth, John Robert and Paul Stephen. He entered military service on January 1, 1942, with the 707 Ordnance Company. He participated in service at Australia, Paupa, New Guinea and Bismark Archipelago. He received the Asiatic Pacific service medal with 4 bronze stars. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Pittsburgh and has also attended West Liberty College, College of Steubenville and has taken extension courses from West Virginia University. He is a teacher and coach at New Cumberland High School and is a
member of the Governor's Traffic Safety Advisory Committee. He is a member of the V.F.W., the Knights of Columbus and the Board of the Hancock County Children's Home.

LOWE, REV. JOHN GRANT was born on January 28, 1934, at Wilmington, Delaware. He married Gail Longenecker on September 17, 1955, and has lived at New Cumberland for the past three and one-half years where he is Minister of the First United Presbyterian Church. He received a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering Degree from the University of Delaware and a Bachelor of Divinity degree from the Western Theological Seminary of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is Secretary of the Weirton Ministerial Association, Secretary of the New Cumberland Ministerial Association and has been President of the Lions Club. He is a member of IOOF.

MANYPENNY, JOSEPH H. was born at New Cumberland on October 25, 1919. He married Hazel Blankenship on June 27, 1943 and is the father of five children: Gerald Dean, Teresa Lynn, Cheryl Ann, Laurence Lee and Joseph Perry. He is a graduate of New Cumberland High School and was in the United States Army. He served 12 years as Constable for Clay District; was New Cumberland Chief of Police for 14 years; Deputy Sheriff for 4 years and is presently the Sheriff of Hancock County. His great grandfather, Joseph Manypenny, with his brother, Alexander, formed the J & A Brick Yard at New Cumberland in 1853. He is a member of the Eagles, Moose, Elks, American Legion and Lions Club.

PORTER, JAMES BENNETT was born at New Cumberland on November 14, 1882, the son of Captain John Porter and Carrie Amanda Mahan. His mother was born at Arroya, the daughter of John L. Mahan, an early pioneer in the country. He married Josephine Lovell on July 9, 1912 and is the father of five children: J. Bennett, Jr., John E., Natalie, Leah L. and Helen. He is now retired after having been President of Globe Brick Company at Kenilworth. He attended New Cumberland School and Congo Country School as well as the Ohio Valley Business College. He is the great great grandson of Jacob Nessly who came to Hancock County in 1785 and he lives on part of the land owned by Jacob Nessly on Route 66 north of New Cumberland.

RICE, MRS. JOHN P. was born at Franklin Square, Ohio on October 24, 1881. She was the former Gussie Manspeaker and married John P. Rice, deceased, on August 24, 1904 and has lived in Hancock County ever since. She is the mother of Frank and Roy Rice. Her husband was in the Spanish-American War and was the special messenger for Governor General Arthur McArthur. He served as County Commissioner of Hancock County from 1932 to 1944 and was responsible for the beginning of Tomlinson Run State Park. Mrs. Rice is a charter member of Crescent Chapter No. 49, O.E.S. of Chester. She has been secretary of the Fairview Grange for the past 25 years; treasurer of the West Virginia State Grange for 12 years; a past president of the Hancock County Farm Women's Council; and, past president of the Fairview Farm Women's Club. In 1962 she was the "Belle" representing Hancock County at the Folk Lore Festival at Glenville, West Virginia.
ROACH, ROBERT E. was born at Chester on June 20, 1907. He married Emma Flickner on November 29, 1929 and is the father of Robert E. Jr. He is a graduate of New Cumberland High School and West Virginia University receiving an A.B. Degree in 1929 and an M.A. Degree in 1936. He was elected to the West Virginia Legislature in 1944 and re-elected in 1946 and 1948. He was elected County Commissioner of Hancock County in 1962. He has been President of the Hancock County Education Association and is now Vice President of the Weirton Auto Club. He is a member of the Board of the Hancock County Childrens Home and is a member of the Hancock County Planning Commission. His great great grandfather, John Pittenger, was an early Hancock County pioneer who fought in the War of 1812. His grandfather, John McIntosh fought in the Civil War and was with General Sherman on the famous march to the sea in Georgia.

STEWART, REV. GEORGE S. was born at Wellsburg, West Virginia, on October 7, 1919 and has lived in Hancock County for the past 18 years. He is a graduate of Wellsburg High School and attended Waynesburg College. He completed the course of study for Ministers in the Church of the Nazarene and was ordained in July 1957. He married Ada B. Thompson on November 11, 1960. He served in the Army in World War II in the 52nd Infantry Division. He is Pastor of the Church of the Nazarene and was selected as the Minister of the Year in Hancock County by the Hancock County Soil Conservation Council. He is President of the Panhandle Nazarene Ministers Association and President of the New Cumberland Ministerial Union. He is also a member of the Hancock County Planning and Development Commission.

SWAIN, SAMUEL M. was born at Jackson County, West Virginia on October 12, 1901 and has lived in Hancock County for the past 47 years. He married Mary M. Cooper on December 19, 1923 and is the father of five children: James W., Charles R., Fannie L., Winefred J., and Samuel M. He has been a constable of Clay District since 1932, and has been employed at the Weirton Steel Company since 1933.

WEBSTER, WILLIAM M. was born at Weirton on February 15, 1939 and married Marsha Herron on November 1, 1958. He is the father of two children: Tamera Ann and Susan Lyn. He is a graduate of New Cumberland High School and was appointed Chief of Police of New Cumberland in March, 1961 at the age of 22 being recognized as the youngest Chief of Police in the United States.

WILLIAMS, DR. W. DALE was born at Gallipolis, Ohio in 1897 and came to Hancock County in 1901. He is a graduate of Chester High School-Ohio State College of Dentistry in 1918, and McKesson School of Anesthesiology in 1925. He married Iva Gersuch in 1933 and is the father of William and Ann E. Williams. He was in Dental Company No. 1 in World War I and has practiced dentistry in New Cumberland for the past 22 years. He was elected to the Hancock County Board of Education in 1954 and re-elected in 1960. He has also served two terms as President of the West Virginia School Boards Association. He has been International Counselor and Past District Governor of the Lions; Past Governor of Loyal Order of Moose; and, he is a member of the American Legion and Masons.
PUGHTOWN

STEWART, DON G. was born at New Cumberland on September 26, 1891. He married the former Mary E. Carroll and is the father of two children: Doris Stewart Rice and Robert S. Stewart. He graduated from New Cumberland High School in 1908 and attended Bethany College and Case Institute. He served with Co. B-15th Engineers in World War I from May 16, 1917 to May 15, 1919. He was city Recorder at New Cumberland for two years and, in 1933 he was elected Clerk of the County Court of Hancock County, a position he still holds. He is a Past Master of A. F. & A. M. #22, Past High Priest of R. A. M. No. 14. He is a member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Fairview Grange, Ruriton, and Weirton Last Man's Club. His father, Frank W. Stewart was a former State Senator and Clerk of the Circuit Court of Hancock County and his grandfather was Captain William Stewart, a river boat pilot and early pioneer of New Cumberland.

NEWELL

LYTTON, MRS. HARRY was born at Red House, West Virginia on August 18, 1904 and has lived in Hancock County for the past 55 years. She is married to Harry Lytton, a Justice of the Peace in Newell and is the mother of three children: Charles W., Gene A., and Nelda Mavis. She is a member of the Rebekah Lodge and a charter member of American Legion Auxiliary No. 114.

McSWEGIN, R. W. was born in Hancock County on August 25, 1889. He attended Elwood County School and Fairview School. He is married and is the father of Merl McSwegin, Robert McSwegin (deceased), and Marion McSwegin Ramsey. He is a retired farmer and is related to the late Colonel William Hewitt, a Civil War hero who died in 1921.

MOORE, ROY was born in Hancock County on a farm near Route 66 south of Newell on July 26, 1889. He married H. L. Bossen, daughter of pioneer John Bossen who moved to Newell in 1906 to work as a clayshop foreman at Homer Laughlin China Company. He was a Deputy Sheriff in 1938 and was a former member of the Hancock County School Board. His grandfather, Robert Moore, was born in Hancock County on November 29, 1807 and lived in a log cabin adjacent to Route 66. He is a member of Masonic Lodge 142 at Chester.

PITTENGER, J. GUY, was born in Hancock County on June 3, 1882. He attended East Liverpool High School and married Eula McIntyre on June 21, 1917. He is the father of two grown men: John T. and James G. Pittenger. Mr. Pittenger has a work record with Homer Laughlin China Company of 62 years. He has been an Elk and a Mason for over 50 years and belongs to the Newell Community Association and the American Ceramic Society. His grandfather, Nicholas Pittenger, was an early pioneer of the county.

WELLS, JOSEPH M. was born at Steubenville, Ohio, on April 6, 1889. His parents W. Edwin Wells and Elizabeth Mahan Wells were born in Brooke County, West Virginia. He is a graduate of Bethany College, re-
ceived a B.S. Degree in 1911. He married Fern Hanna on August 21, 1912, and is the father of Joseph M. Wells and Virginia Wells. He was a 2nd Lieutenant in Field Artillery in World War I. He is Chairman of the Board of Homer Laughlin China Company, Director of the Newell Company, and Director of the Newell Bridge and Railway Company. He is a Director of the West Virginia Manufacturers Association, West Virginia Chamber of Commerce, East Liverpool Y. M. C. A. and a Trustee of the East Liverpool City Hospital. He is a former president of the United States Potters Association. Mr. Wells has been an outstanding golfer and was captain of the U. S. Seniors Golf Team that played in England, France, Belgium and Germany in 1949. He has won the United States Senior Golf Championship, the Ohio State Senior Golf Championship six times and the West Pennsylvania Senior Golf Championship five times. He has won the Ohio State Golf Championship twice and has been runner-up for the West Virginia Golf Championship on three occasions.

CHESTER

ALLISON, DALE KESSEL was born May 25, 1919, at Pughtown, West Virginia, the son of Burgess W. and Alice Kessel Allison, both natives of Hancock County. A life long resident of Hancock County, he was educated in the public schools at Chester and is a 1937 graduate of Chester High School. He served in the United States Army from 1942 to 1946 and saw action in the African-Middle Eastern Theatre. He is self-employed as an insurance and real estate agent and public accountant and has owned his own business in Chester for the past 22 years. He served two years as Commander of American Legion Post 121 in Chester and is a Trustee of Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 6450. He is also a member of Chester Lodge No. 142, A. F. & A. M., Weirton Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar, Hancock Chapter No. 14 Royal Arch Masons, and Voiture No. 1459, 40/8, Hancock County. He married Bette Ingram on November 29, 1944. They have three children and reside on Georgia Avenue in Chester.

ALLISON, JONATHAN C. was born February 3, 1912, at Chester, West Virginia, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther W. Allison of Chester, both of whom were born in Hancock County. A life-long resident of Hancock County, he was educated in the public schools at Chester. He served in the United States Army during World War II and served in Germany. He and his wife, Ruth, were married on October 2, 1943, and have two daughters. They reside in Chester. His grandfather, James Allison, was an early pioneer of Hancock County.

BOYCE, ROBERT ESTERLY was born July 13, 1904, at East Liverpool, Ohio, and has been a resident of Hancock County since 1908. He is a 1927 graduate of Alfred University where he received a B.S. degree in Ceramic Engineering. He married Mary Louise Hallett in August, 1928. He is presently President of the First National Bank at East Liverpool, Ohio, and also serves as Treasurer of the Harker Pottery Company. He is widely active in civic organizations and is a Past President of the Rotary Club. He is also a member of the First Methodist Church and Sigma Nu social fraternity. In 1955, he was selected as Man of the
Year by the East Liverpool Junior Chamber of Commerce and also serves as a Trustee of Alfred University. He and his wife have two children and reside on Lincoln Highway in Chester.

BRAND, DR. JOHN M. was born in 1910 at Morgantown, West Virginia, and has resided in Hancock County for the past 21 years. He is a graduate of Morgantown High School and received his A.B. degree in 1931 and his B.S. degree in 1932 at West Virginia University. He received his M.D. degree from Rush Medical College in 1934. During World War II, he served in the United States Navy as a Medical Officer. He has practiced as a physician in Chester since 1942. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Lions Club, American Legion and Alpha Omega Alpha medical fraternity. He married Lovida Colebank on November 2, 1935, and they have three children. They reside at 253 Virginia Avenue in Chester.

CHANDLER, HELEN LEWIS was born July 19, 1900, at Chester, West Virginia, the daughter of Dr. George E. and Hettie Curtis Lewis. A lifelong resident of Hancock County, she attended Chester's public schools and is a graduate of Chester High School. She received a B.S. degree in 1922 from Carnegie Institute of Technology and a M.A. degree in 1933 from the University of Pittsburgh. She is employed as a teacher in the Hancock County school system. She is active in various women's organizations and helped to organize the Newell Woman's Club, Chester Junior Woman's Club, the Chester Woman's Civic Club and the Chester Arts Club and is a member of the West Virginia Federation of Women's Club. She is also a member of Delta Kappa Gamma, teacher's honorary sorority. She married E. R. Chandler on June 3, 1931, and they have two children. They reside at 239 Virginia Avenue in Chester. Her father, Dr. George E. Lewis began the practice of medicine in Chester in 1900.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM C. was born at Parkersburg, West Virginia, on August 12, 1912. He moved to Chester in 1927 and married Jean Dewell on January 8, 1935. He is the father of six children: David L., Billie Jean, Polly, Bonita, Robert H., and Richard. He attended Chester High School and was Deputy Sheriff of Hancock County from 1937 to 1944. He has been County Commissioner from 1946 to the present and is now serving as President of the County Court. He was a member of the Chester Volunteer Fire Department for 22 years and is now President of the Grant District Democratic Club. He is also on the Board of Directors of the County Officials Association of West Virginia and is Security Officer for Waterford Race Track.

HOBBS, CLAYTON H. was born at Chester on December 2, 1907, the son of William Charles Hobbs and Joanna Scott Hobbs, both of whom were born at Pughtown. He married Virginia Foreman on December 1, 1928, and is the father of three children: Clayton H. Jr., Frances Lynn and Robert S. He is a graduate of Chester High School and the Ohio Valley Business College. He was Sheriff of Hancock County from 1956 to 1960, following in the footsteps of his grandfather, John Wesley Hobbs, who was Sheriff of Hancock County in 1865. Mr. Hobbs is a member of the Masonic Order, the Shrine and Elks.
HUTTON, BERTHA B. was born March 29, 1885, in Chester, West Virginia and has been a life-long resident of Hancock County. She was educated in the public schools at Chester. She is a member of the Chester Methodist Church and the Chester Women's Club. She has nine children and resides at 118 Virginia Avenue in Chester. Her uncles, Thomas Cunningham and J. C. Cunningham, were early pioneers of the county.

JOHNSTON, PAUL RAYMOND, was born April 14, 1907, at Chester, West Virginia, the son of G. R. and Julia O'Conner Johnston, both natives of Hancock County. He is a life-long resident of Chester and was educated in the city's public schools. He is a 1925 graduate of Chester High School and attended Mountain State Business College, Davis and Elkins College and is a graduate of the Pittsburgh School of Barbering. He served in the United States Army for two years during World War II. He is self employed as a barber and has owned his own shop in Chester since 1928. He served as Secretary of the Hancock County Sportsman Club when it was first organized and is a charter member and first President of the Chester-Newell Sportsman Club. He is also a Past President of the Hancock County Conservation Commission and is a member of the Masonic Lodge. He was married to Eva Allison, now deceased, and married Alice Pelor on November 19, 1958. He is the father of two daughters and resides at 229 Virginia Avenue in Chester. His grandfather, Ephraim Johnston, was an early settler in Hancock County and is believed to have built one of the first houses in Chester where he lived until his death.

MACK, MRS. ROBERT B. was born in Hancock County on August 9, 1916, and her maiden name was Ruth McSwegin. She married Robert B. Mack on October 31, 1942, and is the mother of Patricia Jane Mack. She is a graduate of Wells High School in 1934 and is President of the Chester Arts Club. She is a direct descendant of Colonel George Stewart who settled in Hancock County in 1790 and she is also a descendant of William Stewart, an early pioneer of the county.

PUGH, DR. DAVID STANLEY was born November 28, 1919, in Chester, a direct descendant of Hugh Pugh, colonizer of Pughtown, West Virginia, and Col. George Stewart, John Edie and John Gallaher, all of whom had served in the Revolutionary War. Dr. Pugh, who had attended high school in Martins Ferry, W. Va., was later graduated from Geneva College and the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. From 1946-47, Dr. Pugh had served as a captain in the U. S. Medical Corps in Japan. Presently, he is a practicing physician in Chester. Dr. Pugh had served as past president of the Hancock County Medical Society and the Hospital Staff at East Liverpool (Ohio) City Hospital. Also, he is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Academy of General Practitioners and the Westminster United Presbyterian Church, Chester. On January 24, 1945, Dr. Pugh was married to Yvonne Kerr, whose grandfather William Kerr founded Flag Day on June 14th. The Pughs, who live in Chester, have five children: David, Richard, Nancy, Yvonne and George.

STEWART, CARL VANCE was born in Hancock County on January 24, 1919. He married Elizabeth Iris Kelly on August 17, 1945, and is the father of four children: Clyde Lee, William C., Gary Vance and Kath-
leen Elizabeth. He attended Newell High School and Chester High School and is now engaged as a chemical worker. He was in World War II with the 9th Corp. Infantry from April 23, 1941, to August 18, 1943, spending the major portion of his service at Kodiak, Alaska. He is a Third Degree Mason and is an Elder at the First U. P. Church at Chester. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a direct descendant of Colonel George Stewart of Revolutionary War fame. Colonel Stewart was born in 1735 near McDonald, Pennsylvania, and moved to the north branch of Tomlinson Run in 1790. Colonel Stewart died in 1801. His grandfather, William Warwick Stewart, was in the Civil War and lived until 1923. His great-grandfather was William Stewart who fought in the War of 1812 and who died in 1858. Mr. Stewart resides on the same farm at R. D. No. 1, Chester, that his grandfather, William Warwick Stewart, purchased after the Civil War.

TAYLOR, CHARLES C. was born March 17, 1887, in England and has been a resident of Hancock County for 50 years. Mr. Taylor was educated in the public schools and the Coalbrookdale Art School in England. From 1940 to 1945, he had served as a member of the Hancock County Draft Board. Married to Gwendoline Quane, he is the father of Mildred, Charles, Joan, Ann and Jane Taylor. The Taylors live at Park Place, Chester.

TURNER, MRS. RUTH COX has been a lifelong resident of Chester, having been born there May 24, 1924. In 1948, Mrs. Turner received a law degree from West Virginia University and became the first woman prosecuting attorney in West Virginia, serving in Hancock County from 1953-56. Also, she and Callie Tsapis formed the first all-women law firm in West Virginia. At present, Mrs. Turner is city solicitor for Chester. In 1952, she was selected Woman of the Year by the Chester Junior Women’s Club. Mrs. Turner is president of the Diversified Savings and Loan of Chester, secretary-treasurer of the Shadow Lawn Memory Gardens, Inc., past president of the Quota Club, past president of the Washington Home and School Association, and a member of the Newell Women’s Club and Chester Elementary P. T. A. On June 23, 1950, she was married to Jacob Turner and they are the parents of Lori, Jacob and Kevin Turner.

WRIGHT, DICK was born at Hollidays Cove on September 18, 1899, the son of John Wright who was born in Hollidays Cove in 1854. He married Mildred Foley on May 4, 1934, and is the father of four children: Donna Marie, Jo Anne, Richard and Del. He was a Butler District Justice of the Peace in 1933. He became Chief Deputy Sheriff in 1934 and was re-elected Justice of the Peace in 1936. In 1940 he was elected Sheriff of Hancock County and re-elected again in 1948. He was elected Hancock County Democratic Chairman in 1960 and was an alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention the same year. He was also a member of the Electoral College and cast his vote for President Kennedy. He is a member of the Hancock County Planning Commission, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Hancock County Childrens Home and the Weirton Auto Club. He is a former member of the Board of Trustees of the Weirton Hospital Company and is the owner of Wright Motel on Route 30 east of Chester.
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