

WEST VIRGINIA'S NEW CAPITOL, NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

*WEST VIRGINIA*  
LEGISLATIVE  
HAND BOOK  
and MANUAL  
AND  
*Official Register*



1926

COMPILED AND EDITED BY  
JOHN T. HARRIS  
CLERK OF THE SENATE

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY  
Charleston, West Virginia

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1926



## WHERE THE BLUE BOOK MAY BE FOUND

Libraries in which complete files of the West Virginia Legislative Hand Book and Manual are to be found. All are outside of West Virginia and some are in foreign countries. These libraries are on the exchange list of the State Department of Archives and History, Capitol Annex, Charleston, West Virginia.

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State Library	Annapolis	Maryland
State Library	Boston	Massachusetts
State Library	Lansing	Michigan
State Library	St. Paul	Minnesota
State Library	Jackson	Mississippi
State Library	Jefferson City	Missouri
State Historical & Miscellaneous Library	Helena	Montana
State Library	Lincoln	Nebraska
State Library	Carson City	Nevada
State Library	Concord	New Hampshire
State Library	Trenton	New Jersey
State Library	Santa Fe	New Mexico
State Library	Albany	New York
State Library	Raleigh	North Carolina
State Library	Bismarck	North Dakota
State Library	Columbus	Ohio
State Library	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma
State Library	Salem	Oregon
State Library	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania
State Library	Providence	Rhode Island
State Library	Columbia	South Carolina
State Library	Pierre	South Dakota
State Library	Nashville	Tennessee
State Library	Austin	Texas
State Library	Salt Lake City	Utah
State Library	Montpelier	Vermont
State Library	Richmond	Virginia
State Library	Olympia	Washington
State Historical Society	Madison	Wisconsin
State Library	Cheyenne	Wyoming
State Library	Madison	Wisconsin

### UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Yale University Library	New Haven	Connecticut
University of California Library	Berkeley	California
Stanford University Library	Stanford University	California
University of Illinois Library	Urbana	Illinois
University of Chicago Library	Chicago	Illinois
Imperial University	Kobe	Japan
University of Michigan	Ann Arbor	Michigan
Harvard University Library	Cambridge	Massachusetts
University of Minnesota Library	Minneapolis	Minnesota
Columbia University Library	New York City	New York
Syracuse University Library	Syracuse	New York
Princeton University	Princeton	New Jersey
Duke University	Durham	North Carolina
Ohio State University	Columbus	Ohio
University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania
Temple University	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania
Lehigh University Library	Bethlehem	Pennsylvania
University of the Philippines	Manila	Philippine Islands
Beloit College Library	Beloit	Wisconsin

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Public Library.....	Los Angeles.....	California
State Historical & Natural History Society.....	Denver.....	Colorado
Federal Trade Commission.....	Washington.....	D. C.
Library of Congress.....	Washington.....	D. C.
The John Crerar Library.....	Chicago.....	Illinois
Municipal Reference Library.....	Chicago.....	Illinois
Business Branch of the Public Library.....	Indianapolis.....	Indiana
Legal Reference Bureau.....	Indianapolis.....	Indiana
Chicago Public Library, Washington Street.....	Chicago.....	Illinois
State Historical Library.....	Springfield.....	Illinois
State Historical Society.....	Frankfort.....	Kentucky
State Historical Society.....	Topeka.....	Kansas
Public Library of the City of Boston.....	Boston.....	Massachusetts
Maryland Historical Society.....	Baltimore.....	Maryland
Peabody Institute.....	Baltimore.....	Maryland
Department of Municipal Reference.....	Baltimore.....	Maryland
Michigan Historical Commission.....	Lansing.....	Michigan
Public Library.....	Detroit.....	Michigan
Legal Reference Department.....	Lansing.....	Michigan
Missouri Legal Reference Library.....	Jefferson City.....	Missouri
State Historical Society of Missouri.....	Columbia.....	Missouri
St. Louis Public Library.....	St. Louis.....	Missouri
Department of Archives and History.....	Jackson.....	Mississippi
Minnesota Historical Society.....	St. Paul.....	Minnesota
Business Municipal Branch Library.....	Minneapolis.....	Minnesota
Montana State Historical and Miscellaneous Library.....	Helena.....	Montana
Mississippi Valley Historical Association.....	Lincoln.....	Nebraska
State Historical Society.....	Lincoln.....	Nebraska
National Industrial Conference Board.....	New York City.....	New York
New York Public Library.....	New York City.....	New York
Russell Sage Foundation Library.....	New York City.....	New York
Municipal Reference Library, Municipal Building.....	New York City.....	New York
Buffalo Historical Society.....	Buffalo.....	New York
Macfadden Publications Library.....	New York City.....	New York
National Municipal League.....	New York City.....	New York
New York Historical Society.....	New York City.....	New York
Business Branch of the Public Library.....	Newark.....	New Jersey
Library of the Prudential Ins. Co.....	Newark.....	New Jersey
Legal Reference Bureau.....	Raleigh.....	North Carolina
Nebraska Legal Reference Library.....	Lincoln.....	Nebraska
Library Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.....	Cleveland.....	Ohio
Cleveland Public Library.....	Cleveland.....	Ohio
Municipal Reference Library.....	Cleveland.....	Ohio
Western Reserve University Library.....	Cleveland.....	Ohio
Legislative Reference Department.....	Columbus.....	Ohio
Historical and Philosophical Society.....	Cincinnati.....	Ohio
Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.....	Columbus.....	Ohio
Free Library of Philadelphia, Department of Public Documents.....	Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania
Carnegie Library of Pittsburg.....	Pittsburg.....	Pennsylvania
Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.....	Pittsburg.....	Pennsylvania
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Pennsylvania
Vermont Historical Society.....	Montpelier.....	Vermont
William & Mary College Library.....	Williamsburg.....	Virginia
Wisconsin Free Library Commission (Legal Reference Library).....	Madison.....	Wisconsin
Public Library.....	Spokane.....	Washington
Public Library.....	Seattle.....	Washington

†The Hand Book is also on file in all State Institutions, high schools, many denominational schools, and in the public libraries throughout the State.

## INTRODUCTION.

An extra effort was made to present the 1926 Hand Book to the public prior to the opening of the Fall campaign. With the prompt and kindly assistance of circuit and county clerks, the chairmen of political committees, and the newspapers and banks throughout the State the effort has been successful. The Official Register Division has undergone a thorough revision and the same applies to the Postal Division.

Much space has been allotted to the "Historical Division" in this issue, but it is filled with such a well prepared assortment of miscellaneous matter that no apology is needed for the amount of it. For many years Hon. Andrew Price, of Pocahontas County, President of the newly created West Virginia Historical Society, has contributed largely of his time and talents to the production of a series of historical articles that have appeared in his paper, The Pocahontas Times. He assembled some of these papers for the 1926 "Blue Book," and they appear along with some additional matter that he prepared.

Mr. Price is a forceful and entertaining writer. He is a gifted man, endowed with quaint philosophy and sparkling humor. His writings have attracted wide attention. The State is fortunate, indeed, in numbering such a man among its native citizenry. In these days—fraught with so many active diversions—there are few men who have the time and taste and inclination to delve into history and revel in it. Mr. Price is an illustrious exception to the existing rule, and again we say that West Virginia is fortunate in possessing him. The chapters arranged by him for this issue cover a variety of subjects, all of which will be read with interest and generously appreciated. It is the hope of the author that they will create an active interest, throughout the State, in historical matters, and stimulate others to join him in the work of bringing to light and salvaging many things of local and state-wide interest that are in danger of being lost.

In the Official Register Division, between pages 858 and 877, will be found some coal statistics of great importance. These statistics show the number of workable seams of coal in the several producing counties, together with the acreage and tonnage of each seam. The summary on pages 875 and 876 embodies figures that are nothing short of astounding when it comes to contemplating the undeveloped coal acreage and tonnage within the State.

JOHN T. HARRIS.

Charleston, September 15, 1926.

# CONTENTS

EXPLANATORY NOTE: The directory of officers and employees of the State Government is paged with Roman numerals; following "xxxvi" the paging is in Arabic numerals.

## PART I

### OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT:

Elective .....	xi
Appointive .....	xi
Heads of Departments and Employees .....	xiii
Commissions, Societies and Boards .....	xxiii
Heads of the several State Institutions .....	xxxiii
Salaries of State Officials .....	xxxiv

## PART II

### MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION:

Declaration of Independence .....	3
Articles of Confederation .....	6
The Constitution of the United States .....	12- 23
Amendments to the Same .....	24- 29
The Constitution of West Virginia .....	30- 62
Amendments that have been Ratified .....	62- 63
Proposed Amendments to the State Constitution:	
The Property Classification Amendment .....	64
A Review thereof by Hon. Fred O. Blue, ex-Tax Commissioner .....	64- 68
Another Review by Hon. Charles W. Dillon, ex-Tax Commissioner .....	68- 69
Tax Amendment Primer, being a Chat with West Virginia Voters concerning the proposed Amendment .....	69- 70
The Proposed Amendment of the Budget Amendment .....	70- 72
Explanation of the same by ex-Governor Cornwell .....	72- 73
An Opinion Thereon by Auditor John C. Bond .....	73
United States Government:	
The President and his Cabinet .....	74
United States Officials for West Virginia:	
Collector of Internal Revenue and United States Marshals and District Attorneys for the Northern and Southern Districts .....	74- 75
Federal Prohibition Department Seventh District and Officials of the Northern and Southern Districts of West Virginia .....	75
Tabulated List of Presidents of the United States from the formation of the Government .....	76
Tabulated List of Vice Presidents for the same period .....	77
Tabulated List of Governors of the States and Territories .....	78
Terms of Service of United States Senators .....	79- 80

## PART III

### HALF TONES AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:

Of Elective State Officers .....	82- 95
Governor .....	82- 83
Secretary of State .....	84- 85
State Superintendent of Free Schools .....	86- 87

State Auditor .....	88- 89
State Treasurer .....	90- 91
Attorney General .....	92- 93
Commissioner of Agriculture .....	94- 95
Members of Congress from West Virginia .....	96-111
Of Appointive State Officers:	
State Board of Control .....	112-117
Public Service Commission .....	118-123
State Road Commission .....	124-129
Tax Commissioner .....	130-131
Workmens Compensation Commissioner .....	132-133
Groups of Other Appointees .....	134-136
Of the Legislature:	
Presiding Officers of the State Senate .....	138-141
Members of the Senate .....	144-157
Speaker of the House of Delegates .....	160-161
Other Elective Officers of the House .....	162
Members of the House of Delegates .....	163-211

## PART IV

## LEGISLATIVE DIVISION:

Present Members of Congress from West Virginia .....	96-111-215
The State Legislature .....	217
Recent Legislative History .....	220
Officers and Members of the State Senate .....	231
Standing Committees of the Senate .....	233-235
Rules of the Senate .....	236-242
Officers and Members of the House of Delegates .....	243-245
Standing Committees of the House of Delegates .....	246-248
Rules of the House of Delegates .....	249-259
Synopsis of Enactments by the Legislature of 1925 .....	260-282
Comparative Statement of Appropriations 1918 to 1927, both inclusive .....	283-289
Alphabetical List of Members of the Legislature from the Formation of the State .....	296-338
List of Elective Officers of the Senate for the same period .....	339-340
List of Elective Officers of the House of Delegates for the same period .....	341-342
List of Elective State Officers and Members of Congress from the formation of the State .....	290-295

## PART V

## JUDICIARY DIVISION:

Federal Courts:	
Supreme Court of the United States .....	345
Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals .....	345
District Court, Northern District of West Virginia .....	346
District Court, Southern District of West Virginia .....	347
State Courts of Record:	
The Supreme Court of Appeals .....	348
State Law Library .....	348
Board of Law Examliners .....	349
Rules of Practice in the Supreme Court of Appeals .....	350-355
Terms of Circuit Courts throughout the State .....	356-359
Terms of Other Courts .....	360

## PART VI

## HISTORICAL DIVISION:

Containing a Collection of Miscellaneous Historical Sketches, in 52 Chapters, by Hon. Andrew Price, of Pocahontas County, President of the West Virginia Historical Society .....	381-624
---	---------

## PART VII

## OFFICIAL REGISTER DIVISION:

Containing lists of County and Court Officers and Boards, Attorneys, Political Committees and District Officers in each County.	
---	--

## INDEX TO COUNTIES

Barbour .....	627	Jefferson .....	696	Pocahontas .....	784
Berkeley .....	631	Kanawha .....	700	Preston .....	784
Boone .....	636	Lewis .....	709	Putnam .....	792
Brooke .....	643	Lincoln .....	713	Raleigh .....	796
Braxton .....	639	Logan .....	717	Randolph .....	801
Cabell .....	646	Marion .....	720	Ritchie .....	806
Calhoun .....	652	Marshall .....	726	Roane .....	809
Clay .....	655	Mason .....	731	Summers .....	813
Doddridge .....	658	Mercer .....	737	Taylor .....	817
Fayette .....	662	Mineral .....	742	Tucker .....	821
Gilmer .....	666	Mingo .....	745	Tyler .....	824
Grant .....	669	Monongalia .....	749	Upshur .....	829
Greenbrier .....	672	Monroe .....	754	Wayne .....	832
Hampshire .....	677	Morgan .....	758	Webster .....	836
Hancock .....	680	McDowell .....	762	Wetzel .....	839
Hardy .....	682	Nicholas .....	766	Wirt .....	844
Harrison .....	685	Ohio .....	770	Wood .....	848
Jackson .....	692	Pendleton .....	777	Wyoming .....	854
		Pleasants .....	781		

## MISCELLANEOUS INDEX TO REGISTER DIVISION

West Virginia Coal Statistics .....	859-876
Population of the State, by Counties, 1870-1920 .....	877
Estimated Population, by Counties, July 1, 1925 .....	878
Estimated Population, July 1, 1925, of Sundry Municipalities .....	879
Tabulated Lists of County Officers:	
Sheriffs .....	880
Prosecuting Attorneys .....	881
Circuit Clerks .....	882
County Clerks .....	883
County Superintendents of Schools .....	884
Assessors .....	886
Surveyors .....	887
County Health Officers .....	888
County Road Engineers .....	889
Salaries of Sundry County Officers .....	895
Boards of Review and Equalization .....	890-892
Commercial Organizations:	
Coal Association .....	893
Manufacturers Association .....	894
Wholesale Grocers Association .....	895-896
Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade .....	897
Assessments of Public Utilities by Board of Public Works for 1926 .....	898-908
Assessed Valuation of Property in West Virginia 1904 to 1925, both inclusive .....	932
Assessed Valuation of Property, by Counties, for 1925 .....	933
Gross Sales Tax; Revenue Derived from .....	934-936
Gasoline Tax; Revenue Derived from .....	937-939



## PART VIII

## POLITICAL DIVISION:

Republican Committees, National and State .....	943-958
Democratic Committees, National and State .....	954-958
Election Precincts in West Virginia .....	959
General Election Returns, 1920, 1922 and 1924 .....	960-985

## PART IX

## NEWSPAPERS, BANKS, CENSUS AND POSTAL DIVISION:

Tabulated List of West Virginia Newspapers .....	988- 993
Tabulated List of West Virginia Banks .....	994-1003
Population of the United States and Outlying Possessions .....	1003-1006
Domestic Mail Matter with Revised Postal Laws and Regulations .....	1007-1015
Classified Post Offices in West Virginia, with Salaries .....	1017-1018
Alphabetical List of West Virginia Post Offices .....	1019-1035

**PART I.**

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**THE STATE GOVERNMENT:**

**Directory of Elective and Appointive Officers.**

**Directory of the Several Departments.**

**Directory of Boards and Commissions.**

1997

1998

1999

2000

REGISTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES  
OF THE  
STATE GOVERNMENT

As of September 15, 1926.

With places of residence of those living in the City of Charleston and post office addresses of those residing elsewhere.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

GOVERNOR

HOWARD MASON GORE, Harrison County.....Executive Mansion, Kanawha Street

SECRETARY OF STATE

GEORGE W. SHARP, Pocahontas County.....505 Elizabeth Street

DEPARTMENT OF FREE SCHOOLS

GEORGE M. FORD, Kanawha County.....Charleston

AUDITOR

JOHN C. BOND, Kanawha County.....317 Michigan Avenue

TREASURER

W. S. JOHNSON, Fayette County.....1521 Lee Street

ATTORNEY GENERAL

H. B. LEE, Mercer County.....1621 Quarrier Street

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

JOHN W. SMITH, Lewis County.....1424 Washington Street

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

M. O. LITZ, President, McDowell County.....1584 Quarrier Street

FRANK LIVELY, Kanawha County.....1420 Lee Street

WILLIAM N. MILLER, Wood County.....5 Veasy Street

JOHN H. HATCHER, Raleigh County.....Charleston

HOMER B. WOODS, Ritchie County.....1510 Lee Street

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS

STATE TAX COMMISSIONER

GRANT P. HALL, Kanawha County.....1537 Quarrier Street

STATE PROHIBITION COMMISSIONER

ROSS WELLS, Pleasants County.....Jefferson Hotel

## STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

JAMES S. LAKIN, President, Preston County.....1575 Virginia Street  
 F. W. McCULLOUGH, Treasurer, Cabell County.....1570 Quarrier Street  
 C. A. JACKSON, Member, Greenbrier County.....Holley Hotel

## PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

C. E. NETHKEN, Chairman, Mineral County.....Holley Hotel  
 JAMES J. DIVINE, Commissioner, McDowell County.....1211 Quarrier Street  
 I. WADE COFFMAN, Commissioner, Harrison County.....1579 Quarrier Street

## COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER

LEE OTT, Tucker County.....216 Brooks Street

## ADJUTANT GENERAL

H. B. CORNWELL, Kanawha County.....6 California Avenue

## COMMISSIONER OF BANKING

H. A. ABBOTT, Taylor County.....Charleston

## CHIEF OF THE MINE DEPARTMENT

R. M. LAMBIE, Fayette County.....319 Michigan Avenue

## COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

\*GEORGE F. DAUCHERTY, Mercer County.....Fleetwood Hotel

## HEALTH COMMISSIONER

DR. W. T. HENSHAW, Berkeley County.....17 Curry Street, South Charleston

## STATE HISTORIAN AND ARCHIVIST

CLIFFORD R. MYERS, Mason County.....635 Central Avenue

## STATE GEOLOGIST

DR. I. C. WHITE, Monongalia County.....Morgantown

## STATE ROAD COMMISSION

C. P. FORTNEY, Chairman, Harrison County.....1210 Washington Street  
 C. E. HINER, Member, Upshur County.....Abbot Apts No. 4, Columbia Avenue  
 C. E. McCOY, Member, Putnam County.....1515 Lee Street

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

## West Virginia State Police

R. E. O'CONNOR, Superintendent, Randolph County.....1810 Kanawha Street

## STATE LIBRARIAN

J. A. JACKSON, Kanawha County.....214 Elizabeth Street

## HOTEL INSPECTOR

RALPH J. REESE, Cabell County.....Huntington

\*Resigned; Resignation effective September 1, 1920.

## DIRECTOR BUREAU NEGRO WELFARE

TYLER EDWARD HILL, McDowell County.....512 Morris Street

## SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

H. U. CRUMIT, Harrison County.....1802 Kanawha Street

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Governor  
Capitol Office Building

Governor—Howard Mason Gore, Harrison County; term expires March 4, 1929.....Executive Mansion  
Secretary to the Governor—Sam T. Mallison, Harrison County.....Executive Mansion  
Executive Assistant to the Governor—Arnold C. Kimpel, Ohio County.....1818 Kanawha Street  
Pardon Attorney—Albert G. Jenkins, Barbour County.....413 Beauregard Street  
Stenographer—O. M. Mendenhall, Morgan County.....1111 Park Avenue

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Capitol Office Building

Secretary of State—George W. Sharp, Pocahontas County; term expires March 4, 1929  
.....505 Elizabeth Street  
Chief Clerk—Frances P. Key, Kanawha County.....1111 Lee Street  
Corporation Clerk—Martha May Harrison, Morgan County.....1720 McClung Street  
Recording Clerk—J. C. Gilmer, Kanawha County.....510 Jacob Street  
Certificate Clerk—Wanda Patton, Wood County.....406 Duffy Street  
Clerk Board of Public Works—Thomas J. Honaker, Raleigh County.....1724 McClung Street  
Stenographer—Flora B. Bowen, Fayette County.....904 Columbia Boulevard

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Capitol Office Building

Superintendent—George M. Ford, term expires March 4, 1929.....Charleston  
Asst. Superintendent—T. P. Hill, Tyler County.....2304 Washington Street  
Chief Clerk—Jno. W. Cooke, Kanawha County.....609 Ohio Avenue  
State Aid Clerk—George E. Hubbs, Kanawha County.....1519 Lewis Street  
Supply Clerk—F. M. Kearns, Wetzel County.....2314 Washington Street  
Messenger—George Z. Angelos, Kanawha County.....Capitol Hotel

## Research Division

Director—L. V. Cavins, Monongalia County.....1705 Washington Street  
Statistical Clerk—E. L. Bowman, Kanawha County.....309 Joseph Street

## Division of High Schools

Supervisor—L. O. Taylor, Jefferson County.....S27 Bigley Avenue

## Division of Rural Schools

Supervisor—L. T. Tustin, Mercer County.....Jefferson Hotel  
Asst. Supervisor—E. A. Hunt, Barbour County.....Jefferson Hotel

## Division of Physical Education

Director—Melville Stewart, Marshall County.....8 Maple Terrace

## Division of Teacher Training

Supervisor—Robert Clark, Randolph County.....2304 Washington Street  
 Asst. Supervisor—Lillian Carver, Kanawha County.....2314 Kanawha Street

## Division of Negro Schools

Supervisor—Wm. W. Sanders, Kanawha County.....1034 Bridge Avenue

## Clerks and Stenographers

Mrs. J. H. Charnock, Kanawha County.....1311 Quarrier Street  
 Dorothy Frances Cooke, Kanawha County.....609 Oblo Avenue  
 Marie E. Sullivan, Kanawha County.....231 Reynolds Street  
 Mrs. L. Ethel Carskadon, Marion County.....1 Stephenson Apts  
 Lucy S. Hamilton, Kanawha County.....406 Duffy Street  
 Carrie E. Plummer.....110 Morris Street  
 Lizzie Spencer, Kanawha County.....209 Fayette Street  
 Lucinda Y. Sanders, Kanawha County.....1034 Bridge Avenue

## STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

George M. Ford, Member, ex-officio.....Charleston  
 Wm. G. Conley, Member.....Charleston  
 W. C. Cook, Member.....Welch  
 Bernard McLaugherty.....Bluefield  
 Earl W. Oglebay, Member \*.....Wheeling  
 Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, Member.....Huntington  
 J. Frank Marsh, Secretary; also acts as Director of Rehabilitation and Vocational Education..Charleston

## Divisions under the control of the State Board of Education:

## Division of Rehabilitation

Agent—John C. Shaw.....Wheeling  
 Agent—O. A. Watson.....Buckhannon  
 Agent—Wm. C. Meadows.....Charleston

## Division of Vocational Education

Acting Supervisor—J. V. Ankenny.....Charleston  
 Home Economics—Lena M. Charter.....1210 Virginia Street

## Trades Education

Supervisor—George E. Hubbs, (part time).....1519 Lewis Street  
 Asst. Supervisor—Edward S. Maclin.....Morgantown

## Advisory Council to State Board of Education

Wm. W. Sanders, Supervisor Negro Schools, Member.....Charleston  
 Irene E. Moats, Member.....Clarksburg  
 E. L. Morton, Member.....Beckley

## Executive Committee of the State Education Association

Gertrude Roberts, President.....Huntington  
 W. C. Cook, Vice President.....Welch  
 S. S. Jacob, Jr., Treasurer.....Wheeling  
 W. W. Trent, Secretary.....Elkins  
 Mary Orr, Member.....Elm Grove  
 L. W. Burns, Member.....Martinsburg

\* Deceased.

## OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR

Capitol Office Building

Auditor—John C. Bond, Kanawha County; term expires March 4, 1929.....317 Michigan Avenue  
 Chief Clerk—L. O. Curtis, Roane County.....2210 Washington Street  
 Stenographer—Myrtle R. Fox, Kanawha County.....1555 Jackson Street  
 Messenger—Zack Hopkins, McDowell County.....919 Morris Street

## Accounting Department

Accountant—H. H. Ballard, Monroe County.....907 Edgewood Drive  
 Bookkeeper—W. H. Kelbaugh, Jackson County.....1724 McClung Street  
 Clerk Board of Finance—Paul H. Goshorn, Mineral County.....1702 Washington Street  
 Bookkeeper—Ada Diehl, Ohio County.....1631½ Washington Street

## Claims Department

Auditor—H. F. Leggett, Mason County.....751 Charleston Street  
 Clerk—Pearl Strom, Kanawha County.....2 California Place  
 Clerk—Hattie Skidmore, Jackson County.....7 Park Drive

## Corporation Department

Corporation Clerk—E. McVey, Fayette County.....1518½ Washington Street  
 Stenographer—Jeannette Humphrey, Monroe County.....18 Sherwood Apartments

## Bond Department

Custodian—Freeman Carte, Kanawha County.....704 Donnally Street

## Taxation Department

Chief—John M. Miller, Fayette County.....1560 Quarrier Street  
 Clerk—Frank W. Pritt, Tucker County.....1508 Piedmont Road  
 Clerk—Joseph C. Smith, Upshur County.....135 Virginia Street, W.

## Land Department

Chief—W. F. Morrison, Jr., Braxton County.....1561 Jackson Street  
 Clerk—Clark W. Kyle, Harrison County.....1538 Dixie Street  
 Clerk—Helen Peters.....1724 McClung Street  
 Clerk—Anna G. Whitmore.....5 Silverstein Apartments  
 Clerk—Florence Griffin.....119 Montrose Drive

## Blue Sky Department

Chief—James D. Grouniger, Monongalia County.....1504 Lee Street  
 Field Representative—Lawrence B. Harris, Lewis County.....Weston  
 Field Representative—Charles M. Bond, Grant County.....Petersburg  
 Stenographer—Bessie Perrow.....1111 Virginia Street

## Insurance Department

Chief—Wm. E. White, Wood County.....825 Myrtle Avenue  
 Clerk—John H. Randolph, Wayne County.....1503 Lee Street  
 License Clerk—Orum E. Price, Kanawha County.....920 Main Street  
 Stenographer—Dot Borstein, Kanawha County.....1593 Quarrier Street

## Fire Marshal's Department

Fire Marshal—C. L. Topping, Kanawha County.....1605 Quarrier Street  
 Assistant Fire Marshal—P. C. Horan, Nicholas County.....1419-D Washington Street  
 Assistant Fire Marshal—Edward Ritz, Ohio County.....2219 Eoff Street, Wheeling  
 Assistant Fire Marshal—Howard Welcher, Kanawha County.....503 Virginia Street



Assistant Fire Marshal—Grover C. Hilt, Mason County.....Point Pleasant  
 Assistant Fire Marshal—A. A. Dorsey.....Parsons  
 Stenographer—Dorothy Murphy.....1530 Jackson Street

## OFFICE OF TREASURER

Capitol Annex

Treasurer—W. S. Johnson, Fayette County; term expires March 4, 1929.....1521 Lee Street  
 Assistant Treasurer—Hal F. Morris, Upshur County.....506 Broad Street  
 Chief Accountant—H. W. Claypool, Fayette County.....217 Monongalia Street  
 Bookkeeper—George L. Petty, Kanawha County.....906 Thompson Street  
 Assistant Bookkeeper—James A. Beheler, Kanawha County.....1326 Seventh Avenue  
 Deposit Clerk—Willard B. Posson, Kanawha County.....1526 Quarrier Street  
 Stenographer and File Clerk—Laura Chambers, Marshall County.....1430 Lee Street  
 Check Clerk—Ruth Young, Kanawha County.....1604 Washington Street  
 Assistant Check and Receipt Clerk—Ethel Bullman, Wood County.....110 Morris Street  
 Messenger—J. P. Monroe, Fayette County.....1625 Third Avenue

## Bond and Road Department

Chief Clerk—F. W. Edels, Ohio County.....304 Roane Street

## OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

403 Capitol Street

Attorney General—H. B. Lee, Mercer County; term expires March 4, 1929.....1621 Quarrier Street  
 Assistants—R. Dennis Steed.....1119 Bridge Avenue  
     R. A. Blessing.....910 Charleston Street  
     J. Luther Wolfe.....Box 427, Charleston  
 Printing Clerk—John R. Foster, Kanawha County.....1800 Darst Street  
 Assistant—Mrs. E. K. Pettigrew.....Cohen Apts, Donnally Street  
 Chief Clerk—Miss Beth Peoples.....Ruffner Hotel  
 Stenographer—Miss Monica Sovine.....300 Lovell Street  
 Stenographer—Mrs. J. C. Wise.....819 Hunt Avenue

## OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

Capitol Grounds, Duffy Street

Commissioner—John W. Smith, Lewis County; term expires March 4, 1929.....1424 Washington Street  
 Assistant—Chas. H. Hartley, Jackson County.....Charleston  
 Editor—Ross B. Johnston, Taylor County.....Charleston  
 Horticulturist—Arthur A. Gold, Mason County.....Charleston  
 Entomologist—W. E. Rumsey.....Morgantown  
 Seed Analyst—H. K. Rowley, Jackson County.....Morgantown  
 Chemist—T. B. Leith.....Morgantown  
 Plant Pathologist—F. Waldo Craig, Preston County.....Kingwood  
 Inspectors—C. L. Powell, Kanawha County.....Charleston  
     Martyn Rogers, Greenbrier County.....Charleston  
 Marketing—H. B. Davis, Lewis County.....Charleston  
 Co-operative Bovine Tuberculosis and Veterinarian  
   in Charge of Animal Disease—Dr. H. M. Newton.....Charleston  
 Consulting Veterinarians and Tuberculosis Eradication:  
     Dr. C. E. Johns.....Weston  
     Dr. F. E. Johnson.....Charleston  
     Dr. A. A. Johnson.....Martinsburg  
     F. N. Rowan.....Hinton  
 Special Agent—Quincy Stover, Raleigh County.....Charleston  
 Agricultural Statistician—J. B. Gibbs.....Charleston

Stenographers—Bertie Gary, Putnam County.....	Charleston
Alice Horan, Nicholas County.....	Charleston
Mildred Summers Hoard, Monongalia County.....	Morgantown
Mary Johnson, Kanawha County.....	Charleston
Clerk in Statistical Department—Tbelma Zinn, Lewis County.....	Charleston
Mailing Clerks—Roy Epner, Kanawha County.....	Charleston
Joe Dawson, Preston County.....	Charleston

\*Mr. Hartley is also Assistant Director Agricultural Extension Division, Morgantown.  
 †In co-operation with the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.  
 ‡In co-operation with the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Division.  
 §In co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

### THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

Capitol Annex

#### Judges

M. O. Litz, President, Welch, McDowell County; term expires December 31, 1936.....	1584 Quarrier Street
William N. Miller, Parkersburg, Wood County; term expires December 31, 1928.....	5 Veasey Street
John H. Hatcher, Beckley, Raleigh Conty; term expires December 31, 1928.....	Charleston
Frank Lively, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires December 31, 1932.....	1420 Lee Street
Homer B. Woods, Harrisville, Ritchie County; term expires December 31, 1936.....	1510 Lee Street

#### Clerks and Assistants

Wm. B. Mathews, Clerk, Kanawha County.....	1501 Quarrier Street
Ralph D. Woods, Deputy Clerk, Ritchie County.....	1423 Lee Street
S. C. Butler, Assistant Clerk, Kanawha County.....	1203 Anaeonda Avenue

#### Law Clerks

To Judge Lively—M. J. Crocker, Kanawha County.....	3 Gates Place, Broad Street
To Judge Miller—Delbert T. Robinson, Kanawha County.....	1 Gates Place
To Judge Litz—A. D. Duduit, McDowell County.....	1407 Quarrier Street
To Judge Hatcher—Lyle Hatcher, Raleigh County.....	Edgewood
To Judge Woods—Ralpb D. Woods, Ritchie County.....	1423 Lee Street

#### State Library

J. A. Jackson, State Librarian, Kanawha County.....	302 Elizabeth Street
Albert D. Wright, Assistant Librarian, Kanawha County.....	709 Court Street

#### State Board of Law Examiners

R. S. Spillman, President, Kanawha County.....	South Hills, Charleston
John O. Henson, Berkeley County.....	Martinsburg
Joseph M. Sanders, Mercer County.....	Bluefield
James W. Ewing, Ohio County.....	Wheeling
James W. Vandervort, Wood County.....	Parkersburg
Wm. B. Mathews, Secretary, Kanawha County.....	Charleston

### OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

Capitol Office Building

President—James S. Lakin, Preston County; term expires June 30, 1927.....	1575 Virginia Street
Treasurer—F. Witcher McCullough, Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1932.....	1570 Quarrier Street
Member—C. A. Jackson, Greenbrier County; term expires June 30, 1929.....	Holley Hotel
Secretary—Roy Rezer, Upshur County.....	1409 Jackson Street

Buyer—Mamie L. Meftca, Hampshire County.....	1615 Franklin Avenue
Auditing—C. M. Haddox, Kanawha County.....	6 California Apartments
Auditing Assistant—Daisy Arnold, Marshall County.....	1529 Lewis Street
Accountant—Wm. H. Horer, Kanawha County.....	321 Main Street
Assistant Bookkeeper—Ruth I. Groves, Kanawha County.....	929 Seventh Street
Commodity Clerk—Clyde H. Davis, Kanawha County.....	1000 Sixth Street
Director Building Construction—A. Soupart, Cabell County.....	Ruffner Hotel
Mechanical Engineer—P. J. Goodwin, Kanawha County.....	1306 Kanawha Street
Clerk Construction Department—Minnie E. Rinard, Preston County.....	1551-A Washington Street
Chief Clerk, Printing Department—Boyd B. Stutler, Calhoun County.....	517 Main Street
Assistant Printing Clerk—Martha Warwick, Kanawha County.....	206 Broad Street
Stenographer—Edith K. Phillips, Kanawha County.....	312 Ruffner Avenue
Stenographer—Vannie B. Wolfes, Kanawha County.....	No. 8, Burdette Court, Colombla Avenue
Stenographer—Eula C. Hockman, Hardy County.....	1111 Virginia Street
Stenographer—Florene Ryan, Kanawha County.....	107 Morris Street
Stenographer—Ruth Carver, Kanawha County.....	2314 Kanawha Street
Stenographer—Lottie Lopin, Kanawha County.....	1568 Lee Street
Stenographer—Stella K. Woodruff, Kanawha County.....	1714-A Quarrier Street
Stenographer—Ethel Arnold, Marshall County.....	1529 Lewis Street
Stenographer—Virginia Gillard, Kanawha County.....	Stop 6, Dunbar Line
Messenger—Harvey Mickens.....	7 Cart Street
Messenger for Printing Department—Hugh Towles, Kanawha County.....	1106-B Virginia Street

OFFICE OF THE STATE TAX COMMISSIONER

Capitol Office Building

State Tax Commissioner—Grant P. Hall, Kanawha County; term expires May 14, 1929,	1537 Quarrier Street
Law Assistant to Commissioner—John T. Simms, Fayette County.....	1411 Quarrier Street
Chief Clerk Inheritance Tax Bureau—T. L. Burdette, Fayette County.....	Edgewood
Clerks-Stenographers—Glady's Cornwell, Kanawha County.....	6 California Avenue
Lottie Tallafarro, Kanawha County.....	1552 Lewis Street
Mrs. Margaret Hudlin, Mason County.....	44 California Place
Mall Clerk and Messenger—J. W. Minor, Clay County.....	1623 Bigley Avenue

Field Agents, License and Inheritance Taxes

C. F. Rathbone, Wood County.....	Parkersburg
J. A. Kimble, Grant County.....	Bayard
Virgil F. Frizzell, Kanawha County.....	Florence Apts, Dixie Street
John D. White, Wyoming County.....	Herndon
Robert C. Lilly, Mercer County.....	Bluefield
Shelby J. Christian, Cabell County.....	Huntington

Assessment and Levy Department

Chief Deputy—Urie McCoy, Barbour County.....	1608 Piedmont Road
Statistical Clerk—F. R. Hlickman, Tyler County.....	39 Rhodes Avenue, South Charleston
Statistical Clerk—A. W. Daubenspeck, Wyoming County.....	15 Ninth Avenue, South Charleston
Field Agent—Roy E. Wiseman, Mineral County.....	Keyser

Business-Professional and Gasoline Tax Department

Chief Clerk—Homer Hutchinson.....	413 Columbia Avenue
W. B. Calder, Fayette County.....	Blackburn Apartments
W. S. Buxton, Mason County.....	Y. M. C. A. Building
W. H. Brand, Marion County.....	Fairmont
N. E. Cummings, Cabell County.....	Y. M. C. A. Building
Ralph C. Matthews, Kanawha County.....	South Charleston

Wm. Leavitt, Kanawha County.....	919 W. 2nd Street
Ira D. Maynor, Kanawha County.....	South Charleston
P. J. Morrison, Kanawha County.....	207 1/2 Duffy Street
L. J. Heslop, Mason County.....	1205 Lee Street
W. R. Pool, Kanawha County.....	1712-A Quarrier Street
Ray Leach, Harrison County.....	Charleston
Victor H. Knopp, Kanawha County.....	1532 Quarrier Street
Rose Mann, Summers County.....	1126 Lee Street
Mrs. Marguerite Clark, Kanawha County.....	314 Jefferson Avenue
Effie Harris, Kanawha County.....	1126 Lee Street
Sunshine Vaughan, Wayne County.....	Maple Terrace

## Accounting Department

Chief Accountant—E. A. Dover, Kanawha County.....	Virginia Apartments
Stenographer and Clerk—Hazel Martin, Kanawha County.....	1705 Piedmont Avenue
Examiners—E. E. Ballard, Monroe County.....	Peterstown
Russell R. Bell, Mineral County.....	1536 Washington Street
I. E. Brammer, Pleasants County.....	St. Marys
M. B. Cebun, Marion County.....	Fairmont
P. J. Davis, Mineral County.....	Keyser
Hunter Graham, Summers County.....	Hinton
Aaron H. Gumm, Braxton County.....	Frametown
Everett Hughes, Jackson County.....	1582 Virginia Street
Hiram Hutson, Doddridge County.....	West Union
Charles E. Jolliffe, Monongalia County.....	Morgantown
R. M. Kittle, Barbour County.....	Philippi
W. E. McKnight, Wetzel County.....	1501-A Lee Street
J. H. Otto, Ohio County.....	Wheeling
H. C. Paxton, Jackson County.....	519 Price Street
W. H. Peters, Wayne County.....	Huntington
Elmer Price, Marion County.....	Fairmont
P. H. Rardin, Jackson County.....	Ripley
William B. Surber, Monroe County.....	809 Pennsylvania Avenue
W. E. Whiteman, Ohio County.....	1424-A Lee Street
C. A. Wood, Kanawha County.....	2406 Washington Street

## OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

## Temporary Capitol Building

Chairman—C. E. Nethken, Mineral County; term expires May 31, 1931.....	Holly Hotel
Commissioner—I. Wade Coffman, Harrison County; term expires May 31, 1927.....	1526 Virginia Street
Commissioner—James J. Divine, McDowell County; term expires May 31, 1929.....	1211 Quarrier Street
Acting Secretary—Fredona Gluesenkamp, Kanawha County.....	1548 1/2 Washington Street
Attorney—F. M. Livezey, Cabell County.....	Huntington
Statistician—E. V. Williamson, Taylor County.....	12 Walton Apartments
Assistant Statistician—H. V. Wyckoff, Ohio County.....	12 Arlington Court
Railroad Inspector—E. E. Winters, Cabell County.....	Huntington
Railroad Rate Clerk—Harry M. Baker, Wood County.....	35 Monongalia Street
Chief Engineer—James Imboden, Kanawha County.....	Edgewood Drive
Assistant Engineer—W. Baker Hall, Jefferson County.....	1523 Quarrier Street
Reporter—L. W. Stanard, Kanawha County.....	102 Pennsylvania Avenue
Reporter Boyd E. Cain, Kanawha County.....	17 California Apts

## Stenographers

Mildred Dawson, Preston County.....	414 Greenbrier Street
Edna Lyon, Harrison County.....	1506 Lee Street

Hannah Massing, Kanawha County.....	412 Ruffner Avenue
Agnes Morris, Kanawha County.....	5 Chamberlain Court
Ada B. Oates, Mineral County.....	12 Arlington Court
Mrs. Kirkwood Otey, Cabell County.....	1718 1/2 Virginia Street
Laura E. Richardson, Kanawha County.....	1542 Quarrier Street
Barbara E. Haid, Kanawha County.....	520 Donnally Street

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT

#### Capitol Office Building

Commissioner—Lee Ott, Tucker County; term expires June 1, 1927...Ray Apartments, Quarrier Street	
Secretary—J. E. Brown, Mercer County.....	Scott Building, Capitol Street
Assistant Secretary—Vincent Legg, Fayette County.....	1562 Lee Street
Stenographer and Clerk—Wm. Warner, Jr., Kanawha County.....	917 Grant Street
Messenger—Ezra Hubbard, Kanawha County.....	1005 Neal Avenue
Chief Medical Examiner—Dr. R. H. Walker, Kanawha County.....	633 Virginia Street, West
Chief Clerk Medical Department—John T. Moore, Ohio County.....	Ferry Branch
Safety Engineer—C. E. Wildoner, Cabell County.....	1120 Fourth Avenue, Huntington
Chief Accountant and Actuary—J. W. Smiley, Fayette County.....	1529 Lee Street
Bookkeeper—G. H. Child, Jefferson County.....	3 Gates Place
Chief Statistician—Lewis J. Frey, Morgan County.....	1625 McClung Street
Clerk—Lester Clark, Summers County.....	4 Harding Court
Bookkeeper—C. F. Harden, Kanawha County.....	1206 Quarrier Street, Apartment 3
Printing and Supply Clerk—H. H. Morrison, Kanawha County.....	1101 Lee Street
Clerk—N. W. Reese, Fayette County.....	419 Beaufregard Street
Clerk—Kate Davis, Kanawha County.....	1412 1/2 Kanawha Street
Claim Auditor—Edwin L. Brannon, Gilmer County.....	1216 Elmwood Avenue
File Clerk—J. H. Hill, Kanawha County.....	Institute
Deposit Clerk—Grace Horan, Kanawha County.....	509 Ruffner Avenue
Statistical Clerk—W. M. Pearson, Tucker County.....	1712 Darst Street
Stenographer—Dorothy M. Skuce, Kanawha County.....	1214 Elmwood Avenue
Bookkeeper—Webster D. M. Smith, Kanawha County.....	2314 Kanawha Avenue, Kanawha City
Bookkeeper—L. C. Chandler, Kanawha County.....	804 Main Street
Record Clerk—Blanche Turner, Kanawha County.....	1016 Third Avenue
Typist—Mattie V. Williams, Wood County.....	1596 1/2 Washington Street
Stenographer—Dora Kantor, Kanawha County.....	215 Goshorn Street
Clerk—Lucy Caruthers, Putnam County.....	1538 Lee Street
Punch Operator—Elizabeth Whitmore, Kanawha County.....	No. 5, Silverstein Apartments
Punch Operator—Maude S. DeBord, Kanawha County.....	1511 Lincoln Street
Clerk—J. F. Lilly, Raleigh County.....	419 Beaufregard Street
Clerk—H. L. Miller, Harrison County.....	415 Greenbrier Street
Clerk—E. A. Groves, Fayette County.....	1513 Lee Street
Typist—Lela Devine, Wetzel County.....	406 Duffy Street
Chief Disbursing Department—H. G. Morgan, Kanawha County.....	202 Elm Street
Stenographer—Mrs. Cora C. Lewis, Boone County.....	309 Joseph Street
Clerk—Alpha Raynes, Putnam County.....	1413 Washington Street
Clerk—Mrs. Lana L. Mahoney, Cabell County.....	304 Brooks Street
Clerk—Hoyt Thornton, Lincoln County.....	321 Ruffner Avenue
Typist—Margaret Mankin, Kanawha County.....	10 Pinehurst Drive
Typist—Leah Buff, Kanawha County.....	1527 Jackson Street
Typist—Gladie Pauley, Lincoln County.....	234 Fourth Avenue, South Charleston
Typist—Dora Thomas, Mason County.....	No. 9 Harding Apartments
Typist—Audrey McGhee, Putnam County.....	225 Berkeley Street
Typist—Mary Eastwood, Kanawha County.....	1211 Lewis Street
Typist—Mae Honaker, Mercer County.....	1112 Quarrier Street
Typist—Irene Hawes, Kanawha County.....	735 Virginia Street
Typist—Nellie Wriston, Fayette County.....	1724 McClung Street
Interpreter—William Benedetto, Tucker County.....	310 Beaufregard Street

Chief of Claim Department—O. R. Graham, Summers County.....	1920	Washington Street
Claim Recorder—W. K. Hicks, Putnam County.....	405	Beauregard Street
Register Clerk—W. R. Mendenhall, Morgan County.....	1111	Park Avenue
Claim Auditor—D. E. Rollyson, Braxton County.....	817	Kanawha Street
Claim Clerk—L. M. Gates, Raleigh County.....	604	Capitol Street
Claim Clerk—J. W. Crist, Kanawha County.....	1411	Third Avenue
Claim Clerk—J. S. Henshaw, Kanawha County.....	2209	Washington Street
Claim Clerk—Lloyd Knapp, Putnam County.....	1307	Watts Street
Clerk—Billie Richardson, Kanawha County.....	1321½	Lee Street
Clerk—N. C. Allen, Kanawha County.....	916	Grant Street
Mailing and File Clerk—Freda Gibbs, Mason County.....	1531	Dixie Street
File Clerk—Ruth Blair, Kanawha County.....		California Apartments
Stenographer—Bertha Bolt, Summers County.....	1518½	Washington Street
Typist—Gladys Buckley, Tucker County.....	310	Laidley Street
Stenographer—Belva Hart, Jackson County.....	809	Seventh Street
File Clerk—Beulah Kneeshaw, Kanawha County.....	308½	Elizabeth Street
Inspector—M. L. West, Marion County.....	809	Broadway, Fairmont
Inspector—W. J. Beckett, Ohio County.....		Box 537, Wheeling
Inspector—W. G. Meadows, Harrison County.....	276	Magnolia Avenue, Clarksburg
Inspector—Z. T. McBee, Monongalia County.....		844 Indiana Avenue
Inspector—F. T. Burnham, Fayette County.....	405	Ruffner Avenue
Inspector—F. S. Brockett, Mercer County.....	1562	Washington Street
Inspector—C. W. Woodyard, Wood County.....		R. 23, Parkersburg
Janitor—Clarence Nowling, Kanawha County.....		Riverside

## OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Capitol Annex

Adjutant General—H. B. Cornwell, Kanawha County; term expires March 4, 1929....	6	California Avenue
Captain—Chas. D. Riley, Roane County.....		Worthy Hotel
First Lieutenant—Frederick E. Nicholson, Cabell County.....	1615	Franklin Avenue
Stenographer—Karl R. McClung, Greenbrier County.....	1049	Main Street
Clerk—Bess F. Hall, Kanawha County.....		Blue Creek
Armorer—Harvey B. Hysell, Sr., Kanawha County.....	336	Summers Street

## DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

Capitol Office Building

Commissioner—H. A. Abbott, Taylor County; term expires March 31, 1927.....		Charleston
Secretary—Helen Barringer, Kanawha County.....	505	Brooks Street
Assistant Secretary—Alta Wagner, Taylor County.....	1537	Dixie Street
Assistant Commissioners—George M. Weckley, Roane County.....		Spencer
E. L. Morrison, Kanawha County.....		Charleston
W. R. Seal, Cabell County.....		Huntington
O. S. Summers.....		Clendenin
M. Workman.....		Keyser
Harold Sayre.....		Letart
W. Ray Tabler.....		Parkersburg
L. D. Griffin, Harrison County.....		Clarksburg

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Capitol Office Building

Public Health Council—H. G. Camper, M. D., President, Welch, McDowell County; term expires June 30, 1929.		
W. T. Henshaw, M. D., ex-officio Secretary; term expires May 31, 1927.		

- Walter M. Babb, M. D., Keyser, Mineral County; term expires June 30, 1930.
- J. L. Pyle, M. D., Chester, Hancock County; term expires June 30, 1930.
- H. A. Barbee, M. D., Point Pleasant, Mason County; term expires June 30, 1929.
- Benj. O. Robinson, M. D., Parkersburg, Wood County; term expires June 30, 1929.
- T. I. Morgan, M. D., Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1929; Huntington.
- J. N. Monroe, M. D., Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1927; Wheeling.

**CHIROPRACTIC LICENSING BOARD**  
and Members of the Public Health Council

- John N. Monroe, D. C., Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1927.....Wheeling
- T. L. Morgan, D. C., Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1929.....Huntington
  
- Health Commissioner—W. T. Henshaw, M. D., Berkeley County; term expires May 31, 1927  
17 Curry Street, South Charleston
- Secretary—Dorcas McGraw, Kanawha County.....854 Chester Road
- Stenographer—Helen C. Gluesenkamp, Kanawha County.....1625 Quarrier Street
- Division of Sanitary Engineering:
  - E. S. Tisdale, B. S., Director.....9 Curry Street, South Charleston
  - Daniel W. Evans, Assistant Engineer.....3 Brookland Court
  - John B. Harrington, Assistant Engineer.....528 Maxwell Street
- Stenographer—Nina V. Whitehurst, Kanawha County.....1551 Dixie Street
- Division of Vital Statistics—Carl F. Raver, M. D., Director.....1107 Lee Street
- Field Agent—Chas. L. Harris.....Berkeley County
- Stenographer—Elizabeth M. Evans, Kanawha County.....213 Beaugard Street
- Typists—Fay Lewis, Kanawha County.....1131 Neal Avenue
  - Ruth Adkins, Kanawha County.....806 Maple Road, Edgewood
  - Sayde Cohen, Kanawha County.....1619 Washington Street
  - Pearl Goldberg, Kanawha County.....1422 Lewis Street
  - Virginia Hawkins, Kanawha County.....1565 Lee Street
- Bureau of Venereal Diseases—David Littlejohn, M. D., Acting Director, Mercer County  
1634 Quarrier Street
  - Ada L. Coddington, Associate Director, Boone County.....Ruffner Hotel
  - Stenographer—Eugenia Whitehurst, Kanawha County.....1551 Dixie Street
- Division of Preventable Diseases—David Littlejohn, M. D., Director, Mercer County..1634 Quarrier Street
- Division of Rural Sanitation—J. G. Townsend, M. D., Director.....Ruffner Hotel
- Stenographer—Genevieve Cottrill, Nicholas County.....1565 Quarrier Street
- Division of Child Welfare and Public Health Nursing—Jean T. Dillon, R. N., Director..10 Hubbard Court
- Field Advisory Nurse—Edna M. Hardshaw, R. N., Kanawha County.....1706 Virginia Street
- Field Advisory Nurse—Helen E. Bond, R. N., Braxton County.....1551-A Quarrier Street
- Midwife Survey and Instruction—Nellie Nash, R. N., Marlon County.....1544 Virginia Street
- Stenographers—Carrle E. Stricker, Kanawha County.....Virginia Avenue, Kanawha City
  - Daisy R. Goldberg, Kanawha County.....1422 Lewis Street
- Public Health Education—Medora M. Mason, Director, Monongalia County.....604 Ruffner Avenue
- Stenographer—Helen Cablish, Kanawha County.....313½ Charleston Street

**STATE HYGIENIC LABORATORY**

- Director and Chief Bacteriologist—Chas. E. Gabel, Ph. D.....1001 Locust Street
- Chemist—Mrs. Chas. E. Gabel.....1001 Locust Street
- Laboratory Technician—Mrs. Katherine Offut Elam.....1516 Lee Street
- Stenographer—Vivian Popp, Kanawha County.....409 Ruffner Avenue
- Laboratory Helper—Mrs. Eva Mills, Kanawha County.....1626 Third Avenue

**DEPARTMENT OF MINES**  
Capitol Office Building

- Chief of Department—R. M. Lambie, Fayette County; term expires December 31, 1929,  
310 Michigan Avenue
- Chief Clerk—James L. Helzer, Kanawha County.....620 Main Street

Clerk—Effe M. Lacey, Kanawha County.....	South Side, Charleston
Stenographers—Blanche M. Smith, Kanawha County.....	Charleston
Rebecca Curry, Kanawha County.....	Dana
Anna May Pinson, Kanawha County.....	Charleston

#### Inspection Districts

First District—Composed of the counties of Grant, Mineral, Preston (part), Randolph (part) and Tucker; C. W. Stuart, Inspector, Thomas, West Virginia.

Second District—Composed of the counties of Barbour (part), Harrison (part), Marion (part), Preston (part) and Taylor; W. H. Sandidge, Inspector, Grafton, West Virginia.

Third District—Composed of the counties of Barbour (part), Braxton, Gilmer, Greenbrier (part), Harrison (part), Lewis, Nicholas (part), Randolph (part), Upshur and Webster; C. D. M. Kramer, Inspector, Weston, West Virginia.

Fourth District—Composed of the counties of Harrison (part) and Marion (part); Eran L. Griffiths, Inspector, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Fifth District—Composed of the counties of Harrison (part) and Marion (part); W. B. Elggleman, Inspector, Fairmont, West Virginia.

Sixth District—Composed of the counties of Marion (part) and Monongalia (part); Thomas Jarrett, Inspector, Fairmont, West Virginia.

Seventh District—Composed of the counties of Monongalia (part) and Preston (part); V. E. Sullivan, Inspector, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Eighth District—Composed of the counties of Marshall and Ohio; A. E. Lafferty, Inspector, Moundsville, West Virginia.

Ninth District—Composed of the counties of Brooke and Hancock; L. W. Brown, Inspector, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Tenth District—Composed of the counties of Clay, Kanawha (part), Mason and Putnam; Eli J. Mason, Inspector, Charleston, West Virginia.

Eleventh District—Composed of the counties of Fayette (part), Kanawha (part); John E. Hamilton, Inspector, Charleston, West Virginia.

Twelfth District—Composed of the counties of Boone (part), Kanawha (part) and Raleigh (part); C. E. Foster, Inspector, Cabin Creek, West Virginia.

Thirteenth District—Composed of the counties of Fayette (part) and Kanawha (part); Zach Evans, Inspector, Handley, West Virginia.

Fourteenth District—Composed of the counties of Fayette (part) and Nicholas (part); J. A. Porter, Inspector, Gauley Bridge, West Virginia.

Fifteenth District—Composed of the counties of Fayette (part), Greenbrier (part) and Summers; Robert R. Fields, Inspector, Hinton, West Virginia.

Sixteenth District—Composed of the counties of Fayette (part) and Raleigh (part); Robert Lilly, Inspector, Mount Hope, West Virginia.

Seventeenth District—Composed of the county of Raleigh (part); W. L. McGinnis, Inspector, Beckley, West Virginia.

Eighteenth District—Composed of the counties of Mercer (part), Raleigh (part) and Wyoming (part); C. C. Rumburg, Inspector, Matoaka, West Virginia.

Nineteenth District—Composed of the counties of McDowell (part), Mercer (part) and Wyoming (part); Thomas Stockdale, Inspector, Bramwell, West Virginia.

Twentieth District—Composed of the county of McDowell (part); W. D. Lee, Inspector, Maitland, West Virginia.

Twenty-first District—Composed of the county of McDowell (part); W. H. Prentice, Inspector, War, West Virginia.

Twenty-second District—Composed of the counties of Mingo (part) and Wayne; S. T. Lambert, Inspector, Matewan, West Virginia.

Twenty-third District—Composed of the county of Logan (part); John M. Kerr, Inspector, Man, West Virginia.

Twenty-fourth District—Composed of the counties of Lincoln (part), Logan (part) and Mingo (part); J. F. White, Inspector, Logan, West Virginia.

Twenty-fifth District—Composed of the counties of Boone (part), Kanawha (part), Lincoln (part) and Logan (part); H. I. Connor, Inspector, Madison, West Virginia.



## Mine Rescue Stations

Rescue Stations are located at Morgantown, Monongalia County; Wheeling, Ohio County; Elkins, Randolph County; Fairmont, Marion County; Charleston, Kanawha County; Kilsythe, Fayette County; Logan, Logan County; Williamson, Mingo County; Welch, McDowell County, and Matoaka, Mercer County.

## Directors of Safety and Rescue Work

C. O. Morris, Charleston, Kanawha County.  
 T. Stockton Gaines, Kilsythe, Fayette County.  
 David K. Smith, Elkins, Randolph County.  
 L. S. McGee, Meadowbrook, Harrison County.  
 P. H. Gillie, Williamson, Mingo County.

## Inspector of Sand Mines

J. D. McCune, Martinsburg, Berkeley County. Inspector of sand mines, clay mines, clay pits, quarries and cement works.

BUREAU OF LABOR  
Temporary Capitol Building

Commissioner—\*G. F. Daugherty, Mercer County; term expires February 28, 1929.....Ruffner Hotel  
 Chief Clerk—Howard S. Jarrett, Kanawha County.....505 Hall Street  
 Stenographer—Ruth Dunn, Monroe County.....1118 Quarrier Street  
 Factory Inspectors—H. C. Crago, Ohio County.....Wheeling  
     R. E. Mumaugh, Wood County.....Parkersburg  
     Thos. W. Williams, Harrison County.....Clarksburg  
     A. C. Minear, Tucker County.....Thomas  
     Jack Smith, Cabell County.....Huntington  
     B. E. Chambers, Mercer County.....Princeton  
     Mary Dille Emory, Monongalia County.....Morgantown

## Weights and Measures

Commissioner—G. F. Daugherty, ex-officio.  
 Chief Clerk—Howard S. Jarrett.  
 Stenographer—Ruth Dunn.

## State Inspectors

P. T. Sullivan, Marshall County.....Moundsville  
 P. R. Edler, Raleigh County.....Sylvia

## Federal-State Employment Bureau

G. F. Daugherty, Federal-State Director U. S. Employment Service.  
 C. M. O'Neal—Examiner-in-Charge; Fayette County.....South Charleston

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY  
Capitol Annex

State Historian and Archivist—Clifford R. Myers, Mason County; term expires October 1, 1929.  
     635 Central Avenue  
 Librarian—Florence Schum, Kanawha County.....1591 Jackson Street  
 Cataloguer—E. Maude Lewis, Cabell County.....311 Broad Street  
 Stenographer—Opal C. Nuckols, Kanawha County.....635 Central Avenue  
 Janitor—D. W. Carter, Kanawha County.....509 Thompson Street

\*Resigned; resignation effective September 1, 1926.

## STATE ROAD COMMISSION

Temporary Capitol Building

Commissioner—C. P. Fortney, Harrison County; term expires May 31, 1927...1210 Washington Street  
 Commissioner—C. E. Hiner (Member). Upshur County; term expires May 31, 1929.....Abbott Apts. No. 4, Columbia Avenue  
 Commissioner—C. E. McCoy (Member). Putnam County; term expires May 31, 1931...1575 Lee Street

## Secretary's Office

Secretary—E. B. Carskadon, Marion County.....Cor. Greenbrier and Virginia Streets  
 Stenographer—Mary V. Roberts, Monroe County.....No. 5, Hubbard Court  
 Stenographer—Gertrude Dotson, Kanawha County.....Bowden Court  
 Stenographer—Jessie A. Campbell, Barbour County.....No. 6 Sberwood Apartments  
 Stenographer and Index Clerk—Thelma C. Hill, Kanawha County.....305 Hunt Avenue  
 File Clerk—Anna Neff.....1430 Lee Street  
 Switchboard Operator—Marguerite Griffith.....414 Greenbrier Street  
 Supervisor Building and Grounds—J. M. Lynn.....2522 Kanawha Street  
 Night Watchman—Sam Wintz, Kanawha County.....29 Ohio Avenue  
 Janitor—Edward Turner, Kanawha County.....1338 Hansford Street  
 Assistant Janitor—William Jackson, Kanawha County.....1338 Hansford Street  
 Assistant Janitor—Paul Welcher, Kanawha County.....Ferguson Hotel  
 Driver—Charles Hancock, Kanawha County.....Riverside

## Engineering Bureau

Office Engineer—George H. Hill, Mercer County.....Holly Avenue, South Hills  
 Assistant Office Engineer—D. D. Teets, Jr., Upshur County.....1612 1/2 Quarrier Street  
 Clerk—Davis M. Walker.....701 Hunt Avenue  
 Bridge Engineer—L. L. Jemison, Tyler County.....Curry Street, South Charleston  
 Consulting Bridge Engineer—R. P. Davis, Monongalia County.....Morgantown  
 Assistant Bridge Engineer—C. L. Lewis, Clay County.....515 Columbia Avenue  
 Assistant Bridge Engineer—G. F. Allen, Wood County.....40 Rhodes Avenue, South Charleston  
 Bridge Draftsman—W. F. Tormey, Kanawha County.....1422 Lewis Street  
 Bridge Designer—Thos. H. Meek, Ohio County.....23 Rhodes Avenue, South Charleston  
 Bridge Draftsman—D. I. Thomas, Kanawha County.....1212 Elmwood Avenue  
 Bridge Draftsman—J. E. Murphy, Kanawha County.....1330 Jackson Street  
 Bridge Draftsman—N. P. Pritchard, Kanawha County.....101 Broad Street  
 Bridge Draftsman—F. A. Alderson, Nicholas County.....571 1/2 Anaconda Avenue  
 Testing Engineer—R. B. Dayton, Monongalia County.....Morgantown  
 Assistant Testing Engineer—F. R. Davis, Monongalia County.....Morgantown  
 Assistant Material Engineer—W. T. Kramer.....Morgantown  
 Laboratory Helpers—A. M. Miller.....Morgantown  
     Carl M. Gleason.....Morgantown  
     M. W. Gamble.....Morgantown  
     Neil Forman.....Morgantown  
     J. N. Moore.....Morgantown  
     Kenneth N. Miller.....Morgantown  
 Stenographer—Marian Willaims.....Morgantown  
 Estimate Clerk—C. R. Sevy, Kanawha County.....922 Grant Street  
 Blue Printer—Harry U. Crumit, Harrison County.....1802 Kanawha Street  
 Clerk—A. J. Mills, Ohio County.....1328 Lee Street

## Division Offices

## Division No. 1—Charleston

Division Engineer—H. R. Anderson, Fayette County.....Charleston  
 Senior Assistant Engineer—Robt. Williamson, Jr., Cabell County.....Charleston  
 Bookkeeper—W. C. Hall, Braxton County.....607 Glenwood Avenue  
 Stenographer—Zela G. Baber, Nicholas County.....1565 Quarrier Street  
 Stenographer—Mrs. Mary K. Hall, Kanawha County.....118 Fayette Street

## Division No. 2—Huntington

Division Engineer—H. J. Spelman, Cabell County.....	107	Robson-Pritchard Building
Senior Assistant Engineer—S. E. Bradley, Boone County.....	107	Robson-Pritchard Building
Assistant Engineer—E. G. Middleton, Cabell County.....		Huntington
Bookkeeper—J. M. Howell, Cabell County.....		Huntington
Stenographer—Catherine Thompson, Fayette County.....		Huntington
Stenographer—E. M. Norton, Cabell County.....		Huntington

## Division No. 3—Parkersburg

Division Engineer—H. E. Snyder, Harrison County.....		City Building
Senior Assistant Engineer—J. M. McKinney, Wood County.....		City Building
Senior Assistant Engineer—C. B. Cook.....		City Building
Stenographer—Edith Rowley, Jackson County.....		City Building
Stenographer—Belle Roseley, Mineral County.....		City Building
Bookkeeper—W. A. Calder.....		City Building

## Division No. 4—Morgantown

Division Engineer—William S. Downs, Monongalia County.....		Mechanical Hall
Senior Assistant Engineer—N. F. Hathaway, Jackson County.....		Mechanical Hall
Assistant Engineer—C. R. Duncan, Monongalia County.....		Mechanical Hall
Office Assistant—H. M. Hicks, Monongalia County.....		Mechanical Hall
Stenographer—Olga Boyd, Monongalia County.....		Mechanical Hall

## Division No. 5—Keyser

Division Engineer—B. E. Gray, Mineral County.....		Keyser
Senior Assistant Engineer—J. R. McDermott, Mineral County.....		Keyser
Senior Assistant Engineer—Wm. K. Knauff, Mineral County.....		Keyser
Bookkeeper—D. H. Frye, Mineral County.....		Keyser
Stenographer—Lilly B. Wagoner, Mineral County.....		Keyser
Stenographer—Sylvia Dunlap, Mineral County.....		Keyser

## Purchasing Department

Purchasing Agent—Albert S. Winter, Preston County.....	707	Pennsylvania Avenue
Equipment Clerk—W. I. Birthisel, Greenbrier County.....	1625	Quarrier Street
Stock Clerk—O. N. Long, Jefferson County.....	906	Bigley Avenue
Stenographer—Allico B. Evans, Kanawha County.....	15	Maple Terrace

## Automobile Bureau

Chief—B. S. Ray, Roane County.....	2138	Pennsylvania Avenue
Bookkeepers—Mrs. J. V. Arkle, Ohio County.....		Holley Hotel
Hannah M. Pearce, Kanawha County.....	1908	Washington Street
Hattie D. Coffman, Cabell County.....	1107	Quarrier Street
Registrar—A. P. Jones, Kanawha County.....	509	Glenwood Avenue
Assistant Registrar—L. Roy Caldwell, Kanawha County.....		Carpenter
Stenographer—Velva Beheler, Putnam County.....	1326	Seventh Avenue
Refund Clerk—Pearl Harbour, Summers County.....	1534	Lee Street
Lost Tag Clerk—Elsie McCrary, Kanawha County.....	12	Oney Street
Mail Checking Clerk—Alfred Lilly, Mercer County.....	1335	Frame Street
Checking Clerk—Clara M. Maxwell, Jackson County.....	1521	Jackson Street
Checking Clerk—Amizette K. Noel, Kanawha County.....	406-B	Morris Street
Checking Clerk—Estella Conley, Kanawha County.....		Spring Hill
Cashier Register—G. H. Ray, Roane County.....	2138	Pennsylvania Avenue
Transfers—F. A. Gillespie, Kanawha County.....	310	Roane Street
File Clerks—Ada Lorentz, Braxton County.....	307	Brooks Street
Ida B. Dunbar, Kanawha County.....	1014	Lee Street

Myrtle McDowell, Kanawha County.....	Dana
Hazel Dean, Upshur County.....	10 Young Court
Stenographers—Roberta Cumm, Fayette County.....	Carl Street, Mottersheard Apartment
Gertrude Ruffner, Kanawha County.....	14 Maple Terrace
Recorders—Elva Young, Roane County.....	14 Delaware Avenue
K. L. Carroll, Kanawha County.....	124½ Summers Street
Mail Clerk—James V. Stewart, Kanawha County.....	1413 Washington Street
Mail Clerk—Tags—O. D. Summers, Roane County.....	308 Roane Street
Dan Turner, Cabell County.....	Y. M. C. A.
Printing Clerk—Le Roy Clemans, Kanawha County.....	1622 Quarrier Street

## Transportation Department

Supervisor—F. O. Sanders, Cabell County.....	Kanawha Hotel
Assistant Supervisor—J. G. Tilton, Pocahontas County.....	402 Beauegard Street
Field Agent—E. O. Davis, Kanawha County.....	South Charleston
Field Agent—B. G. Dunkle, Cabell County.....	Huntington

## Purchasing Department

Purchasing Agent—Albert S. Winter, Preston County.....	707 Pennsylvania Avenue
Equipment Clerk—W. I. Birthlsel, Greenbrier County.....	1625 Quarier Street
Stock Clerk—O. N. Long, Jefferson County.....	906 Bigley Avenue
Stenographer—Alice B. Evans, Kanawha County.....	15 Maple Terrace

## Certificate of Title Department

Registrar—Stell F. Lorentz, Upshur County.....	508 Wyoming Street
Secretary—Grayce Moore, Kanawha County.....	3 Michigan Avenue
Transfer Clerk—Emma R. Smith, Kanawha County.....	1419 Washington Street
Window Clerk—L. G. Lundquist, Kanawha County.....	308 Maryland Avenue
Assistant Window Clerk—John O'Keefe, Kanawha County.....	1538 Kanawha Street
Duplicate Clerk—Delphia Legg, Kanawha County.....	406 Brown Street
Stenographer—Virginia Malone, Kanawha County.....	Franklin Apartments
Numbering Clerk—Fay McGinnis, Raleigh County.....	314 Laidley Street
Numbering Clerk—Waveling Davis, Webster County.....	Charleston, Route No. 3
Chief File Clerk—Louise Surber, Kanawha County.....	809 Pennsylvania Avenue
File Clerk—Leola Trew, Kanawha County.....	441½ Virginia Street
File Clerk—Margaret Gillilan, Greenbrier County.....	1706 Harst Street
Appl. File Clerk—Grayce M. Hughart, Marshall County.....	1801 Darst Street
File Clerk—Mrs. D. E. Amos, Kanawha County.....	848 Carr Street
Trans. File Clerk—Lena Barnes, Kanawha County.....	1700 McClurg Street
Mail Checker—Juanita Epling, Raleigh County.....	410 Morris Street
Mail Checker—Hazel Burner, Upshur County.....	206 Beauegard Street
Mail Checker—Hilda Hutchinson, Kanawha County.....	216 Brooks Street
Mail Checker—Bessie O'Bryan, Summers County.....	314 Laidley Street
Mail Checker—H. D. Hollins, Kanawha County.....	Charleston, Box No. 169
Stenographer—Maude Christmas, Kanawha County.....	505½ Greenbrier Street
Stenographer—Gay Rosenbaum, Fayette County.....	103 Morris Street
Chief Addressograph Operator—Verna C. Kerr, Kanawha county.....	315 Bibby Street
Addressograph Operator—Opal Dodd, Kanawha County.....	308 Roane Street
Addressograph Operator—Grace Martin, Kanawha County.....	107 Wyoming Street
Addressograph Operator—Velma Roush, Mason County.....	1429 Washington Street
Addressograph Operator—Edna Rice, Kanawha County.....	209 Maryland Avenue
Addressograph Operator—Ivola Knight, Kanawha County.....	1226 Elmwood Avenue
Addressograph Operator—Lillian Hicks—Putnam County.....	708 Thompson Street
Graphotype Operator—Goldie Wallace, Kanawha County.....	817 Indiana Avenue
Graphotype Operator—Lillian Rodgers—Greenbrier County.....	604 Capitol Street
Graphotype Operator—Dorothy Gress, Kanawha County.....	1429 Washington Street
File Clerk—Hattie B. Hanger, Kanawha County.....	1209 Homer Street
File Clerk—Mary Moffatt, Roane County.....	1584 Lee Street
Mailing Clerk—Sarah E. Adams, Fayette County.....	1005 Piedmont Road
Stenographer—Lida Jane Clendenen, Kanawha County.....	407 Morris Street

## Accounting Department

Chief Accountant—John M. Olver, Kanawha County.....	1506½	Washington Street
Assistant Chief Accountant—B. F. Jackson, Roane County.....		1812 Bigley Avenue
Auditor—V. H. Hess, Harrison County.....		1007 Pennsylvania Avenue
Maintenance Bookkeeper—D. G. Lilly.....		2226 Washington Street
Plant and Equipment Bookkeeper—H. W. Hall, Kanawha County.....		Dunbar
Bookkeeper—L. G. Taylor, Kanawha County.....		109 Cora Street
Bookkeeper—A. B. Cavender, Kanawha County.....		920 Garden Street
Invoice Clerk—R. B. Morris, Kanawha County.....		506 Broad Street
Assistant Auditor—W. T. Maynor, Kanawha County.....		South Charleston
Stenographer—Grace Gist Kyle, Mason County.....		405 Morris Street, Apt. No. 3
Stenographer-Clerk—J. Virginia Parker, Kanawha County.....		1578 Jackson Street
Typist-Clerk—Josephine V. Hudkins, Kanawha County.....		1535 Dixie Street

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
(West Virginia State Police)

Capitol Grounds, 1810 Kanawha Street

**Board of Commissioners**

Harold A. Ritz, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1927.....	Charleston
E. G. Smith, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1927.....	Clarksburg

Headquarters: 1810 Kanawha Street

Superintendent—R. E. O'Connor, Randolph County; term expires December 31, 1928.
Deputy Superintendent—Vacancy.
Supply Sergeant—Geo. Harvey Skeen.
Clerk—Fred Graham, Randolph County.
Bookkeeper—H. E. Strom, Kanawha County.
Stenographer—Myrtle M. Thompson, Fayette County.

**COMPANY "A"**

Headquarters, Shinnston

Captain—Hobart A. Brown.	Lieutenant—H. N. Rexroad.
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**COMPANY "B"**

Headquarters, Williamson

Captain—James R. Brockus.	Lieutenant—Romeo A. Moody.
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**COMPANY "C"**

Headquarters, Beckley

Captain—Thomas W. Norton.	Lieutenant—Frank Gibson.
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**COMPANY "D"**

Headquarters, Parkersburg

Captain—Lloyd Layman	Lieutenant—S. P. Jennings.
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**SUB-PATROL STATIONS**

Alderson	Elkins	Marlinton	Sharples
Ansted	Fairmont	Matewan	Shinnston
Barboursville	Grafton	Morgantown	Spencer
Beckley	Handley	Moundsville	St. Marys
Bowor	Harrisville	Mullens	Terra Alta
Buckhannon	Keyser	Nitro	Wellsburg
Cassville	Kenova	Parkersburg	Weston
Charleston	Lewisburg	Petersburg	West Union
Clothier	Logan	Phillippi	Whitesville
Dry Branch	Lowesville	Princeton	Williamson
Elizabeth	Martinsburg	Richwood	Wheeling

**BUREAU NEGRO WELFARE AND STATISTICS**  
Temporary Capitol Building

Director—Tyler Edward Hill, McDowell County; term expired June 30, 1925.....512 Morris Street  
Stenographer—Edward O. Fulks, Kanawha County.....510 Jacob Street

**STATE PROHIBITION DEPARTMENT**

Offices: Capitol Grounds, 1802 Quarrier Street

State Commissioner of Prohibition—Ross Wells, Pleasants County; term expires September 30, 1929.  
Jefferson Hotel  
Secretary to Commissioner—F. J. Owen, Barbour County.....3 Berman Apartments

**Deputy State Prohibition Commissioners**

W. D. Brown.....2412 Vaughn Avenue, Parkersburg  
F. A. West.....Spencer  
Alonzo Prince.....Wheeling  
W. H. Chrisley.....Beckley  
J. Bruce Lambert.....Parsons  
Ell Watkins.....Bluefield  
A. B. Dyehe.....Berkeley Springs  
F. S. Cherrington.....Huntington

**General Agent**

T. A. Borradnile.....Charleston

**STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS**

(Length of term six years)

State Headquarters: Rooms 127-133, inclusive, Temporary Capitol Building

President—Sue Staunton, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1927.....Charleston  
Member—Dr. John L. Dickey, Ohio county; term expires June 30, 1931.....Wheeling  
Member—Harry W. Snyder, Jefferson County; term expires June 30, 1929.....Shepherdstown  
Executive Secretary—Mary L. Yager, Ohio County.....Charleston  
Chief Clerk—Ursula Cavender, Kanawha County.....Charleston  
Record Clerk—Itnssie Harrah, Kanawha County.....Charleston  
Placing Supervisor—Alice V. Welton, Mineral County.....Charleston  
Colored Supervisor—N. C. Huskins, Kanawha County.....Charleston

**Agents**

First District—Edna Dodson.....Charleston  
Second District—Dorothy Hoekaday.....Huntington  
Third District—Mary Frank Hughes.....Bluefield  
Fourth District—Lena Smith.....Hinton  
Fifth District—Mrs. Lillian Jordan Smithson.....Keyser  
Sixth District—Stella Parker.....Parkersburg  
Seventh District—Mrs. Harry L. Bond.....Wheeling  
Eighth District—Margaret McKinney.....Fairmont  
Ninth District—Florence Charter.....Weston  
Tenth District—Kathleen Welton.....Petersburg

## STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

State Geologist—I. C. White, Monongalia County.....	Morgantown.
Assistant Geologist—D. B. Reger, Monongalia County.....	Morgantown.
Paleontologist—John L. Tilton, Monongalia County.....	Morgantown.
Chemist—B. B. Kaplan, Monongalia County.....	Morgantown.
Engineer and Field Assistant—R. C. Tucker, Monongalia County.....	Morgantown.
Field Assistant—Paul H. Price, Monongalia County.....	Morgantown.
Chief Clerk—J. Lewis Williams, Monongalia County.....	Morgantown.
Stenographer—Marie Stenger Azure, Monongalia County.....	Morgantown.

## CAPITOL BUILDING COMMISSION

Chairman—Governor Howard M. Gore.	
Gohen C. Arnold, Upshur County.....	Buckhannon
Edwin M. Keatley, Kanawha County.....	Charleston
Mrs. J. T. Peadro, Wood County.....	Parkersburg
George A. Laughlin, Ohio County.....	Wheeling
Herbert Fitzpatrick, Cabell County.....	Huntington
W. A. MacCorkle, Kanawha County.....	Charleston
Secretary and Superintendent of Construction—Bonner H. Hill.....	Charleston

## STATE CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S COUNCIL

- ▲ Member of the State Board of Control (to be appointed by the Governor).
- State Commissioner of Health.
- State Superintendent of Free Schools.
- Executive Secretary of Board of Children's Guardians.
- Three Members West Virginia Society of Crippled Children (to be designated by said Society and appointed by the Governor).

## STATE TAX COMMISSION

Chairman—D. A. Burt, Ohio County.....	Wheeling
J. H. Brewster, Lewis County.....	Weston
John M. Crawford, Wood County.....	Parkersburg
Wells Goodyknoontz, Mingo County.....	Williamson
Gray Silver, Berkeley County.....	Martinsburg
J. H. Long, Cabell County.....	Huntington
E. H. Arnold, Randolph County.....	Elkins

## Legal Advisers to the Commission

- Judge John T. Graham, of Huntington, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.
- Hon. R. Finley Dunlap, of Hinton, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

## POINT PLEASANT BATTLE MONUMENT COMMISSION

Chairman—Vacancy.	
Secretary—Mrs. George Poffenbarger, Kanawha County.....	1124 Lee Street
Charles Clendenin Bowyer, Mason County.....	Point Pleasant

## CODIFICATION COMMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA

Chairman—Melvin G. Sperry, Harrison County.....203 Empire Building, Clarksburg  
 E. H. Morton, Webster County.....Webster Springs  
 Charles W. Lynch, Harrison County.....Clarksburg  
 Secretary—Ronald F. Moist.....Prumty Building, Clarksburg

## STATE FOREST, PARK AND CONSERVATION COMMISSION

The Governor—Howard M. Gore.  
 The Commissioner of Agriculture—John W. Smlth.  
 The Director of Agricultural Extension—Henry G. Knight, Morgantown.  
 The State Geologist—L. C. White, Morgantown.  
 The Chairman of the Fish and Game Commission—Fred E. Cowl.

## WATER POWER COMMISSION

The Governor—Howard M. Gore.  
 The President of the Senate—M. Z. White.....Williamson  
 The Speaker of the House of Delegates—Edwin M. Keatley.....Charleston  
 Senate Majority Leader—Wright Hugus.....Wheeling  
 Senate Minority Leader—Clyde B. Johnson.....Charleston  
 House Majority Leader—I. M. Underwood.....Middlebourne  
 House Minority Leader—T. N. Read.....Hinton

## STATE SINKING FUND COMMISSION

Offices 1804 Quarrier Street

Chairman—Grant P. Hall, Tax Commissioner.  
 Secretary—George W. Sharp, Secretary of State.  
 John C. Bond, State Auditor.  
 Wm. S. Johnson, State Treasurer.  
 Assistant Secretary—Hazel Kirke Dunlap, Wetzel County.....1422 Virginia Street  
 Accountant—Mark C. Kyle, Clay County.....1037 Valley Road  
 Bookkeeper—Weldon Walker, Clay County.....110 Glenwood Avenue  
 Stenographer—Mollie B. Jenkins, Kanawha County.....10 Park Drive

## GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

Capitol Office Building,

Chairman—Fred E. Cowl, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1926.....Wheeling  
 Charles A. Cabell, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1928.....Charleston  
 George D. Curtin, Nicholas County; term expires June 30, 1927.....Curtin  
 Chief Game Protector—A. B. Brooks, Upshur County.....Buckhannon  
 Deputy Chief Game Protector—Jennings J. Summers, Nicholas County.....1562 Lewis Street  
 Chief Clerk to Commission—Leo G. Smith, Kanawha County.....1 Walker Apartments  
 Chief Fire Warden—P. M. Browning, Upshur County.....Buckhannon  
 Stenographer—Virginia M. Gray, Fayette County.....1063 Second Avenue

## STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHY

(Length of term three years)

President—Dr. J. H. Robinett, Cabell County; term expires July 31, 1927  
 613 First Huntington Natl. Bank Bldg., Huntington  
 Secretary—Dr. G. E. Morris, Harrison County; term expires July 31, 1928.....Empire Bldg., Clarksburg  
 Dr. Donna G. Russell, Kanawha County; term expires July 31, 1926.....Charleston



## BOARD OF EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

(Length of term five years)

- President—David A. Jayne, Kanawha County; term expires September 15, 1929,  
P. O. Box 352, Charleston
- Secretary—W. O. Dickey, Cabell County; term expired May 15, 1925,  
First Natl. Bank Bldg., Huntington
- W. H. Rardin, Raleigh County; term expired May 15, 1925.....Beckley

## BOARD OF PHARMACY

(Length of term five years)

- President—S. M. Scott, Jr., Preston County; term expires June 30, 1929.....Terra Alta
- Secretary—Alfred Walker, Braxton County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Sutton
- Frank B. Haymaker, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1927.....Clarksburg
- Mrs. Marlon H. Judy, Grant County; term expires June 30, 1928.....Petersburg
- Roy B. Cook, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Charleston

## STATE BOARD OF FINANCE

- Chairman—The Governor, Howard M. Gore.
- Secretary—The Auditor, John C. Bond.
- The Treasurer, Wm. S. Johnson.

## STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

(Length of term six years)

- George M. Ford, State Superintendent of Schools, President, member ex-officio; term expires March 4, 1929
- W. G. Conley, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1932.....Charleston
- Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1927.....Huntington
- Bernard McClaugherty, Mercer County; term expires June 30, 1928.....Bluefield
- \*Earl W. Oglebay, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1929.....Wheeling
- W. C. Cook, McDowell County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Weich
- J. B. McLaughlin, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Charleston

\*Deceased.

## ADVISORY COUNCIL TO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

(Length of term four years)

- Chairman—W. W. Sanders, State Supervisor of Negro Schools.....Charleston
- Secretary—E. L. Morton, Raleigh County; term expires July 1, 1929.....Beckley
- Mrs. Irene E. Moats, Harrison County; term expires July 1, 1927.....Clarksburg

## THE WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY PAROLE BOARD

- The Warden—S. P. Smith, Kanawha County; term expires May 31, 1927.
- James F. Shipman, Marshall County.....Moundsville
- Margaret Orden, Berkeley County.....Martinsburg

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR REGISTERED NURSES

(Length of term three years)

President—Frank LeMoyne Hupp, M. D., Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1928.  
 61 Fourteenth Street, Wheeling

Harriet B. Jones, M. D., Marshall County; term expires June 30, 1927.....Glendale

Mrs. Nellie McIntosh Noel, R. N., Mercer County; term expires June 30, 1927.....Princeton

Vesta Reid, R. N., Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1928.....Huntington

Blanche Young, R. N., Berkeley County; term expires June 30, 1926.....Martinsburg

Secretary—Mrs. Andrew Wilson, R. N.....1300 Byron Street, Wheeling

## STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF ENGINEERS

(Length of term four years)

President—Frank Hass, Marion County term expires June 30, 1926....Consolidation Coal Co., Fairmont

Secretary—Geo. E. Taylor, Doddridge County; term expires June 30, 1928,  
 609 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Charleston

Nathan A. Manakee, Mercer County; term expires June 30, 1926.....Bluefield

Lawrence Meharg, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1926.....Wheeling

Ernest A. Bruce, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1926.....Charleston

## VETERINARY EXAMINING BOARD

(Length of term six years)

President—Dr. Ernest Layne, Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1927...P. O. Box 885, Huntington

Secretary—O. C. Bradley, Monongalia County; term expires June 1, 1929.....Fairview

W. M. Stanley, Jefferson County; term expires May 1, 1931.....Charles Town

## BOARD OF OPTOMETRY

(Length of term three years)

President—Will H. Hayes, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1926....1042 Main Street, Wheeling

Secretary—Fred L. Morris, Marion County; term expires June 30, 1927....228 Main Street, Fairmont

J. H. Zilliken, Brooke County; term expired June 30, 1925.....Wellsburg

W. T. Eisensmith, Kanawha County; term expired June 30, 1925.....Charleston

Charles C. Wilson, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1926.....Clarksburg

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS AND REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS

(Length of term five years)

President—Theodore T. Sansbury, Wood County; term expires September 1, 1926.  
 408 Citizens Guaranty Bldg., Parkersburg

Secretary—A. F. Wysong, Mercer County; term expires September 1, 1930,  
 310 Professional Bldg., Charleston

Charles L. Hickman, Harrison County; term expires September 1, 1929.....Clarksburg

M. F. Gelsey, Ohio County; term expires September 1, 1928.....Wheeling

Wilbur A. Meanor, Cabell County; term expires September 1, 1927.....Huntington

## STATE BOARD OF EMBALMERS

(Length of term three years)

Secretary—Fred B. Martin, Mineral County; term expires September 15, 1928..41 S. Main Street Keyser  
 O. J. Douglas, McDowell County; term expires June 30, 1928.....Welch  
 R. F. Poling, Upshur County; term expires March 1, 1929.....Buckhannon  
 B. C. Hooper, Fayette County; term expires September 15, 1928.....Montgomery  
 Mrs. Julia A. Ogden, Pleasants County; term expires March 31, 1928.....St. Marys  
 Louis Bertschy, Ohio County; term expires April 30, 1929.....Wheeling

## BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

Chairman—Governor Howard M. Gore.  
 Secretary—Secretary of State, George W. Sharp.  
 Attorney General—Howard B. Lee.  
 Auditor—John C. Bond.  
 Treasurer—William S. Johnson.  
 State Superintendent of Schools—George M. Ford.  
 Commissioner of Agriculture—John W. Smith.

## BOARD OF THE SCHOOL FUND

Chairman—Governor, Howard M. Gore.  
 Secretary—Auditor, John C. Bond.  
 William S. Johnson, State Treasurer.

## UNIFORM STATE LAWS

James H. Marcum, Cabell County.....Huntington  
 Charles Edgar Hogg, Mason County.....Point Pleasant  
 W. W. Brannon, Lewis County.....Weston  
 C. W. Dillon, Fayette County.....Fayetteville  
 Reese Blizzard, Wood County.....Parkersburg

## BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

President—O. W. Burdatts, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Wheeling  
 Secretary—R. Mason Hite, Marion County; term expires June 30, 1926.....Maunington  
 Homer Mannon, Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1926.....Huntington  
 C. L. Ritz, Mingo County; term expires June 30, 1927.....Williamson  
 C. H. Neill, Marion County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Fairmont

## STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

West Virginia University, Morgantown.....Frank B. Trotter, President  
 Marshall College, Huntington.....Morris P. Shawkey, President  
 Fairmont State Normal School, Fairmont.....Jos. Rosler, President  
 Concord State Normal School, Athens.....George W. Diehl, President  
 Shepherd College, Shepherdstown.....W. H. S. White, President  
 West Liberty State Normal School, West Liberty.....Howard J. McGinnis, President  
 E. C. Bowman, Acting President

Potomac State School, Keyser.....	Jos. W. Stayman, President
New River State School, Montgomery.....	C. H. Martin, President
Glenville State Normal School, Glenville.....	E. G. Rohrbough, President
West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute.....	Jno. W. Davis, President
Bluefield Colored Institute, Bluefield.....	R. P. Sims, President
Schools for the Deaf and Blind, Romney.....	Parley DeBerry, President
West Virginia School for the Colored Deaf and Blind, Institute.....	J. W. Robinson, Superintendent

## STATE HOSPITALS AND SANITARIA

Weston State Hospital, Weston.....	M. D. Cure, Superintendent
Spencer State Hospital, Spencer.....	W. D. McClung, Superintendent
Huntington State Hospital, Huntington.....	L. V. Guthrie, Superintendent
Welch Hospital No. 1, Welch.....	A. G. Rutherford, Superintendent
McKendree Hospital No. 2, McKendree.....	M. V. Godbey, Superintendent
Fairmont Hospital No. 3, Fairmont.....	C. O. Henry, Acting Superintendent
State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Hopemont.....	F. G. Pettit, Superintendent
State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Denmar.....	B. A. Crichlow, Superintendent
State Colored Hospital for the Insane, Lakin.....	Constantine C. Barnett, Superintendent

## STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

West Virginia Children's Home, Elkins.....	Mrs. Jessica P. Lehman, Superintendent
West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home, Huntington.....	H. H. Raliley, Superintendent
State Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Men and Women, Charleston.....	Isaac A. Noel, Superintendent

## STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The West Virginia Penitentiary, Moundsville.....	S. P. Smith, Warden
West Virginia Industrial School for Boys, Pruntytown.....	H. E. Flesher, Superintendent
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls, Industrial.....	Jennie F. Sutton, Superintendent
State Industrial School for Colored Boys, Lakin.....	S. S. Gordon, Superintendent
State Industrial Home for Colored Girls, Huntington.....	Mrs. Fannie Cobb Carter, Superintendent

## ANNUAL SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS AND JUDGES

Governor .....	\$10,000
Secretary of State.....	5,000
State Superintendent of Free Schools.....	5,000
Auditor .....	5,000
Treasurer .....	5,000
Attorney General.....	5,000
Commissioner of Agriculture.....	5,000
Supreme Court Judges (each).....	5,000
State Tax Commissioner.....	6,000
Members of the State Board of Control (each).....	6,000
Members of the Public Service Commission (each).....	6,000
Compensation Commissioner.....	6,000
Commissioner of Banking.....	5,000
Chief of the Department of Mines.....	6,000
Commissioner of Labor.....	4,000
Health Commissioner.....	4,300
State Fire Marshal.....	4,000
State Historian and Archivist.....	3,000
State Road Commissioners (each).....	7,500

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State Librarian.....	3,000
Adjutant General.....	4,000
Superintendent Department of Public Safety.....	5,000
State Hotel Inspector.....	1,500
State Commissioner of Prohibition.....	5,000
Director Bureau of Negro Welfare.....	3,600
Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.....	1,800
Circuit Judges	
In circuits of more than 60,000 population, census 1910.....	5,500
In circuits of less than 60,000.....	5,000



HON. WILLIAM A. MACCORKLE



HERBERT FITZPATRICK



MRS. DAISY PEADRO



GOV. HOWARD M. GORE *Chairman*



BONNER H. HILL *Secretary*

Capitol Building Commission



GEO. A. LAUGHLIN



EDWIN M. KEATLEY



GOHEN C. ARNOLD

**PART II.**

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**MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION:**

**Declaration of Independence**

**Articles of Confederation**

**Constitution of the United States**

**Constitution of West Virginia**

**Proposed Amendments to the State Constitution with explanations thereof:**

**Taxation Amendment**

**Amendment to the Budget Amendment**

**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT:**

**Officers United States Government**

**Federal Officials for West Virginia**

**Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States**

**Terms of Service of United States Senators**

**Governors of the States and Territories**

# DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

In Congress July 4, 1776.

## *The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.*

(Adopted by the Continental Congress July 2, and authenticated and proclaimed July 4, 1776.)

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless these people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected: whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states, for that purpose obstructing the law for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither and raising the conditions of new appropriation of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure to their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.



He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation—

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us ;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states ;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world ;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent ;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury ;

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offenses ;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province ; establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies ;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments ;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever .

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us .

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people .

He is at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty, and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation .

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands .

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions .

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms ; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury . A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people .

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren . We have warned them, from time to time of attempts, by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us . We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here . We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity ; and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence . They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity . We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which renounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends .

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states ; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved ; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may

of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

## JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay—Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, &c.—Step. Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Sam'el Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Walcott.

New York—Wm. Floyd, Phil Livingston, Frans. Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jersey—Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Frans. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark.

Pennsylvania—Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross.

Delaware—Caesar Rodney, Geo. Read, Tho. M'Kean.

Maryland—Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia—Geo. Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Th. Jefferson, Benja. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, Jun., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

North Carolina—Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Thos. Heyward, Jun., Thomas Lynch, Jun., Arthur Middleton.

Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.

# ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

## *And Perpetual Union Between the States.*

(Adopted by the Congress of the United States November 15, 1777, and submitted for ratification to the several states. Ratification consummated and proclaimed March 1, 1781.)

### SUMMARY.

#### PREAMBLE.

ARTICLE 1. Style of Confederacy.

ART. 2. Each state retains all powers not expressly delegated to congress.

ART. 3. Obligations and purposes of the league of the states.

ART. 4. Freedom of intercourse between the states—surrender of fugitives from justice, records, acts and judicial proceedings of courts to be received with full faith and credit by other states.

ART. 5. Congress—how organized, and maintained—each state to have one vote—privileges of delegates.

ART. 6. No state may send embassies or make treaties—persons holding office not to accept presents, emoluments or titles from foreign states—nor shall titles of nobility be granted—no two or more states to make treaties without consent of congress—no state duties to interfere with foreign treaties—restrictions upon naval armaments and military forces—militia—arms and munitions—war powers limited and defined.

ART. 7. Military appointments.

ART. 8. Equalization of war charges and expenses for the common defense—based upon the value of land and improvements thereon—taxes to be levied by states.

ART. 9. Powers of congress—declaring peace and war—holding treaties—captures and prizes—letters of marque and reprisal—courts of trial of piracies and felonies on high seas—appeals in cases of captures—differences between states—mode of choosing commissioners or judges—private right of soil claimed under two or more states—coining money—weights and measures—Indian affairs—post routes—army—navy—committee of the state—other committees—civil officers—president—public expenses—borrowing money—bill of credit—land and naval forces—quotas based upon a census—states to raise and equip men at expense of the United States—enumeration of measures requiring the assent of a majority of the states—adjournments of congress—journals—copies of proceedings to be furnished to states if desired.

ART. 10. Powers of the committee of the states.

ART. 11. Canada allowed to join the Union—other colonies to require the assent of nine states.

ART. 12. United States pledged for payment of bills of credit and borrowed moneys.

ART. 13. States bound by decisions of congress—union to be perpetual—changes in Articles to be agreed to by every state—ratification and pledge.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, WE THE UNDERSIGNED, DELEGATES OF THE STATES AFFIXED TO OUR NAMES, SEND GREETING:

*Whereas*, the delegates of the United States of America in congress assembled, did on the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and in the second year of the independence of America, agree to certain articles of confederation and perpetual union between the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence

Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, in the words following, viz:

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION, BETWEEN THE STATES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS BAY, RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA :

ARTICLE 1. The style of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

ART. 2. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in congress assembled.

ART. 3. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any other pretense whatever.

ART. 4. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and egress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively; provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state to any other state of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided, also that no imposition, duties or restrictions, shall be laid by any state on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of or charged with treason, felony or other high misdemeanor in any state shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall upon demand of the governor or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offense.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ART. 5. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed, in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with power reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year.

No state shall be represented in congress by less than two, nor by more than seven, members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees or emoluments of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the state, and while they act as members of the committee of the states.

In determining questions in the United States in congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrest and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace.

ART. 6. No state, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any king, prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any

king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States in congress assembled, with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress, to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States, in congress assembled, for the defense of such state, or its trade, nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only as in the judgment of the United States, in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such state, but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of fieldpieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No state shall engage in any war, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay till the United States, in congress assembled, can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships, or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States, in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States, in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States, in congress assembled, shall determine otherwise.

ART. 7. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel shall be appointed by the legislature of each state, respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ART. 8. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general warfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to, or surveyed for, any person, as such land and the building and improvements thereon, shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled.

ART. 9. The United States, in congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article, of sending and receiving ambassadors, entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever; of establishing rules for deciding, in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated; of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and establishing courts for

receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of capture; provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States, in congress assembled, shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise, between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislature or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition, to congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agent, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for bearing and determining of the matter in question; but, if they can not agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen, and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of congress, be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall bear the cause shall agree in the determination; and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed without showing reasons which congress shall judge sufficient; or, being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed in the manner before prescribed shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence or judgment which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress, and lodged among the acts of congress, for the security of the parties concerned; provided that every commissioner before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection or hope of reward;" provided, also, that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil, claimed under different grants of two or more states whose jurisdiction, as they may respect such lands, and states which passed such grants, are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The United States, in congress assembled, shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states, fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States; regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided, that the legislative right of any state within its own limits, be not infringed or violated; establishing and regulating post offices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office; appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers; appointing all officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States, in congress assembled, shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the

States," and to consist of one delegate from each state, and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction; to appoint one of their number to preside; provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses; to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted; to build and equip a navy; to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state, which requisition shall be binding; and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe, arm and equip them, in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men, so clothed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on, by the United States, in congress assembled, but if the United States in congress assembled, shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number can not be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared, and the officers and men, so clothed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on, by the United States, in congress assembled.

The United States, in congress assembled, shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army, or navy, unless nine states assent to the same, nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States, in congress assembled.

The congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state, on any question, shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislature of the several states.

ART. 10. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the United States, in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided, that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states, in the congress of the United States assembled, is requisite.

ART. 11. Canada acceding to this conference and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to all the advantages of this union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ART. 12. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed and debts contracted by or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the United States in

pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ART. 13. Every state shall abide by the determination of the United States, in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislature of every state.

And whereas it hath pleased the great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify, the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do, by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States, in congress assembled, on all questions which by the said confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, in congress.

Done at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1778, and in the third year of the Independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, John Wentworth, Jun. (August 8, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay—John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Francis Dana, James Lovell, Samuel Holten.

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations—William Ellery, Henry Marchant, John Collins.

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, Oliver Wolcott, Titus Hosmer, Andrew Adams.

On the part and behalf of the State of New York—Jas. Duane, Fra. Lewis, Wm. Duer, Govv. Morris.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Jersey—Jno. Witherspoon, Nabl. Scudder. (November 26, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania—Robt. Morris, Daniel Roberdean, Jona. Bayard Smith, William Cllngan, Joseph Reed. July 22, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware—Thomas M'Kean (February 12, 1779), John Dickinson (May 5, 1779), Nicholas Van Dyke.

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland—John Hanson (March 1, 1781), Daniel Carroll (March 1, 1781.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia—Richard Heury Lee, John Ban- nister, Thomas Adams. Jno. Harvie, Francis Lightfoot Lee.

On the part and behalf of the State of North Carolina—John Penn (July 21, 1778), Corns. Harnett, Jno. Williams.

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina—Henry Laurens, Wil- liam Henry Drayton, Jno. Matthews, Rich. Huston, Thomas Heyward, Jun.

On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia—Jno. Walton (July 24, 1778). Edwd. Telfair, Edwd. Langworthy.



# THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.\*

[This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789, 5, Wheat., 420 and is identical, as to spelling, punctuation and capitalization with the original document on file at Washington.]

## PREAMBLE

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

## ARTICLE I

### Legislative Power Vested in Congress

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

\* In May, 1785, a committee of Congress made a report recommending an alteration in the Articles of Confederation, but no action was taken on it, and it was left to the State Legislatures to proceed in the matter. In January, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who, or any three of them, should meet such commissioners as might be appointed in other States of the Union, at a time and place to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several States such an act, relative to this great object, as, when ratified by them will enable the United States in Congress effectually to provide for the same. The Virginia commissioners, after some correspondence, fixed the first Monday in September as the time, and the city of Annapolis as the place for the meeting, but only four States were represented, viz: Delaware, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania: the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Rhode Island failed to attend. Under the circumstances of so partial a representation, the commissioners present agreed upon a report (drawn by Mr. Hamilton, of New York), expressing their unanimous conviction that it might essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union if the States by which they were respectively delegated would concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other States, in the appointment of commissioners to meet at Philadelphia on the second Monday of May following, to take into consideration the situation of the United States; to devise such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and afterwards confirmed by the Legislature of every State, would effectually provide for the same.

Congress, on the 21 of February, 1787, adopted a resolution in favor of a convention and the Legislatures of those States which had not already done so (with the exception of Rhode Island), promptly appointed delegates. On the 25th of May, seven States having convened, George Washington, of Virginia, was unanimously elected President, and the consideration of the proposed constitution was commenced. On the 17th day of September, 1787, the Constitution as engrossed and agreed upon was signed by all the members present, except Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Mason and Randolph, of Virginia. The President of the convention transmitted it to congress, with a resolution stating how the proposed Federal Government should be put in operation, and an explanatory letter. Congress, on the 28th of September, 1787, directed the Constitution so framed, with the resolutions and letter concerning the same, to be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention."

On the 4th of March, 1789, the day which had been fixed for commencing the operations of Government under the new Constitution, it had been ratified by the convention chosen in each State, to consider it, as follows: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; and New York, July 26, 1788. The President in-

## Composition of the House of Representatives

Section 2. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

## Qualifications of Representatives

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

## Apportionment of Representatives and Direct Taxes—Census

3. \* [Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths. of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

## Filling of Vacancies in Representation

4. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies.

## Selection of Officers—Power of Impeachment

5. The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

## Of the Senate

Section 3. 1. † [The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.]

## Classification of Senators—Filling of Vacancies

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the Second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the Third Class at

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formed Congress, on the 28th of January, 1790, that North Carolina had ratified the Constitution November 21, 1789; and he informed Congress on the 1st of June, 1790, that Rhode Island had ratified the Constitution May 29, 1789. Vermont, in convention, ratified the Constitution January 10, 1789, and was, by an act of Congress approved February 19, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States."

\* The clause included in brackets is amended by the fourteenth amendment, second section.

† The first paragraph of Section 3, of Article I, and that part of the second paragraph of Section 3, of Article I, included in brackets have been suspended by the seventeenth amendment. (Article XVII.)

the Expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; †[and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.]

#### Qualifications of Senators

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

#### Vice-President to be President of Senate

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

#### Selection of Senate Officers—President pro tempore

5. The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore in the Absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

#### Senate to Try Impeachments

6. The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

#### Judgment in Cases of Impeachment

7. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and Disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

#### Control of Congressional Elections

Section 4. 1. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

#### Time for Assembling of Congress

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

#### Each House to be the Judge of the Election and Qualifications of its Members—Regulation as to Quorum

Section 5. 1. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do Business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

#### Each House to Determine Its Own Rules

2. Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

**Journals and Yeas and Nays**

3. Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one-fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

**Adjournment**

4. Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

**Compensation and Privileges of Members of Congress**

Section 6. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, And in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

**Incompatible Officers—Exclusions**

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in office.

**Revenue Bills to Originate in House**

Section 7. 1. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

**Manner of Passing Bills—Veto Power of President**

2. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by the two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

**Concurrent Orders, Resolutions, &c., to be Passed on by President**

3. Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

## \*General Powers of Congress—Taxation

Section 8. 1. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Exercises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

## Borrowing of Money

2. To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

## Regulation of Commerce

3. To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

## Naturalization and Bankruptcy

4. To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subjects of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

## Money, Weights and Measures

5. To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

## Counterfeiting

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

## Post Offices

7. To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

## Patents and Copyrights

8. To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

## Inferior Courts

9. To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

## Piracies, Felonies, &amp;c.

10. To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

## War—Marque and Reprisal

11. To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

## Armies

12. To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for longer Term than two Years;

## Navy

13. To provide and maintain a Navy;

\* By Article XVI of the amendments to the Constitution, Congress is given the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes.

Land and Naval Forces

14. To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

Calling Out Militia

15. To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

Organizing, Arming and Disciplining Militia

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and directing the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

Exclusive Legislation Over District of Columbia, &c.

17. To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dock Yards, and other needful Buildings; And

To Enact Laws Necessary to Enforce Constitution

18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Migration or Importation of Certain Persons not to be Prohibited Before 1808

Section 9. 1. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

Writ of Habeas Corpus not to be Suspended—Exception

2. The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the Public Safety may require it.

Bills of Attainder and Ex-Post Facto Laws Prohibited

3. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

Capitation and Other Direct Taxes

4. No Capitation, or other direct Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

Exports not to be Taxed

5. No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference to be Given to Ports of any State—Interstate Shipping

6. No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

**Money, How Drawn From Treasury—Financial Statements to be Published**

7. No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

**Titles of Nobility not to be Granted—Acceptance by Government Officers of Favors from Foreign Powers**

8. No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States; And no person holding any office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any Kind whatever, from any King, Prince or Foreign State.

**Limitations of the Powers of the Several States**

Section 10. 1. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

**State Imports and Duties**

2. No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imports or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

**Further Restrictions on Powers of States**

3. No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty or Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

**ARTICLE II****Of the President—The Executive Power**

Section 1. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows:

**Appointment and Qualifications of Presidential Electors**

2. Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

**Original Method of Electing the President and Vice-President**

3. \* [The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed

\* This clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment.

to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; a quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States: a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.]

**Congress May Determine Time of Choosing Electors and Day for Casting Their Votes**

4. The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

**Qualifications for the Office of President**

5. No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President: neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

**Filling Vacancy in Office of President**

6. In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation, or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

**Compensation of the President**

7. The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

**Oath to be Taken by the President**

8. Before he enters on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

**The President to be Commander-in-Chief of Army and Navy and Head of Executive Departments—May Grant Reprieves and Pardons**

Section 2. 1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the Actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

† For qualification of the Vice-President, see Article XII of the Amendments.



**President May, with Concurrence of Senate, Make Treaties, Appoint Ambassadors, &c.—Appointment of Inferior Officers, Authority of Congress Over**

2. He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such Inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

**President May Fill Vacancies in Office During Recess of Senate**

3. The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

**President to Give Advice to Congress—May Convene or Adjourn It on Certain Occasions—To Receive Ambassadors, &c.—Have Laws Executed and Commission All Officers**

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may Adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the officers of the United States.

**All Civil Officers Removable by Impeachment**

Section 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

#### ARTICLE III.

**Judicial Power—How Vested—Term of Office and Compensation of Judges**

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

**\* Jurisdiction of Federal Courts**

Section 2. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority,—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of Admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

**Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court**

2. In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a Party, the supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other Cases, before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

\* This section is abridged by Article XI of the Amendments.

**Trial of All Crimes, Except Impeachment, To Be by Jury**

3. The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

**Treason Defined—Conviction Of**

Section 3. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open court.

**Congress to Declare Punishment for Treason—Prowise**

2. The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture, except during the Life of the Person attainted.

**ARTICLE IV**

**Each State to Give Full Faith and Credit to the Public Acts and Records of Other States**

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws Prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

**Privileges of Citizens**

Section 2. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

**Extradition Between the Several States**

2. A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

**\* Persons Held to Labor or Service in One State, Fleeing to Another, To Be Returned**

3. No person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

**New States**

Section 3. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

**Regulations Concerning Territory**

2. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

**Republican Form of Government and Protection Guaranteed the Several States**

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

\* See Thirteenth Amendment.

## ARTICLE V

## Ways in Which the Constitution Can be Amended

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI

## Debts Contracted Under the Confederation Secured

1. All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

## Constitution, Laws and Treaties of the United States to be Supreme

2. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States, which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

## Who Shall Take Constitutional Oath—No Religious Test as to Official Qualification

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States, and of the several States shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII

## Constitution to be Considered Adopted When Ratified by Nine States

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. IN WITNESS whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

G<sup>o</sup> : WASHINGTON—  
Presidt. and deputy from Virginia.

Attest

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

JOHN LANGDON

New Hampshire.

NATHANIEL GORMAN

NICHOLAS GILMAN  
Massachusetts.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON

RUFUS KING  
Connecticut.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

ROGER SHERMAN  
New York.

WILL LIVINGSTON

New Jersey.

DAVID BREARLEY

WM. PATTERSON  
JONAS DAYTON

B. FRANKLIN  
 THOMAS MIFFLIN  
 ROBT. MORRIS  
 GEO. CLYMER

GEO. READ  
 GUNNING BEDFORD, JUN.  
 JOHN DICKINSON

JAMES MCHENRY  
 DAN OF ST. THOS. JENIFER

JOHN BLAIR

WM. BLOUNT  
 RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT

J. RUTLEDGE  
 CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY

WILLIAM FEW

Pennsylvania.

THOS. FITZDIMONS  
 JARED INGERSOLL  
 JAMES WILSON  
 GOUV MORRIS

Delaware.

RICHARD BASSETT  
 JACOB BROOM

Maryland.

DAN'L CARROLL

Virginia.

JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

HU WILLIAMSON

South Carolina.

CHARLES PINCKNEY  
 PIERCE BUTLER

Georgia.

ABR. BALDWIN

## AMENDMENTS

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

## [ARTICLE I]\*

## Freedom of Religion, of Speech, of the Press, and Right of Petition

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

## [ARTICLE II]

## Right of People to Bear Arms not to be Infringed

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

## [ARTICLE III]

## Quartering of Troops

No Soldier, shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## [ARTICLE IV]

## Persons and Houses to be Secure from Unreasonable Searches and Seizures

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

## [ARTICLE V]

## Trials for Crime--Just Compensation for Private Property Taken for Public Use

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

\* The first ten articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States (with two others which were not ratified by the requisite number of States) were submitted to the several State Legislatures by a resolution of Congress which passed on the 25th of September, 1789, at the first session of the First Congress and were ratified by the Legislature of the following States: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791; Virginia, December 15, 1791. The acts by the Legislatures of the States ratifying these amendments were transmitted by the Governors to the President, and by him communicated to Congress. The Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Georgia do not appear by the record to have ratified them.

[ARTICLE VI]

Civil Rights in Trials for Crimes Enumerated

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

[ARTICLE VII]

Civil Rights in Civil Suits

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

[ARTICLE VIII]

Excessive Bail, Fines and Punishments Prohibited

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

[ARTICLE IX]

Reserved Rights of People

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

[ARTICLE X]

Powers not Delegated, Reserved to States and People Respectively

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

[ARTICLE XI]\*†

Judicial Power of United States not to Extend to Suits Against a State

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

[ARTICLE XII]‡

Present Mode of Electing President and Vice-President by Electors

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, § and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves: they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all the persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which

\* The eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States by a resolution of Congress passed on the 5th of September, 1794, at the first session of the Third Congress; and on the 5th of January, 1798, at the second session of the Fifth Congress, it was declared by the President, in a message to the two Houses of Congress, to have been adopted by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, there being at that time sixteen States in the Union.

† See Article III, Sec. 2.

‡ The twelfth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, there being then seventeen States, in lieu of the original third paragraph of the first section of the second article, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 12th of December, 1803, at the first session of the Eighth Congress, and was ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States in 1804, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated the 25th of September, 1804.

§ On the second Monday in January by act of Congress, approved February 3, 1837.

lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate:—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates ¶ and the votes shall then be counted:—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

[ARTICLE XIII]\*

Slavery Prohibited

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Congress Given Power to Enforce this Article

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[ARTICLE XIV]†

Citizenship Defined---Privileges of Citizens

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

¶ On the second Wednesday in February, by Act of Congress approved February 3, 1867.

\* The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-six States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 1st of February, 1865, at the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated December 18, 1865, by the Legislatures of twenty-seven of the thirty-six States, viz: Illinois, February 1, 1865; Rhode Island, February 2, 1865; Michigan, February 2, 1865; Maryland, February 3, 1865; New York, February 3, 1865; West Virginia, February 3, 1865; Maine, February 7, 1865; Kansas, February 7, 1865; Massachusetts, February 8, 1865; Pennsylvania, February 8, 1865; Virginia, February 9, 1865; Ohio, February 10, 1865; Missouri, February 10, 1865; Indiana, February 16, 1865; Nevada, February 16, 1865; Louisiana, February 17, 1865; Minnesota, February 23, 1865; Wisconsin, March 1, 1865; Vermont, March 9, 1865; Tennessee, April 7, 1865; Arkansas, April 20, 1865; Connecticut, May 5, 1865; New Hampshire, July 1, 1865; South Carolina, November 13, 1865; Alabama, December 2, 1865; North Carolina, December 4, 1865; Georgia, December 9, 1865. The following States not enumerated in the proclamation of the Secretary of State also ratified this amendment: Oregon, December 11, 1865; California, December 20, 1865; Florida, December 28, 1865; New Jersey, January 23, 1866; Iowa, January 24, 1866; Texas, February 18, 1867.

† The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on

## Apportionment of Representatives

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

## Disqualification for Office---Removal of Disability

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

## Public Debt not to be Questioned---Payment of Debts and Claims Incurred in Aid of Rebellion Forbidden

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

## Congress Given Power to Enforce this Article

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

the 16th of June, 1866. On the 21st of July, 1868, Congress adopted and transmitted to the Department of State a concurrent resolution declaring that "the Legislatures of the States of Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana, being three-fourths and more of the several States of the Union, have ratified the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, duly proposed by two-thirds of each House of the Thirty-ninth Congress: Therefore, Resolved, That said fourteenth article is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State." The Secretary of State accordingly issued a proclamation, dated the 28th of July, declaring that the proposed fourteenth amendment had been ratified, in the manner hereafter mentioned, by the Legislatures of thirty of the thirty-six States, viz: Connecticut, June 30, 1866; New Hampshire, July 7, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (and the Legislature of the same State passed a resolution in April, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it); Oregon, September 10, 1866; Vermont, November 9, 1866; Georgia, rejected it November 13, 1866; and ratified it July 21, 1868; North Carolina rejected it December 4, 1866, and ratified it July 9, 1868; South Carolina rejected it December 20, 1866, and ratified it July 9, 1868; New York ratified it January 10, 1867; Ohio ratified it January 11, 1867 (and the Legislature of the same State passed a resolution in January, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it); Illinois ratified it January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Kansas, January 18, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Missouri, January 26, 1867; Indiana, January 29, 1867; Minnesota, February 1, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Wisconsin, February 13, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 13, 1867; Michigan, February 15, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, April 3, 1868; and Alabama, July 13, 1868. Georgia again ratified the amendment February 2, 1870. Texas rejected it November 1, 1866 and ratified it February 18, 1870; Virginia rejected it January 19, 1867, and ratified it October 8, 1869.



## [ARTICLE XV]\*

## Right of Certain Citizens to Vote Established

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

## Congress Given Right to Enforce this Article

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## [ARTICLE XVI]†

## Taxes on Incomes---Congress Given Power to Lay and Collect

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

## [ARTICLE XVII]‡

## Election of United States Senators---Filling of Vacancies---Qualifications of Electors

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

The amendment was rejected by Kentucky January 10, 1867; by Delaware February 8, 1867; by Maryland March 23, 1867; and was not afterwards ratified by either State.

\* The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress, on the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the Legislatures of twenty-nine of the thirty-seven States, viz: Nevada, March 1, 1869; West Virginia, March 3, 1869; North Carolina, March 5, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869; Illinois, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 8, 1869; Wisconsin, March 9, 1869; Massachusetts, March 12, 1869; Maine, March 12, 1869; South Carolina, March 16, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869; Arkansas, March 30, 1869; New York, April 14, 1869 (and the Legislature of the same State passed a resolution January 5, 1870, to withdraw its consent to it); Indiana, May 14, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 15, 1869; New Hampshire, July 7, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; Vermont, October 21, 1869; Alabama, November 24, 1869; Missouri, January 10, 1870; Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; Kansas, January 19, 1870; Ohio rejected it May 4, 1869, and ratified it January 27, 1870; Georgia, February 2, 1870; Iowa, February 3, 1870; Nebraska, February 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870; Minnesota, February 19, 1870. The State of New Jersey rejected the amendment and afterwards ratified it on the 21st of February, 1871, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State. The States of California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon and Tennessee rejected this amendment.

† The sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, by the Sixty-first Congress, and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated February 23, 1913, to have been ratified by the Legislatures of thirty-six States, viz: Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Maryland, Georgia, Texas, Ohio, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, Louisiana, Delaware and Wyoming.

‡ The seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the second session of the Sixty-second Congress, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1913, to have been ratified by the Legislatures of thirty-six States, viz: Massachusetts, Arizona, Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Oregon, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Idaho, West Virginia, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, Texas, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, Nevada, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

[ARTICLE XVIII]††

Manufacture, Sale or Transportation of Intoxicating Liquors for Beverage Purposes Prohibited

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof, from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Congress and the Several States Given Concurrent Power to Enforce this Article by Appropriate Legislation

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Provisions of Article to Become Operative When Adopted by Three-Fourths of the States

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

[ARTICLE XIX]\*\*

Right of Suffrage Granted to Women

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

To be Enforced by Appropriate Legislation

Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

†† The eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Acting Secretary of State, dated January 29th, 1919, to have been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the whole number of States of the United States, and to have become valid, and to all intents and purposes a part of the Constitution of the United States. The Legislatures of several States, other than those mentioned in the proclamation, ratified the amendment shortly after the proclamation was issued. A list of the States ratifying—including those mentioned in the proclamation and those ratifying subsequent thereto—is as follows with dates of ratification: Virginia, January 11, 1918; Kentucky, January 16, 1918; North Dakota, January 28, 1918; South Carolina, February 12, 1918; Montana, February 20, 1918; Texas, March 4, 1918; Maryland, March 12, 1918; South Dakota, March 22, 1918; Delaware, March 26, 1918; Massachusetts, March 26, 1918; Arizona, May 25, 1918; Georgia, July 2, 1918; Louisiana, August 9, 1918; Florida, December 3, 1918; Michigan, January 2, 1919; Maine, January 8, 1919; West Virginia, January 9, 1919; Oklahoma, January 7, 1919; Ohio, January 7, 1919; Washington, January 13, 1919; Mississippi, January 13, 1919; California, January 13, 1919; Tennessee, January 14, 1919; Illinois, January 14, 1919; New Hampshire, January 15, 1919; Colorado, January 15, 1919; Oregon, January 15, 1919; Idaho, January 15, 1919; Arkansas, January 15, 1919; North Carolina, January 16, 1919; Nebraska, January 16, 1919; Wyoming, January 17, 1919; Missouri, January 17, 1919; Minnesota, January 17, 1919; Indiana, January 18, 1919; Alabama, January 18, 1919; Utah, January 18, 1919; Kansas, January 23, 1919; New Mexico, January 20, 1919; Wisconsin, January 22, 1919; Nevada, January 27, 1919; Iowa, January 27, 1919; New York, January 29, 1919; Vermont, January 31, 1919; Pennsylvania, February 26, 1919.

Connecticut rejected the amendment February 13, 1919; New Jersey rejected it March 19, 1919; Rhode Island postponed action, February 7, 1919.

\*\* The nineteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the first session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated August 26, 1920, to have been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the whole number of States of the United States, and to have become valid and to all intents and purposes a part of the Constitution of the United States. A list of the States ratifying is as follows, with dates of ratification: Illinois, June 10, 1919; Wisconsin, June 10, 1919; Michigan, June 10, 1919; Kansas, June 16, 1919; Ohio, June 16, 1919; New York, June 16, 1919; Pennsylvania, June 24, 1919; Massachusetts, June 25, 1919; Texas, June 28, 1919; Iowa, July 2, 1919; Missouri, July 3, 1919; Arkansas, July 28, 1919; Montana, August 2, 1919; Nebraska, August 1, 1919; Minnesota, September 8, 1919; New Hampshire, September 10, 1919; Utah, September 30, 1919; California, November 1, 1919; Maine, November 5, 1919; North Dakota, December 1, 1919; South Dakota, December 4, 1919; Colorado, December 12, 1919; Rhode Island, January 6, 1920; Kentucky, January 6, 1920; Oregon, January 12, 1920; Indiana, January 16, 1920; Wyoming, January 27, 1920; Nevada, February 7, 1920; New Jersey, February 9, 1920; Idaho, February 11, 1920; Arizona, February 12, 1920; New Mexico, February 19, 1920; Oklahoma, February 27, 1920; West Virginia, March 10, 1920; Washington, March 22, 1920; Tennessee, August 18, 1920; Connecticut, September 14, 1920. The States that failed to ratify were: Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Louisiana, North Carolina. The Legislature of Vermont did not meet in regular session until January, 1921, and the Legislature of Florida until April, 1921.

# THE CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA

Ratified in 1872, Together With the Several Amendments That Have Been Ratified by a Vote of the People

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Article	I.	Relations to the Government of the United States.
Article	II.	The State.
Article	III.	Bill of Rights.
Article	IV.	Elections and Officers.
Article	V.	Division of Power.
Article	VI.	The Legislature.
Article	VII.	Executive Department.
Article	VIII.	Judiciary Department.
Article	IX.	County Organization.
Article	X.	Taxation and Finance.
Article	XI.	Corporations.
Article	XII.	Education.
Article	XIII.	Land Titles.
Article	XIV.	Amendments—How Made.
		The Judicial Amendment.
		The Irreducible School Fund Amendment.
		The Good Roads Amendment.

## ARTICLE I

### Relations to the Government of the United States

1. The State of West Virginia is, and shall remain, one of the United States of America. The Constitution of the United States of America, and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.

### Internal Government and Police

2. The government of the United States is a government of enumerated powers, and all powers, not delegated to it, nor inhibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof. Among the powers so reserved to the States is the exclusive regulation of their own internal government and police; and it is the high and solemn duty of the several departments of government created by this Constitution, to guard and protect the people of this State from all encroachments upon the rights so reserved.

### Continuity of Constitutional Operation

3. The provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, are operative alike in a period of war as in times of peace, and any departure therefrom, or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government, and tends to anarchy and despotism.

### Representatives to Congress

4. For the election of representatives to congress, the State shall be divided into districts, corresponding in numbers with the representatives to which it may be entitled; which districts shall be formed of contiguous counties, and be compact. Each district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of population, to be determined according to the rule prescribed in the Constitution of the United States.

## ARTICLE II

### The State

1. The territory of the following counties, formerly parts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, shall constitute and form the State of West Virginia, viz:

The counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Boone, Braxton, Brooke, Cabell, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Fayette, Gilmer, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Kanawha, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Marion, Marshall, Mason, McDowell, Mercer, Mineral, \*Mingo, Monongalia, Monroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Ohio, Pendleton, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Randolph, Ritchie, Roane, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Webster, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood and Wyoming. The State of West Virginia includes the bed, bank and shores of the Ohio River, and so much of the Big Sandy River as was formerly included in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and all territorial rights and property in, and jurisdiction over the same, heretofore reserved by and vested in the Commonwealth of Virginia, are vested in and shall hereafter be exercised by the State of West Virginia. And such parts of the said beds, banks and shores, as lie opposite, and adjoining the several counties of this State, shall form parts of said several counties, respectively.

#### Powers of Government in Citizens

2. The powers of government reside in all the citizens of the State, and can be rightfully exercised only in accordance with their will and appointment.

#### Requisites of Citizenship

3. All persons residing in this State, born, or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall be citizens of this State.

#### Equal Representation

4. Every citizen shall be entitled to equal representation in the government, and in all apportionments of representation, equality of numbers of those entitled thereto, shall as far as practicable, be preserved.

#### Provisions Regarding Property

5. No distinction shall be made between resident aliens and citizens, as to the acquisition, tenure, disposition or descent of property.

#### Treason, What Constitutes---Penalty

6. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. Treason shall be punished according to the character of the acts committed, by the infliction of one, or more of the penalties, of death, imprisonment or fine, as may be prescribed by law.

#### "Montani Semper Liberi"---State Seal

7. The present seal of the State with its motto, "Montani Semper Liberi," shall be the great seal of the State of West Virginia, and shall be kept by the Secretary of State, to be used by him officially, as directed by law.

#### Writs, Commissions, Official Bonds---Indictments

8. Writs, grants and commissions, issued under the authority of this State, shall run in the name of, and official bonds shall be made payable to, the State of West Virginia. Indictments shall conclude, "Against the peace and dignity of the State."

### ARTICLE III

#### Bill of Rights

1. All men are, by nature, equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity, namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

\* Mingo County created by an act of 1895, from part of Logan County.

## Magistrates Servants of People

2. All power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people. Magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

## Rights Reserved to People

3. Government is instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community. Of all its various forms that is the best, which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community has an indubitable, inalienable and indefensible right to reform, alter or abolish it in such a manner as shall be judged most conclusive to the public weal.

## Writ of Habeas Corpus

4. The privilege of a writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended. No person shall be held to answer for treason, felony or other crime not cognizable by a justice, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. No bill of attainder, *ex-post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of a contract, shall be passed.

## Excessive Bail not Required

5. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted. Penalties shall be proportioned to the character and degree of the offense. No person shall be transported out of, or forced to leave the State for any offense committed within the same; nor shall any person, in any criminal case, be compelled to be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy of life or liberty for the same offense.

## Unreasonable Search and Seizures Prohibited

6. The right of citizens to be secure in their houses, persons, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. No warrant shall issue except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized.

## Freedom of Speech and Press Guaranteed

7. No law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, shall be passed; but the Legislature may, by suitable penalties, restrain the publication or sale of obscene books, papers or pictures, and provide for the punishment of libel, and defamation of character, and for the recovery in civil actions, by the aggrieved party, of suitable damages for such libel or defamation.

## Relating to Civil Suits for Libel

8. In prosecutions and civil suits for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the verdict shall be for the defendant.

## Private Property, How Taken

9. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use, without just compensation, nor shall the same be taken by any company, incorporated for the purpose of internal improvements, until just compensation shall have been paid or secured to be paid, to the owner; and when private property shall be taken, or damaged, for public use, or for the use of such corporations, the compensation to the owner shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by general law; *Provided*, That when required by either of the parties, such compensation shall be ascertained by an impartial jury of twelve freeholders.

## Safeguards for Life, Liberty and Property

10. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, and the judgment of his peers.

**Political Tests Condemned**

11. Political tests, requiring persons, as a prerequisite to the enjoyment of their civil and political rights, to purge themselves by their own oaths, of past alleged offenses, are repugnant to the principles of free government, and are cruel and oppressive. No religious or political test oath shall be required as a prerequisite or qualification to vote, serve as a juror, sue, plead, appeal, or pursue any profession or employment. Nor shall any person be deprived, by law, of any right, or privilege, because of any act done prior to the passage of such law.

**Military Subordinate to Civil Power**

12. Standing armies, in time of peace, should be avoided as dangerous to liberty. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power; and no citizen, unless engaged in the military service of the State, shall be tried or punished by any military court, for any offense that is cognizable by the civil courts of the State. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner to be prescribed by law.

**Right of Jury Trial**

13. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars exclusive of interest and costs, the right of trial by jury, if required by either party, shall be preserved; and in such suit before a justice a jury may consist of six persons. No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any case than according to the rules of common law.

[The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of March 7, 1879. Acts 1879, p. 182, and adopted at the next election. Prior to being amended the section read as follows: "In suits at common law, where the value in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds twenty dollars, the right of trial by a jury of twelve men, if required by either party, shall be preserved; except that in appeals from judgments of justices, a jury of a less number may be authorized by law; but in trials of civil cases before a justice no jury shall be allowed, and no fact tried by a jury shall, in any case, be otherwise re-examined, than according to the rules of common law."]

**Trial of Crimes—Provisions in Interest of Accused**

14. Trial of crimes, and of misdemeanors, unless herein otherwise provided, shall be by a jury of twelve men, public, without unreasonable delay, and in the county where the alleged offense was committed, unless upon petition of the accused, and for good cause shown, it is removed to some other county. In all such trials the accused shall be fully and plainly informed of the character and cause of the accusation, and be confronted with the witnesses against him, and shall have the assistance of counsel, and a reasonable time to prepare for his defense; and there shall be awarded to him compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

**Religious Freedom Guaranteed**

15. No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry whatsoever; nor shall any man be enforced, restrained, molested or burthened, in his body or goods, or otherwise suffer, on account of his religious opinions or belief; but all men shall be free to profess, and, by argument, to maintain their opinions in matters of religion; and the same shall, in no wise, affect, diminish or enlarge their civil capacities; and the legislature shall not prescribe any religious test whatever, or confer any peculiar privileges or advantages, on any sect or denomination, or pass any law requiring or authorizing any religious society, or the people of any district within this State, to levy on themselves, or others, any tax for the erection or repair of any house for public worship, or for the support of any church or ministry, but it shall be left free for every person to select his religious instructor, and to make for his support such private contract as he shall please.

**Right of Public Assembly Held Inviolable**

16. The right of the people to assemble in a peaceable manner, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, or to apply for redress of grievances, shall be held inviolable.

**Courts Open to All—Justice Administered Speedily**

17. The courts of this State shall be open, and every person, for an injury done to him in his person, property or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law; and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay.

**Conviction Not to Work Corruption of Blood or Forfeiture**

18. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

**Hereditary Emoluments, etc., Provided Against**

19. No hereditary emoluments, honors or privileges shall ever be granted or conferred in this State.

**Preservation of Free Government**

20. Free government and the blessings of liberty can be preserved to any people only by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

**ARTICLE IV****Elections and Officers**

1. The male citizens of the State shall be entitled to vote at all elections held within the counties in which they respectively reside; but no person who is a minor, or of unsound mind, or a pauper, or who is under conviction of treason, felony, or bribery in an election, or who has not been a resident of the State for one year, and of the county in which he offers to vote, sixty days next preceding such offer, shall be permitted to vote while such disability continues; but no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State by reason of being stationed therein.

**Mode of Voting by Ballot**

2. In all elections by the people, the mode of voting shall be by ballot; but the voter shall be left free to vote by either open, sealed or secret ballot, as he may elect.

**Voter Not Subject to Arrest on Civil Process**

3. No voter, during the continuance of an election at which he is entitled to vote, or during the time necessary and convenient for going to and returning from the same, shall be subject to arrest upon civil process, or be compelled to attend any court, or judicial proceeding, as sutor, juror or witness; or to work upon the public roads; or, except in time of war or public danger, to render military service.

**Persons Entitled to Hold Office—Age Requirements**

4. No person, except citizens entitled to vote, shall be elected or appointed to any State, county or municipal office; but the Governor and Judges must have attained the age of thirty, and the Attorney General and Senators the age of twenty-five years, at the beginning of their respective terms of service, and must have been citizens of the State for five years next preceding their election or appointment, or be citizens at the time this Constitution goes into operation.

**Oath or Affirmation to Support the Constitution**

5. Every person elected or appointed to any office, before proceeding to exercise the authority, or discharge the duties thereof, shall make oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his said office to the best of his skill and judgment, and no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification, unless herein otherwise provided.

**Provision for Removal of Officials**

6. All officers elected or appointed under this Constitution may, unless in cases herein otherwise provided for, be removed from office, for official misconduct, incompetence, neglect of duty, or immorality, in such manner as may be prescribed by general laws, and unless so removed they shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices, until their successors are elected, or appointed, and qualified.

**General Elections, When Held—Terms of Officials**

7. The general elections of State and county officers, and of members of the legislature, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, until otherwise provided by law. The terms of such officers not elected, or appointed to fill a vacancy, shall, unless herein otherwise provided, begin on the first day of January; and of the members of the Legislature, on the first day of December next succeeding their election. Elections to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired term. When vacancies occur prior to any general election, they shall be filled by appointments, in such manner as may be prescribed herein, or by general law, which appointments shall expire at such time after the next general election as the person so elected to fill such vacancy shall be qualified.

[The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 21, 1883, Acts 1883, p. 137, and ratified at the next election. The original section provided that the general election should be held on "the second Tuesday of October," and the change was made in order that the election of State officers would fall on the same day as the presidential election. As a consequential amendment the term of office of members of the Legislature was made to begin on the first day of December instead of the first day of November, as in the original article.]

**Further Provisions Regarding State's Officers and Agents**

8. The Legislature, in cases not provided for in this Constitution, shall prescribe, by general laws, the terms of office, powers, duties and compensation of all public officers and agents, and the manner in which they shall be elected, appointed and removed.

**Impeachment of Officials**

9. Any officer of the State may be impeached for maladministration, corruption, incompetency, gross immorality, neglect of duty, or any high crime or misdemeanor. The House of Delegates shall have the sole power of impeachment. The Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected thereto. When sitting as a court of impeachment, the President of the Supreme Court of Appeals, or if from any cause it be improper for him to act, then any other judge of that court, to be designated by it, shall preside; and the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under the State; but the party convicted shall be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. The Senate may sit during the recess of the Legislature, for the trial of impeachments.



**Fighting of Duels Prohibited**

10. Any citizen of this State who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, either in or out of the State, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge so to do, or who shall act as a second or knowingly aid or assist in such duel, shall, ever thereafter, be incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State.

**Safeguards for Ballots**

11. The Legislature shall prescribe the manner of conducting and making returns of elections, and of determining contested elections; and shall pass such laws as may be necessary and proper to prevent intimidation, disorder or violence at the polls, and corruption or fraud in voting, counting the vote, ascertaining and declaring the result, or fraud in any manner, upon the ballot.

**Registration Laws Provided For**

12. The Legislature shall enact proper laws for the registration of all qualified voters in this State.

[The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 22, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 472, and adopted at the next election. The original section read as follows: "No citizen shall ever be denied or refused the right or privilege of voting at an election, because his name is not or has not been registered or listed as a qualified voter."]

**ARTICLE V****Division of Powers**

1. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments shall be separate and distinct, so that neither shall exercise the powers properly belonging to either of the others; nor shall any person exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time, except that justices of the peace shall be eligible to the Legislature.

**ARTICLE VI****Legislature**

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and House of Delegates. The style of their Acts shall be, "Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia."

**Composition of Senate and House of Delegates**

2. The Senate shall be composed of twenty-four, and the House of Delegates of sixty-five members subject to be increased according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

**Senators and Delegates—Terms of Office**

3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Delegates for the term of two years. The Senators first elected, shall divide themselves into two classes, one Senator from every district being assigned to each class; and of these classes, the first to be designated by lot in such manner as the Senate may determine, shall hold their seats for two years; and the second for four years, so that after the first election, one-half of the Senators shall be elected biennially.

**Division of State into Senatorial Districts**

4. For the election of Senators, the State shall be divided into \*twelve Senatorial Districts, which number shall not be diminished, but may be increased as hereinafter provided. Every district shall elect two Senators, but where the district is composed of more than one county, both shall not be chosen from the same county. The districts shall be compact, formed of contiguous territory, bounded by county lines, as nearly as practicable, equal in population, to be ascertained by the census of the United States. After every such census, the Legislature shall alter the Senatorial Districts, so far as may be necessary to make them conform to the foregoing provision.

[\*There are now fifteen senatorial districts, as provided by Acts 1901. Ch. 101.]

#### Senatorial Districts Designated

5. Until the Senatorial Districts shall be altered by the Legislature as herein prescribed, the counties of Hancock, Brooke, and Ohio shall constitute the first Senatorial District; Marshall, Wetzel and Marion, the second; Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer and Calhoun, the third; Tyler, Pleasants, Wood and Wirt, the fourth; Jackson, Mason, Putnam and Roane, the fifth; Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Braxton and Webster, the sixth; Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell and Mercer, the seventh; Monroe, Greenbrier, Summers, Pocahontas, Fayette and Raleigh, the eighth; Lewis, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor and Tucker, the ninth; Preston and Monongalia, the tenth; Hampshire, Mineral, Hardy, Grant and Pendleton, the eleventh; Berkeley, Morgan and Jefferson, the twelfth.

[By the provisions of the reapportionment act of 1901 (Acts 1901, ch. 10), the number of Senatorial Districts was increased to fifteen, the number of senators to thirty, and the counties constituting each district were changed.]

#### Provision for Delegate Representation

6. For the election of Delegates, every county containing a population of not less than three-fifths of the ratio of representation for the House of Delegates, shall, at each apportionment, be attached to some contiguous county or counties, to form a Delegate District.

[By the provisions of the Acts of 1901, ch. 10, the House of Delegates consisted of eighty-six members, each county having at least one member. After the general election of 1916, the House of Delegates consisted of ninety-four members, each county having at least one member. See Ch. 30, p. 270, Acts 1915, Regular Session.]

#### After Census, Delegate Apportionment

7. After every census the Delegates shall be apportioned as follows: The ratio of representation for the House of Delegates shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number of which the House is to consist and rejecting the fraction of a unit, if any, resulting from such division. Dividing the population of every Delegate District, and of every county not included to each a number of Delegates equal to the quotient obtained by this division, excluding the fractional remainder. The additional Delegates necessary to make up the number of which the House is to consist, shall then be assigned to those Delegate Districts, and counties not included in a Delegate District, which would otherwise have the largest fractions unrepresented, but every Delegate District and county not included in a Delegate District shall be entitled to at least one Delegate.

#### Designation of Delegate Districts

8. Until a new apportionment shall be declared, the counties of Pleasants and Wood shall form the first Delegate District, and elect three Delegates; Ritchie and Calhoun the second, and elect two Delegates; Barbour, Harrison and Taylor the third, and elect one Delegate; Randolph and Tucker the fourth, and elect one Delegate; Nicholas, Clay and Webster the fifth, and elect one Delegate; McDowell and Wyoming the sixth, and elect one Delegate.

#### Further Apportionment

9. Until a new apportionment shall be declared the apportionment of Delegates to the counties not included in Delegate Districts, and to Barbour, Harrison and Taylor counties, embraced in such districts, shall be as follows:

To Barbour, Boone, Braxton, Brooke, Cabell, Doddridge, Fayette, Hampshire, Hancock, Jackson, Lewis, Logan, Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer, Mineral, Morgan, Grant, Hardy, Lincoln, Pendleton, Putnam, Roane, Gilmer, Taylor, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel, Wirt, Pocahontas, Summers and Raleigh counties, one Delegate each.

To Berkeley, Harrison, Jefferson, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Monongalia and Preston counties, two Delegates each.

To Kanawha County, three Delegates.

To Ohio County, four Delegates.

#### Arrangement of Senatorial and Delegate Districts

10. The arrangement of the Senatorial and Delegate Districts, and apportionment of Delegates, shall hereafter be declared by law, as soon as possible after each succeeding census, taken by authority of the United States. When so declared they shall apply to the first general election for members of the Legislature, to be thereafter held, and shall continue in force unchanged, until such Districts shall be altered, and Delegates apportioned, under the succeeding census.

#### Additional Territory May be Admitted into State

11. Additional territory may be admitted into, and become part of this State, with the consent of the Legislature and a majority of the qualified voters of the State, voting on the question. And in such case provision shall be made by law for the representation thereof in the Senate and House of Delegates, in conformity with the principles set forth in this Constitution. And the number of members of which each house of the Legislature is to consist, shall thereafter be increased by the representation assigned to such additional territory.

#### Senators and Delegates Required to be Residents of Districts

12. No person shall be a Senator or Delegate who has not for one year next preceding his election, been a resident within the District or county from which he is elected; and if a Senator or Delegate remove from the District or county for which he was elected, his seat shall be thereby vacated.

#### Eligibility to Seat in Legislature

13. No person holding a lucrative office under this State, the United States, or any foreign government; no member of Congress; no person who is a salaried officer of any railroad company, or who is sheriff, constable or clerk of any court of record, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature.

#### Bribery Conviction Forfeits Eligibility

14. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature. No person who may have collected or been entrusted with public money, whether State, county, township, district, or other municipal organization, shall be eligible to the Legislature, or to any office of minor trust or profit in this State until he shall have duly accounted for and paid over such money according to law.

#### Senators and Delegates Not to Hold Civil Office for Profit

15. No Senator or Delegate, during the term for which he shall have been elected, shall be elected or appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which has been created, or the emoluments of which have been increased during such term, except offices to be filled by election by the people. Nor shall any member of the Legislature be interested directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State, or any county thereof authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected.

#### Oath of Senators and Delegates

16. Members of the Legislature, before they enter upon their duties shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of West Virginia, and faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Delegate) according to the best of my ability;" and they shall also take this further oath, to-wit: "I will not accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company, or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold, as Senator (or Delegate), on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any act I may do or perform as Senator (or Delegate)." These oaths shall be administered in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, or of a Circuit Court, or by

any other person authorized by law to administer an oath; and the Secretary of State shall record and file said oaths subscribed by each member; and no other oath or declaration shall be required as a qualification. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his seat; and any member who shall be convicted of having violated the oath last above required to be taken, shall forfeit his seat and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit and trust in this State.

#### Members of Legislature Privileged From Civil Arrest

17. Members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session, and for ten days before and after the same; and for words spoken in debate, or any report, motion or proposition made in either house, a member shall not be questioned in any other place.

#### Time of Assembly of Legislature

18. The Legislature shall assemble at the seat of government, biennially, and not oftener, unless convened by the Governor. The first session of the Legislature, after the adoption of this Constitution, shall commence on the third Tuesday of November, 1872, and the regular biennial session of the Legislature shall commence on the second Wednesday of January, 1875, and every two years thereafter, on the same day.

#### Convening of Legislature by Governor

19. The Governor may convene the Legislature by proclamation whenever, in his opinion, the public safety or welfare shall require it. It shall be his duty to convene it, on application in writing, of three-fifths of the members elected to each house.

#### Seat of Government

20. The seat of government shall be at Charleston, until otherwise provided by law.

#### Provision for Assembling of Legislature Other Than at the Seat of Government

21. The Governor may convene the Legislature at another place, when, in his opinion, it can not safely assemble at the seat of Government, and the Legislature may, when in session, adjourn to some other place, when, in its opinion, the public safety or welfare, or the safety of the members, or their health, shall require it.

#### Length of Legislative Session

22. \* All sessions of the Legislature, other than extraordinary sessions, shall continue in session for a period not exceeding fifteen days, from date of convening, during which time no bills shall be passed or rejected, unless the same shall be necessary to provide for a public emergency, shall be specially recommended by the Governor and passed by a vote of four-fifths of the members elected to each house; whereupon, a recess of both houses must be taken until the Wednesday after the second Monday of March following. On reassembling of the Legislature, no bill shall be introduced in either house without a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each house, taken by yeas and nays. The regular sessions shall not continue longer than forty-five days after reconvening, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to each house.

[\* The amendment of sections 22 and 33, Art. VI, was proposed by joint resolution of January 13, 1919, Acts 1919, p. 456, and ratified at the general election November 2, 1920. Prior to its amendment, section 22 read as follows:

"No session of the Legislature, after the first, shall continue longer than forty-five days without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to each House."]

## Concerning Adjournment

23. Neither house shall, during the session, adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other. Nor shall either, without such consent, adjourn to any other place than that in which the Legislature is sitting.

## Rules Governing Legislative Proceedings

24. A majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature shall constitute a quorum. But a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, as each house may provide. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings and be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. The Senate shall choose, from its own body, a President; and the House of Delegates, from its own body, a Speaker. Each house shall appoint its own officers, and remove them at pleasure. The oldest delegate present shall call the House to order at the opening of each new House of Delegates, and preside over it until the Speaker thereof shall be chosen and have taken his seat. The oldest member of the Senate present at the commencement of each regular session thereof shall call the Senate to order, and preside over the same until a President of the Senate shall have been chosen and have taken his seat.

## Authority to Punish Members

25. Each house may punish its own members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected thereto, expel a member, but not twice for the same offense.

## Provisions for Undisturbed Transaction of Business

26. Each house shall have power to provide for its own safety, and the undisturbed transactions of its business; and may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member, for disrespectful behavior in its presence, for obstructing any of its proceedings, or of its officers in the discharge of his duties, or for any assault, threat or abuse of a member for words spoken in debate. But such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the termination of the session, and shall not prevent the punishment of any offense by the ordinary course of law.

## Accounting for State Monies

27. Laws shall be enacted and enforced, by suitable provisions and penalties, requiring sheriffs, and all other officers, whether State, county, district or municipal, who shall collect or receive, or whose official duty it is or shall be to collect, receive, hold or pay out any money belonging to, or which is, or shall be, for the use of the State or of any county, district, or municipal corporation, to make annual account and settlement therefor. Such settlement, when made, shall be subject to exceptions, and take such direction, and have only such force and effect, as may be provided by law; but, in all cases, such settlement shall be recorded, and be open to examination of the people at such convenient place or places as may be appointed by law.

## Origination of Bills

28. Bills and resolutions may originate in either house, but may be passed, amended or rejected by the other.

## Requirement for Reading of Bills

29. No bill shall become a law until it has been fully and distinctly read, on three different days, in each house, unless in case of urgency, by a vote of four-fifths of the members present, taken by yeas and nays on each bill, this rule be dispensed with; *Provided*, In all cases, that an engrossed bill shall be fully and distinctly read in each house.

**Acts to Embrace but One Subject—Time of Effect**

30. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any object shall be embraced in an act which is not so expressed, the act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed, and no law shall be revived, or amended, by reference to its title only; but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at large, in the new act. And no act of the Legislature, except such as may be passed at the first session under this Constitution, shall take effect until the expiration of ninety days after its passage, unless the Legislature shall, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, taken by yeas and nays, otherwise direct.

**How Bills May Be Amended**

31. When a bill or joint resolution passed by one House shall be amended by the other the question on agreeing to the bill, or joint resolution, as amended, shall be again voted on, by yeas and nays, in the house by which it was originally passed, and the result entered upon its Journal; in all such cases the affirmative vote of all the members elected to such house shall be necessary.

**"Majority" Defined**

32. Whenever the words, "a majority of the members elected to either house of the Legislature," or words of like import, are used in this Constitution, they shall be construed to mean a majority of the whole number of members to which each house is, at the time, entitled under the apportionment of representation, established by the provisions of this Constitution.

**Compensation of Members**

33. \*The members of the Legislature shall each receive for his services the sum of five hundred dollars per annum and ten cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government by the most direct route. The Speaker of the House of Delegates and the President of the Senate shall each receive an additional compensation of two dollars per day for each day they shall act as presiding officers. No other allowance or emolument than that by this section provided shall directly or indirectly be made or paid to the members of either house for postage, stationery, newspapers, or any other purpose whatever.

**Distribution of Laws and Journals Provided For—Contracts for Printing**

34. The Legislature shall provide by law that the fuel, stationery and printing paper furnished for use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals; and all other printing ordered by the Legislature, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, bidding under a maximum price to be fixed by the Legislature; and no member or officer thereof or officer of the State shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract, but all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, and in case of his disapproval of any such contract, there shall be a reletting of the same in the manner prescribed by law.

**State Not to be Made Defendant in any Court**

35. The State of West Virginia shall never be made defendant in any court of law or equity.

[\* The amendment of sections 22 and 23, Art. VI. was proposed by joint resolution of January 13, 1919, Acts 1919, p. 456, and ratified at the general election November 2, 1920. Prior to its amendment, section 33 read as follows:

"The members of the Legislature shall each receive for their services the sum of four dollars per day and ten cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government by the most direct route. The Speaker of the House of Delegates and the President of the Senate shall each receive an additional compensation of two dollars per day for each day they shall act as presiding officers. No other allowance or emolument than that by this section provided shall directly or indirectly be made or paid to the members of either house for postage, stationery, newspapers, or any other purpose whatever."]

#### Lotteries Prohibited

36. The Legislature shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

#### Terms of Office Not to be Extended After Election

37. No law shall be passed after the election of any public officer, which shall operate to extend the term of his office.

#### Salaries of Officials Cannot be Increased During Official Term

38. No extra compensation shall be granted or allowed to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract made; nor shall any Legislature authorize the payment of any claim or part thereof, hereafter created against the State, under any agreement or contract made, without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements shall be null and void. Nor shall the salary of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office, nor shall any such officer, or his or their sureties, be released from any debt or liability due the State; *Provided*, The Legislature may make appropriations for expenditures hereafter incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

#### Local Laws Not to be Passed in Enumerated Cases

39. The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say, for:

- Granting divorces;
- Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways;
- Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;
- Locating or changing county seats;
- Regulating or changing county or district affairs;
- Providing for the sale of church property, or property held for charitable uses;
- Regulating the practice in courts of justice;
- Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or amending the charter of any city, town or village containing a population of less than two thousand;
- Summoning or impanelling grand or petit juries;
- The opening or conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;
- The sale and mortgage of real estate belonging to minors, or others under disability;
- Chartering, licensing, or establishing ferries or toll bridges;
- Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;
- Changing the laws of descent;
- Regulating the rates of interest;
- Authorizing deeds to be made for land sold for taxes;
- Releasing taxes; releasing title to forfeited lands.

The Legislature shall provide, by general laws, for the foregoing and all other cases for which provision can be made; and in no case shall a special act be passed, where a general law would be proper, and can be made applicable to the case, nor in any other case in which the courts have jurisdiction and are competent to give the relief asked for.

#### Limiting Powers of Court or Judge

40. The Legislature shall not confer upon any court, or judge, the power of appointment to office, further than the same is herein provided for.

#### Each House to Keep Journal of Proceedings

41. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published from time to time, and all bills and joint resolutions shall be described therein, as well by their title as their number, and the ayes and nays on any question, if called for by one-tenth of those present, shall be entered on the journal.

**Appropriation Bills to be Specific**

42. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the Legislature, and for salaries for the officers of the government, shall contain no provision on any other subject.

**Board or Court of Registration of Voters Prohibited**

43. The Legislature shall never authorize or establish any board or court of registration of voters.

**Election of Legislative County and Municipal Officers**

44. In all elections to office which may hereafter take place in the Legislature, or in any county, or municipal body, the vote shall be *viva voce*, and be entered on its journals.

**Bribery and Attempt to Bribe—Punishment**

45. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, to provide, by law, for the punishment, by imprisonment in the penitentiary, of any person who shall bribe, or attempt to bribe, any executive or judicial officer of this State, or any member of the Legislature, in order to influence him in the performance of any of his official or public duties; and also to provide by law for the punishment, by imprisonment in the penitentiary, of any of said officers, or any member of the Legislature, who shall demand or receive, from any corporation, company or person, any money, testimonial, or other valuable thing for the performance of his official or public duties, or for refusing or failing to perform the same, or for any vote or influence a member of the Legislature may give or withhold as such member, and also to provide by law for compelling any person, so bribing or attempting to bribe, or so demanding or receiving a bribe, fee, reward, or testimonial, to testify against any person or persons, who may have committed any of said offenses; *Provided*, That any person so compelled to testify shall be exempted from trial and punishment for the offense of which he may have been guilty and concerning which he is compelled to testify; and any person convicted of any of the offenses specified in this section shall, as a part of the punishment thereof, be forever disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust or profit in this State.

**Manufacture and Sale of Liquor Prohibited—Exceptions**

46. On and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of malt, vinous or spirituous liquors, wine, porter, ale, beer, or any intoxicating drink, mixture, or preparation of like nature, except as hereinafter provided, are hereby prohibited in this State; *Provided, however*, That the manufacture and sale and keeping for sale of such liquors for medicinal, pharmaceutical, mechanical, sacramental and scientific purposes, and the manufacture and sale of denatured alcohol for industrial purposes, may be permitted under such regulations as the Legislature may prescribe. The Legislature shall, without delay, enact such laws, with regulations, conditions, securities and penalties as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

[This section, prior to its amendment, read as follows: "Laws may be passed regulating or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of this State." The amendment as above set forth was proposed by joint resolution of February 9, 1911, Acts 1911, p. 289 (see also Acts 1911, ch. 15), and was adopted at the general election of 1912. Chapter 32-A, Hogg's Code of 1913, was enacted pursuant to this section, as amended; acts amendatory of certain sections of chapter 32-A were passed in 1917 and 1919, which acts were again amended in 1921 (see Acts of 1921, chapter 115, p. 408), and again amended in 1923 (see Acts of 1923, chapter 29, p. 93).]

**Incorporation of Religious Denominations Prohibited**

47. No charter of incorporation shall be granted to any church or religious denomination. Provision may be made by general laws for securing the title to church property, and for the sale and transfer thereof, so that it shall be held, used, or transferred for the purpose of such church or religious denomination.



## Homestead Exemption

48. Any husband or parent, residing in this State, or the infant children of deceased parents, may hold a homestead of the value of one thousand dollars and personal property to the value of two hundred dollars, exempt from forced sale subject to such regulations as shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, That such homestead exemption shall in no wise affect debts or liabilities existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution; and, *Provided further*, That no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes due thereon, or for the payment of purchase money due upon said property, or for debts contracted for the erection of improvements thereon.

## Property of Married Women

49. The Legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary to protect the property of married women from the debts, liabilities and control of their husbands.

## Plan of Proportional Representation

50. The Legislature may provide for submitting to a vote of the people at the general election to be held in 1876, or at any general election thereafter, a plan or scheme of proportional representation in the Senate of this State; and if a majority of the votes cast at such election be in favor of the plan submitted to them, the Legislature shall, at its session succeeding such election, rearrange the Senatorial Districts in accordance with the plan so approved by the people.

## The Budget System

51. The Legislature shall not appropriate any money out of the treasury except in accordance with the following provisions:

## Sub-Section A

Every appropriation bill shall be either a budget bill or a supplementary appropriation bill, as hereinafter mentioned.

## Sub-Section B

*First*: Within ten days after the convening of the Legislature, unless such time shall be extended by the Legislature for the session at which the budget is to be submitted, the board of public works, which shall consist of the governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of free schools and commissioner of agriculture, shall submit to the Legislature, two budgets, one for each of the ensuing fiscal years. Each budget shall contain a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues for the particular fiscal year to which it relates; and shall show the estimated surplus or deficit of revenues at the end of such year. Accompanying each budget shall be a statement showing: (1) the revenues and expenditures for each of the two fiscal years next preceding; (2) the current assets, liabilities, reserves and surplus or deficit of the State; (3) the debts and funds of the State; (4) an estimate of the State's financial condition as to the beginning and end of each of the fiscal years covered by the two budgets above provided; (5) any explanation the board of public works may desire as to the important features of any budget and any suggestion as to methods for the reduction or increase of the State's revenue.

*Second*: Each budget shall be divided into two parts, and the first part shall be designated "Governmental Appropriations" and shall embrace an itemized estimate of the appropriations: (1) for the Legislature as certified to the board of public works in the manner hereinafter provided; (2) for the executive department; (3) for the judiciary department, as provided by law, certified to the Governor by the auditor; (4) to pay and discharge the principal and interest of any debt of the State of West Virginia hereafter created in conformity with the Constitution, and all laws enacted in pursuance thereof; (5) for the salaries payable by the state under the Constitution and laws of the State; (6) for the aid of public schools in conformity with the laws of the State; (7) for such

other purposes as are set forth in the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof.

*Third:* The second part shall be designated "General Appropriations," and shall include all other estimates of appropriations.

The board of public works shall deliver to the presiding officer of each House the budgets and a bill for all the proposed appropriations of the budgets clearly itemized and classified; and the presiding officer of each House shall promptly cause said bill to be introduced therein, and such bill shall be known as the "Budget Bill." The board of public works may, before final action thereon by the Legislature, amend or supplement either of said budgets to correct an oversight or in case of an emergency, with the consent of the Legislature by delivering such an amendment or supplement to the presiding officers of both Houses; and such amendment or supplement shall thereby become a part of said budget bill as an addition to the items of said bill or as a modification of or a substitute for any item of said bill such amendment or supplement may affect.

The Legislature shall not amend the budget bill so as to create a deficit but may amend the bill by increasing or diminishing the items therein relating to the Legislature, and by increasing the items therein relating to the judiciary, but except as hereinbefore specified, may not alter the said bill except to strike out or reduce items therein; *Provided, however,* That the salary or compensation of any public officer shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, and such bill when and as passed by both houses shall be a law immediately without further action by the governor.

*Fourth:* The governor and such representatives of the boards, officers and commissions of the State expending or applying for State's money as have been designated by the board of public works for this purpose, shall have the right, and when requested by either House of the Legislature it shall be their duty to appear and be heard with respect to any budget bill during the consideration thereof, and to answer inquiries relative thereto.

#### Sub-Section C—Supplementary Appropriation Bills

Neither House shall consider other appropriations until the budget bill has been finally acted upon by both Houses, and no such other appropriations shall be valid except in accordance with the provisions following:

(1) Every such appropriation shall be embodied in a separate bill limited to some single work, object or purpose therein stated and called herein a supplementary appropriation bill; (2) Each supplementary appropriation bill shall provide the revenue necessary to pay the appropriation thereby made by a tax, direct or indirect to be laid and collected as shall be directed in said bill unless it appears from such budget that there is sufficient revenue available; (3) No supplementary appropriation bill shall become a law unless it be passed in each house by a vote of a majority of the members present, and the yeas and nays recorded on its final passage. Each supplementary appropriation bill shall be presented to the governor of the State as provided in section fourteen of article seven of the Constitution and thereafter all the provisions of said section shall apply.

Nothing in this amendment shall be construed as preventing the Legislature from passing in time of war an appropriation bill to provide for the payment of any obligation of the State of West Virginia within the protection of section ten of article one of the Constitution of the United States.

#### Sub-Section D—General Provisions

*First:* If the "Budget Bill" shall not have been fully acted upon by the Legislature three days before the expiration of its regular session, the governor may, and it shall be his duty to issue a proclamation extending the session for such further period, as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the passage of such bill; but no other matter than such bill shall be considered during such extended session except a provision for the cost thereof.

*Second:* The board of public works for the purpose of making up its budgets shall have the power, and it shall be its duty, to require from the proper State

officials, including herein all executive departments, all executive and administrative officers, bureaus, boards, commissions and agencies expending or supervising the expenditures of, and all institutions applying for State moneys and appropriations, such itemized estimates and other information, in such form and at such times as said board shall direct. The estimates for the legislative department, certified by the presiding officer of each House, of the judiciary, as provided by law, certified by the auditor, and for the public schools, as provided by law, shall be transmitted to the board of public works in such form and at such times as it shall direct, and shall be included in the budget.

The board of public works may provide for public hearings on all estimates and may require the attendance at such hearings of representatives of all agencies, and all institutions applying for State moneys. After such public hearing it may, in its discretion, revise all estimates except those for the legislative and judiciary departments, and for the public schools as provided by law.

*Third:* The Legislature may, from time to time, enact such laws, not inconsistent with this section, as may be necessary and proper to carry out its provisions.

*Fourth:* In the event of any inconsistency between any of the provisions of this section and any of the other provisions of the Constitution, except amendments thereto heretofore made and ratified by the people, the provisions of this section shall prevail. But nothing herein shall be construed as preventing the governor from calling extraordinary sessions of the Legislature, as provided by section seven of article seven, or as preventing the Legislature at such extraordinary sessions from considering any emergency appropriation or appropriations.

If any item of any appropriation bill passed under the provisions of this section shall be held invalid upon any ground, such invalidity shall not affect the legality of the bill or of any other item of such bill or bills.

(This section—added to Article VI—was ratified by a vote of the people at the general election held on the fifth day of November, 1918, as an amendment to the Constitution known as "The Budget Amendment.")

## ARTICLE VII

### Executive Department

1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Secretary of State, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney General, who shall be *ex-officio*, Reporter of the Court of Appeals. Their terms of office, respectively, shall be four years, and shall commence on the fourth day of March, next after their election. They shall, except the Attorney General, reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep there the public records, books and papers pertaining to their respective offices and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

### Election

2. An election for Governor, Secretary of State, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney General, shall be held at such times and places as may be prescribed by law.

[The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 15, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and adopted at the next election. The section, prior to being amended, read as follows: "An election for Governor, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney General, shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed in this Constitution or by general law."]

### Certification of Election Returns—Contests

3. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the Secretary of State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, who shall immediately after the organization of the House, and before proceeding to business, open and publish the same, in the presence of a majority of each house of the Legislature, which shall for that purpose assemble in the House of Delegates. The person having

the highest number of votes for either of said offices, shall be declared duly elected thereto, but if two or more have an equal and the highest number or votes for the same office, the Legislature shall, by joint vote, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for the office of Governor shall be determined by both houses of the Legislature by joint vote, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

[The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 15, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and ratified at the next election. The effect of the amendment was to strike out the following at the end of the original section: "The Secretary of State shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall continue in office, unless sooner removed, until the expiration of the official term of the Governor, by whom he shall have been appointed."]

#### Eligibility

4. None of the executive officers mentioned in this article shall hold any other office during the term of his office. The Governor shall not be eligible to said office for the four years next succeeding the term for which he was elected.

#### Chief Executive—Powers

5. The chief executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

#### Governor's Message

6. The Governor shall at the commencement of each session give to the Legislature information by message of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall accompany his message with a statement of all money received and paid out by him, from any funds, subject to his order, with vouchers therefor; and at the commencement of each regular session present estimates of the amount of money required by taxation for all purposes.

#### Extraordinary Legislative Sessions

7. The Governor may on extraordinary occasions, convene at his own instance, the Legislature; but when so convened it shall enter upon no business except that stated in the proclamation by which it was called together.

#### Governors to Nominate Certain Officers

8. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (a majority of all Senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution, or shall be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officers shall be appointed or elected by the Legislature.

#### Recess Vacancies—How Filled

9. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the Senate, in any office which is not elective, the Governor shall, by appointment, fill such vacancy, until the next meeting of the Senate, when he shall make a nomination for such office, and the person so nominated, when confirmed by the Senate (a majority of all the Senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the term, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the Senate, shall be again nominated for the same office, during the same session unless at the request of the Senate; nor shall such person be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Senate.

#### Governor's Power of Removal

10. The Governor shall have power to remove any officer whom, he may appoint in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, gross immorality, or malfeasance in office, and he may declare his office vacant and fill the same as herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

#### Executive May Remit Fines and Forfeitures

11. The Governor shall have power to remit fines and penalties in such cases and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; to commute capital punishment and, except where the prosecution has been carried on by the House of Delegates, to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction; but he shall communicate to the Legislature at each session the particulars of every case of fine or penalty remitted, of punishment commuted and of reprieve or pardon granted, with his reasons therefor.

#### Governor Commander-in-Chief of Military Forces

12. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States), and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

#### Official Bond of State Officers

13. When any State officer has executed his official bond, the Governor shall, for such causes and in such manner as the Legislature may direct, require of such officer reasonable additional security; and if the security is not given as required his office shall be declared vacant, in such manner as may be provided by law.

#### How Bills Become Laws

14. Every bill passed by the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of the members elected to that House, agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to that House it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But in all such cases the vote of each House shall be determined by yeas and nays to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case, it shall be filed with his objections in the office of the Secretary of State, within five days after such adjournment, or become a law.

#### Respecting Appropriations of Monies

15. Every bill passed by the legislature making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, shall before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he disapproves the bill, or any item or appropriation therein contained, he shall communicate such disapproval with his reasons therefor to the House in which the bill originated; but all items not disapproved shall have the force and effect of law according to the original provisions of the bill. Any item or items so disapproved shall be void, unless re-passed by a majority of each House according to the rule and limitations prescribed in the preceding section in reference to other bills.

#### Vacancy in Governorship, How Filled

16. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the President of the Senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Delegates; and in all other cases where there is no one to act as Governor one shall be chosen by joint vote of the Legislature. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor before the first three years of the term shall have expired, a new election for Governor shall take place to fill the vacancy.

## Vacancies in Other Executive Departments

17. If the office of Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, State Superintendent of Free Schools or Attorney General shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The subordinate officers of the executive department and the officers of all public institutions of the State shall keep an account of all moneys received or disbursed by them, respectively, from all sources, and for every service performed, and make a semi-annual report thereof to the Governor under oath or affirmation; and any officer who shall wilfully make a false report shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

[The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 15, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and ratified at the next election. The only change in the original section was by the insertion of the words "Secretary of State" in the first line, and by substitution of the word "prescribed" for the word "provided" in the fifth line.]

## Executive Heads to Make Reports

18. The subordinate officers of the Executive Department and the officers of all the public institutions of the State, shall at least ten days preceding each regular session of the Legislature severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such report to the Legislature and the Governor may at any time require information in writing, under oath, from the officers of his department, and all officers and managers of State institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of the respective offices.

## Salaries of Officials

19. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary to be established by law; which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in offices at the adoption of this amendment, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law, for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the Constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

[The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 13, 1901, Acts, p. 459, and ratified at the next election. This section, prior to amendment, read as follows: "The Governor shall receive for his services a salary of twenty-seven hundred dollars per annum and no additional emolument, allowance or perquisite, shall be paid or made to him, on any account. Any person acting as Governor shall receive the emoluments of that office. The Secretary of State shall receive one thousand; the State Superintendent of Free Schools, fifteen hundred; the Treasurer, fourteen hundred; the Auditor, two thousand, and the Attorney General, thirteen hundred dollars per annum; and no additional emolument or allowance, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be paid or made out of the treasury of the State to any of the foregoing executive officers on any account."]

## ARTICLE VIII

## Judicial Department

1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a supreme court of appeals, in circuit courts and the judges thereof, in such inferior tribunals as are herein authorized and in justices of the peace.

[The amendment of this entire article was proposed by joint resolution of March 6, 1897, Acts, 1897, p. 175, and ratified at the next election.]

## Supreme Court of Appeals

2. The supreme court of appeals shall consist of \*four judges, any three of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall be elected by the voters of the State and hold their office for the term of twelve years, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by this Constitution, except that the judges in office when this article takes effect shall remain therein until the expiration of their present term of office.

[\*The supreme court of appeals consists of five judges, by the provisions of the "Judicial Amendment" set forth at the end of the Constitution, and Acts 1903, ch. 19, amending and re-enacting section 1 of chapter 113.]

## Scope of Jurisdiction

3. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, and prohibition. It shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil cases where the matter in controversy, exclusive of costs, is of greater value or amount than one hundred dollars; in controversies concerning the title or boundaries of land, the probate of wills, the appointment or qualification of a personal representative, guardian, committee or curator, or concerning a mill, roadway, ferry or landing; or the right of a corporation or county to levy tolls or taxes; and also, in cases of *quo warranto*, *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *certiorari* and prohibition, and in cases involving freedom or the constitutionality of a law. It shall have appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases where there has been a conviction for felony or misdemeanor in a circuit court, and where a conviction has been had in any inferior court, and been affirmed in a circuit court, and in cases relating to the public revenue, the right of appeal shall belong to the State as well as the defendant, and such other appellate jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal cases, as may be prescribed by law.

## Binding Authority of Decisions

4. No decision rendered by the supreme court of appeals shall be considered as binding authority upon any of the inferior courts of this State, except in the particular case decided, unless such decision is concurred in by at least three judges of said court.

## Reversal or Affirmance of Judgments

5. When a judgment or decree is reversed or affirmed by the supreme court of appeals, every point fairly arising upon the record of the case shall be considered and decided; and the reasons therefor shall be concisely stated in writing and preserved with the record of the case, and it shall be the duty of the court to prepare a syllabus of the points adjudicated in such case concurred in by three of the judges thereof, which shall be prefixed to the published report of the case.

## Writ of Error, Supersedeas and Appeal

6. A writ of error, supersedeas, or appeal shall be allowed only by the supreme court of appeals, or a judge thereof, upon a petition assigning error in the judgment or proceedings of the inferior court and then only after said court or judge shall have examined and considered the record and assignment of errors, and is satisfied that there is error in the same, or that it presents a point proper for the consideration of the supreme court of appeals.

## Provisions for Filling Supreme Court Vacancies

7. If from any cause a vacancy shall occur in the supreme court of appeals the Governor shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy at the next general election for the residue of the term, and in the meantime he shall fill such vacancy by appointment until a judge is elected and qualified. But if the unexpired term be less than two years the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term.

## Officers of Supreme Court

8. The officers of the supreme court of appeals, except the reporter, shall be appointed by the court, or in vacation by the judges thereof, with the power of removal; their duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

## Terms of Supreme Court

9. There shall be at least two terms of the supreme court of appeals held annually at such times and places as may be prescribed by law.

## Circuit Courts

10. The State shall be divided into \*thirteen circuits. For the circuit hereinafter called the first, two judges shall be elected, and for each of the other circuits one judge shall be elected by the voters thereof. Each of the judges so elected shall hold his office for the term of eight years unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed in this Constitution. The judges of the circuit courts in office when this article takes effect shall remain therein until the expiration of the term for which they have been elected in the circuits in which they may respectively reside, unless sooner removed as aforesaid. A vacancy in the office of a judge of the circuit court shall be filled in the same manner as is provided for in the case of a vacancy in the office of a judge of the supreme court of appeals. During his continuance in office the judge of a circuit court shall reside in the circuit of which he is judge. The business of the first circuit may be apportioned between the judges thereof, and such judges may hold courts in the same county or in different counties within the circuit at the same time or at different times as may be prescribed by law.

[\*Now twenty-three. See Acts 1913, chapters 54, 56 and 57. Hogg's Code of 1913, chapter 112-A. See also, Acts 1919, chapter 132, p. 490, for changes in composition of circuits.]

## Terms of Circuit Court

11. A circuit court shall be held in every county in the State at least three times in each year, and provisions may be made by law for holding special terms of said court. A judge of any circuit may hold the courts in another circuit.

## Circuit Court Jurisdiction

12. The circuit court shall have the supervision and control of all proceedings before justices and other inferior tribunals, by *mandamus*, *prohibition* and *certiorari*. They shall, except in cases confined exclusively by this Constitution to some other tribunal, have original and general jurisdiction of all matters at law where the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest, exceeds fifty dollars; of all cases of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto* and prohibition; and all cases in equity, and of all crimes and misdemeanors. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, where an appeal, writ of error or *supersedeas* may be allowed to the judgment or proceedings of any inferior tribunal. They shall also have such other jurisdiction, whether supervisory, original, appellate or concurrent, as is or may be prescribed by law.

## Division of State Into Circuits

13. Until otherwise provided by law, the State shall be divided into the following circuits: The counties of Brooke, Hancock, Ohio and Marshall shall constitute the first circuit; the counties of Monongalia, Marion and Harrison, the second; the counties of Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Tucker and Randolph, the third; the counties of Wetzel, Tyler, Ritchie and Doddridge, the fourth; the counties of Wood, Wirt and Pleasants, the fifth; the counties of Clay, Gilmer, Jackson, Roane and Calhoun, the sixth; the counties of Putnam, Kanawha and Mason, the seventh; the counties of Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln and Logan, the eighth; the counties of McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh, Wyoming and Boone, the ninth; the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Fayette and Pocahontas, the tenth; the counties of Upshur, Lewis, Braxton, Nicholas and Webster, the eleventh; the counties of Grant, Hardy, Hampshire, Mineral and Pendleton, the twelfth; the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan, the thirteenth.

[†Acts of 1913, chapters 54, 56 and 57, prescribed twenty-three as the number of circuits in the State. See, also Hogg's Code of 1913, ch. 112-A.]



## Re-arrangement of State into Circuits

14. The Legislature may rearrange the circuits herein provided for at any session thereof, next preceding any general election of the judges of said circuits, and after the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, may, at any such session, increase or diminish the number thereof.

15. The Legislature shall provide by law for holding regular and special terms of the circuit courts, where from any cause the judge shall fail to attend, or, if in attendance, can not properly preside.

## Provision for Special Court Terms

16. All judges shall be commissioned by the Governor. The \*salary of a judge of the supreme court of appeals shall be two thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and that of a judge of the circuit court shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum; and each shall receive the same mileage as members of the Legislature; *Provided*, That Ohio county may pay an additional sum per annum to the judges of the circuit court thereof; but such allowance shall not be increased or diminished during the term of office of the judges to whom it may have been made. No judge, during his term of office, shall practice the profession of law or hold any other office, appointment or public trust, under this or any other government, and the acceptance thereof shall vacate his judicial office. Nor shall he during his continuance therein, be eligible to any political office.

[\*The salaries of the judges of the supreme court of appeals and of the judges of the circuit courts were fixed by section 288, Hogg's Code of 1913. Salaries of supreme judges were again fixed by the Legislature, chapter 67, Acts Regular Session 1919; and of circuit judges, chapter 3, Acts Extraordinary Session, 1919. See also the "Judicial Amendment" set forth at the end of the Constitution.]

## How Judges May be Removed

17. Judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both houses of the Legislature when from age, disease, mental or bodily infirmity or intemperance, they are incapable of discharging the duties of their office. But two-thirds of all the members elected to each House must concur in such vote, and the cause of removal shall be entered upon the journal of each House. The judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied with the cause alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which action is proposed to be taken therein.

## General Provisions

18. The voters of each county shall elect a clerk of the circuit court, whose term of office shall be six years; his duties and compensation and the manner of removing him from office shall be prescribed by law, and when a vacancy shall occur in the office, the circuit court or the judge thereof in vacation shall fill the same by appointment until the next general election. In any case in respect to which the clerk shall be so situated as to make it improper for him to act, the said court shall appoint a clerk to act therein. The clerks of said courts in office when this article takes effect, shall remain therein for the term for which they were elected, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by law.

## Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

19. The Legislature may establish courts of limited jurisdiction within any county, incorporated city, town or village, with the right of appeal to the circuit court, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by law; and all courts of limited jurisdiction heretofore established in any county, incorporated city, town or village, shall remain as at present constituted until otherwise provided by law. The municipal court of Wheeling shall continue in existence until otherwise provided by law, and said court and the judge thereof, shall exercise the powers and jurisdiction heretofore conferred upon him; and appeals in civil cases from said court shall lie directly in the supreme court of appeals.

## Regarding Participation in Civil War

20. No citizen of the State who aided or participated in the late war between the government of the United States and a part of the people thereof, on either side, shall be liable in any proceeding, civil or criminal; nor shall his property be seized or sold under final process issued upon judgments or decrees heretofore rendered, or otherwise, because of any act done in accordance with the usage of civilized warfare in the prosecution of said war. The Legislature shall provide, by general laws, for giving full force and effect to this section.

## Parts of Common Law Effective

21. Such parts of the common law, and of the laws of this State as are in force when this article goes into operation, and are not repugnant thereto, shall be and continue the law of the State until altered or repealed by the Legislature. And civil and criminal suits and proceedings pending in the former circuits of the State, shall remain and be proceeded in before the circuit courts of the counties in which they were pending.

## County Courts

22. There shall be in each county of the State a county court, composed of three commissioners, and two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. It shall hold four regular sessions in each year and at such times as may be fixed upon and entered of record by the said court. Provisions may be made by law for holding special sessions of said court.

## Terms of Office of County Commissioners

23. The commissioners shall be elected by the voters of the county, and hold their office for the term of six years, except at the first meeting of said commissioners they shall designate by lot, or otherwise, in such manner as they may determine, one of their number, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, one for four years and one for six years, so that one shall be elected every two years. But no two of said commissioners shall be elected from the same magisterial district. And if two or more persons residing in the same district shall receive the greater number of votes cast at any election, then only the one of such persons receiving the highest number shall be declared elected, and the person living in another district who shall receive the next highest number of votes shall be declared elected. Said commissioners shall annually elect one of their number as president, and each shall receive two dollars per day for his services, in court, to be paid out of the county treasury.

## Authority of County Courts—Clerks

24. The county courts, through their clerks, shall have the custody of all deeds and other papers presented for record in their counties, and the same shall be preserved therein, or otherwise disposed of, as now is or may be prescribed by law. They shall have jurisdiction in all matters of probate, the appointment and qualification of personal representatives, guardians, committees, curators, and the settlement of their accounts, and in all matters relating to apprentices. They shall also, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, have the superintendence and administration of the internal and police and fiscal affairs of their counties, including the establishment and regulation of roads, ways, bridges, public landings, ferries and mills, with authority to pay and disburse the county levies; *Provided*, That no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in any incorporated city, town or village, shall be granted without the consent of the municipal authorities thereof, first had and obtained. They shall, in all cases of contest, judge of the election, qualification and returns of their own members, and of all county and district officers, subject to such regulations, by appeal or otherwise, as may be prescribed by law. Such courts may exercise such other powers, and perform such other duties, not of a judicial nature, as may be prescribed by law. And provisions may be made, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, for the probate of wills

and for the appointment and qualification of personal representatives, guardians, committees and curators during the recess of the regular sessions of the county court. Such tribunals as have been heretofore established by the Legislature under and by virtue of the thirty-fourth section of the eighth article of the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two for police and fiscal purposes, shall, until otherwise provided by law, remain and continue as at present constituted in the counties in which they have been respectively established, and shall be and act as to police and fiscal matters in lieu of the county court created by this article until otherwise provided by law. And, until otherwise provided by law, such clerk as is mentioned in the twenty-sixth section of this article, shall exercise any powers and discharge any duties heretofore conferred in, or required of, any court or tribunal established for judicial purposes under the said article and section of the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, or the clerk of such court or tribunal respectively, respecting the recording and preservation of deeds and other papers presented for record, matters of probate, the appointment and qualification of personal representatives, guardians, committees, curators and the settlement of their accounts, and in all matters relating to apprentices.

#### Relating to Actions, Suits and Other Proceedings

25. All actions, suits and proceedings not embraced in the next preceding section, pending in a county court when this article takes effect, together with the records and papers pertaining thereto, as well as all records and papers pertaining to such actions, suits and proceedings, as have already been disposed of by said courts, shall be transmitted to and filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county to which office all process outstanding at the time this article goes into operation shall be returned; and said clerk shall have the same power and shall perform the same duties in relation to such records, papers and proceedings as were vested in and required of the county court on the day before this article shall take effect. All such actions, suits and proceedings so pending as aforesaid, shall be docketed, proceeded in, tried, heard and determined in all respects by the circuit court, as if such suits and proceedings had originated in said court.

#### Clerk of County Court—Term of Office

26. The voters of each county shall elect a clerk of the county court, whose term of office shall be six years. His duties and compensation and the manner of his removal shall be prescribed by law. But the clerks of said courts, now in office, shall remain therein for the term for which they have been elected, unless sooner removed therefrom, in the manner prescribed by law.

#### Districting of County

27. Each county shall be laid off into districts, not less than three nor more than ten in number, as nearly equal as may be in territory and population. There shall be elected in each district containing a population not exceeding twelve hundred, one justice of the peace, and if the population exceeds that number, two justices shall be elected therein. Every justice shall reside in the district for which he was elected and hold his office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by law. The districts as they now exist shall remain till changed by the county court.

#### Jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace

28. The civil jurisdiction of a justice of the peace shall extend to actions of assumpsit, debt, detinue and trover, if the amount claimed, exclusive of interest, does not exceed three hundred dollars. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend throughout their county; they shall be conservators of the peace and have such jurisdiction and powers in criminal cases as may be prescribed by law. And justices of the peace shall have authority to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, administer oaths, and take and certify depositions. And the Legislature may give to justices such additional civil

jurisdiction and powers within their respective counties as may be deemed expedient, under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by general law, except that in suits to recover money or damages their jurisdiction and powers shall in no case exceed three hundred dollars. Appeals shall be allowed from judgments of justices of the peace in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

#### Re-formation of County Court Provided For

29. The Legislature shall, upon the application of any county, reform, alter or modify the county court established by this article in such county, and in lieu thereof, with the assent of a majority of the voters of such county voting at an election, create another tribunal for the transaction of the business required to be performed by the county court created by this article; and in such case all the provisions of this article in relation to the county court shall be applicable to the tribunal established in lieu of said court. And when such tribunal has been established it shall continue to act in lieu of the county court until otherwise provided by law.

#### Incompatible Offices

30. The office of commissioner and justice of the peace shall be deemed incompatible. Vacancies in the office of commissioner, clerk of the county court and justices of the peace shall be filled by the county court of the county until the next general election.

### ARTICLE IX

#### County Organization

1. The voters of each county shall elect a surveyor of lands, a prosecuting attorney, a sheriff, and one and not more than two assessors, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years.

#### Constables, Coroners and Overseers of the Poor

2. There shall also be elected in each district of the county, by the voters thereof, one constable, and if the population of any district shall exceed twelve hundred, an additional constable, whose term of office shall be four years and whose powers as such shall extend throughout their county. The assessor shall, with the advice and consent of the county court, have the power to appoint one or more assistants. Coroners, overseers of the poor and surveyors of roads shall be appointed by the county court. The foregoing officers except the prosecuting attorneys, shall reside in the county and district for which they shall be respectively elected.

#### Sheriffs—Consecutive Terms Prohibited

3. The same person shall not be elected sheriff for two consecutive full terms; nor shall any person who acted as his deputy be elected successor to such sheriff, nor shall any sheriff act as deputy of his successor; nor shall he during his term of service, or within one year thereafter, be eligible to any other office. The retiring sheriff shall finish all business remaining in his hands, at the expiration of his term; for which purpose his commission and official bond shall remain in force. The duties of the office of sheriff shall be performed by him in person, or under his superintendence.

#### Malfesance and Misfeasance in Office

4. The presidents of the county court, the justices of the peace, sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys, clerks of the circuit and of the county courts, and all other officers, shall be subject to indictment for malfesance, misfeasance, or neglect of official duty, and upon conviction thereof their offices shall become vacant.

#### Commissioning of Officers Not Otherwise Provided For

5. The Legislature shall provide for commissioning such of the officers herein mentioned, as it may deem proper, not provided for in this Constitution, and may require any class of them to give bond with security for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

**Compensation—Deputies**

6. It shall further provide for the compensation, the duties and responsibilities of such officers, and may provide for the appointment of their deputies and assistants by general law.

**Conservators of the Peace**

7. The president of the county court and every justice and constable shall be a conservator of the peace throughout his county.

**Formation of New Counties**

8. No new county shall hereafter be formed in this State with an area less than four hundred square miles; nor with a population of less than six thousand; nor shall any county, from which a new county, or part thereof, shall be taken, be reduced in area below four hundred square miles, nor in population below six thousand. Nor shall a new county be formed without the consent of a majority of the voters residing within the boundaries of the proposed new county, and voting on the question.

**ARTICLE X****Taxation and Finance**

1. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State, and all property, both real and personal, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law. No one species of property, from which a tax may be collected, shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of equal value; but property used for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes; all cemeteries and public property may, by law, be exempted from taxation. The Legislature shall have power to tax, by uniform and equal laws, all privileges and franchises of persons and corporations.

**Capitation Tax**

2. The Legislature shall levy an annual capitation tax of one dollar upon each male inhabitant of the State who has attained the age of twenty-one years, which shall be annually appropriated to the support of free schools. Persons afflicted with bodily infirmity may be exempted from this tax.

**Receipts and Expenditures of Public Monies**

3. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on a warrant issued thereon by the Auditor; nor shall any money or fund be taken for any other purpose than that for which it has been or may be appropriated, or provided. A complete and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys, shall be published annually.

**Limitation of Contraction of State Debt**

4. No debt shall be contracted by this State, except to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to redeem a previous liability of the State, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion or defend the State in time of war; but the payment of any liability other than that for the ordinary expenses of the State, shall be equally distributed over a period of at least twenty years.

**Power of Taxation**

5. The power of taxation of the Legislature shall extend to provisions for the payment of the State debt, and interest thereon, the support of free schools, and the payment of the annual estimated expenses of the State; but whenever any deficiency in the revenue shall exist in any year, it shall, at the regular session thereof held next after the deficiency occurs levy a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient with other sources of income to meet such deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such year.

**Credit of State Not to be Granted in Certain Cases**

6. The credit of the State shall not be granted to, or in aid of any county, city, township, corporation or person; nor shall the State ever assume, or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of any county, city, township, corporation or person; nor shall the State ever hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder in any company or association in this State or elsewhere, formed for any purpose whatever.

**Duties of County Authorities in Assessing Taxes**

7. County authorities shall never assess taxes, in any one year, the aggregate of which shall exceed ninety-five cents per one hundred dollars' valuation; except for the support of free schools; payment of indebtedness existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and for the payment of any indebtedness with the interest thereon, created under the succeeding section, unless such assessment, with all questions involving the increase of such aggregate shall have been submitted to the vote of the people of the county, and have received three-fifths of all the votes cast for and against it.

**Bonded Indebtedness of Counties**

8. No county, city, school district, or municipal corporation, except in cases where such corporations have already authorized their bonds to be issued, shall hereafter be allowed to become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; nor without, at the same time, providing for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay, annually, the interest on such debt, and the principal thereof, within, and not exceeding thirty-four years, *Provided*, That no debt shall be contracted under this section, unless all questions connected with the same shall have been first submitted to a vote of the people, and have received three-fifths of all the votes cast for and against the same.

**Corporate Taxes to be Uniform**

9. The Legislature may, by law, authorize the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages, for corporate purposes, to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform, with respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the authority imposing the same.

**ARTICLE XI****Corporations**

1. The Legislature shall provide for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, by general laws, uniform as to the class to which they relate, but no corporation shall be created by special law; *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained, shall prevent the Legislature from providing by special laws for the connection, by canal, of the waters of the Chesapeake with the Ohio River by the line of the James River, Greenbrier, New River and Great Kanawha.

**Corporate Liability for Indebtedness**

2. The stockholders of all corporations and joint stock companies, except banks and banking institutions, created by laws of this State, shall be liable for the indebtedness of such corporations to the amount of their stock subscribed and unpaid, and no more.

**Exclusive Privileges Prohibited**

3. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within two years from the time this Constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever; *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the execution of any *bona fide* contract heretofore lawfully made in relation to any existing charter or grant in this State.

#### Rights of Stockholders

4. The Legislature shall provide by law that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit, and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

#### Street Railways

5. No law shall be passed by the Legislature, granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway, proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

#### Banks

6. The Legislature may provide, by general banking law, for the creation and organization of banks of issue or circulation, but the stockholders of any bank hereafter authorized by the laws of this State, whether of issue, deposit or discount, shall be personally liable to the creditors thereof over and above the amount of stock held by them respectively to an amount equal to their respective shares so held, for all liabilities accruing while they are such stockholders.

#### Railroads

7. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State shall annually by their proper officers, make a report under oath, to the auditor of public accounts of this State, or some officer to be designated by law, setting forth the condition of their affairs, the operations of the year, and such other matters relating to their respective railroads as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

#### Rolling Stock Considered Personal Property

8. The rolling stock and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State shall be considered personal property and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals; and the Legislature shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

#### Railroads Public Highways

9. Railroads heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; and the Legislature shall, from time to time, pass laws applicable to all railroad corporations in the State, establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, and providing for the correction of abuses, the prevention of unjust discriminations between through and local or way freight and passenger tariffs, and for the protection of the just rights of the public, and shall enforce such laws by adequate penalties.

#### Stations to be Established

10. The Legislature shall, in the law regulating railway companies, require railroads running through, or within a half mile of a town or village containing three hundred or more inhabitants, to establish stations for the accommodation of trade and travel of said town or village.

## Competing Lines—Legislative Permission

11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchise with any other railroad owning a parallel or competing line, or obtain the possession or control of such parallel or competing line by lease or other contract, without the permission of the Legislature.

## Right of Eminent Domain

12. The exercise of the power and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the Legislature, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public use, the same as of individuals.

## ARTICLE XII

## Education

1. The Legislature shall provide, by general law, for a thorough and efficient system of free schools.

## State Superintendent of Free Schools

2. The State Superintendent of Free Schools shall have a general supervision of free schools, and perform such other duties in relation thereto as may be prescribed by law. If in the performance of any such duty imposed upon him by the Legislature he shall incur any expenses, he shall be reimbursed therefor; *Provided*, The amount does not exceed five hundred dollars in any one year.

## County Superintendents

3. The Legislature may provide for county superintendents and such other officers as may be necessary to carry out the objects of this article and define their duties, powers and compensation.

## Existing Permanent and Invested School Fund

4. The existing permanent and invested school fund, and all money accruing to this State from forfeited, delinquent, waste and unappropriated lands; and from lands heretofore sold for taxes and purchased by the State of Virginia, if hereafter redeemed or sold to others than this State; all grants, devises or bequests that may be made to this State, for the purposes of education or where the purposes of such grants, devises or bequests are not specified; this State's just share of the literary fund of Virginia, whether paid over or otherwise liquidated; and any sums of money, stocks or property which this State shall have the right to claim from the State of Virginia for educational purposes; the proceeds of the estates of persons who may die without leaving a will or heir, and of all escheated lands; the proceeds of any taxes that may be levied on the revenues of any corporations; all moneys that may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and such sums as may from time to time be appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose, shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called the "School Fund," and invested under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, in the interest-bearing securities of the United States, or of this State, or if such interest-bearing securities can not be obtained, then said "School Fund" shall be invested in such other solvent, interest-bearing securities as shall be approved by the Governor, Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor and Treasurer, who are hereby constituted the "Board of the School Fund," to manage the same under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and the interest thereof shall be annually applied to the support of free schools throughout the State, and to no other purpose whatever. But any portion of said interest remaining unexpended at the close of a fiscal year shall be added to and remain a part of the capital of the "School Fund;" *Provided*, That all taxes which shall be received by the State upon delinquent lands, except the taxes due the State thereon, shall be refunded to the county or district by or for which the same was levied.

[This section is modified by the "Irreducible School Fund Amendment" set forth at the end of the Constitution.]



#### Support of Free Schools

5. The Legislature shall provide for the support of free schools by appropriating thereto the interest of the invested "School Fund," the net proceeds of all forfeitures and fines accruing to this State under the laws thereof; the State capitation tax, and by general taxation of persons and property or otherwise. It shall also provide for raising in each county or district, by the authority of the people thereof, such a proportion of the amount required for the support of free schools therein, as shall be prescribed by general laws.

#### School Districts

6. The school districts into which any county is now divided shall continue until changed in pursuance of law.

#### Levies for School Purposes

7. All levies that may be laid by any county or district for the purpose of free schools shall be reported to the clerk of the county court; and shall, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, be collected by the sheriff or other collector, who shall make annual settlement with the county court; which settlement shall be made a matter of record by the clerk thereof, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

#### Mixed Schools Prohibited

8. White and colored persons shall not be taught in the same school.

#### Certain Acts Prohibited

9. No person connected with the free school system of the State, or with any educational institution of any name or grade under State control, shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book or other thing used, or to be used therein, under such penalties as may be prescribed by law; *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to apply to any work written, or thing invented, by such person.

#### Creation of Independent Free School Districts

10. No independent free school district, or organization, shall hereafter be created, except with the consent of the school district or districts out of which the same is to be created, expressed by a majority of the voters voting on the question.

#### Appropriation for State Normal Schools

11. No appropriation shall hereafter be made to any State normal school, or branch thereof, except to those already established and in operation, or now chartered.

#### Legislature to Foster General School Improvements

12. The Legislature shall foster and encourage moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvements; it shall, whenever it may be practicable, make suitable provision for the blind, mute and insane, and for the organization of such institutions of learning as the best interests of general education in the State may demand.

### ARTICLE XIII

#### Land Titles

1. All private rights and interests in lands in this State derived from or under the laws of the State of Virginia, and from or under the Constitution and laws of this State prior to the time this Constitution goes into operation, shall remain valid and secure and shall be determined by the laws in force in Virginia, prior to the formation of this State, and by the Constitution and laws in force in this State prior to the time this Constitution goes into effect.

#### Land Entry Prohibited

2. No entry by warrant on land in this State shall hereafter be made.

#### Forfeited Lands

3. All title to lands in this State heretofore forfeited, or treated as forfeited, waste and unappropriated, or escheated to the State of Virginia or this State, or purchased by either of said States at sales made for the non-payment of taxes and become irredeemable, or hereafter forfeited, or treated as forfeited, or escheated to this State, or purchased by it and become irredeemable, not redeemed, released or otherwise disposed of, vested and remaining in this State, shall be, and is hereby transferred to, and vested in any person (other than those for whose default the same may have been forfeited or returned delinquent, their heirs or devisees), for so much thereof as such person has, or shall have had, actual continuous possession of, under color or claim of title for ten years, and who, or those under whom he claims, shall have paid the State taxes thereon for any five years during such possession; or if there be no such person, then to any person (other than those for whose default the same may have been forfeited, or returned delinquent, their heirs or devisees), for so much of said land as such person shall have title or claim to, regularly derived, mediately or immediately from, or under, a grant from the Commonwealth of Virginia or this State, not forfeited, which but for the title forfeited would be valid, and who, or those under whom he claims, has, or shall have, paid all State taxes charged or chargeable thereon for five successive years, after the year 1865, or from the date of the grant, if it shall have issued since that year; or if there be no such person, as aforesaid, then to any person (other than those for whose default the same may have been forfeited, or returned delinquent, their heirs and devisees), for so much of said land as such person shall have had claim to and actual continuous possession of, under color of title for any five successive years after the year 1865, and have paid all State taxes charged or chargeable thereon for said period.

#### Waste and Unappropriated Lands

4. All lands in this State, waste and unappropriated, or heretofore or hereafter for any cause forfeited, or treated as forfeited, or escheated to the State of Virginia, or this State, or purchased by either and become irredeemable, not redeemed, released, transferred or otherwise disposed of, the title whereunto shall remain in this State till such sale as is hereinafter mentioned be made, shall by proceedings in the circuit court of the county in which the lands, or a part thereof, are situated, be sold to the highest bidder.

#### Former Owner's Privileges

5. The former owner of any such land shall be entitled to receive the excess of the sum for which the land may be sold over the taxes charged and chargeable thereon, or which, if the land had not been forfeited, would have been charged or chargeable thereon, since the formation of this State, with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum, and the costs of the proceedings, if his claim be filed in the circuit court that decrees the sale, within two years thereafter.

#### Land Books—Taxes

6. It shall be the duty of every owner of land to have it entered on the land books of the county in which it, or part of it, is situated, and to cause himself to be charged with the taxes thereon, and pay the same. When for any five successive years, after the year 1869, the owner of any tract of land containing one thousand acres or more, shall not have been charged on such books with State tax on said land, then, by operation hereof, the land shall be forfeited and the title thereto vested in the State. But if, for any one or more of such five years, the owner shall have been charged with State tax on any part of the land, such part thereof shall not be forfeited for such cause. And any owner of land so forfeited, or of any interest therein at the time of the forfeiture thereof, who shall then be an infant, married woman, or insane person, may, until the expiration of three years after the removal of such disability, have the land, or such interest charged on such books, with all State and other taxes that shall be, and but for the forfeiture would be chargeable on the land, or interest therein for the year 1863, and every year thereafter with

interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum; and pay all taxes and interest thereon for all such years and thereby redeem the land or interest therein. *Provided*, Such right to redeem shall in no case extend beyond twenty years from the time such land was forfeited.

#### ARTICLE XIV

##### Amendments

1. No convention shall be called, having the authority to alter the Constitution of the State, unless it be in pursuance of a law, passed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature and providing that polls shall be opened throughout the State, on the same day therein specified, which shall not be less than three months after the passage of such law, for the purpose of taking the sense of the voters on the question of calling a convention. And such convention shall not be held unless a majority of the votes cast at such polls be in favor of calling the same; nor shall the members be elected to such convention until at least one month after the result of the vote shall be duly ascertained, declared and published. And all acts and ordinances of the said convention shall be submitted to the voters of the State for ratification or rejection, and shall have no validity whatever until they are ratified.

##### How Amendments Are Made

2. Any amendment to the Constitution of the State may be proposed in either House of the Legislature; and if the same, being read on three several days in each House, be agreed to on its third reading, by two-thirds of the members elected thereto, the proposed amendment, with the yeas and nays thereon, shall be entered on the Journals, and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by law, for submitting the same to the voters of the State for ratification or rejection at the next general election thereafter, and cause the same to be published at least three months before such election in some newspaper in every county in which a newspaper is printed. And if a majority of the qualified voters, voting on the question at the polls held pursuant to such law, ratify the proposed amendment, it shall be in force from the time of such ratification, as part of the Constitution of the State. If two or more amendments be submitted at the same time, the vote on the ratification or rejection shall be taken on each separately.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

##### The Judicial Amendment

(House Joint Resolution No. 15, Acts 1901, p. 462. Ratified in November, 1902.)

The Supreme Court of Appeals shall consist of five judges. These judges in office when this amendment takes effect shall continue in office until their term shall expire, and the Legislature shall provide for the election of an additional judge of said court at the next general election whose term shall begin on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, and the Governor shall, as for a vacancy, appoint a judge of said court to hold office until the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five. The judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and of the circuit courts shall receive such salaries as shall be fixed by law, for those now in or those hereafter to come into office.

##### The Irreducible School Fund Amendment

(House Joint Resolution No. 18, Acts 1901, p. 465. Ratified in November, 1902.)

The accumulation of the school fund provided for in section four of article twelve of the Constitution of this State, shall cease upon the adoption of this amendment, and all money to the credit of said fund over one million of dollars, together with the interest on said fund, shall be used for the support of the free schools of this State. All money and taxes heretofore payable into the treasury under the provision of said section four, to the credit of the school fund, shall be hereafter paid into the treasury to the credit of the general school fund for the support of the free schools of the State.

**The Good Roads Amendment**

(Senate Joint Resolution No. 15, Acts 1919, p. 286. Ratified November 2, 1920.)

The Legislature shall make provision by law for a system of State roads and highways connecting at least the various county seats of the State, and to be under the control and supervision of such State officers and agencies as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall also provide a State revenue to build, construct, and maintain, or assist in building, constructing and maintaining the same, and for that purpose shall have power to authorize the issuing and selling of State bonds, the aggregate amount of which, at any one time, shall not exceed fifty million dollars.

When a bond issue as aforesaid is authorized, the Legislature shall at the same time provide for the collection of an annual State tax sufficient to pay annually the interest on such debt, and the principal thereof, within and not exceeding thirty years.

# PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA

To be voted upon at the General Election in November, 1926.

## THE PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION AMENDMENT

By FRED O. BLUE, *ex-State Tax Commissioner*

The Legislature of 1925 submitted to the voters a proposed amendment to the State Constitution to be known as "Property Classification Amendment." The proposed amendment relates to section 1, of Article X, of the Constitution, which section now reads:

"Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State, and all property, both real and personal, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law. No one species of property from which a tax may be collected, shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of equal value; but property used for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes, all cemeteries and public property may, by law, be exempted from taxation. The Legislature shall have power to tax, by uniform and equal laws, all privileges and franchises of persons and corporations."

The proposed amendment would insert after the word "value," as last used, the following words:

"except, that money, notes, accounts receivable and bonds shall be taxed at a rate not to exceed fifty cents on each one hundred dollars of the true and actual value thereof, and the revenue derived from this source shall be apportioned by the Legislature among the levying units of the State in proportion to the levy laid in said units, upon real and other personal property."

Other than for such insertions, section one, should the proposed amendment be adopted, will be word for word as now.

The first impression may be that the proposed amendment discriminates against the owner of land and tangible personal property. Theoretically it may, but practically it does not. A little investigation and reflection will lead to the conclusion that the attempt to tax intangible property by the present method discriminates against it. It is not *practical to assess and tax the invisible and unseen by the method used for the assessment and tax of the visible and the seen.*

### Expert Opinion on Assessment of Intangibles

Prof. Jacob H. Hollander, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in a well prepared address on Municipal Taxation of Intangible Wealth, said:

"So flagrant have been the lapses of intangible property assessment, and so complete has been the breakdown of insistent attempts to associate intangible wealth with real estate and tangible personalty, for identical taxation under the term 'general property,' that the pendulum of expert opinion has tended to swing to quite the other end, and some of the most distinguished students of American finance have urged the complete exemption of such intangible property, and, as a means to that end, the separation of state and local sources of revenue, by constitutional amendment and legal enactment, insofar as necessary.

"It is hardly necessary to insist that these two proposals are in essence independent and distinct, and that although the provisions of the ordinary American State Constitution would prevent the exemption of personalty, save as a corollary to the dissociation of state and local revenue, yet it by no means follows that the converse is true, and that advocacy of such separation carried with it a necessary presumption in favor of exempting personalty.

"Indeed at this point expert counsel and public opinion have been in sharp opposition. The text book writers have accumulated masses of graphic evidence of the inherent depravity of the tax on intangible personalty and have insisted on its complete elimination from the scheme of local taxation."

Dr. Charles J. Burlock, Professor of Economics, Harvard University, has said:

"It is notorious that personal property largely evades taxation, and there is statistical evidence that this evasion is progressive, particularly in the case of intangible wealth. It follows, therefore, that although the ad valorem assessments nominally include all property, or substantially all, they actually reach a smaller and smaller proportion of personalty, and fall in ever increasing degree upon real estate. From this it is argued that the general property tax is already moribund, that it is becoming virtually a tax on real estate, and that we are approaching the practical if not legal exemption of personal property—or at least of intangible personalty. Ere long, it is believed, theories must be altered to conform to facts, and practical exemption of intangible property must and will become legal exemption."

"If you will examine what has been written concerning the shortcomings of the tax on personal property in the United States, you will observe that the writers are dealing with a tax that is levied at a uniform rate upon all property, a rate which, in order to meet the increasing cost of local government, has risen to an average of about \$20 per \$1000 of the assessed capital value of the property. In some localities the rate falls to \$10 per \$1000, or even less; but in many it rises to \$30 per \$1000, and in not a few cases reaches such figures as \$40 or \$50. Now the average rate of \$20 per \$1000 of the capital value is equivalent to 40 per cent of the income from the property that yields the investor 5 per cent interest, and safe investments do not show a higher average yield. When the tax rate rises to \$30 or \$40, it approaches the point of practical confiscation. No government that ever existed could collect such an exorbitant tax on any property that can possibly evade assessment, either in whole or in part; and it is not surprising that our American States have been unable to do so. No sane man among us dreams of paying such a tax on his money, credits or securities; and in most cases no law can long compel him to do so."

Former State Tax Commissioner Hallanan, in his report 1921-1922, said:

"Although the evasion of taxation by intangibles is not authorized by law, it is tolerated under conditions that are beyond control and condoned by common consent because of common knowledge that the average income received by holders of this class of property is around 5 per cent, while the average rate of taxation in this state is between 2 and 3 per cent—to be exact—2.26% in 1921. As the result of the collection of a tax of such proportions this class of property is rendered practically worthless as an investment and a system of taxation that seeks to impose such a burden on this kind of property is improvident, ineffectual and unjust; improvident because it has driven money into investment in non-taxable bonds, thereby depriving the community of resources essential to its expansion and growth; ineffectual because intangible property is driven into hiding to such an extent that it might be said to be exempt from taxation; unjust because it reduces the earning power of such property to a little over 2½ per cent and because an unnecessary burden is imposed upon visible property by reason of intangible property's outside investment and concealment."

The foregoing quotations are illustrative, of the almost unanimous opinion of those who have studied and dealt with questions of taxation.

#### Actions By Other States

In view of the experience reflected in the foregoing expressions of experts, and based on practical experience, several states have provided for classification and taxation of intangible properties as follows:

1. CONNECTICUT: Four mills of par value; in addition, 1% tax on mortgages on real estate outside of the state.
2. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Five mills on full market value.
3. IOWA: Five mills on actual value.
4. KENTUCKY: Deposits, one mill; intangible, 4 mills.

5. MARYLAND: Savings deposits 18½ cents per \$100 for county purposes, and 6¼ cents per \$100 for state purposes, securities actual market value 30 cents per \$100 for county purposes and 15 cents for state purposes.
6. MINNESOTA: Three mills on true value.
7. MONTANA: Intangibles assessed at only 7% of value and taxed at prevailing rate.
8. NEBRASKA: Tax limited to 25% of that on tangible property.
9. OKLAHOMA: Twenty mills of face value for a period of five years, exemption thereafter; mortgages on real estate taxed at rates which rise with duration of mortgage.
10. PENNSYLVANIA: Four mills on the dollar.
11. RHODE ISLAND: Four mills on fair cash value.
12. SOUTH DAKOTA: Three mills on true cash value; registration tax on mortgages, 1 mill.
13. VIRGINIA: Bonds, notes, etc. 3½ mills on assessed value for state purposes and a maximum of two mills for local purposes (bonds of the state and its civil divisions are taxed only at state rate); money 2 mills for state purposes only; capital, 8½ mills for state purposes, and a maximum of 3 mills for local purposes; shares of stock 8 mills for State purposes and a maximum of 3 mills for local purposes.
14. KANSAS: Act of 1925, 25 cents on each \$100 of the fair cash value of money and credits.
15. CALIFORNIA: Acts of 1925, (beginning 1926) intangibles assessed at 7% value and taxed at prevailing rate.

#### Results in States Having Classification

Without exception, classification of intangibles, with a maximum tax thereon, has resulted in increased revenue from that source. The following illustrations are cited in support of this statement.

In Maryland, the law of 1896 virtually established a uniform tax at the rate of approximately 4½ mills on the dollar upon certain classes of intangible wealth. In the City of Baltimore alone, the assessed value of such classes of intangible property increased twenty-five times.

In Pennsylvania, the uniform tax on personal property, chiefly that of an intangible character, has been in operation for nearly thirty years, with the result that the amount of property locally assessed throughout the state has increased somewhat faster than the assessment of real estate. It is said that much of the prestige of Pennsylvania as a great manufacturing state, rests upon this.

Virginia, in 1915, adopted a classified property tax, which from time to time has been amended. Prior to the enactment of 1915 the general property tax was imposed upon all classes of tangible, intangibles and real estate, with an average state and local rate of approximately \$1.60.

The following tables will serve the purpose of comparison:

	Value	Tax 1914	Rate
Bonds .....	\$ 49,000,000	\$ 784,000	160
Capital .....	28,500,000	456,000	160
Money .....	25,821,000	413,126	160
Stock .....	17,793,000	220,688	160
	\$ 121,114,000	\$ 1,873,814	
	Value	Tax 1924	Rate
Bonds .....	\$ 147,000,000	\$ 808,000	55
Capital .....	151,900,000	1,746,850	115
Money .....	75,000,000	150,000	20
Stock .....	58,525,000	643,775	110
	\$ 432,425,000	\$ 3,348,625	

From this it will be observed that the amount of tax collected in 1924 under the classification law was practically twice the amount of tax collected in 1914.

In Former State Tax Commissioner Hallanan's report, for 1921-1922, he calls to attention that the assessment of intangible property in the state of Kentucky, under its classification of four mills on the dollar, increased from approximately \$69,000,000 to more than \$321,000,000 during a four-year period. The assessed

value of intangibles increased to \$396,829,363 in 1924. Opponents of the proposed amendment say that its effect will be to place the burden of taxes on real estate and relieve intangibles, but Kentucky's experience proves the contrary. In 1917 real estate in that state paid 77 per cent and intangibles approximately 7½ per cent, respectively, of the state's revenue from direct taxation, while in 1924, under classification, real estate dropped to 47% and intangibles increased to approximately 25 per cent, respectively, of the state's revenue from direct taxation. The increase in revenue from intangibles may be better understood by the statement that such revenue increased from \$378,000.00 in 1917 to \$1,984,000.00 in 1927.

Without extending illustrations further it can be said that the experience of states wherein classification has been provided for, has been and is along the same lines and to like effect as in the states from which figures are herein cited.

#### Welfare of the State Will Be Promoted

It is known that property covered by the proposed amendment has been and is being driven out of the state, as well as kept out of the state, because of its present assessment on the same basis as tangible property. Human judgment has not reached that state where tangible properties can be assessed with the same accuracy as money, notes and bonds. True and actual value of the latter can be accurately ascertained, and, therefore, entered upon the assessment rolls. It needs no argument to elucidate this statement. It is estimated, and is believed to be conservative, that at least \$2,000,000.00 each year goes out of one city alone located near the Virginia line, being deposited in other states, principally in the banks of the last named state, because of the inducement under that state's classification law. It is estimated that at least \$30,000,000.00 to \$40,000,000.00 annually goes out of the banks of West Virginia in the month of December and is invested in non-taxable securities or deposited and taxed in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. A very large part of this money does not return to the state nor go into the channels of active trade. It needs no argument to demonstrate the serious jar that such withdrawal is to general business in the state. The time was when one would loan his savings to his neighbor. It is not generally so today. The one who has savings will not loan them to his neighbor, nor indeed buy therewith county, district or municipal bonds of his county, district or town, for the reason that he cannot, or at least will not, so loan or invest his savings on the low net return to him therefrom, after payment of taxes thereon determined by the present method. Taxing units of the state have outstanding bonds of over \$100,000,000.00 largely held out of the state. Interest payable by the citizenship of the state is very heavy, and a steady stream of money is going out to pay it.

Instead of loaning to his neighbor or investing in county, district or municipal bonds, the investor of savings has been investing them to a large extent in non-taxable securities. It is extremely doubtful if the government's power to issue tax free securities should be denied to it. In the proposed amendment may be the practical solution of the situation.

No state has been endowed by nature with greater natural resources than West Virginia. Coal, limestone, glass sand, clay and petroleum of highest quality; natural gas in greater quantities than any other state east of the Mississippi; forests of excellent timber of many species; one-fortieth of the entire natural water power of the nation; soil adapted to farming, grazing and horticulture; good water in abundance and inland and border rivers navigable and commerce bearing; favorable climate and majestic natural scenery; these are some of the state's natural resources. But natural resources are inert. They are not in themselves wealth. They are potentialities. Human hand and mind, together with capital, are necessary to translate the potential into actual wealth or into things which add to human need and human happiness. The richest soil yields to the farmer life giving, or profit making, grain only when he puts his hand to the plow and sows the seed and tends the crops with machinery which capital supplies, under intelligent direction. Human hand and mind must necessarily translate many of the state's natural resources in the shop and factory, and, therefore, manufactures consuming fuel and power produced in the state, working into finished products raw materials found there and elsewhere, giving employment to



workmen and markets to the farmers are necessary to the state's constructive development. But without capital there can be no such development. It is indispensable.

Any community under present conditions, desiring to encourage an industry to come into its midst finds itself greatly handicapped, if not, indeed, completely so, in its efforts to offer financial inducements. If an industry of great promise and of splendid management desires to locate in a community, and asks that community to take its bonds, bearing legal rate of interest, the community cannot well do so by popular subscription or otherwise, because those of the community who have money to invest will not invest in such bonds for the reason that the net return therefrom is too small.

Some have suggested that the purpose of the amendment should have been left to the Legislature and subject, therefore, to its will rather than an inflexible provision of the constitution. The former would be attended with uncertainties; while the latter is fixed and certain and should go very far to invite capital into, as well as keep it within, the state.

To develop the state's great natural resources there is need of capital and the further need that her citizens become investors in the securities of the enterprises which develop them. It is believed that the proposed amendment will greatly aid in bringing about these things and greatly increase the welfare of the state.

#### ANOTHER REVIEW OF THE PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION AMENDMENT

*By C. W. DILLON, First Tax Commissioner of West Virginia*

By Section 1 of Article 10 of the Constitution of West Virginia, it is provided: "Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the state and all property, both real and personal, shall be taxed in proportion to its value to be ascertained as directed by law. No one species of property from which a tax may be collected shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of equal value. \* \* \*"

It is proposed by the amendment which has been submitted to the voters by the last Legislature to change the constitutional provision so that money, notes, accounts receivable, and bonds shall be taxed at a rate not to exceed 50 cents on each \$100 of the true and actual value thereof.

In the last twenty years this amendment has been before the Legislature several times, but for some reason the amendment was never submitted to the people until the Legislature of 1925, although the necessity for the change in the constitution has been apparent to all who have ever studied the question of taxation since the state was organized, but especially has the necessity for the change been growing with the development of the state, increase in population, and the large increase in the holdings of intangible personal property.

It has been the experience of every State Tax Commissioner from the time that department was organized to the present that despite the effort of the assessing officers to reach intangible personal property and place the same on the books for taxation, the effort has been largely futile; it being estimated that not more than ten per cent of such property taking the state as a whole has been returned for taxation. Such property will not be returned for assessment as the law now stands requiring it to bear the same rate as other property bears, but it can and will be returned for taxation, in my opinion, if the Constitutional Amendment is adopted permitting such property to bear taxation at the rate of 50 cents on each \$100 valuation thereof. While this may seem to be a discrimination, yet it has been the experience in the states where the classification has been provided for that intangible property when given a low rate the increase in assessed value is so enormous as to return in many instances ten fold in taxes, over the amount formerly yielded under the so-called equal and uniform method of taxation.

There are many reasons why the amendment should be adopted.

*First.* Such a change will bring upon the assessment books a ten-fold increase in the amount of such intangible property and the state will therefore at the low rate be the gainer many times over.

*Second.* The present law has the tendency to drive out of the state much intangible property which seeks investment in other states because of the higher rate of taxation here.

*Third.* The law as it is now, has the effect of causing large investments in non-taxable securities or investments in other states in industrial and other stocks which relieves the investor of taxation. The states on three sides of West Virginia—Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania—have a property classification provision with a low rate of taxes on intangible property and the effect has been to multiply many times over the return of such property for assessment, giving such states a greater yield in taxes from such property and large investments from other states because of the favorable taxation.

*Fourth.* The effect will be to increase deposits in local banks having the tendency to lower the rate of interest because of the more money available, discourage the investment in non-taxable securities, and investments in outside states, largely increasing available assets for home investment. The rate of taxation now runs from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per \$100 and when a municipal tax is added, the tax rate is in excess of the interest paid by the average bank on savings deposits; hence little money is placed in savings deposits in this state because the depositor would not break even on the return.

*Fifth.* The experience where the classification of property has been tested out has been a marked improvement, some of which states are as follows:

Connecticut, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Kansas, California and Virginia.

It will be observed that by the amendment to the constitution it will not be left for every Legislature to attempt to increase or decrease the rate of taxation upon intangible property, but the rate is fixed by the amendment so it will continue the same. The rate fixed is quite reasonable, thus leaving the margin of \$5.50 upon an investment yielding interest at the legal rate of six per cent. Many people of West Virginia would like to make investments in industrial bonds, which bonds would yield an income of six per cent. but having to pay from two and one-half to three per cent taxes make such investments unprofitable to the holder.

West Virginia should take every advanced stand favorable to the investment of outside capital and with the rate of taxation as high as it is today without classification, there is little hope of encouraging the investment of capital in West Virginia. Let us hope that the people will wake up to the needs of our state and take this advanced step in taxation of her property.

## TAX AMENDMENT PRIMER

### A Chat With West Virginia Voters

(By a Prominent Citizen and Tax-Payer of the State.)

The "Tax Amendment" to be voted upon this year proposes to tax money and other intangible property at a fixed rate of 50 cents on each hundred dollars.

Should we adopt it?

#### Six Things To Think About

(1.) All direct property taxes are paid by two classes of property, *tangible* and *intangible*.

If the proposed amendment will increase the amount of direct tax paid by *intangibles*, that, of course, will leave a smaller share of this tax to be paid by *tangibles*, to-wit, farms, homes, live stock, and other property that the assessor can see.

(2.) Each state that has adopted the policy of this amendment has shown a large increase in the amount of tax collected from *intangibles*.

West Virginia is sure to show a greater such increase than most of the other states. This is because the surrounding states, already having this tax policy, have made it easy for West Virginia money to go there and get fair treatment. Should we bring it back home?

It is suicidal to drive money out of the State. It makes money "tight" in West Virginia, always. Everybody suffers from this "tightness."

(3.) And please don't be too harsh in your criticism of those who send money out of the State, or invest it in tax free bonds, instead of allowing it to be taxed here.

Probably they ought not to do so, but remember that if money or notes are returned here they go on the tax books at 100% of their value, while land and other tangible property is assessed at little more than 50% of its value. At present the tax rate must be the same on both.

In other words, we now tax the owner of money almost twice as high as we do his neighbor. Isn't it human nature to try to avoid such injustice? Your own conscience might possibly not permit you to do some such thing, but you would be the exception.

(4.) The man who needs to borrow money is hurt worse than any one else by the present tax method.

Why?

Because his neighbor cannot afford to lend him money. As soon as his neighbor lends him money, especially if it is secured by lien, it goes on the tax books and must pay almost 3% in taxes. This only leaves the neighbor 3%, and he can't afford to lend the money.

What happens?

The man with the money either puts it in tax free securities, or he lends it on Pennsylvania real estate where he is taxed only one-half of 1%.

The West Virginia home owner who needs the money can't get it, or else has to pay the extra rate.

That's what happens. --

(5.) The man with a farm, a home, or other tangible property is also hard hit by our present tax system.

Why?

Because the present law keeps almost all the money and other intangible property off the tax books, and thereby leaves the owner of the farm, home, etc., with almost all the burden of direct taxes. He can't hide his property from the assessor.

This amendment has greatly helped him in all states that have adopted it.

(6.) If the voters approve the pending tax amendment we believe that two things will follow:

(a) The state and local taxing units will collect a largely increased amount of tax from *intangibles*—leaving a *less* proportion for other property to pay;

(b) We will keep West Virginia money at home and make money "easy" in the State. This means to make money plenty, that is, available for home owners and business men, which in turn means prosperity and happiness for all the people of the State.

*MONEY SCARCE*—Work scarce, wages low, prices low.

*MONEY PLENTY*—Work plenty, wages good, prices good.

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE "BUDGET AMENDMENT"

The second amendment proposed by the Legislature in Senate Joint Resolution No. 5, adopted April 23rd, is to strike out all of Section 51 of Article 6, (known as the "Budget Amendment") as ratified by the people at the general election in November, 1918, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Section 51. The legislature shall not appropriate any money out of the treasury except in accordance with the following provisions:

##### Sub-Section A

Every appropriation bill shall be either a budget bill or a supplementary appropriation bill as hereinafter mentioned.

##### Sub-Section B

*First.* Within ten days after the convening of the legislature, unless such time shall be extended by the legislature for the session at which the budget is to be submitted, the governor shall submit to the legislature two budgets, one for each ensuing fiscal year. Each budget shall contain a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues for the particular fiscal year to which it relates; and shall show the estimated surplus or deficit of revenues at the end of the year. Ac-

comparing each budget shall be a statement showing (1) the revenues and expenditures for each of the two fiscal years next preceding; (2) the current assets, liabilities, reserves and surplus or deficit of the state; (3) the debts and funds of the state; (4) an estimate of the state's financial condition as of the beginning and end of each of the fiscal years covered by the two budgets above provided; (5) any explanation the governor may desire to make as to the important features of any budget and any suggestions as to methods for the reduction or increase of the state's revenue.

*Second.* Each budget shall be divided into two parts, and the first part shall be designated "Governmental appropriations" and shall embrace an itemized estimate of the appropriations: (1) for the legislature as certified to the governor in the manner hereinafter provided; (2) for the executive department; (3) for the judiciary department, as provided by law, certified to the governor by the auditor; (4) to pay and discharge the principal and interest of any debt of the state of West Virginia created in conformity with the constitution, and all laws enacted in pursuance thereof; (5) for the salaries payable by the state under the constitution and laws of the state; (6) for the aid of public schools in conformity with the laws of the state; (7) for such other purposes as are set forth in the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof.

*Third.* The second part shall be designated "General appropriations," and shall include all other estimates of appropriations.

The governor shall deliver to the presiding officer of each house the budgets, and a bill for all the proposed appropriations of the budgets clearly itemized and classified; and the presiding officer of each house shall promptly cause said bill to be introduced therein and such bill shall be known as the "Budget Bill." The governor may, before final action thereon by the legislature, amend or supplement either of said budgets to correct an oversight; or, in case of an emergency, with the consent of the legislature, by delivering such an amendment or supplement to the presiding officers of both houses; and such amendment or supplement shall thereby become a part of said budget bill as an addition to the items of said bill or as a modification of or a substitute for any item of said bill such amendment or supplement may affect.

The legislature shall not amend the budget so as to create a deficit, but may amend the bill by increasing or diminishing the items therein relating to the legislature, and by increasing the items therein relating to the judiciary, but except as hereinbefore specified, may not alter the said bill except to strike out or reduce items therein; *provided, however,* that the salary or compensation of any public officer shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office.

When such bill has been passed by both houses it shall be immediately presented to the governor, who may approve, veto as a whole, veto any item therein, or decrease any item therein.

If the governor veto the bill as a whole, or any item therein or decrease any item therein, he shall return the bill to the house in which it originated, together with a statement of his reasons for so doing. The legislature may by a majority vote of all the members elected to each branch, taken by yeas and nays, override the veto of the governor, in which case it shall become a law as originally passed notwithstanding the veto of the governor.

*Fourth.* The governor and such representatives of the executive departments, boards, officers and commissions of the state expending or applying for state moneys as have been designated by the governor for this purpose, shall have the right, and when requested by either house of the legislature, it shall be their duty to appear and be heard with respect to any budget bill during the consideration thereof, and to answer inquiries relating thereto.

#### Sub-Section C—Supplementary Appropriation Bills

Neither house shall consider other appropriations until the budget bill has been finally acted upon by both houses, and no such other appropriation shall be valid except in accordance with the provisions following: (1) every such appropriation shall be embodied in a separate bill limited to some single work, object or purpose therein stated and called herein a supplementary appropriation bill; (2) each supplementary appropriation bill shall provide the revenue necessary to pay the appropriation thereby made by a tax direct or indirect, to be laid and collected as shall be directed in said bill, unless it appears from such budget that there is sufficient revenue available; (3) no supplementary appropriation bill shall become a law unless it be passed in each house by a vote of a majority of the members present, and the yeas and nays recorded on its final passage; (4) each supplementary appropriation bill shall be presented to the governor of the state as provided in section fourteen of article seven of the constitution, and thereafter all the provisions of said section shall apply.

Nothing in this amendment shall be construed as preventing the legislature from passing in time of war an appropriation bill to provide for the payment of any obligation of the state of West Virginia within the protection of section ten of article one of the constitution of the United States.

## Sub-Section D—General Provisions

*First.* If the budget bill shall not have been finally acted upon by the legislature three days before the expiration of its regular session, the governor may, and it shall be his duty to issue a proclamation extending the session for such further period as may, in his judgment be necessary for the passage of such bill; but no other matter than such bill shall be considered during such extended session, except a provision for the cost thereof.

*Second.* The governor for the purpose of making up his budgets shall have the power and it shall be his duty, to require from the proper state officials, including herein all executive departments, all executive and administrative officers, bureaus, boards, commissions and agencies expending or supervising the expenditure of, and all institutions applying for state moneys and appropriations, such itemized estimates and other information, in such form and at such times as he shall direct. The estimates for the legislative departments, certified by the presiding officer of each house, of the judiciary, as provided by law, certified by the auditor, and for the public schools, as provided by law, shall be transmitted to the governor, in such form and at such times as he shall direct, and shall be included in the budget.

The governor may provide for public hearings on all estimates and may require the attendance at such hearings of representatives of all agencies, and of all institutions applying for state moneys. After such public hearings he may, in his discretion, revise all estimates except those for the legislative and judiciary departments and for the public schools as provided by law.

*Third.* The legislature may, from time to time, enact such laws not inconsistent with this section, as may be necessary and proper to carry out its provisions.

*Fourth.* In the event of any inconsistency between any of the provisions of this section and any of the other provisions of the constitution, except amendments thereto heretofore made and ratified by the people, the provisions of this section shall prevail. But nothing herein shall be construed as preventing the governor from calling extraordinary sessions of the legislature, as provided by section seven of article seven, or as preventing the legislature at such extraordinary sessions from considering any emergency appropriation or appropriations.

If any item of any appropriation bill passed under the provisions of this section shall be held invalid upon any ground such invalidity shall not affect the legality of the bill or of any other item of such bill or bills."

The foregoing proposed amendment to the "Budget Amendment" is the same as was originally introduced at the Second Extraordinary Session of the Legislature in 1917, in which the duty of preparing the "Budget" was imposed upon the Governor alone. In its consideration of the resolution, however, and through extraneous influences, the Legislature amended the same by imposing the duty upon the Board of Public Works, thus creating a system that has proven anything but satisfactory. The question now is, as to going back to the original proposition and vesting the Governor with the duty of making up the "Budget".

## AN EXPLANATION THAT EXPLAINS

In his last biennial message Governor Cornwell strongly urged the amending of the "Budget Amendment" in the following language:

"While there still may be a few persons who do not understand the advantages to the State of having the appropriation bill made up in advance of the session of the Legislature and submitted with a complete statement of expenditures for the previous biennial period, along with the estimated revenues, through a budget bill, yet every person who has had anything to do with it or who has been fully informed on the subject will realize its advantage. Most of the States have adopted the budget system in some form or other, and the Federal Government is preparing to do the same. In practically all of the States, however, the duty of making up the Budget is imposed upon the Governor, where it belongs. I drew the Budget Amendment with that end in view and had it introduced into the Legislature at the second extraordinary session of 1917. The Legislature, at the suggestion of certain persons who felt their interests might be prejudiced if it were allowed to go through in that form, substituted the Board of Public Works, as a Budget Committee, for the Governor in the bill. There was absolutely no reason for imposing this work upon the Board of Public Works or for investing it with the authority to do this work. The Governor, and not the Board of Public Works, appoints the members of the Board of Control, the heads of the various State institutions and the heads of

the various State Departments. He is responsible for their success or failure; he is responsible for their economy or their extravagance in expenditures, as the case may be. The other State officers are not responsible and have no first hand knowledge as to the workings of the various institutions and departments or as to their necessary requirements. I endeavored to point out those things to the members of the Legislature when the amendment as drawn was being changed, but members of the Board of Public Works, or some of them, were desirous of being given that authority and the Legislature passed the Budget Bill in its present form. I either had to accept it that way and allow it to go to the people for their approval as passed or I had to veto it and perhaps see many years elapse before the State fell into line with a practical budget system. I earnestly hope the Legislature will now submit an amendment to the Budget Amendment, taking away from the Board of Public Works the duty of making up the budget and of making recommendations on the subject of revenue, and place that authority with the Governor, where it properly belongs. I feel that some members of the Board of Public Works have realized that it is not their work, properly speaking, and would be glad to be rid of it. If there is any member who feels that the appropriation for his own Department might be limited unduly by the Governor, then there can be provision for exempting the appropriations of the various elective State officers, allowing *their own estimates* to go into the Budget for consideration by the Legislature. The mutilation of the Budget Amendment by the Legislature, before its submission, was done at the instance of some officials who were unwilling that the Governor should have the responsibility of submitting to the Legislature estimates of the money necessary for their departments and to the fact that, at one Legislative session following the adoption of the Amendment of the Budget, would be made and submitted by a Governor of different political affiliation to the other members of the Board of Public Works and of the majorities of the two houses of the Legislature. The fact that it was an amendment to the Constitution of the State, effective for all time, unless repealed or modified by a vote of the people, was lost sight of in a moment of partisanship. That moment is gone, and in order that the State may get right and the Executive Department function properly I earnestly hope an amendment to the amendment will be submitted at this session in accordance with this recommendation."

#### AUDITOR BOND'S OPINION

In his biennial report for 1923-4, Hon. John C. Bond, Auditor, commented as follows on the Budget Commission:

"In my former report I gave it as my opinion that the greatest efficiency will be found in the executive type of Budget Commission and that the Governor should be the responsible head in the framing of a budget for the legislature. After serving for nearly four years in this office, through which all of the state's financial transactions must pass, I can only reiterate what I said in that report. Under the commission form, as now provided by the Constitution, there is always a chance for shifting of responsibility. The Governor with a well trained and organized force will always be in better position to revise estimates of expenditures and bring them down to the state's actual needs."

# UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

(As of December 1, 1920)

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*President*—Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts.

*Secretary to the President*—Everett Sanders, of Indiana.

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### The Cabinet

(Arranged in order of succession for the Presidency, declared by Acts of Congress)

*Secretary of State*—Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota.

*Secretary of the Treasury*—Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania.

*Secretary of War*—Dwight F. Davis, of Missouri.

*Attorney General*—John G. Sargent, of Vermont.

*Postmaster General*—Harry S. New, of Indiana.

*Secretary of the Navy*—Curtis D. Wilbur, of California.

*Secretary of the Interior*—Dr. Hubert Work, of Colorado.

*Secretary of Agriculture*—William M. Jardine, of Kansas.

*Secretary of Commerce*—Herbert Hoover, of California.

*Secretary of Labor*—James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania.

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## UNITED STATES OFFICIALS FOR WEST VIRGINIA

### District Judges

*Northern District*—W. E. Baker, Elkins.

*Southern District*—George W. McClintic, Charleston.

### District Attorneys

*Northern District*—Arthur Arnold, Parkersburg.

*Southern District*—Elliott Northcott, Charleston.

### Marshals

*Northern District*—Louis Buchwald, Wheeling.

*Southern District*—Siegel Workman, Charleston.

**OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE****Headquarters: Parkersburg**

Edwin A. Brast, Parkersburg, Collector.  
W. E. Kemery, Parkersburg, Chief Office Deputy.  
Victor H. Mealy, Parkersburg, Chief Field Deputy.  
R. E. Hays, Grantsville, Chief Income Tax Division.  
Robert T. Stealey, Parkersburg, Asst. Chief Income Tax Division.  
J. M. Deem, Clarksburg, Cashier.  
John A. Davis, Parkersburg, Chief Miscellaneous Tax Division.  
C. Heaton Musgrave, Parkersburg, General Bookkeeper.  
C. C. Coffield, Harrisville, Chief Sales Tax Division.  
Harry A. Ebeling, Wheeling, Stamp Deputy.

**FEDERAL PROHIBITION DEPARTMENT****SEVENTH PROHIBITION DISTRICT****HEADQUARTERS: Roanoke, Virginia.**

**R. A. FULWILER, Administrator.**  
**J. H. GADD, Assistant and Legal Adviser.**

**West Virginia---Northern District****HEADQUARTERS: Wheeling.**

**Deputy Administrator—H. N. BRADLEY.**  
**Chief Clerk—MISS LILLIAN CORNISH.**  
**Federal Agents—J. J. DOERR, Beverly,**  
J. WALTER BEE, Parkersburg,  
EDW. L. HAWKINS, Fairmont,  
GEO. B. HEIDE, Box 237, Wheeling; (also No. 176 14th St.)  
CHAS. D. JACK, Martinsburg,  
WM. H. SCHILL, Martinsburg,  
ROBERT G. SMITH, Box No. 237, Wheeling.  
H. R. STOTLER, Keyser.

**West Virginia---Southern District****HEADQUARTERS: Charleston.**

**Deputy Administrator—R. L. TAYLOR.**  
**Chief Clerk—MISS J. R. MOORE.**  
**Federal Agents—I. A. COHEN, Charleston,**  
I. A. TAYLOR, Charleston,  
MACK B. LILLY, Huntington,  
L. N. LAMBERT, Princeton,  
G. J. SIMMONS, Beckley,  
F. F. BOGGS, Hinton.



PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

No.	NAME	Birthplace	Year	Paternal Ancestry	Residence	Inaugurated		Politics	Died	
						Year	Age		Year	Age
1	George Washington.....	Westmoreland County, Va.....	1732	English.....	Virginia.....	1789	57	Federalist.....	1799	67
2	John Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1735	English.....	Massachusetts.....	1797	62	Federalist.....	1826	90
3	Thomas Jefferson.....	Shadwell, Va.....	1743	Welsh.....	Virginia.....	1801	58	Republican.....	1826	83
4	James Madison.....	Port Conway, Va.....	1751	English.....	Virginia.....	1809	58	Republican.....	1836	85
5	James Monroe.....	Westmoreland County, Va.....	1758	Scotch.....	Virginia.....	1817	59	Republican.....	1831	73
6	John Quincy Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1767	English.....	Massachusetts.....	1825	58	Republican.....	1848	80
7	Andrew Jackson.....	Union County, N. C.....	1767	Scotch-Irish.....	Tennessee.....	1829	62	Democrat.....	1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren.....	Kinderhook, N. Y.....	1782	Dutch.....	New York.....	1837	55	Democrat.....	1862	79
9	*William H. Harrison.....	Berkeley, Va.....	1773	English.....	Ohio.....	1841	68	Whig.....	1841	68
10	John Tyler.....	Greenway, Va.....	1790	English.....	Virginia.....	1841	51	Whig.....	1862	72
11	**James K. Polk.....	Mecklenberg County, N. C.....	1795	Scotch-Irish.....	Tennessee.....	1845	50	Democrat.....	1849	53
12	Zachary Taylor.....	Orange County, Va.....	1784	English.....	Louisiana.....	1849	65	Whig.....	1850	65
13	Millard Fillmore.....	Summerhill, N. Y.....	1800	English.....	New York.....	1850	50	Whig.....	1874	74
14	Franklin Pierce.....	Hillsboro, N. H.....	1804	English.....	New Hampshire.....	1853	49	Democrat.....	1869	64
15	James Buchanan.....	Cove Gap, Pa.....	1791	Scotch-Irish.....	Pennsylvania.....	1857	66	Democrat.....	1869	77
16	†Abraham Lincoln.....	Larue County, Ky.....	1809	English.....	Illinois.....	1861	52	Republican.....	1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson.....	Raleigh, N. C.....	1808	English.....	Tennessee.....	1865	57	Republican.....	1875	66
18	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Point Pleasant, Ohio.....	1822	Scotch.....	Illinois.....	1869	47	Republican.....	1885	63
19	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Delaware, Ohio.....	1822	Scotch.....	Ohio.....	1877	54	Republican.....	1892	70
20	†James A. Garfield.....	Cuyahoga County, Ohio.....	1831	English.....	Ohio.....	1881	49	Republican.....	1881	49
21	Chester A. Arthur.....	Fairfield, Vt.....	1830	Scotch-Irish.....	New York.....	1881	51	Republican.....	1886	56
22	Grover Cleveland.....	Caldwell, N. J.....	1837	English.....	New York.....	1885	48	Democrat.....	1908	71
23	Benjamin Harrison.....	North Bend, Ohio.....	1833	English.....	Indiana.....	1889	56	Republican.....	1901	67
24	Grover Cleveland.....	Caldwell, N. J.....	1837	English.....	New York.....	1893	56	Democrat.....	1903	71
25	††William McKinley.....	Niles, Ohio.....	1843	Scotch-Irish.....	Ohio.....	1897	54	Republican.....	1901	58
26	Theodore Roosevelt.....	New York City.....	1858	Dutch.....	New York.....	1901	43	Republican.....	1919	61
27	William Howard Taft.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1857	English.....	Ohio.....	1909	51	Republican.....	.....	.....
28	Woodrow Wilson.....	Staunton, Va.....	1856	Scotch-Irish.....	New Jersey.....	1913	58	Democrat.....	1924	68
29	††Warren Gamaliel Harding.....	Near Blooming Grove, Morrow Co., O.....	1865	Scotch-Holland.....	Ohio.....	1921	56	Republican.....	1923	58
30	Calvin Coolidge.....	Plymouth, Vt.....	1872	English.....	Massachusetts.....	1923	51	Republican.....	.....	.....

\*Died in Office April 4, 1841; succeeded by Vice President Tyler  
 \*\*Died in Office July 9, 1850; succeeded by Vice President Fillmore  
 †Assassinated April 14, 1865; succeeded by Vice President Johnson  
 †Assassinated; died September 20, 1881; succeeded by Vice-President Arthur.  
 ††Assassinated September 6, 1902; succeeded by Vice President Roosevelt.  
 ††Died in Office August 2, 1923; succeeded by Vice President Coolidge.

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

No.	NAME	Residence	Qualified	Politics	Place of Death	Year	Ago
1	John Adams.....	Massachusetts.....	1789	Federalist.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1826	90
2	Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.....	1797	Republican.....	Monticello, Va.....	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr.....	New York.....	1801	Republican.....	Staten Island, N. Y.....	1836	80
4	George Clinton.....	New York.....	1805	Republican.....	Washington, D. C.....	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry.....	Massachusetts.....	1813	Republican.....	Washington, D. C.....	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins.....	New York.....	1817	Republican.....	Staten Island, N. Y.....	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun.....	South Carolina.....	1823	Republican.....	Washington, D. C.....	1850	08
8	Martin Van Buren.....	New York.....	1823	Democrat.....	Kinderhook, N. Y.....	1862	70
9	Richard M. Johnson.....	Kentucky.....	1837	Democrat.....	Frankfort, Ky.....	1850	70
10	John Tyler.....	Virginia.....	1841	Democrat.....	Richmond, Va.....	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas.....	Pennsylvania.....	1845	Democrat.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1804	72
12	Millard Fillmore.....	New York.....	1849	Whig.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1874	74
13	William H. King.....	Alabama.....	1853	Democrat.....	Dallas County, Ala.....	1853	07
14	John C. Breckinridge.....	Kentucky.....	1857	Democrat.....	Lexington, Ky.....	1875	54
15	Hannibal Hamlin.....	Maine.....	1861	Republican.....	Bangor, Maine.....	1891	82
16	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	1865	Republican.....	Carter County, Tennessee.....	1875	66
17	Schuyler Colfax.....	Indiana.....	1869	Republican.....	Mankato, Minn.....	1885	62
18	Henry Wilson.....	Massachusetts.....	1873	Republican.....	Washington, D. C.....	1875	63
19	William A. Wheeler.....	New York.....	1877	Republican.....	Malone, N. Y.....	1887	08
20	Chester A. Arthur.....	New York.....	1881	Republican.....	New York City.....	1886	50
21	Thomas A. Hendricks.....	Indiana.....	1885	Democrat.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	1885	60
22	Levi P. Morton.....	New York.....	1889	Republican.....	Rheinbeck, N. Y.....	1920	96
23	Adlai E. Stevenson.....	Illinois.....	1893	Democrat.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1914	78
24	Garret A. Hobart.....	New Jersey.....	1897	Republican.....	Patterson, N. J.....	1899	55
25	Theodore Roosevelt.....	New York.....	1901	Republican.....	Oyster Bay, N. Y.....	1910	01
26	Charles W. Fairbanks.....	Indiana.....	1905	Republican.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	1918	06
27	James S. Sherman.....	New York.....	1909	Republican.....	Utica, N. Y.....	1912	57
28	Thomas R. Marshall.....	Indiana.....	1913	Democrat.....	Washington, D. C.....	1925	71
29	Calvin Coolidge.....	Massachusetts.....	1921	Republican.....	.....	.....	.....

## GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

States and Territories	Capitals	Governors	Politics	Term of service	Expiration of term	Salary
<b>STATES</b>						
				Years		
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	William W. Brandon....	D.	4	Jan., 1927	\$5,000
Arizona.....	Phoenix.....	George W. P. Hunt.....	D.	2	Jan., 1927	6,500
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	Tom J. Terral.....	D.	2	Jan., 1927	5,000
California.....	Sacramento.....	Friend W. Richardson...	R.	4	Jan., 1927	10,000
Colorado.....	Denver.....	Clarence J. Morley....	R.	2	Jan., 1927	5,000
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	John W. Trumbull.....	R.	2	Jan., 1927	5,000
Delaware.....	Dover.....	Robert P. Robinson....	R.	4	Jan., 1929	4,000
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	John W. Martin.....	D.	4	Jan., 1929	1 6,000
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	Clifford Walker.....	D.	2	June, 1927	1 5,000
Idaho.....	Boise.....	Charles C. Moore.....	R.	2	Jan., 1927	5,000
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	Len Small.....	R.	4	Jan., 1929	12,000
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Edward Jackson.....	R.	4	Jan., 1929	8,000
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	John Hammill.....	R.	2	Jan., 1927	5,000
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	Ben S. Paulen.....	R.	2	Jan., 1927	5,000
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	William J. Fields.....	D.	4	Dec., 1927	6,500
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	Henry L. Fuqua.....	D.	4	May, 1928	7,500
Maine.....	Augusta.....	Ralph O. Brewster.....	R.	2	Jan., 1927	6,000
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	Albert C. Ritchie.....	D.	3	Jan., 1927	4,500
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	Alvan T. Fuller.....	R.	2	Jan., 1927	10,000
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	Alexander J. Groesbeck..	R.	2	Jan., 1927	5,000
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	Theodore Christianson..	R.]	2	Jan., 1927	7,000
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	Henry L. Whitfield.....	D.	4	Jan., 1928	5,000
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	Sam A. Baker.....	R.	4	Jan., 1929	5,000
Montana.....	Helena.....	John E. Erickson.....	D.	4	Jan., 1929	7,500
Nebraska.....	Lincoln.....	Adam McMullen.....	R.	2	Jan., 1927	7,500
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	James G. Scrugham.....	D.	4	Jan., 1927	7,200
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	John G. Winant.....	R.	2	Jan., 1927	3,000
New Jersey.....	Tronton.....	A. Harry Moore.....	D.	3	Jan., 1929	10,000
New Mexico.....	Sante Fe.....	Arthur T. Hannett.....	D.	2	Jan., 1927	5,000
New York.....	Albany.....	Alfred E. Smith.....	D.	2	Jan., 1927	1 10,000
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	Angus W. McLean.....	D.	4	Jan., 1929	5,000
North Dakota.....	Bismarck.....	Arthur G. Sorlie.....	R.	2	Jan., 1927	5,000
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	A. V. Donahy.....	D.	2	Jan., 1927	1 10,000
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma City.....	M. E. Trapp 2.....	D.	4	Jan., 1927	4,500
Oregon.....	Salem.....	Walter M. Pierce.....	D.	4	Jan 1927	7,500
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	Gifford Pinchot.....	R.	4	Jan., 1927	1 18,000
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	Aram J. Pothier.....	R.	2	Jan., 1927	8,000
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	Thomas G. McLeod.....	D.	2	Jan., 1927	5,000
South Dakota.....	Pierre.....	Carl Gunderson.....	R.	2	Jan., 1927	3,000
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	Austin Peay.....	D.	2	Jan., 1927	3 4,000
Texas.....	Austin.....	Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson	D.	2	Jan., 1927	4,000
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	George H. Dern.....	D.	4	Jan., 1929	6,000
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Franklin S. Billings....	R.	2	Jan., 1927	3,000
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Henry Flood Byrd.....	D.	4	Feb., 1930	5,000
Washington.....	Olympia.....	Roland P. Hartley.....	R.	4	Jan., 1929	6,000
West Virginia.....	Charleston.....	Howard M. Gore.....	R.	4	Mar., 1929	1 10,000
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	John J. Blaine.....	R.	2	Jan., 1927	5,000
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	Mrs. Nellie T. Ross 4...	D.	4	Jan., 1927	6,000
<b>TERRITORIES</b>						
Alaska.....	Juneau.....	George A. Parks.....	R.	4	June, 1929	7,000
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.....	Wallace R. Farrington...	R.	4	June, 1929	7,000
<b>ISLAND POSSESSIONS</b>						
Philippines.....	Manila.....	Leonard Wood.....			Indefinite...	20,000
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Horace M. Towner.....			Indefinite...	10,000

1Also use of executive mansion.

2Successor to John C. Walton, removed by impeachment.

3Also use of executive mansion, and \$3,500 for expenses.

4Elected to fill term of her husband, who died in office.

5Governors nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

EXPIRATION OF THE TERMS OF UNITED STATES SENATORS

Class I.—Senators Whose Terms of Service Expire March 3, 1927  
(Thirty-two Senators in this class)

Name		Residence
Bingham, Hiram 1	R	New Haven, Conn.
Broussard, Edwin S.	D	New Iberia, La.
Butler, William M. 2	R	Boston, Mass.
Cameron, Ralph H.	R	Phoenix, Ariz.
Caraway, T. H.	D	Jonesboro, Ark.
Cummings, Albert B.	R	Des Moines, Iowa.
Curtis, Charles.	R	Topeka, Kans.
Dale, Porter H. 3	R	Island Pond, Vt.
Ernst, Richard P.	R	Covington, Ky.
Fletcher, Duncan U.	D	Jacksonville, Fla.
George, Walker F. 4	D	Vienna, Ga.
Gooding, Frank R.	R	Gooding, Idaho.
Harreld, John W.	R	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Jones, Wesley L.	R	Seattle, Wash.
Lenroot, Irvine L.	R	Superior, Wis.
McKinley, William B.	R	Champaign, Ill.
Means, Rice W. 5	R	Denver, Colo.
Moses, George H.	R	Concord, N. H.
Norbeck, Peter.	R	Redfield, S. Dak.
Nye, Gerald P.	R	Cooperstown, N. Dak.
Oddie, Tasker L.	R	Reno, Nev.
Overman, Lee S.	D	Salisbury, N. C.
Pepper, George Wharton 6	R	Philadelphia, Pa.
Shortridge, Samuel M.	R	Menlo Park, Calif.
Smith, Ellison D.	D	Florence, S. C.
Smoot, Reed.	R	Provo, Utah.
Stanfield, Robert Nelson.	R	Portland, Oreg.
Underwood, Oscar W.	D	Birmingham, Ala.
Wadsworth, James W., jr.	R	Groveland, N. Y.
Watson, James E.	R	Rushville, Ind.
Weller, O. E.	R	Baltimore, Md.
Williams, George H.	R	St. Louis, Mo.
Willis, Frank B.	R	Delaware, Ohio

Class II.—Senators Whose Terms of Service Expire March 3, 1929  
(Thirty-two Senators in this class)

Ashurst, Henry F.	D	Prescott, Ariz.
Bayard, Thomas F.	D	Wilmington, Del.
Bruce, William Cabell.	D	Baltimore, Md.
Copeland, Royal S.	D	New York City, N. Y.
Dill, C. C.	D	Spokane, Wash.
Edwards, Edward I.	D	Jersey City, N. J.
Ferris, Woodbridge N.	D	Big Rapids, Mich.
Fess, Simeon D.	R	Yellow Springs, Ohio.
Frazier, Lynn J.	R	Hoopole, N. Dak.
Gerry, Peter G.	D	Warwick, R. I.
Greene, Frank L.	R	St. Albans, Vt.
Hale, Frederick.	R	Portland, Me.

1 Elected Dec. 16, 1924.

3 Elected Nov. 6, 1923.

6 Appointed by governor.

2 Appointed by governor until next general election November, 1925.

4 Elected Nov. 7, 1922.

5 Elected Nov. 4, 1924.

## Class II.—Senators Whose Terms of Service Expire March 3, 1929—Continued

Name		Residence
Howell, Robert B.	R	Omaha, Nebr.
Johnson, Hiram W.	R	San Francisco, Calif.
Jones, Andrieus A.	D	East Las Vegas, N. Mex.
Kendrick, John B.	D	Sheridan, Wyo.
King, William H.	D	Salt Lake City, Utah.
La Follette, Robert M., jr.	R	Madison, Wis.
McKellar, Kenneth.	D	Memphis, Tenn.
McLean, George P.	R	Simsbury, Conn.
Mayfield, Earle B.	D	Austin, Tex.
Neely, M. M.	D	Fairmont, W. Va.
Pittman, Key.	D	Tonopah, Nev.
Reed, David A.	R	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Reed, James A.	D	Kansas City, Mo.
Robinson, Arthur 2.	R	Indianapolis, Ind.
Shipstead, Henrik.	F-L	Minneapolis, Minn.
Stephens, Hubert D.	D	New Albany, Miss.
Swanson, Claude A.	D	Chatham, Va.
Trammell, Park.	D	Lakeland, Fla.
Wheeler, Burton K.	D	Butte, Mont.

1 Elected Sept. 29 to fill unexpired term.

2 Appointed by governor.

Class III.—Senators Whose Terms of Service Expire March 3, 1931  
(Thirty-two Senators in this class)

Blease, Cole L.	D	Columbus, S. C.
Borah, William E.	R	Boise, Idaho.
Bratton, Sam C.	D	Sante Fe, N. Mex.
Brookhart, Smith W. 1	R	Washington, Iowa.
Capper, Arthur	R	Topeka, Kans.
Couzens, James 2.	R	Detroit, Mich.
Deneen, Charles S.	R	Chicago, Ill.
du Pont, Coleman.	R	Wilmington, Del.
Edge, Walter E.	R	Atlantic City, N. J.
Fernald, Bert M.	R	West Poland, Me.
Gillett, Frederick H.	R	Springfield, Mass.
Glass, Carter 3	D	Lynchburg, Va.
Goff, Guy D.	R	Clarksburg, W. Va.
Keyes, Henry W.	R	Haverhill, N. H.
Harris, William J.	D	Cedartown, Ga.
Harrison, Pat.	D	Gulfport, Miss.
Hefin, J. Thomas.	D	Lafayette, Ala.
McMaster, W. H.	R	Pierre, S. Dak.
McNary, Charles L.	R	Salem, Oreg.
Metcalf, Jesse H. 4.	R	Providence, R. I.
Norris, George W.	R	McCook, Nebr.
Pine, W. B.	R	Okmulgee, Okla.
Phipps, Lawrence C.	R	Denver, Colo.
Ransdell, Joseph E.	D	Lake Providence, La.
Robinson, Joseph T.	D	Little Rock, Ark.
Sackett, Frederic M.	R	Louisville, Ky.
Schall, Thomas D.	R	Excelsior, Minn.
Sheppard, Morris.	D	Texarkana, Tex.
Simmons, Furnifold, McL.	D	New Bern, N. C.
Tyson, Lawrence D.	D	Knoxville, Tenn.
Walsh, Thomas J.	D	Helena, Mont.
Warren, Francis E.	R	Cheyenne, Wyo.

1 Elected Nov. 7, 1922.

2 Appointed by governor.

3 Elected Nov. 3, 1920.

4 Elected Nov. 4, 1924

**PART III**

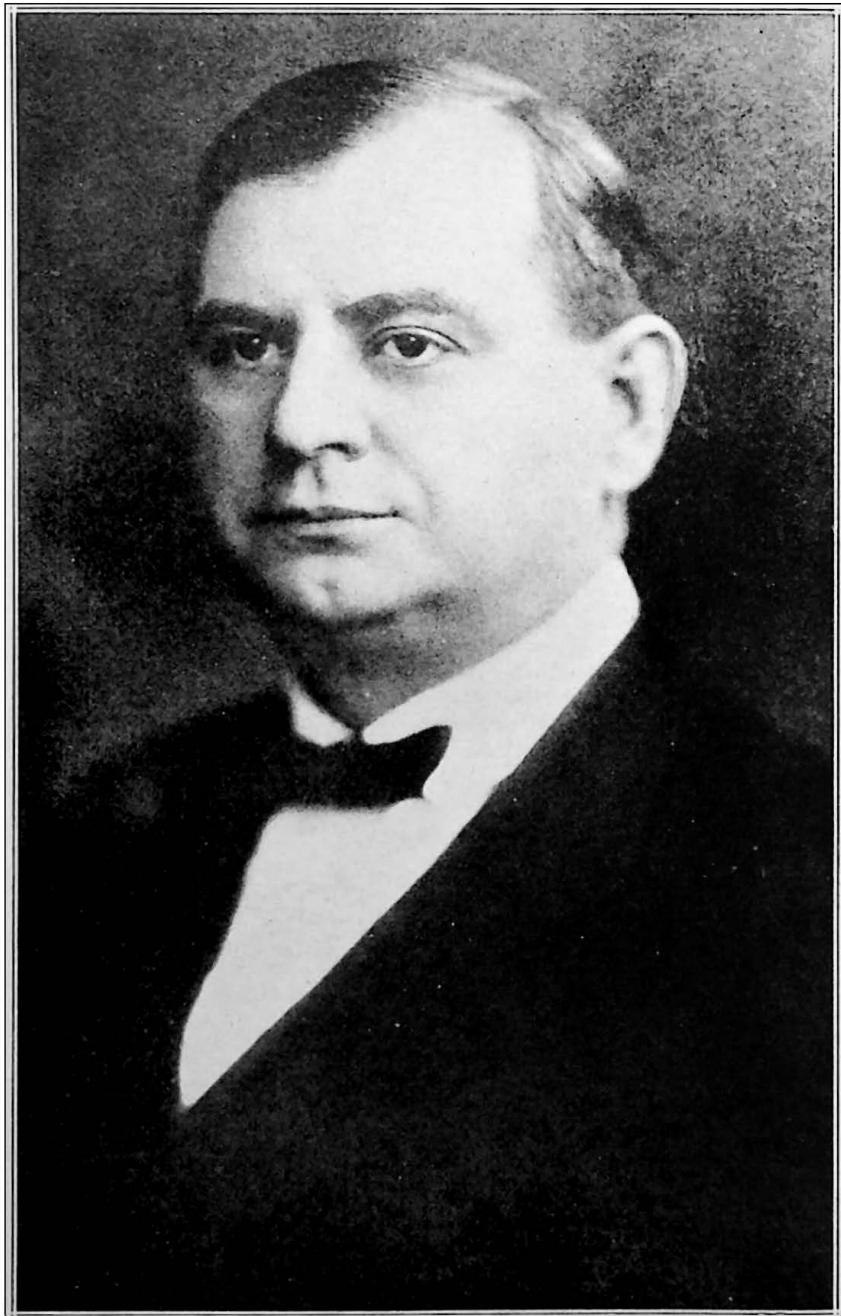
**HALF TONES AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.**

**Elective and Appointive State Officers.**

**Members of Congress from West Virginia.**

**Presidents and Members of the State Senate.**

**Speaker and Members of the House of Delegates.**



**HOWARD MASON GORE**  
Governor

## BIOGRAPHY

HOWARD MASON GORE, (Republican), seventeenth Governor of West Virginia, was born October 12th, 1877, on a farm in Coal District, Harrison county, three miles north of the city of Clarksburg. The family of his mother, Marietta P. (Rogers) Gore, has been engaged in farming in the blue grass region of West Virginia since 1778. In 1842 the forbears of his father, Solomon D. Gore, located on the farm upon which Governor Gore's mother and brothers still reside.

Governor Gore was married to Roxilene Corder Bailey, of Taylor county, West Virginia, who died March 6, 1907. He was educated in the grade schools of Coal District, and in the Clarksburg High School, and in 1900 was graduated from West Virginia University. He has always been intensely interested in the furtherance of education, and was a member of the State Board of Education from 1920 until his inauguration as Governor. It is as a student of agricultural problems and as one of the founders and patrons of boys' and girls' club organization work that he is best known throughout the country. During the World War he served West Virginia as Assistant Food Administrator, being especially assigned to the settlement of difficulties growing out of the administration of the food act. At the request of national farm organizations he went to Washington in 1921 to do special work in the Department of Agriculture. At the conclusion of this service he was prevailed upon to remain in the public service and accepted the place as Chief of the Trade Practice Division of the Packers and Stock Yards Administration, in which capacity he established a national reputation for the practical, common sense way in which he handled the problems of the Department. His work in this field was so outstanding that on September 17th, 1923, he was appointed by President Coolidge to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. At the Primary election held May 27th, 1924, he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor of West Virginia, and at the general election following was elected by a majority of more than 40,000. Shortly after his election as Governor, he was appointed by President Coolidge as Secretary of Agriculture, succeeding Secretary Wallace, deceased, in which position he served until noon on the 4th day of March, 1925, when he was inaugurated as Governor. In addition to his public service and his work with the agricultural organizations of the nation, he has been actively engaged in the hotel, banking and mercantile business. He is a Baptist, and holds membership in the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternal organizations.





**GEORGE W. SHARP**  
Secretary of State

**BIOGRAPHY**

GEORGE WINTERS SHARP, (Republican), was born June 20, 1880, in Pocahontas County, West Virginia. He was educated in the common schools of that county, and at Marshall College, from which institution he was graduated in 1907. Later studied law at the West Virginia University and the University of Michigan. Mr. Sharp was elected and served a six year term as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county in a very capable and efficient manner. In the primary election held May 26, 1924, he was nominated by the Republican party for Secretary of State, and was elected to that office at the November election following for the four year term beginning March 4, 1925.



**GEORGE M. FORD**  
State Superintendent of Free Schools

## BIOGRAPHY

GEORGE M. FORD, (Republican), State Superintendent of Free Schools, was born at Kasson, Barbour County, West Virginia. He attended the rural schools, the Fairmont State Normal School and the West Virginia University, graduating from the latter institution in 1892 with the degree of A. B., and in 1896 with the degree of LL. B. Since graduation he has held school positions as follows: Principal of the Terra Alta Public Schools, Principal of the Grafton High School, Principal of the Benwood Graded and High Schools, Principal of the Concord State Normal School, Head of the Department of Economics and American History, Marshall College, Superintendent of Bluefield Schools, including the rural schools of Beaver Pond District, Mercer County, Superintendent of Brown's Creek School District, McDowell County and Superintendent of Dunbar Schools, Dunbar.

In the primary election of May, 1920, Captain Ford was chosen the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Free Schools. He was successful at the general election and entered upon the duties of his office March 4, 1921 and served a full term of four years. In 1924, he was re-elected and is serving his second term. In 1921, he was elected President of the State Education Association.

His father, Rev. F. G. W. Ford, was a soldier of the Union during the Civil War. He served with Company F, Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, as Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and as Captain. George M. Ford began his military career May 12, 1911, when he was commissioned Captain in the Second Infantry, West Virginia National Guards. On December 1, 1914, he received the commission of Major in the Adjutant General's Department, but resigned June 19, 1916, to again accept a captaincy in the Second Infantry, West Virginia National Guard, answering the call of the President for Mexican border service. On April 3, 1917, he answered the call of the President for World War service, serving with the One Hundred and Fiftieth U. S. Infantry, which was attached to the Thirty-Eighth Division. He served six months over-seas during which time he was transferred to the command of Company B, Three Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Infantry, Ninetieth Division, and reported to his command on the front line at Stenay, and was later transferred to the Thirty-Seventh Division and assigned to the command of Company M, One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Infantry. He was honorably discharged from the United States Army on the 25th day of April, 1919.

He was re-commissioned Captain of Infantry, Organized Reserves, August 30, 1922. On April 5, 1924, he was made Major of Infantry Reserves and he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry Reserves, on August 28, 1925.



MAJOR JOHN C. BOND

State Auditor

### BIOGRAPHY

MAJOR JOHN CALVIN BOND, (Republican), a native West Virginian, was born on a farm in Pendleton county November 9, 1880. In 1893 he moved to Randolph county, where he worked in a saw-mill, and later as a railroad brakeman. He attended the country schools and the Fairmont State Normal School, graduating from the latter in 1902. He taught school at Fairmont for two years. From 1904 to 1907 he worked on Fairmont newspapers, and then moved to Charleston, where he engaged in general newspaper work until 1914.

His military record began in 1898, when he served through the Spanish-American War as a private in Company F, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted in the West Virginia National Guard in 1905, and served in various capacities from private to captain.

On July 15, 1914, he was appointed Adjutant General of West Virginia, with rank of Brigadier General, and during his term had charge of reorganizing the National Guard and mobilizing it for Mexican border service in 1916, and for the World War in 1917. After the National Guard was drafted into Federal service, he resigned his office and went into the military service of the United States.

He served with the Thirty-eighth Division in the United States, and in France with the First and Thirty-fifth Divisions at the front, being on duty in several trench sectors, and participating in the three major offensives of Montdidier-Noyon, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. He graduated from the Army General Staff College, American Expeditionary Forces, with a recommendation for general staff duty with troops.

In 1920 he was nominated by the Republican party for State Auditor and was elected in the general election of that year; re-nominated and re-elected in 1924.

He married Miss Blanche Hume, of Harrison county, and they have a son, Paul Hume Bond, eighteen years old, who is now a student at West Virginia University.

Major Bond is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a York Rite and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Red Men, the United Spanish War Veterans, the American Legion, and a life member of the National Rifle Association of America.



**WILLIAM S. JOHNSON**  
State Treasurer

## BIOGRAPHY

W. S. JOHNSON, (Republican,) was born on November 13th, 1870. His parents were Miles and Caroline-Woodrum Johnson, both of whom were born and reared near Kincaid, Fayette county, where they spent their entire lives.

Mr. Johnson was reared on a farm and received an education such as was afforded in those days by the district school. After he attained his majority he worked in the coal mines and lumber camps in Fayette county for a number of years and then took up the profession of teaching school. He was elected county superintendent of schools of his home county in 1902 and served in this capacity for four years.

In 1904 he was elected State Senator from the Ninth Senatorial district and re-elected to the same position in 1908. While State Senator he introduced and secured the enactment—after a strenuous fight—of his famous pistol-toting law which gave him the sobriquet of "Pistol Bill." This law has done much to reduce murder and crime in West Virginia.

In 1916 he was nominated and elected State Treasurer and re-elected to the same office in 1920 and again in 1924. As State Treasurer he has made a very commendable record. He has inaugurated many reforms in the methods of handling the finances of the state.

For eight years he waged a determined fight before the legislature to secure a change in our antiquated state depository law which was enacted in 1882 and had not been amended from time to time to meet the requirements of a rapidly growing state. His efforts were rewarded in 1925 when the legislature unanimously enacted the new depository law advocated by him.

Treasurer Johnson has made an exceptionally creditable record in his handling of the redemption of the bonds issued by the state in 1919 in payment of the Virginia debt. The law requires the state to redeem \$675,000 of these bonds each year. In 1919 the Board of Public Works authorized the Treasurer to handle the redemption of these bonds. By locating the owners in every part of the country and dealing directly with them, and by taking advantage of market conditions, he has already purchased \$5,559,500 of these bonds at a cost of \$4,954,710.50, thereby netting to the state a saving of \$604,789.50 in actual cash.

The total number of checks issued annually by the Treasurer has increased from 73,512 in 1916 to 216,667 in 1925; the amount of money handled including transfers has increased from eleven million in 1917 to sixty-four million in 1925; the number of depository banks has increased from 156 in 1916 to 263 in 1925.

Prior to 1917, when the present treasurer assumed the duties of the office the state had no bonded indebtedness. Since that time the state has issued \$13,500,000 in 3 1/2% coupon bonds in payment of the Virginia Debt, and \$47,000,000 of State Road Bonds. The treasurer is required by law to keep a record of all of these bonds and the interest coupons attached to each bond. He is also required to pay the semi-annual interest on all outstanding state bonds, and collect, record, cancel and file all interest coupons when paid. The bookkeeping and correspondence work required in connection with these bonds alone is many times more than all the bookkeeping and correspondence work required before they were issued.

Treasurer Johnson was married in 1907 to Miss Allie Groves of Kessler's Cross Lanes, Nicholas County, who died in 1914. In 1919 he married Miss Erna B. Young of Charleston, Kanawha county. Two children have been born to the latter union; namely, William Carev, born March 6, 1921, who died in infancy, and Virginia Bondurant born February 19, 1926.

Treasurer Johnson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is prominent in fraternal circles. He still maintains his legal residence at Mt. Hope, Fayette County.





**HOWARD B. LEE**  
Attorney General

**BIOGRAPHY**

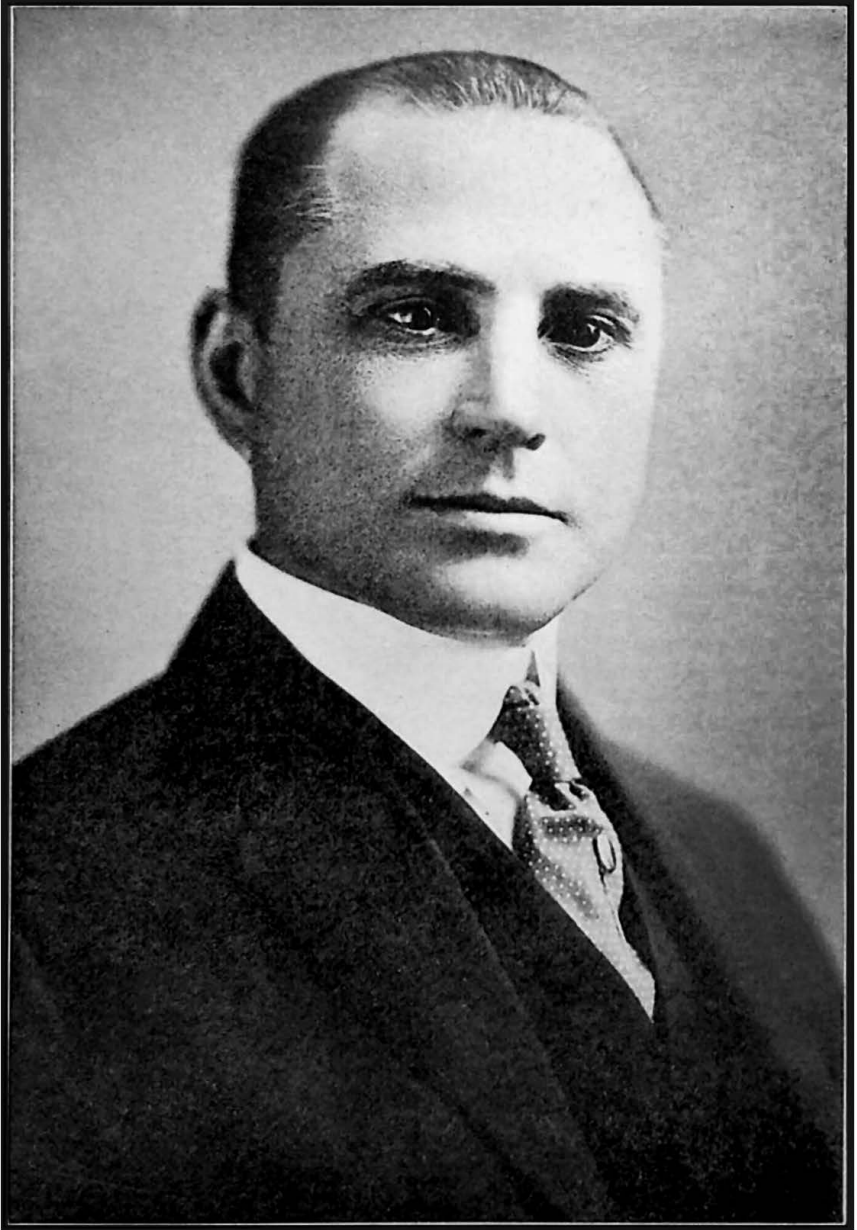
HOWARD B. LEE, (Republican), Attorney General, was born in Wirt county, West Virginia, in 1883; his early education was received in the public schools of that county; afterwards attended Marshall College, at Huntington, graduating in the class of 1905; is also a graduate of the Washington and Lee University Law School, at Lexington, Virginia; practiced law in Bluefield from 1909 up to the time of his induction into the position he now holds; was a member of the House of Delegates, from Putnam county, in 1909; referee in Bankruptcy, in Bluefield, 1912-16; Prosecuting Attorney of Mercer county two terms—1916-1924; elected to the office of Attorney General in 1924.



**JOHN W. SMITH**  
**Commissioner of Agriculture**

**BIOGRAPHY**

JOHN WESLEY SMITH, (Republican), Commissioner of Agriculture, was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, on the 22nd day of February, 1863; he was educated in the common schools of Monongalia and Lewis counties, at the Buckhannon Academy and the Glenville State Normal School; has lived on a farm in Lewis county for many years; from January 1st, 1899, to January 1st 1905, was a member of the County Court of that county, which service was followed by a term as Assessor of real estate; from 1909 to the time of his election to his present position, was a member of the Board of Review and Equalization, from Freeman's Creek District, Lewis county; represented that county in the Legislature of 1923, and rendered valuable service in securing the adjustment of differences in the Senate and House budget bills; in the primary of 1924 received the Republican nomination for Commissioner of Agriculture, and at the general election of that year, was elected by a handsome majority.



**MANSFIELD M. NEELY**  
United States Senator

**BIOGRAPHY**

M. M. NEELY, (Democrat), of Fairmont, was born November 9, 1874, at Grove, Doddridge county, W. Va.; parents, Alfred Neely and Mary (Morris) Neely; served in the West Virginia Volunteer Infantry through the Spanish-American War; was graduated from the academic and law departments of West Virginia University; was admitted to the Marion county bar in 1902, and since that time has been continuously engaged in the practice of the law at Fairmont; was married October 21, 1903, to Miss Alberta Claire Ramage, of Fairmont; they have two sons, Alfred R. Neely and John Champ Neely, and one daughter, Corinne Neely; was mayor of Fairmont 1908, 1910; clerk of the house of delegates of West Virginia 1911-1913; was elected to the Sixty-third Congress October 14, 1913, to fill an unexpired term; was re-elected to the Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-sixth Congresses and elected United States Senator in 1922.

Committee assignments Sixty-ninth Congress; District of Columbia, Judiciary Pensions and Privileges and Elections.

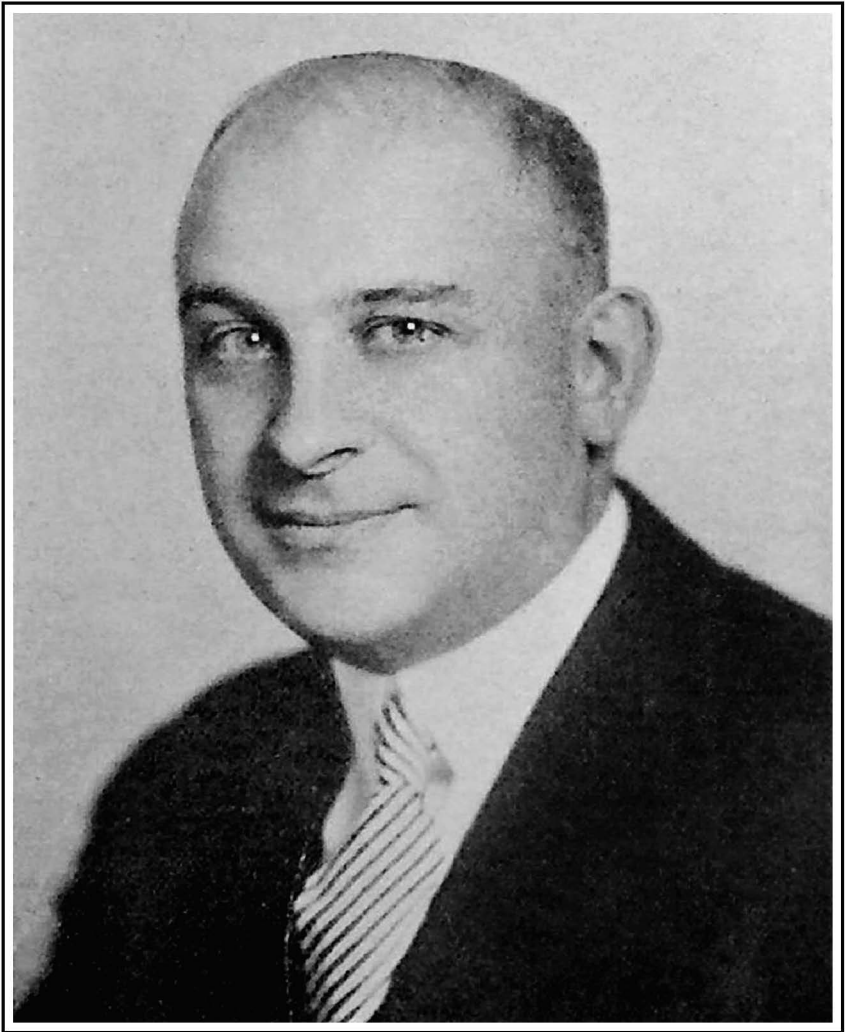


**GUY DESPARD GOFF**  
United States Senator

**BIOGRAPHY**

GUY DESPARD GOFF, (Republican), married; was born at Clarksburg, West Virginia, September 13, 1869, eldest son of the late Senator Nathan Goff, former Secretary of the Navy and Judge of the Federal Fourth Judicial Circuit. He was graduated from Kenyon Military Academy, Harvard Law School and Harvard University; practiced law in Boston, Massachusetts, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin; was elected prosecuting attorney of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, and for four years was active in the prosecution of the so-called "graft" cases, which attracted nation-wide attention; was appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin by President Taft in 1911; was appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States in 1915; was commissioned a Colonel in the Judge Advocate General's Department of the United States Army and served in both France and Germany in 1918 and 1919; was appointed General Counsel and later a member of the United States Shipping Board by President Wilson in 1920; was Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States in 1921 and 1922; elected United States Senator from West Virginia for the term beginning March 4, 1925; is a member of the Judiciary, Interstate Commerce, Privileges and Elections, Claims, and Mines and Mining Committees of the United States Senate.





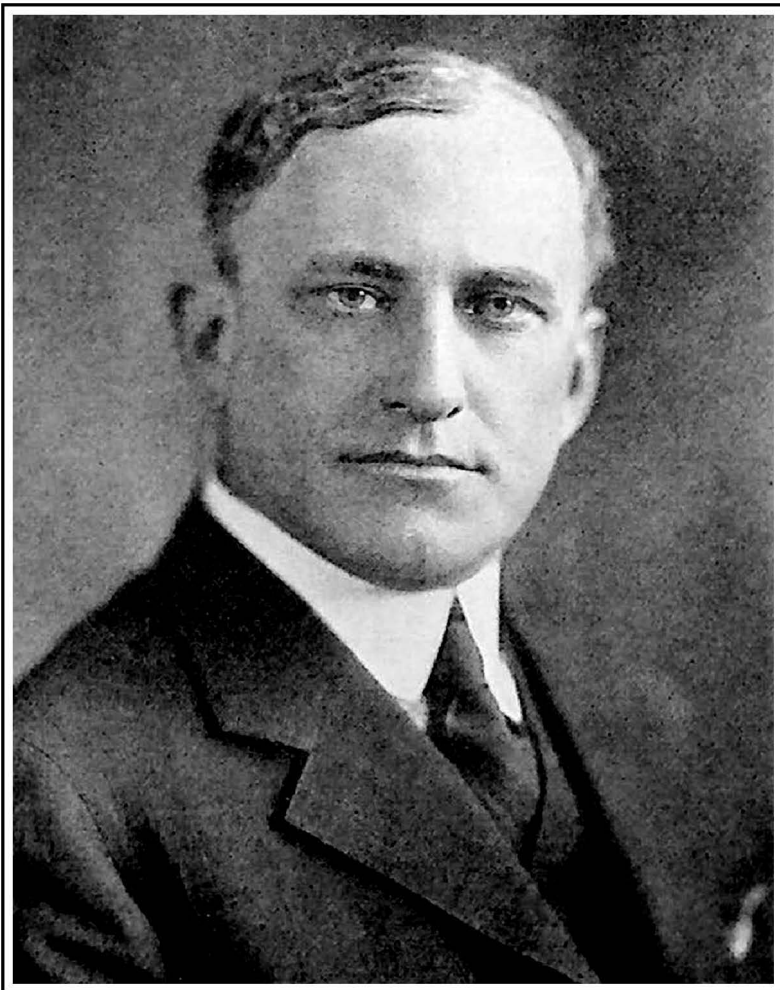
**CHARLES G. BA HMANN**  
Member of Congress, First District

**BIOGRAPHY**

CARL GEORGE BACHMANN, (Republican), of Wheeling; born May 14, 1890, at Wheeling, son of Charles F. and Sophia Bachmann; educated in public schools; graduated from Linsley Institute in 1908; attended Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., for two years; graduated from West Virginia University, Morgantown, receiving degrees of A. B. and LL. B.; admitted to bar in 1915, and practiced law at Wheeling; appointed assistant prosecuting attorney in January, 1917, and elected prosecuting attorney of Ohio county from January, 1921, to December, 1924; married Miss Susan Louise Smith July 14, 1914, daughter of Gilbert D. and Frances Smith, of St. Marys, W. Va.; three children—Charles F., Gilbert S., and Susan Jane Bachmann; elected to Sixty-ninth Congress November 4, 1924, by largest majority ever given a candidate for Congress from first congressional district of West Virginia, receiving 47,318 votes to 38,417 for George W. Cidham, Democrat.

Committee assignments Sixty-ninth Congress; Civil Service, Elections No. 2, Enrolled Bills and Revision of the laws.

The first district is composed of the counties of: Brooke, Hancock, Marion, Marshall, Ohio, Taylor and Wetzel (7 counties.) Population (1920.) 229,457.



**FRANK L. BOWMAN**  
Member of Congress, Second District.

**BIOGRAPHY**

FRANK LLEWELLYN BOWMAN, (Republican.) of Morgantown; born January 21, 1879, Masontown, Pa.; educated in public schools and West Virginia University, Morgantown; from last-named institution received A. B. degree, 1902; attorney at law; admitted to practice 1905 by supreme court of West Virginia; postmaster of Morgantown 1911-1915; mayor 1916-1917; Presbyterian; married Pearl Silveus; two children—Marjorie Virginia and Frank Llewellyn, jr.; member Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity; K. of P.; Mason; Knight Templar; Shriner; elected Representative of Sixty-ninth Congress from second congressional district at general election November 4, 1924, defeating R. E. Allen, Democrat.

Committee assignments in the Sixty-ninth Congress; District of Columbia, Election of President, Vice President and Representatives in Congress, and Expenditures on Public Buildings.

The second Congressional district is composed of the counties of: Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph, and Tucker (13 counties). Population (1920), 231,685.



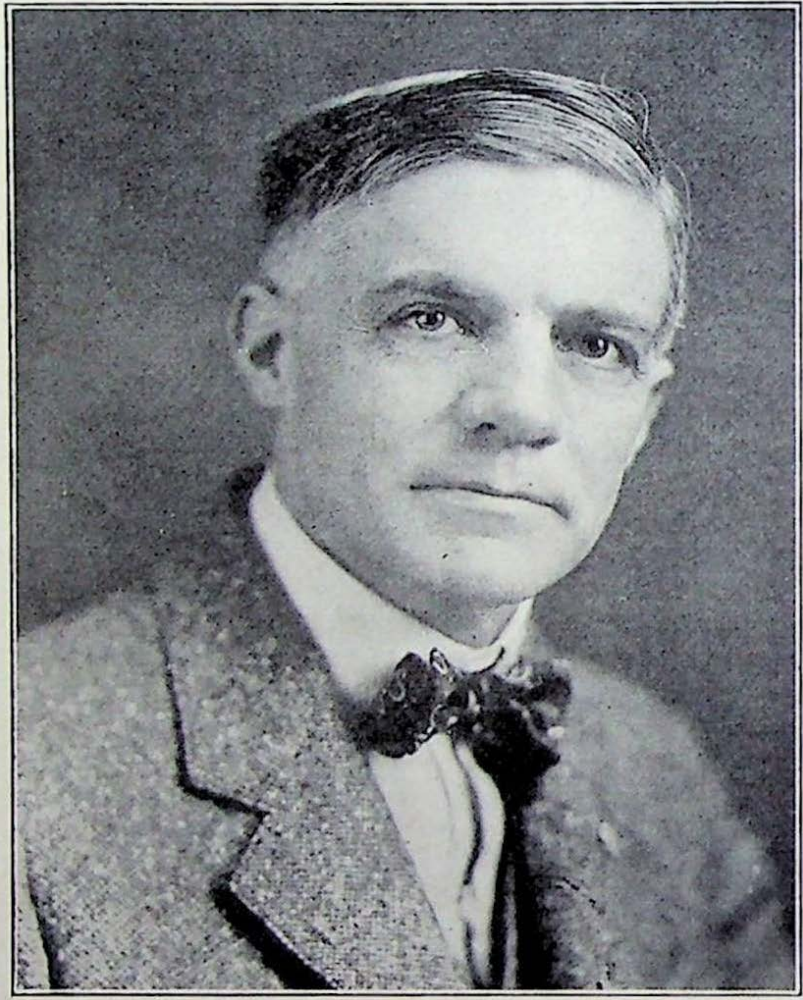
**JOHN M. WOLVERTON**  
**Member of Congress, Third District**

**BIOGRAPHY**

JOHN MARSHALL WOLVERTON, (Republican), of Richwood; born January 31, 1872, Big Bend, Calhoun county, West Virginia; educated in country schools, Glenville, and Fairmont State Normal, and West Virginia University, graduating from West Virginia University law department in 1901; lawyer; chairman Republican executive committee Nicholas county 1908-1912; mayor of Richwood 1918-1919; prosecuting attorney Nicholas county 1913-1917, 1921-1925; married; received 45,995 votes to 42,626 for Robert H. Kidd, Democratic opponent.

Committee assignments Sixty-ninth Congress: Accounts, Coinage, Weights and Measures, Public Buildings and Grounds and War Claims.

Mr. Wolverson represents the third congressional district composed of the counties of Braxton, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Harrison, Lewis, Nicholas, Ritchie, Upshur and Webster (11 counties). Population (1920), 230,255.



**HARRY C. WOODYARD**  
Member of Congress, Fourth District

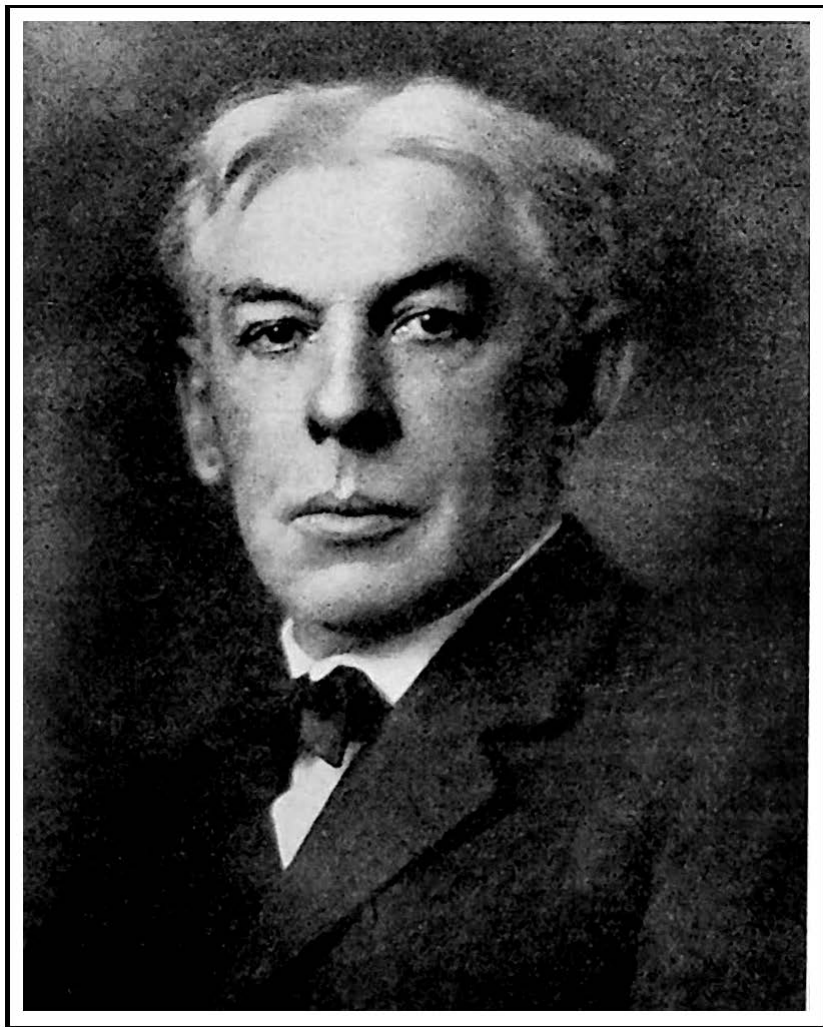
**BIOGRAPHY**

HARRY C. WOODYARD. (Republican). Spencer; born November 13, 1867, at Spencer, W. Va.; served four years as State Senator from fourth senatorial district of West Virginia; elected, 1902, as Representative in Congress from fourth congressional district and served in Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first Congresses, elected November 7, 1916, to fill unexpired term of Judge Hunter H. Moss, jr., in Sixty-fourth Congress, and also Member of Sixty-fifth Congress; served in Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Congresses, and on November 4, 1924, elected Member of Sixty-ninth Congress, receiving 47,136 votes to 44,877 for Democratic opponent.

Committee assignments in the Sixty-ninth Congress; Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture and Railways and Canals.

The fourth congressional district is composed of the counties of: Cabell, Jackson, Mason, Pleasants, Putnam, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, and Wood (9 counties). Population (1920), 214,930.





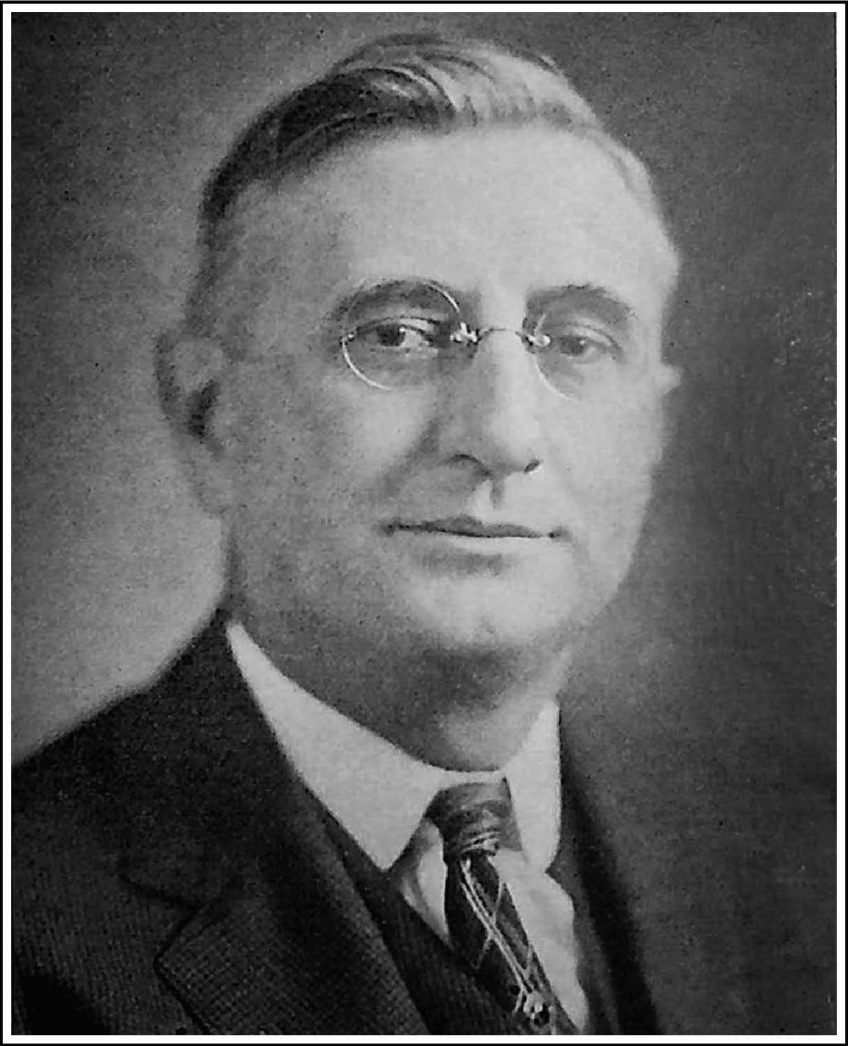
**JAMES F. STROTHER**  
Member of Congress, Fifth District

**BIOGRAPHY**

JAMES FRENCH STROTHER, (Republican), of Welch; born near Pearisburg, Giles county, Va., son of Philip W. and Nannie (Pendleton) Strother; his great-grandfather, George French Strother, was Member of Fifteenth and Sixteenth Congress and his grandfather, James French Strother, was a member of Thirty-second Congress; educated in public schools, Pearisburg Academy, Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College; studied law at University of Virginia; admitted to bar in 1894; located at Welch in 1895; practiced law until January 1, 1905, when appointed, by Governor A. B. White, judge of criminal court of McDowell county; thrice elected without opposition and served within two months of 20 years, when he resigned, having been nominated without opposition as candidate for Congress; twice declined appointment as a member of the State Public Service Commission; elected to Sixty-ninth Congress over Thomas Jefferson Lilly, Democrat; married Miss Lucile Lucas, December, 1924.

Committee assignment in the Sixty-ninth Congress; Judiciary.

Mr Strother represents the fifth congressional district, composed of the counties of: Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Monroe, Summers, Wayne, and Wyoming (9 counties). Population (1920), 278,302.



**J. ALFRED TAYLOR**  
Member of Congress, Sixth District

## BIOGRAPHY

JAMES ALFRED TAYLOR, (Democrat), of Fayetteville, was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, September 25, 1878; attended public school at Ironton Ohio; entered a printing office in Ironton at the age of 14 and after nine months' work came to West Virginia and again took employment in a newspaper office; is a printer and newspaper publisher by profession; removed from Greenbrier county to Fayette county in 1905, where he has since been indentified with the publication of Democratic papers, now being editor and publisher of Pick and Shovel, which he founded in 1920; served a period of enlistment as a noncommissioned officer in the West Virginia National Guard, 1908-1911; was elected to the West Virginia Legislature in 1916 and re-elected in 1920, serving on the committees on military affairs and education; elected to the Sixty-eighth Congress, carrying all six counties of his district over Hon. L. S. Echols, by a total vote of 42,320 to 34,901; re-elected as a member of the Sixty-ninth Congress, again defeating Mr. Echols by a total vote of 56,570 to 55,089; is a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs; was married on July 25, 1900, and is the father of eight children, six of whom are living—four sons and two daughters; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, past master of La Fayette Lodge, No. 57, A. F. and A. M., a member of the Masonic Royal Arch Chapter, the Junior O. U. A. M., the Odd Fellows, Red Men, and other fraternities.

The sixth congressional district, represented by Mr Taylor, is composed of the counties of: Boone, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Pocahontas and Raleigh (6 counties). Population (1920), 279,072.

Committee assignment Sixty-ninth Congress; Naval Affairs.

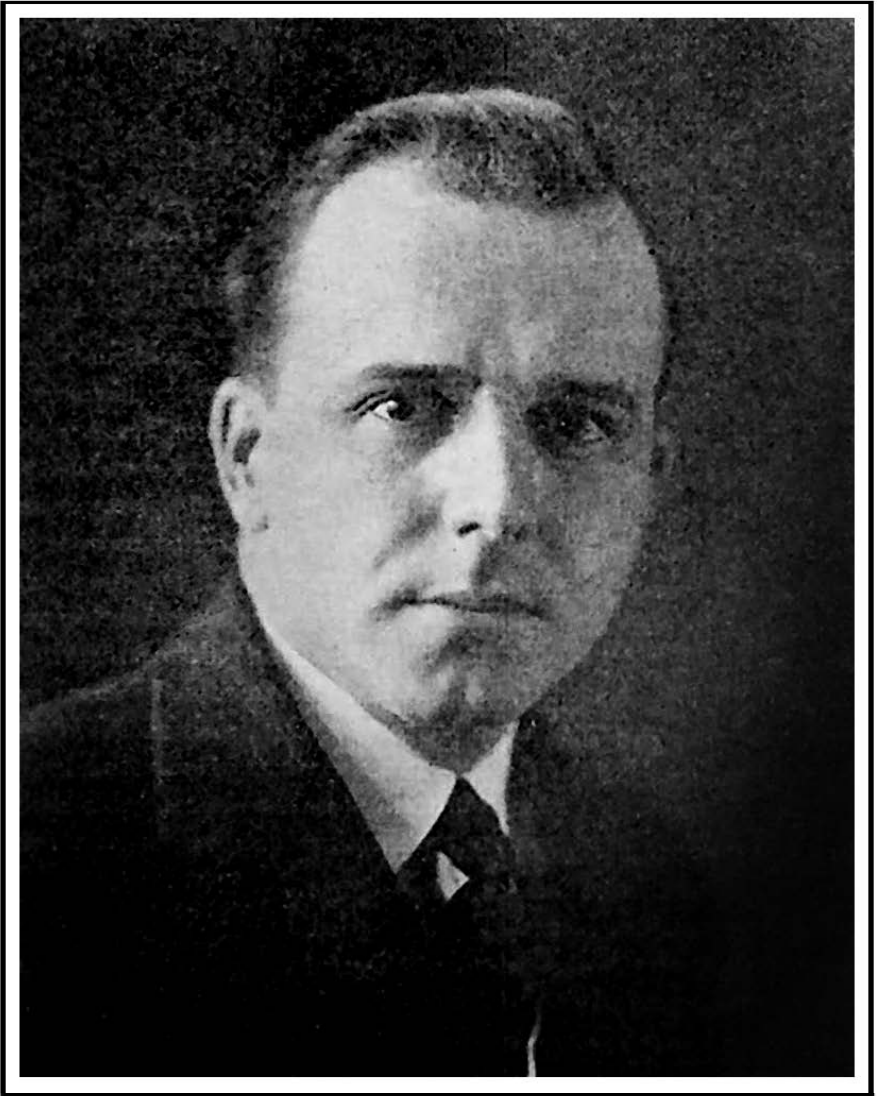


**JAMES S. LAKIN**  
President, State Board of Control

**BIOGRAPHY**

JAMES SANSOME LAKIN, (Republican), President of the State Board of Control, which Board has charge of financial and business affairs of West Virginia's thirty-three state institutions and five state parks, was born at Moundsville, West Virginia, a son of Reverend Calvin H. and Catherine Finney Lakin; is a direct descendant of Abram Lakin (1713-1796) who received from one of the King Georges of England, title to a tract of land in Frederick county, Maryland, which property has passed from father to son and is still in the Lakin family. Mr. Lakin received his education at Fairmont State Normal and Ohio Wesleyan University; married Lura Olivia Lakin, daughter of George W. Lakin, of Columbus, Ohio, in 1889; has three children; James Offutt, Marion Elizabeth (Mrs. John Vickers Ray, of Charleston,) and Florence Catherine.

For a number of years Mr. Lakin was engaged in the mercantile and timber business, with headquarters at Terra Alta; he was president of the First National Bank, of Terra Alta, and a Director of the Terra Alta Bank; was chairman of the Republican Executive Committee in 1912, and in 1920 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, at Chicago; in 1905, he was a candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional District; in 1909, he was appointed by Governor William E. Glasscock as one of the three members of the newly created State Board of Control; during the World War, was chairman of the State Committee on Proposed Construction. He is a 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a K. of P., and Elk, and is a member of the Edgewood Country Club and the Shawnee Club, and is identified with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Charleston.



**FRANK WITCHER McCULLOUGH**  
**Treasurer, State Board of Control**

**BIOGRAPHY**

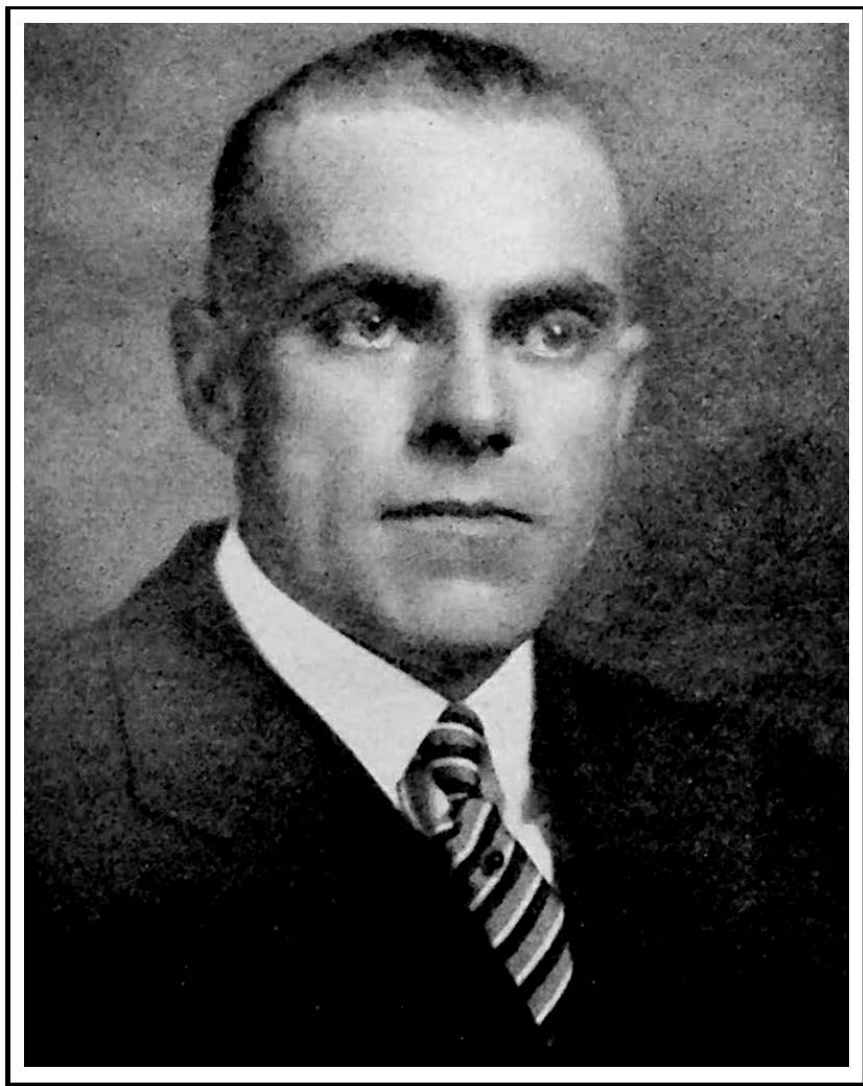
FRANK WITCHER McCULLOUGH, (Democrat), Treasurer of the State Board of Control, is a native West Virginian, born at Huntington, May 3, 1889, a son of Frank F. and Alice V. (Witcher) McCullough. He was educated in the Huntington public schools, supplemented by three years at Bingham Military Academy, Asheville, N. C.; entered law department of the West Virginia University in 1908, from which he was graduated in 1910, and was admitted to the practice of law the same year. Was very active in student affairs while at the University and was president of his class in his freshman year. Mr. McCullough was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the southern district of West Virginia in November, 1913, under the administration of William G. Barnhart. Upon the resignation of Mr. Barnhart in June, 1917, he was appointed acting district attorney and served as such until the following October. Under the administration of Lon. H. Kelly in this office, Mr. McCullough served as chief assistant until December 31, 1921, when his resignation became effective.

After leaving the office of the district attorney, where he had served with marked distinction, Mr. McCullough again took up the general practice of his profession. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Control by Governor Howard M. Gore on July 5th, 1926, to fill the term expiring June 30, 1932.

Mr. McCullough is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and holds membership in the Huntington Chamber of Commerce and the Guyan Country Club. His fraternal affiliations are the Masonic Order, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Phi Kappi Psi fraternity.

Mr. McCullough was married to Miss Kathleen Guthrie, daughter of Dr. L. V. and Margaret (Lynn) Guthrie, of Huntington, on January 30, 1912. They have two children, Witcher Guthrie, born July 8, 1915, and Frank Witcher, Jr., born December 4, 1920.





**CLARENCE ATKINSON JACKSON**  
Member, State Board of Control

**BIOGRAPHY**

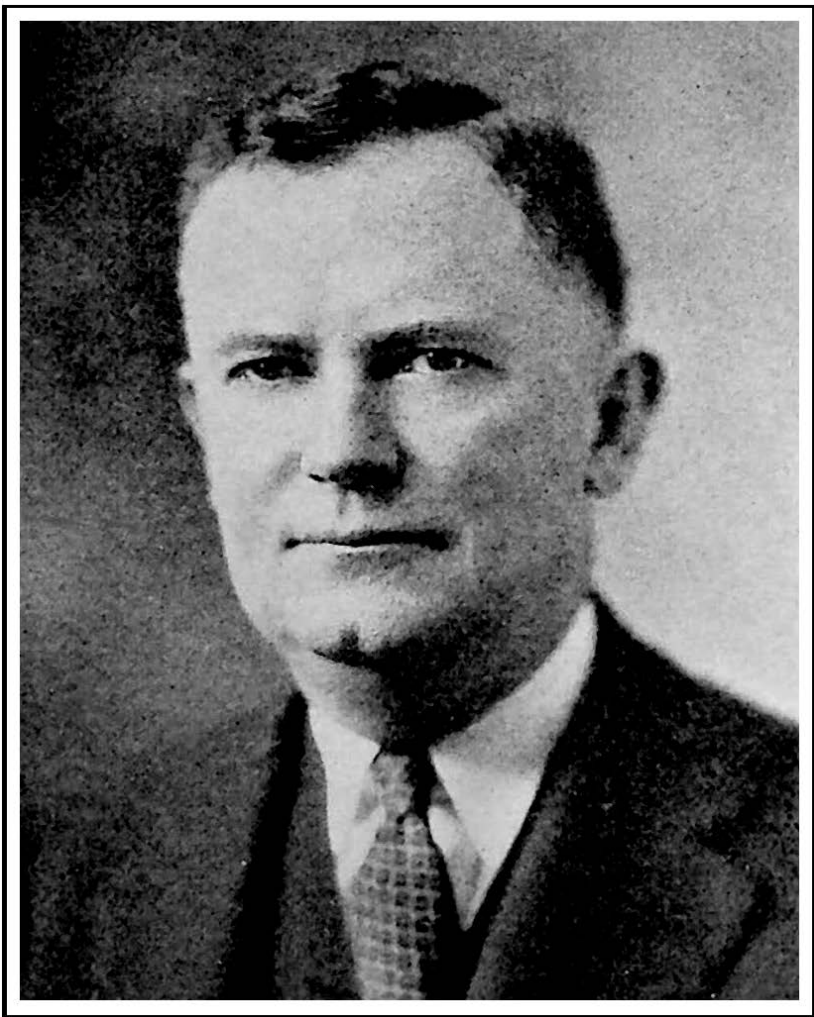
CLARENCE ATKINSON JACKSON, (Republican), Member of the State Board of Control, is a native of Greenbrier County, having been born at Lewisburg on April 5, 1889. His early education was obtained in the common schools and at Greenbrier Military Academy, from which he was graduated. He later attended the West Virginia University for two years, specialized in agriculture, and was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1911. Mr. Jackson has been greatly interested in agricultural work since his early youth, and owns and operates one of the large farms of Greenbrier County. He has been very active in organizing and promoting agricultural organizations and has been prominently identified with the West Virginia Farm Bureau. Elected President of that organization 1923 and re-elected in 1924. Resigned the Presidency of the Farm Bureau to accept the appointment as Member of the State Board of Control tendered him by Governor Howard M. Gore in April, 1925.



**JAMES J. DIVINE**  
Chairman, Public Service Commission

**BIOGRAPHY**

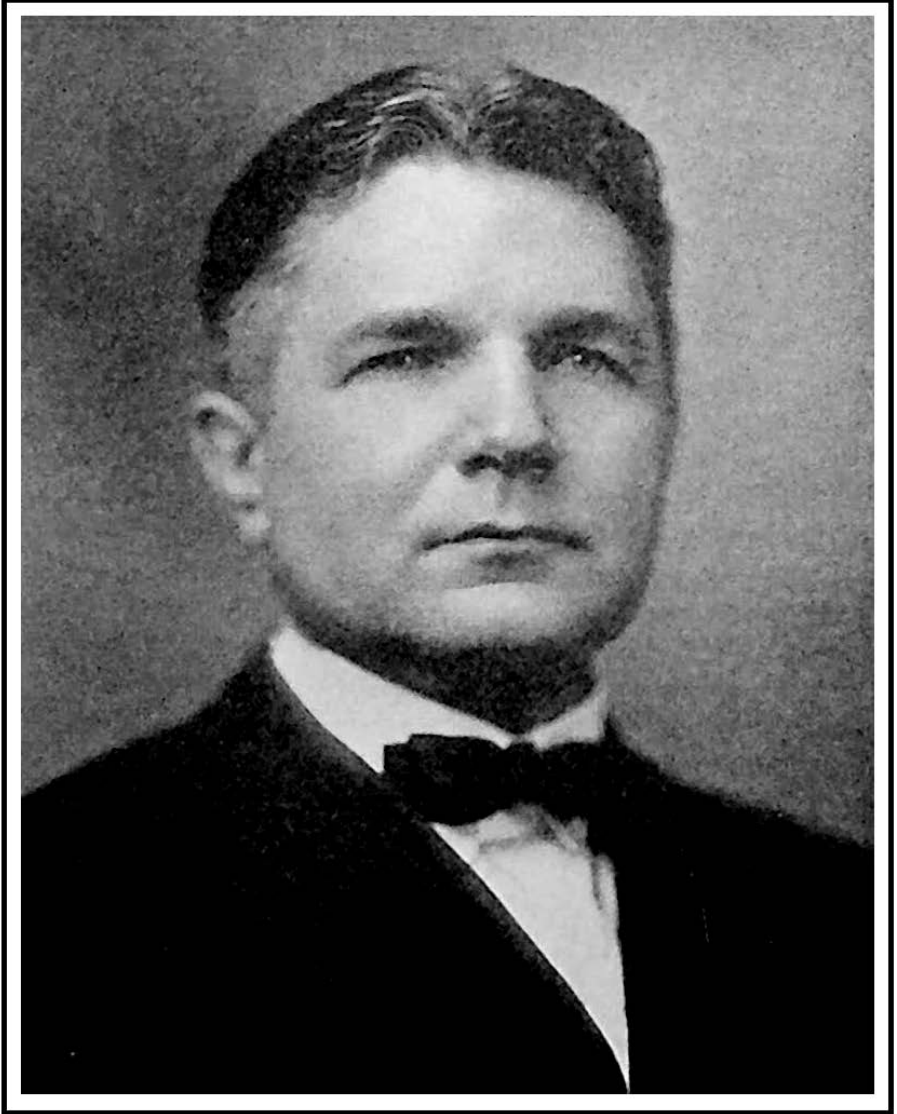
JAMES JOSEPH DIVINE, (Republican), one of the members of the Public Service Commission, was born at Sycamore, Illinois, on the 10th day of July, 1874; his education was received in the public schools of Sycamore and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; he is a lawyer by profession, receiving his professional education at the University of Michigan; prior to his appointment as a member of the Public Service Commission, he was engaged in the active practice of his profession as a member of the law firm of Greever, Gillespie & Divine, with offices at Welch, McDowell county; served at one time as a member of the City Council of Welch; was appointed by Governor Morgan as a member of the Public Service Commission and is Chairman of that body.



**I. WADE COFFMAN**  
Member of Public Service Commission

**BIOGRAPHY**

I. WADE COFFMAN, (Republican), a member of the Public Service Commission, was born in Harrison county, November 24th, 1877; received his elementary education in the public schools, and afterwards attended Salem College, a denominational school at Salem, Harrison county; before entering official life was engaged in the newspaper business; was three times elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Harrison county, and resigned on the 1st of August, 1921, to accept the clerkship of the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia; resigned that clerkship to accept the secretaryship of the Public Service Commission, September 1, 1925; on the 1st day of January, 1926, was appointed a member of the Commission by Governor Gore, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Birk S. Stathers, who left the Commission to accept the appointment as Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, vice Haymond Maxwell, resigned.

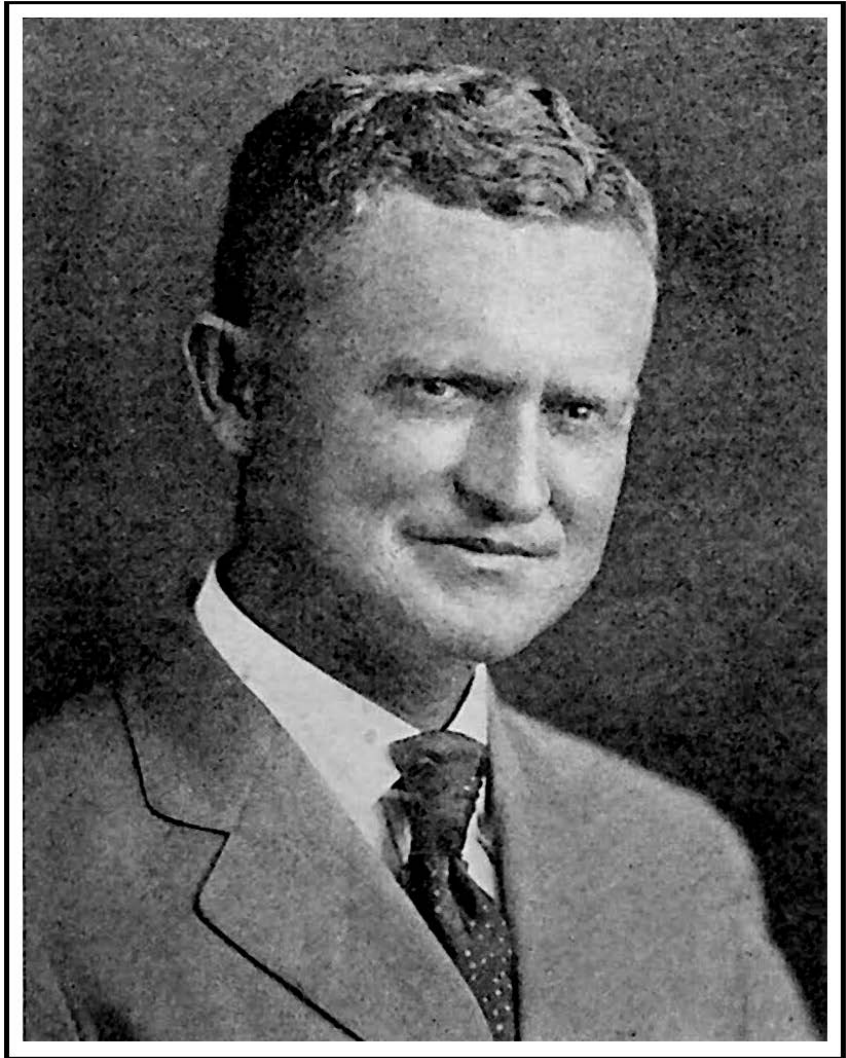


**CHARLES E. NETHKEN**  
Member of Public Service Commission

**BIOGRAPHY**

CHARLES ERVIN NETHKEN, (Democrat), a member of the Public Service Commission, was born on a farm, near Elk Garden, in Elk District, Mineral county, West Virginia, April 10th, 1875; attended the common schools of his district and later entered Shenandoah Normal College; still later, he went to the West Virginia University and graduated from its law school in 1897; is a lawyer by profession; has served three terms as Sheriff of Mineral county—a county that usually furnishes an overwhelming Republican majority; time of service as Sheriff: 1905 to 1909; 1913 to 1917; 1921 to 1925; was appointed by Governor Gore in 1925 as a minority member of the Public Service Commission to succeed Hon. Ernest D. Lewis, whose term had expired. Mr. Nethken is unmarried. His popularity is shown by the esteem in which he is held by the people of his home county. His term will expire May 31, 1931.

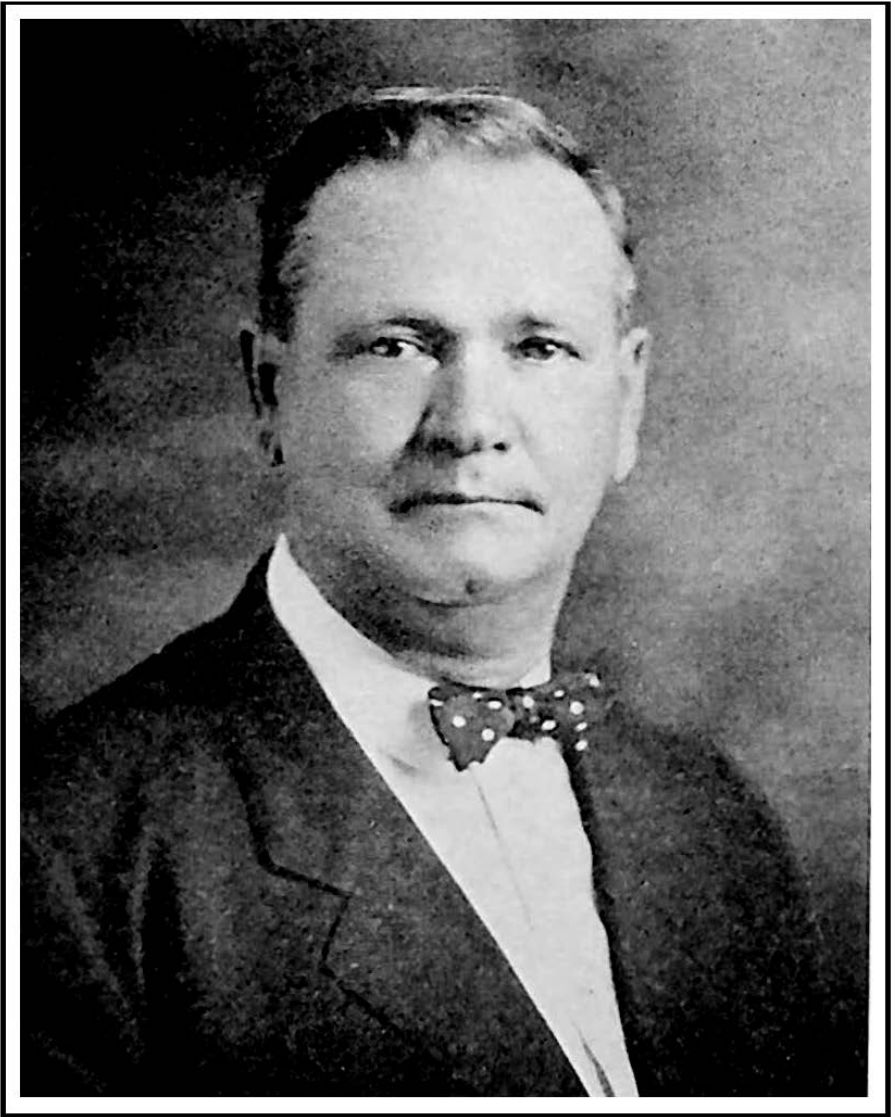




**MAJOR C. P. FORTNEY**  
Chairman, State Road Commission

**BIOGRAPHY**

CAMDEN PAGE FORTNEY, (Republican), Chairman of the State Road Commission, was born at Grangerville, West Virginia, June 30, 1879; his primary education was received in the Nolans Run and Lumberport public schools; subsequently he attended the Fairmont State Normal School and graduated in the class of 1900; graduated from the State University, at Morgantown, in the class of 1907, with the degree of B. S. and C. E.; is a Civil Engineer by profession; held the position of Junior Engineer in the United States Engineer's Office of the Pittsburgh district, in 1907; Supervisor of Construction of the Gatun Locks, Panama Canal, in 1913; Assistant Engineer for a time in the United States Engineering Department, at Louisville, Kentucky; Major of United States Army Engineers in 1919; in charge of Design Development and Purchasing of Construction Machinery Section, General Engineers Depot, with the rank of Major of Engineers, during the World War; holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers and commanding officer 325th Engineers, 100th Division, Reserve; has been Chairman of the State Road Commission from 1919 to the present time.



**CHARLES E. HINER**  
Member, State Road Commission

**BIOGRAPHY**

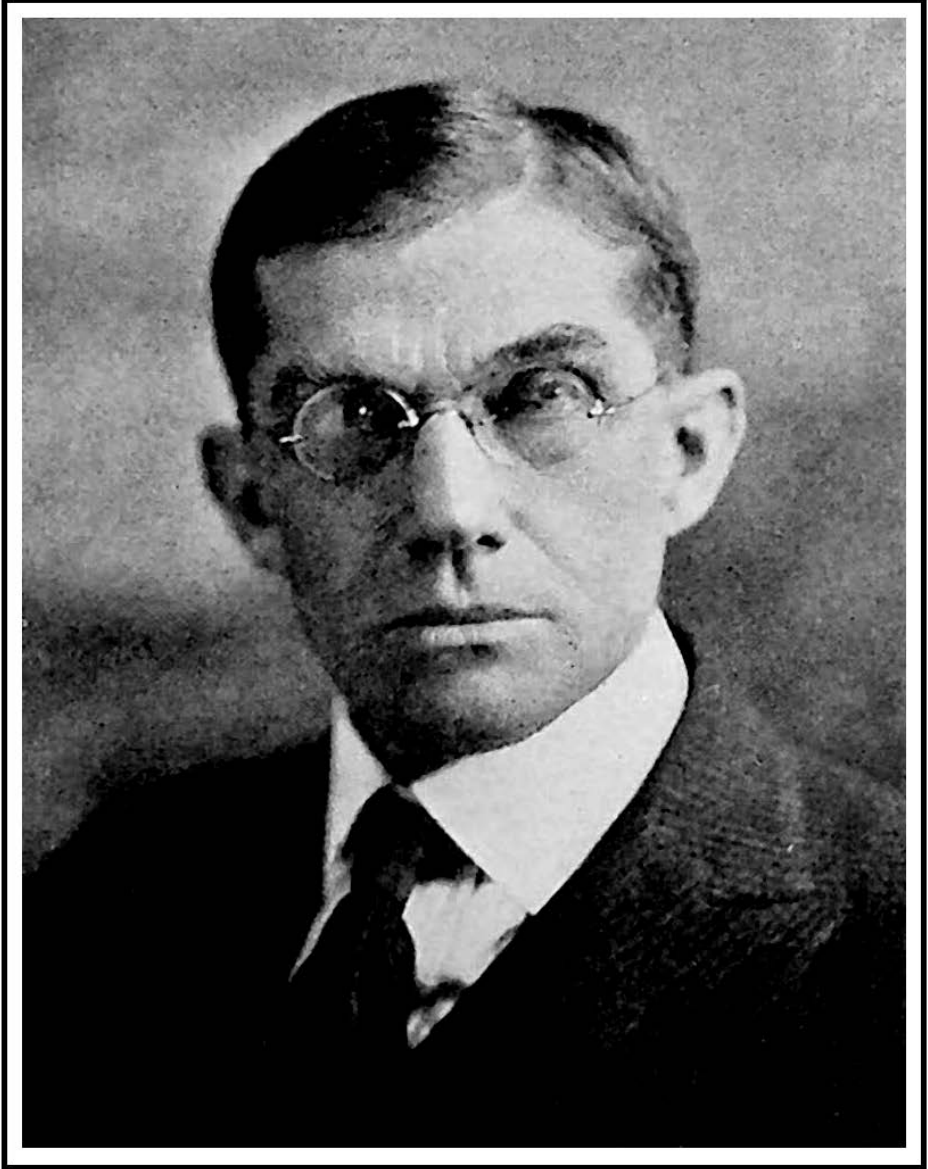
CHARLES E. HINER, (Republican), a member of the State Road Commission, was born in Upshur county, West Virginia, on the 13th day of December, 1874; his entire education was received in the public schools of Upshur county and principally of Buckhannon; is an ardent and loyal Republican; was nominated by the Republicans of Upshur county in 1907 as their candidate for Sheriff and elected to that position in November following; served from 1908 to 1913, both inclusive; for many years was engaged in the lumber business, commencing when he was only twenty years old; appointed on the State Road Commission July 1st, 1922, by Governor Morgan, to fill the unexpired term of Nelson Price Whittaker, deceased; at the end of 1922 was appointed for the full term of six years. Mr. Hiner is in charge of the Automobile Department of the State Road Commission a position that involves an enormous amount of work for which he seems to be specially fitted. While the Automobile Department demands his principal attention, he is also active in all other departments of the Commission.



**CHARLES E. MCCOY**  
Member, State Road Commission

**BIOGRAPHY**

CHARLES EPHRAIM McCOY, (Democrat), was born at Buffalo Putnam county, West Virginia, February 8th, 1874; preliminary education obtained in the home public schools; later attended West Virginia University, from which he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of B. S. and C. E.; is a civil engineer by profession; during vacation periods, while at college, was employed as a Junior Engineer in the construction of Dam No. 9, on the Great Kanawha River, and after graduation was employed by the War Department, in 1898, in river and harbor work on the Upper Monongahela, where six dams were built; was later transferred to the Ohio River and put in charge of the construction of Dam No. 3, near Pittsburgh; at that time was the youngest construction engineer in the service; in 1905 resigned his position with the War Department and became General Superintendent of the Baker Contract Company, of Pittsburgh, as Superintendent of Lock Construction on the Big Sandy, and was transferred later to the Ohio River, where he was in charge of construction of a section of Dam No. 18, at Parkersburg; was with the Colonial Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, in 1907-1908; in 1909, was employed by an Evansville contracting firm, in the construction of Ohio River Dam No. 19; from 1912 to 1916, both inclusive, was engaged in banking business at Charleston; returned to his profession in 1917, when the State Road Commission was created by the Legislature, and became its Chief Clerk, and in 1919 and 1920 served as Office Engineer and Assistant; in 1921 was placed in charge of the Automobile Bureau, where he inaugurated the new system, in compliance with an act of the Legislature of that year; in 1922, was in charge of the office of Division I, at Fayetteville; returned to the main office of the Commission in 1923 as Senior Highway Engineer, a position that he occupied until his appointment by Governor Gore as a member of the State Road Commission, September 1, 1925; in 1898, was commissioned Major in the West Virginia National Guard by Gov. Geo. W. Atkinson; Treasurer of the West Virginia Engineers Society in 1919-1920. Mr McCoy is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in things political; he and Governor Gore attended the State University at the same time and are warm personal friends. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Mason and a Shriner.



**GRANT P. HALL**  
State Tax Commissioner

**BIOGRAPHY**

GRANT P. HALL, (Republican), State Tax Commissioner, was born in Roane county, West Virginia, on the 21st day of December, 1865; his early education was obtained in the elementary schools of Kanawha county; afterwards attended Marshall College, at Huntington, and the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio; has served as County Superintendent of Schools for Kanawha county, as clerk of the Circuit Court of the same county, and as Mayor of the City of Charleston. He was appointed State Tax Commissioner by Governor Morgan, and his term of office will expire in 1929.





**LEE OTT**  
**Workmens Compensation Commissioner**

**BIOGRAPHY**

LEE OTT, (Republican), State Compensation Commissioner, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Hopewell, Bedford county, in that state, January 5, 1859; educated in the common schools; reared on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to work in the mines; removed to West Virginia in 1897, to enter the service of the Davis Coal and Coke Company, as Superintendent of its Thomas plant; filled this position until April, 1900, when he was transferred to the Elk Garden Mine as Superintendent; returned to Thomas in November, 1906, as General Superintendent of the mines of the Davis Coal and Coke Company; also had charge of all the vast improvements inaugurated and outlined in the history of that company; is connected with the Coal Mining Institute, of America, and the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute; is well known in Masonic circles, being a life member of Logan Lodge No. 490, of Altoona, Pennsylvania; is a member of West Virginia Consistory No. 1, of Wheeling; and Osiris Shrine, of the same city; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a Republican in politics, although he has never engaged actively in the latter; has been more interested in business developments and movements affecting the public welfare.

Mr. Ott was appointed by Governor Henry D. Hatfield as a member of the Public Service Commission, July 19, 1913, and served as Chairman of that body until June 30, 1915, when he was appointed State Compensation Commissioner, a position he has held ever since.



**A. G. JENKINS**  
Pardon Attorney



**C. P. SMITH**  
Warden of the Penitentiary



**CLIFFORD R. MYERS**  
State Historian and Archivist



**HAROLD B. CORNWELL**  
Adjutant General



**GEORGE F. DAUGHERTY**  
Commissioner of Labor



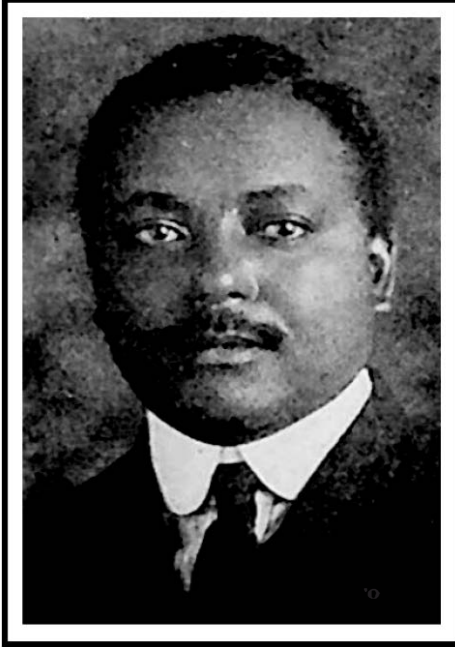
**R. M. LAMBIE**  
Chief Department of Mines



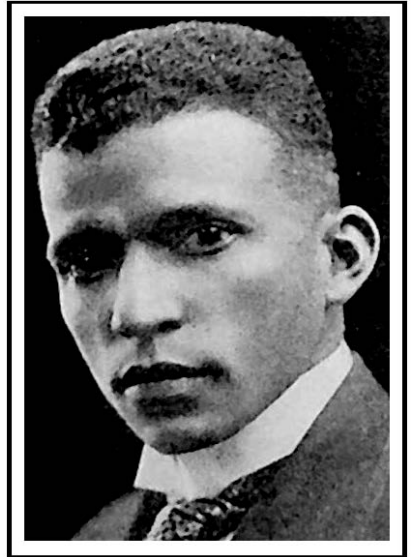
**H. A. ABBOTT**  
Commissioner of Banking



**COL. R. F. O'CONNOR**  
Superintendent of Department of  
Public Safety



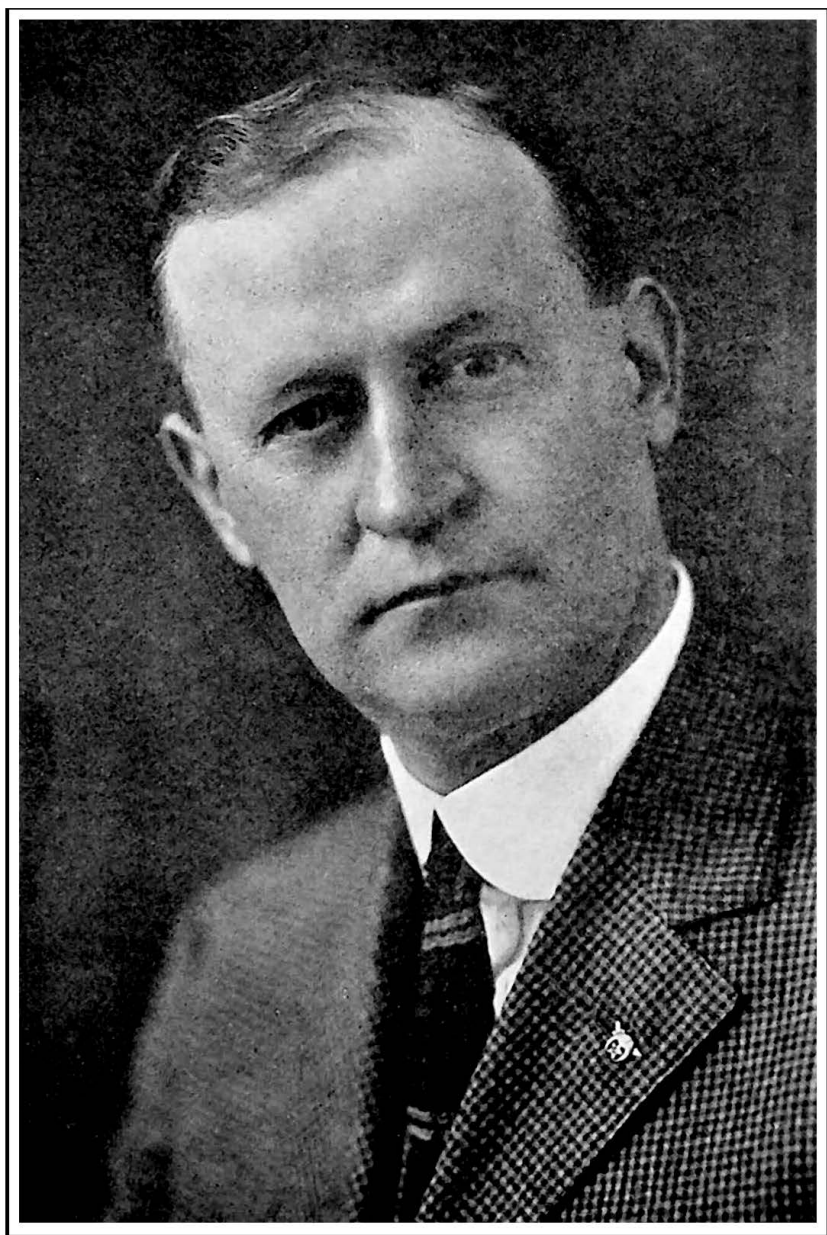
**T. EDWARD HILL**  
Director Bureau of Negri  
Welfare



**J. ARTHUR JACKSON**  
State Librarian

*Officers and Members of the  
Senate and House of  
Delegates*

*Officers and Members of the  
Senate and House of  
Delegates*



**CHARLES G. COFFMAN**  
President of the Senate  
January 15, to April 15, 1925

**BIOGRAPHY**

CHARLES G. COFFMAN, (Republican). Address: Clarksburg, W. Va. President of the Senate from January 15th to April 15th, 1925. Is a native of Harrison, having been born in that county on the 30th of August, 1875. Was educated in the common schools, at Salem College, and at West Virginia University; received degrees from each of these institutions; was Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Harrison County 1904-6, and Chairman of the Committee 1906-8; was a member of the Senate from the Twelfth Senatorial District 1908-12; Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee 1916-20; elected again to the Senate in 1922; was Chairman of its Judiciary Committee in 1923 and a member of other important committees; is a 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; an alumnus of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity; in religion, a Methodist and a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Clarksburg. Has been practicing law in state and federal courts since 1904; in January, 1925, after a short but heated caucus campaign, was elected to the Presidency of the State Senate, but owing to illness was only able to perform the duties of the office for a short time during the initial session and at no time during the adjourned session. Was succeeded on April 15, 1925, by Senator M. Z. White, of the Sixth Senatorial District.





M. Z. WHITE  
President of the Senate

### BIOGRAPHY

M. Z. WHITE, (Republican) President of the Senate. Born in Deep Valley, Pennsylvania, on the 6th day of September, 1872; received his education in the public schools of his native state; removed to West Virginia; has served as Mayor of the city of Williamson, Mingo county, as Chief Deputy Sheriff and as President of the County Court; is Vice President of the First National Bank of Williamson. Was made Warden of the Penitentiary at Moundsville by Governor Henry D. Hatfield and gave that institution a most acceptable administration, instituting many changes and reforms during his term of office; served as a member of the State Senate from the Sixth District in the sessions of 1911-13; as Chairman of the Republican State Committee for four years; returned to the Senate in 1923 and was made Chairman of the Committees on Penitentiary and Mines and Mining; in the initial session of 1925 was appointed by President Coffman to the chairmanship of the committees on Mines and Mining and Federal Relations and assigned to other standing committees as follows: Privileges and Elections, Finance, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Penitentiary, Railroads, Public Library and Re-Districting.

Owing to the protracted illness of Senator Coffman and his inability to be present at the sessions of the Senate to preside over its deliberations, on the 15th day of April, 1925, during the adjourned session, the Senate declared the office of President vacant and elected Senator White to that position. He presided over that body with marked dignity, ability and fairness until the gavel went down following the adoption of a motion to adjourn *sine die*.



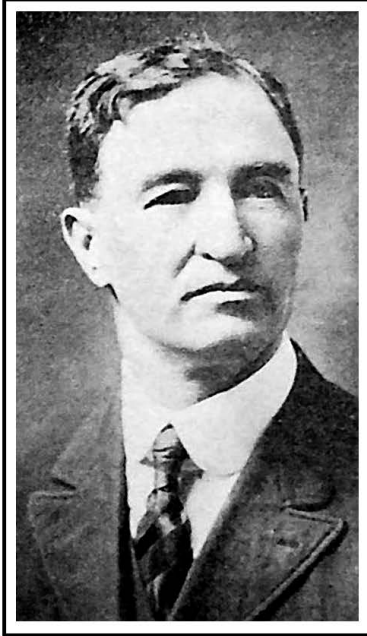
*Members of  
The State Senate*



ALDERSON, EUGENE PECK. (Democrat.) Address: Summersville, West Virginia. Born April 1, 1899, in the village of Summersville, Nicholas county; educated in the common schools, to the eighth grade; later was a student at the Staunton Military Academy and also at the Nicholas County High School; professional education received at Washington and Lee University, graduating in the class of 1921, with the degree of LL. B.; each of his grandfathers was a member of the state Senate from a district that included Nicholas county; Joseph A. Alderson, Sr., served in the Senate of Virginia and John E. Peck in the Senate of West Virginia. The present Senator Alderson resided in Clay county when elected to the Senate, in 1924, but subsequently removed to Summersville, where he now practices law; is a hold-over Senator; Committee assignments in the session of 1925: Judiciary, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Militia, Federal Relations, Mines and Mining, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Prohibition and Temperance and Enrolled Bills.

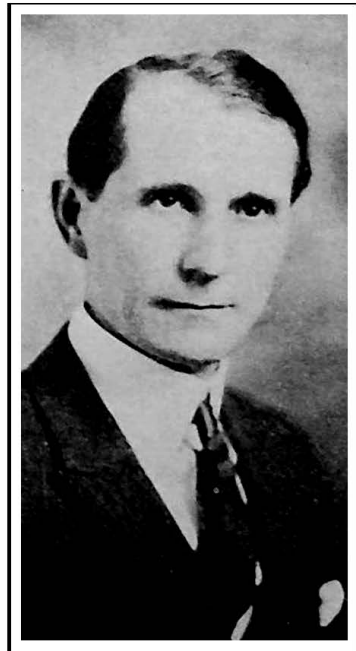
ASHWORTH, BEN H. (Democrat). Address: Beckley, West Virginia. A native of Virginia; born at Rocky Gap, July 9, 1891; early education obtained at Athens, Mercer county, West Virginia; later attended the Concord Normal School at that place and also the University at Morgantown; received the degree of LL. B. from the latter institution in 1916; was a soldier in the World War, serving two years in the 137th Infantry, 35th Division; was with the A. E. F. for fourteen months; after the war ended attended the University of Paris, taking courses in French law and constitutional government; returning home he established himself in the practice of his profession at Beckley, the county seat of Raleigh county; elected to the Senate from the Seventh District in 1924; is a hold-over Senator; during the sessions of 1925 served on Senate standing committees as follows: Judiciary, Penitentiary, Militia, Labor and Re-Districting.





BAKER, JOHN M. (Republican). Address: Spencer, West Virginia. Born November 22, 1872, at Le Roy, Jackson county; attended common and select schools, the Fairmont State Normal School and the State University; from the latter, received the degree of LL. B.; is now actively engaged in practicing law; has filled many important official positions in Jackson and Roane counties; prosecuting attorney of Jackson county for one term; served five terms on the Board of Education of the Independent School District of Spencer, and many times as special judge in the circuit court; his career as a legislator has been marked by a strong spirit of independence and intense loyalty to his constituents and the state in general; in 1925 was chairman of the Committees on Insurance and to Examine the Clerk's Office; also served on the following additional committees: Judiciary, Roads and Navigation, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and Public Library.

BOLEY, HENRY OTIS. (Democrat). Address: Lookout, West Virginia. One of the Senators from the Ninth District. Is a native of Nicholas, having been born in that county December 8, 1876; elementary education obtained in the public schools, followed by a course of study at the Summersville Normal School; farmed in early life; went to Fayette county in 1901 as a clerk and later engaged in merchandising on his own account; has served on the Board of Education in Nuttall district and as a member of the county court; was president of that body one year; also served as Vice-President and Director of the Winona National Bank; elected to the Senate in 1922; in the session of 1925, served on the following standing committees: Privileges and Elections, Finance, Education, Penitentiary, Railroads, Mines and Mining, Labor, Claims and Grievances, Public Printing, Rules, Prohibition and Temperance and Forestry and Conservation.

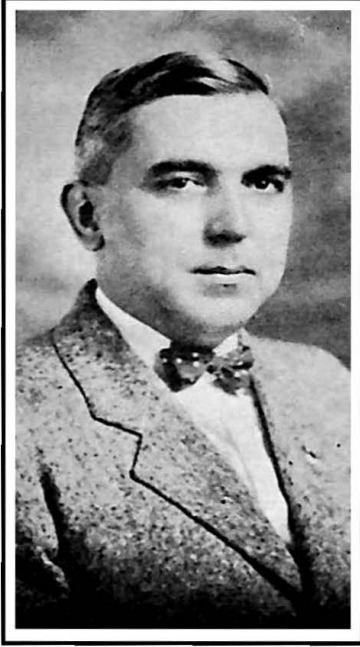




BYRER, HUGH SAMUEL. (Democrat). Address: Philippi, West Virginia. A Senator from the Thirteenth District, having been elected to that position in 1922; a native of Barbour county; born in the town of Philippi, August 27th 1881; received his elementary education in the public schools; later attended West Virginia Conference Seminary, at Buckhannon, and the West Virginia University, at Morgantown; the degree of LL. B. was conferred upon him by the latter institutions married Miss Elizabeth Ott, of Harrisonburg, Virginia and is the father of one child—Frederick Ott Byrer. Senator Byrer is located at Philippi, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. During the sessions of 1923 had important committee assignments and in 1925 served on the following standing committees of the Senate: Judiciary, Education, Militia, Immigration and Agriculture, Medicine and Sanitation, Forestry and Conservation, to Examine the Clerk's Office and on the Joint Committee on Printing Bills.

CANNON, WILLIAM WAYNE. (Democrat). Address: Hurricane, West Virginia. A man of Scotch-Irish descent and a hold-over member of the Senate from the Fifth District. Born at Olive Dale, Pa., April 11th, 1897; removed to Kanawha county in 1900; educated in the elementary and high schools of West Virginia, supplemented by practical study in electrical construction and installations; during the World War was a member of Co. K, 29th Regiment of Engineers; discharged December 15th 1918; instructor of electricity in United States Veterans Bureau, Chillicothe, Ohio; served on the executive council of Private Soldiers and Sailors Legion, Washington, D. C., and as a national legislative representative for same; resigned from the Veterans Bureau to engage in private business; in the session of 1925 was on the following Senate committees: Privileges and Elections, Finance, Roads and Navigation, Banks and Corporations, Militia, Insurance, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, to Examine the Clerk's Office and Enrolled Bills.





DARNALL, HARRY HAIRSTON. (Democrat). Address. Huntington West Virginia. Born in Henry county, Virginia, on the 13th of May, 1884; educated in the graded schools of Roanoke, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Blacksburg, and at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, where he received his professional training; is a prominent and successful practicing attorney in Huntington, making a specialty of criminal law; served as Exalted Ruler of the Huntington Lodge of Elks, No. 313, and Grand Exalted Ruler, District of West Virginia; elected to the Senate from the Fifth District in 1922; served on the Judiciary and other important standing committees during the sessions of 1923; in 1925 was selected by the President as a member of the following committees: Privileges and Elections, Judiciary, Roads and Navigation, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Medicine and Sanitation, Claims and Grievances, Public Printing, Public Library and Re-districting.

DEVORE, JAMES MARTIN. (Republican). Address: Creston, West Virginia. Born at Creston, Wirt county, August 14th, 1884, a son of William and Emma Park Devore; at the age of ten moved with parents to Parkersburg; was educated there in the public schools; worked three years in the Parkersburg National Bank, and three years on the Parkersburg News; Deputy Sheriff of Wood county, under his father, the late William Devore, 1912-16; City Commissioner of Parkersburg 1917-1920; in 1920, moved to Creston, where he was associated with his father in farming, cattle raising and the oil business; has always been a Republican; elected to the Senate from the Third District, in November, 1924; member of the following committees in 1925: Privileges and Elections, Judiciary, Roads and Navigation, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Militia, Federal Relations, Immigration and Agriculture, Claims and Grievances; was chairman of the committees on Public Printing and on Public Library.



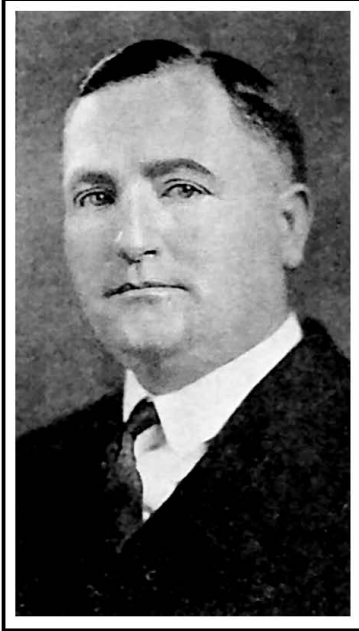




HARDMAN, TROY EMERSON. (Republican). Address: Elkins, West Virginia. Born September 9, 1884, at Holly Grove, Upshur county; attended the public schools; later went to a business college and graduated in 1903; is a lumberman and farmer; had two years experience in school teaching and was engaged in stenographic work eighteen months; at the age of twenty-one went on the road as a lumber salesman and continued at it four years; organized the Hardman Lumber Company, in 1910, and became its president; later organized and headed other lumber concerns; is a member of the United Brethren Church, a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, an Elk and a Rotarian; also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; is a hold-over Senator from the Thirteenth District; committee service in 1925: Labor and Forestry and Conservation, (Chairman); Privileges and Elections, Finance, Roads and Navigation, Banks and Corporations Penitentiary, Insurance, Rules, Immigration and Agriculture.

HELMICK, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (Republican). Address: Thomas, West Virginia. First elected to the State Senate from the Fourteenth District in 1920; re-elected in 1924; is a hold-over Senator. Born in Pendleton county, August 31, 1864; had a common school education, supplemented by normal training; has held many important positions in Tucker county; was Postmaster at Thomas eight years and has seen twenty-four years service on the County Board of Review and Equalization; has been councilman and mayor of Thomas; sheriff of Tucker county and a member of its county court—serving at one time as President of that body; early in the session of 1925 was selected to serve on the following committees of the Senate: Railroads and Re-Districting, (Chairman), Finance, Roads and Navigation, Mines, and Mining, Labor, Public Printing and Forestry and Conservation; was also one of the Senate members of the Joint Select Committee to recommend measures for raising additional revenue.

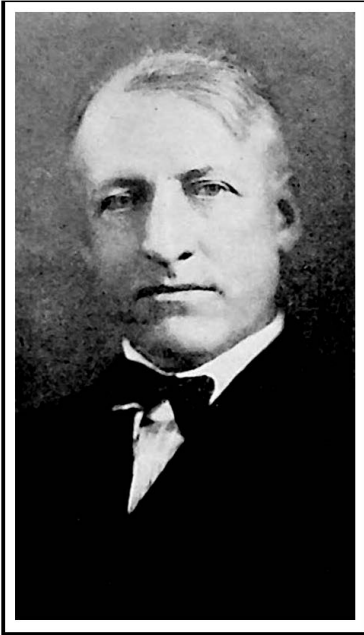




HENSHAW, HARRY PRESTON. (Democrat). Address: Bunker Hill, West Virginia. Born December 21st, 1886, in Berkeley county; educated in the public schools, at the Shenandoah Valley Military Academy, Winchester, Virginia, and at the West Virginia University; occupation, farmer and fruit grower; was a member of the House of Delegates 1917-18; elected to the Senate from the Fifteenth District in 1920; re-elected in 1924, without opposition; is a Democrat of the old school, whose conservatism and long experience in legislative service have evidently impressed his constituents with the wisdom of retaining him as their representative in the State Senate; during the session of 1925 served on committees as follows: Finance, Education, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Railroads, Federal Relations, Public Printing, to Examine the Clerk's Office and Forestry and Conservation; also a member of the Joint Select Committee to consider and propose revenue measures to be acted upon at the extraordinary session.

HEROLD, ANDERSON J. C. (Democrat). Address: Sutton, West Virginia. One of the members of the Senate from the Tenth District. Born in Nicholas county on the 4th day of June, 1886; educated in the public schools and at Morris Harvey College, Barboursville; is a successful farmer and banker; has been interested in banks in Nicholas and Braxton counties and served at different times as a director, cashier, vice-president and president; has been very successful in other business pursuits; was the Democrat nominee for State Treasurer in 1920 but met with defeat at the polls; elected to the State Senate in 1922 and in the sessions of 1923, had many important committee assignments; during the session of 1925 served as a member of the following standing committees of the Senate: Privileges and Elections, Finance, Roads and Navigation, Banks and Corporations, Federal Relations, to Examine the Clerk's Office and Forestry and Conservation.





HIGHLAND, CECIL B. (Republican). Address: New Martinsville, West Virginia. A native of Harrison county. Born at West Milford, November 2, 1876; elementary education received in the public schools, followed by a course at the University of Kentucky Business College; was deputy clerk of Harrison county for a time and deputy sheriff of Wetzel county; is now a dealer in improved real estate; elected to the Senate in 1924 from the Second District; is a hold-over Senator; in the 1925 session, served on the following committees: Penitentiary, (Chairman) Judiciary, Roads and Navigation, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Insurance, Medicine and Sanitation, Labor, Forfeited and Un-appropriated Lands, Public Printing, Forestry and Conservation and to Examine the Clerk's Office; was Chairman on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee on Printing Bills and Chairman of the Special Committee to visit the penitentiary and report upon conditions; also a member of the Joint Select Committee to consider and propose revenue measures.

HOGG, ROBERT LYNN. (Republican). Address: Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Born in that city on the 30th of December, 1893; early education received in the public schools and in the preparatory department of West Virginia University; received his higher education at the University, graduating in 1914 with the degree of A. B.; in 1916, with the degree of LL. B.; is now a practicing attorney; was prosecuting attorney of Mason county, 1920-24; served in the World War, 1917-19; one year, and four months overseas; elected to the Senate from the Fourth Senatorial District in 1924; at the regular session of the Legislature of 1925 was made chairman of the important Committee on Finance, a service involving untiring research into the business affairs of the State and great responsibility; served also on the following other standing committees: Education, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Militia, Claims and Grievances, Public Printing, Prohibition and Temperance and Re-Districting.





NAAMAN. (Republican). Address: Logan, West Virginia. A Senator from the Eighth District; elected in 1924; is a hold-over Senator. Born in Boyd county, Kentucky, November 13, 1873; early education obtained in the rural free schools of Boyd and Lawrence counties; later attended the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, and the Southern Normal University, Huntingdon, Tennessee; read law at Greenup, Kentucky; practiced in Logan, West Virginia, 1903-6; present occupation, banking; is President of the First National Bank of Logan; chairman of the Logan County Republican Committee for six years; commissioner of the city of Logan two years; State Commissioner of Banking from March, 1923, to December, 1924; married Miss Julia Yantus Dingess, of Logan, June 27, 1906; in the session of 1925 was chairman of the committees on Privileges and Elections and Banks and Corporations; served also on Finance, Education, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Railroads, Medicine and Sanitation and Public Library.

HUGUS, WRIGHT. (Republican). Address: Wheeling, West Virginia. Born near Wheeling November 8th, 1890; primary education received in county schools and the Wheeling High School; afterwards matriculated at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B.; then went to Harvard Law School and graduated with the degree of LL. B.; is an attorney at Law; was a First Lieutenant, then a Captain and finally a Major in the United States Army during the World War; spent fourteen months in France with the Expeditionary Forces; was a Delegate from Ohio county in the Legislature of 1921; elected to the Senate from the First District in 1922; in 1925 was Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary—one of the most important assignments in the Senate; served also, on Education, Banks and Corporations, Railroads, Militia, Federal Relations, Mines and Mining, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Rules, to Examine the Clerk's Office and Forestry and Conservation.



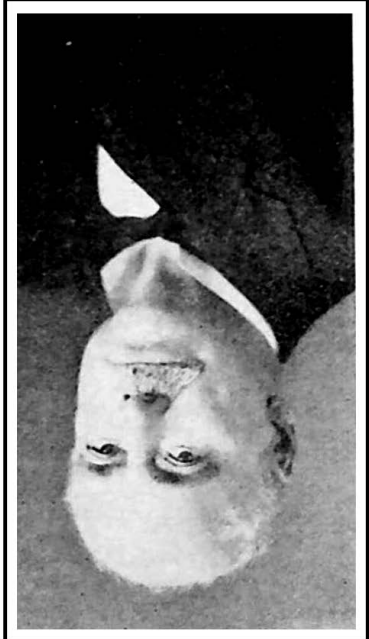


JOHNSON, CLYDE B. (Democrat) Address: Charleston, West Virginia. One of the members of the Senate from the Eighth District; is a lawyer by profession and a partner of former Attorney General William G. Conley, in the firm of Conley & Johnson, with offices in Charleston; received his early education in country schools; later attended the West Virginia Conference Seminary, now the Wesleyan College, at Buckhannon; prior to locating in Charleston was actively engaged in the practice of law at Saint Marys, Pleasants county; was elected to the State Senate in 1922; in 1923 was the floor leader of the minority party; during the sessions of 1925 served on Senate standing committees as follows: Judiciary, Finance, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Railroads, Mines and Mining, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and Rules; he was also a member of the Joint Select Committee to consider and propose revenue measures; is a member of the Presbyterian church.

KEE, JOHN. (Democrat) Address: Bluefield, West Virginia. A Senator from the Seventh District. Born August 22, 1874, at Glenville, Gilmer county; educated in the common schools, Glenville State Normal and the State University, taking the law course at the latter; engaged in the active practice of law at Bluefield; for many years was connected with the South Penn Oil Company; afterwards with the Standard Oil Company, in Mexico; returned to Bluefield in 1918; in early life was deputy under his father, who for many years was clerk of the county court of Gilmer county. Senator Kee belongs to the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity, the Elks, the Moose and the Odd Fellows. He is a member of the American and Mercer County Bar Associations. Elected to the Senate in 1922; during sessions of 1925 served on the following committees: Judiciary, Education, Roads and Navigation, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Penitentiary, Insurance, Mines and Mining and Public Library.



**KIDD, ROBERT FRANKLIN.** (Democrat) Address: Glenville, West Virginia. A Senator from the Tenth District, and a close second to the late Septimius Hall in legislative experience. Elected to the House from Gilmer county in 1886, and served in the memorable session of 1887; elected to the State Senate in 1898 and served until 1914; elected in 1922 to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Hon. J. Shackelford; elected again in 1924; minority nominee for the Presidency in 1925; minority floor leader during that session; committee assignments: Judiciary, Roads and Navigation, Federal Relations, Immigration and Agriculture, Medicine and Sanitation, Labor, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and Public Library. Senator Kidd was born in Upshur county in 1853; was principal of the Glenville Normal School at one time; is a lawyer and a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

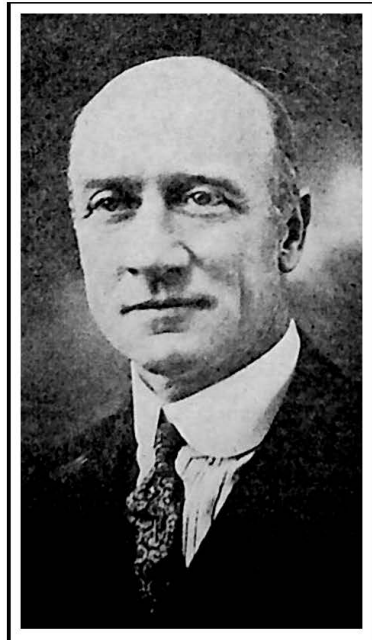


**MARSH, HARVEY.** (Republican). Address: Parkersburg, West Virginia. Born on a farm near Pensboro, Ritchie county, March 15, 1873; early education received in the public schools; later attended the West Virginia University, taking a course in law; practices in Parkersburg and is also interested in real estate and insurance; elected to the Senate from the Third District in 1922; in the session of 1923 filled many important committee assignments; in 1925 was designated by President Coffman, during his illness, as one of the members to preside over the Senate in his absence; following the amendment of Rule 2 of the Senate, providing for a President *pro tempore*, was elected to that position March 17th; was also Chairman of the Committees on Roads and Navigation and Claims and Grievances, and a member of the Judiciary, Finance, Education, Medicine and Sanitation, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Penitentiary, Federal Relations and Immigrati-  
on and Agriculture.



NIXON, PHILIP E. (Democrat). Address: Paw Paw, West Virginia. One of the Senators from the Fifteenth District; located at Paw Paw, where he has been successfully engaged in general merchandising for many years; was postmaster 1915-21; during the World War served on the Draft Board of Morgan county; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a 32nd Degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; elected to the Senate in November, 1922, and in the sessions of 1923 had the following important committee assignments: Privileges and Elections, Roads and Navigation, Banks and Corporations, Mines and Mining, Claims and Grievances, Public Printing, Prohibition and Temperance and to Examine the Clerk's Office; in the sessions of 1925 served on the following standing committees: Finance, Roads and Navigation, Insurance, Immigration and Agriculture, Labor, Prohibition and Temperance and Re-Districting.

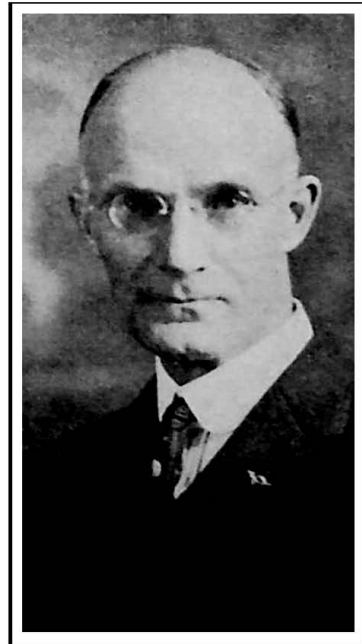
REYNOLDS, EDWARD BUNKER. (Republican). Address: Keyser, West Virginia. Born in the city of Keyser, July 18th, 1873; is a son of Judge Francis M. Reynolds, who rendered conspicuous service in the legislatures of 1895, 1901 and 1903. Senator Reynolds was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, the University of West Virginia and the University of Boston; took a post graduate course at the latter institution; is an attorney at law; also interested in farming and fruit growing; active in church and civic matters; a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Knight Templar, 32nd Degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a Rotarian; was elected to the Senate in 1922; in the session of 1925 was Chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Agriculture and a member of the Judiciary, Insurance, Claims and Grievances, Public Library and Prohibition and Temperance Committees.



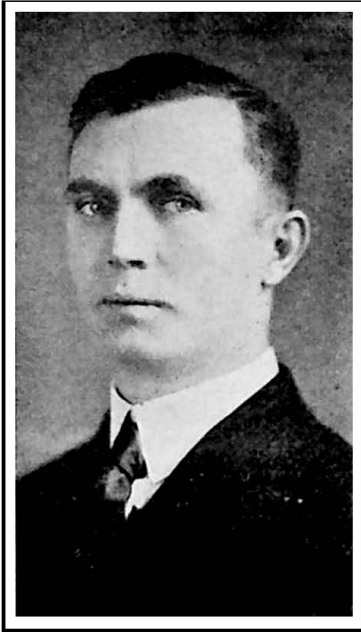


SMITH, IRA EDWARD. (Republican). Address: West Union, West Virginia. Born in that town; educated in the public schools of Doddridge county; served as a member of the House of Delegates for two terms, 1915-16, and 1923-4; in the primary election of 1924, was chosen by the Republicans as their candidate for the State Senate from the Twelfth District composed of counties of Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis; elected in the following November by a majority of 4900; in 1922 the Republican majority in the same district was only 531; during the session of 1925 Senator Smith was Chairman of the Committees on Counties and Municipal Corporations and Prohibition and Temperance; was also an active member of other committees, as follows: Finance, Roads and Navigation, Banks and Corporations, Federal Relations, Immigration and Agriculture, Medicine and Sanitation and Rules. He is a banker and assistant cashier of the Doddridge County Bank.

SUDDARTH, DR. F. S. (Democrat). Address: Grafton, West Virginia. Born in Monterey, Virginia, February 4, 1871; primary education obtained in the public schools of Virginia; afterwards attended the Appalachian Normal School, in that state, and the ational Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio; is a physician and surgeon, at Grafton, where he has practiced for twenty-two years; holds the degree of M. D. from the University of Virginia; did work in the New York Post Graduate School and the Polyclinic, New York; President of the Board of Education, Grafton Independent School District 1912-16; elected to the Senate from the Eleventh District in 1922; during the regular session of 1925 was made Chairman of the Committee on Medicine and Sanitation and was the only minority party Chairman; served also on Finance, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Claims and Grievances, Public Library and Forestry and Conservation.







WILKIN, WILLIAM SAYLOR. (Republican) Address: Wellsburg, West Virginia. Born in New Cumberland, Hancock county, November 30, 1890; early education received in the public schools and at New Cumberland High School; graduated at Bethany College, receiving the degrees of A. B. and M. A.; valedictorian of the class of 1912; is a practicing attorney; took the law course at Yale University—where he was a student under William Howard Taft—and received a LL. B. degree from that institution in 1915; Prosecuting Attorney of Brooke county 1921-25; prosecuted the intricate and celebrated "Cliftonville Riot Cases"; elected to the Senate from the First District in 1924, carrying the district by a majority of 11,500; at the regular session of 1925 was made Chairman of the Committee on Militia and of the Committee on Enrolled Bills on the part of the Senate; served also on the Judiciary, Finance, Roads and Navigation, Medicine and Sanitation, Labor and Prohibition and Temperance.

WILLIS, DENNIS MARTIN. (Republican). Address: Morgantown, West Virginia. Born near Bridgeport, Harrison county, in 1872; educated in the public schools, at the West Virginia Wesleyan Academy and the University of West Virginia; holds the degrees of A. B., LL. B., and LL. M. from the university; has special training in law, banking and accounting; is Financial Secretary of the University and has taught there for many years; he represented Harrison county in the lower house in 1901; removing to Monongalia, was elected in 1920 as one of the representatives of that county in the house; re-elected in 1922; elected to the Senate from the Eleventh District in 1924; in 1925, was Chairman of the Committee on Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and a member of Finance, Penitentiary, Insurance, Mines and Mining and Forestry and Conservation Committees; was also a member of the Joint Special Committee to consider and propose revenue measures at the extra session of 1925.





WOODS, LUTHER EUGENE. (Republican) Address: Welch, West Virginia. Born in York county, Pennsylvania, January 24th, 1883; educated in the public schools of that county, and at Millersville State Normal School, Millersville, Pennsylvania; taught four years in the public schools; came to West Virginia in 1904 to work for the United States Steel Corporation, at Gary; left there in 1915 to become President of the Central Pocahontas Coal Company, the Crystal Block Coal and Coke Company and the Crystal Block Mining Company; has been President of the Board of Education and of the Chamber of Commerce at Welch; interested in banks at Gary and Welch; active in religious and civic affairs; is a Shriner and Rotarian; elected to the Senate from the Sixth District in 1924; committee service in 1925: Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, (Chairman); Judiciary, Mines and Mining, Labor, Militia, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Public Printing and Enrolled Bills.

YOHO, GEORGE P. (Democrat). Address: Cameron, West Virginia. A Senator from the Second District, composed of the counties of Marshal, Wetzel and Tyler. Born in February, 1869, in the county of Wetzel; educated in the public schools and in summer normals; is a practical and successful farmer and dairyman; is also a dealer in real estate and a contractor; served as a member of the Democratic County Executive Committee of Marshall county for many years; had two terms as councilman in the city of Cameron; elected to the State Senate in 1922 and was appointed to serve on many important committees in the sessions of 1923; in 1925 was assigned to the following standing committees of the Senate: Roads and Navigation, Banks and Corporations, Penitentiary, Immigration and Agriculture, Claims and Grievances, Prohibition and Temperance and Re-Districting.





*Officers and Members  
of the  
House of Delegates*



**EDWIN M. KEATLY**  
Speaker of the House of Delegates

## BIOGRAPHY

EDWIN MINER, KEATLEY, (Republican). Speaker of the House of Delegates. Born in Barton, Tioga county, New York, May 12, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Luccerne county, in that State. His early years were spent in the practice of the profession of mining engineer, being in the employ of various coal companies in Pennsylvania and with the State Geological Survey. He came to Raleigh county, West Virginia, about 1890, in the employ of J. P. Morgan & Company and was engaged in the prospecting and surveying of large tracts of land in Raleigh and Wyoming counties. Later he was employed by various coal companies in the Pocahontas field. He read law under Hon. John W. McCreery, of Beckley, and Hon. Edgar P. Rucker, then Attorney General of West Virginia, and took the bar examination before the members of the law faculty of West Virginia University, being in the second class examined after the law went into effect making that the examining board. Mr. Keatley served as an Assistant Clerk of the House of Delegates in 1897 and afterwards went with Hon. Edgar P. Rucker, then Attorney General of West Virginia, as his assistant, in the administration of Governor George W. Atkinson. Following that service he was appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court by Judge Nathan Goff, and later, Clerk of the United States District Court, for the Southern District of West Virginia, by Judge Benjamin F. Keller, serving as Clerk for about seventeen years. During the war with Germany Mr. Keatley was Chief Clerk under W. Gordon Mathews, to the Federal Board for the Southern District of West Virginia, and served in that capacity, without compensation, for two years, devoting much time to the arduous work incident to the position. In 1918 he resigned as Clerk of the United States District Court in order to give his entire attention to important business enterprises with which he is connected. Mr. Keatley has served as a Vestryman of Saint John's Episcopal Church, of Charleston, and as President of the Men's Club, of that church; he is a Knight Templar, Shriner, a Scottish Rite Thirty-second Degree Mason and is also a member of the Charleston Rotary Club and of the White Oak Country Club, and Governor of the Edgewood Country Club; also a member of the National Geographic Society and the Capitol Building and Water Power Commissions; he has been President of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce and three times a director of that body; for several years was a Councillor of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Chairman of the State National Association of Credit Men and is at present a member of the council; is a Director of the Community Welfare Federation, of Charleston, and a member of the Boy Scout Council of the same city.



**M. S. HODGE**  
Clerk



**W. H. CURTIS**  
Sergeant at Arms

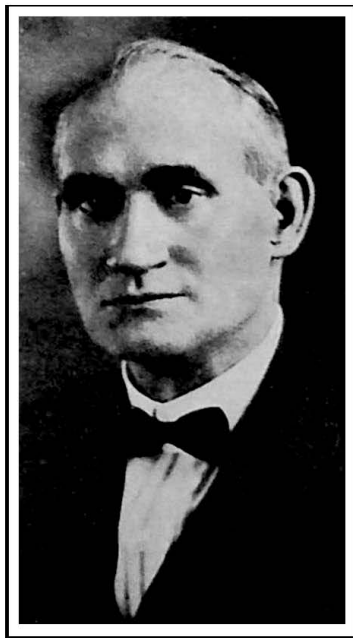


**WILLIAM HUTCHINSON**  
Doorkeeper



ANDREWS, HOMER H. (Republican). Address: Whitesville, West Virginia. Former delegate from Boone county. Born in Ohio; educated there in the common schools and in private, public, normal and law schools; graduated from a business college, taking a special banking course, followed by a post graduate course; occupation, banker; has organized two state banks, one national bank, and served as cashier of six banks; in the session of 1925 was Chairman of Banks and Corporations and a member of Taxation and Finance, Mines and Mining, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Executive Officers, Library and Re-Districting committees; served on three Joint Select Committees: (1) to consider revenue and appropriation measures; (2) to investigate alleged changes in laws after passage by a former legislature; (3) to investigate charges of fraud in connection with the building of the new capitol. Mr. Andrews resigned June 6th, 1925, following a decision of the Supreme Court affecting his title.

ARMSTRONG, GEORGE L. (Democrat) Address: Huntington, West Virginia. Born in Putnam county, West Virginia, at Scott Depot, February 24th, 1869; received his education in the free schools of that village; until twenty years of age he lived on a farm; then went into the service of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company as a brakeman; after serving two years in that position, was made a conductor and worked in that capacity for twenty years; after meeting with an accident, and being badly crippled in the service abandoned railroading in 1911; lives now in Huntington; belongs to the Baptist Church; served a term as Justice of the Peace; elected to the House of Delegates as one of the representatives from Cabell county in 1922; re-elected in 1924; served on the following standing committees in the sessions of 1925: Taxation and Finance, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Printing and Contingent Expenses, Executive Offices and Library and Agriculture.





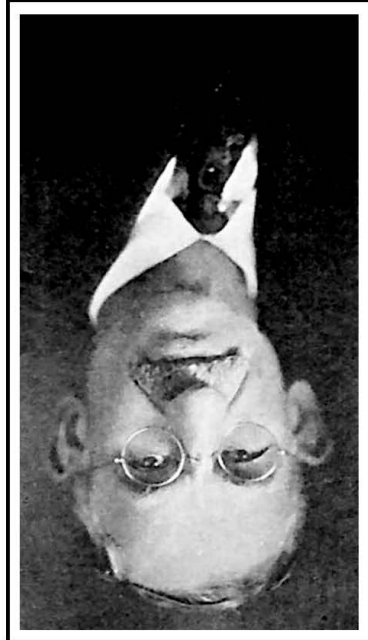


ARNOLD, EUGENE HILL. (Democrat). Address: Elkins, West Virginia. Born in San Diego, California, June 6, 1890; primary education obtained in the public schools; academic education at Davis-Elkins College (from which he received the degree of A. B.) at Georgetown University, Washington, and West Va. University, where he took law courses; is an attorney and a coal operator; was a reporter on Washington and Baltimore papers, 1911-12; connected with the Washington bureau of the Baltimore Sun; enlisted as a private for service in the World War and rose to the rank of First Lieutenant; has served two terms as a member of the Second District Democratic Congressional Committee and two terms as City Attorney of Elkins; twice a member of the Legislature; Committee assignments in 1925: Taxation and Finance, Roads, Labor and Forestry and Conservation; also a member of the Joint Committee on Revenue and Taxation.

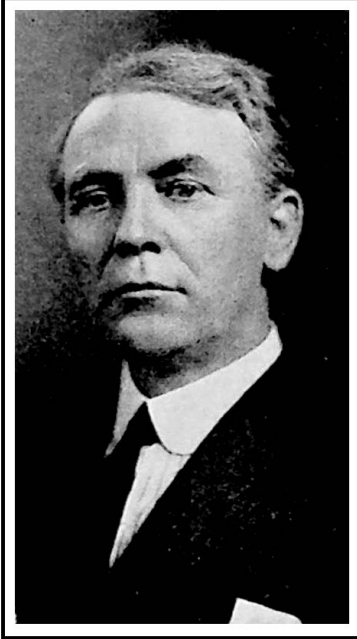
AUSTIN, DR. I. M. (Republican). Address: Morgantown, West Virginia. Born in Halleck, Monongalia county, March 26, 1882; lived on a farm until twenty-one years of age; educated in the common schools; entered the mercantile business, at Morgantown, in 1900; remained in it for nine years; attended the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, and graduated in June, 1913; returned to Morgantown and has practiced osteopathy there for three years; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North; elected to the House as one of the members from Monongalia county in 1924; standing committee assignments in 1925: Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, (Chairman); Education, Medicine and Sanitation and Printing and Contingent Expenses; was also a member of the Re-building Committee that was sent out by the Legislature to investigate public buildings and humane institutions and report as to their condition and needs.



**BALL, EVANDER DILLON** (Republican). Address: Elizabeth, West Virginia. The delegate from Wirt. Born near the town of Elizabeth, the county seat of that county, on the 14th day of October, 1862; educated in the district schools; follows farming as an occupation; has served as a rural mail carrier, as Secretary of the Board of Education and as a Justice of the Peace; is now Superintendent of the Citizens Telephone Exchange; was elected to the House of Delegates on the Republican ticket in November, 1924, as the representative from Wirt; following the organization of the House in January, 1927, was appointed by Speaker Keatley to serve on the following standing committees of that body: Federal Relations, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Executive Offices and Library, Forestry and Conservation, Arts, Science and General Improvements and Re-Districting.

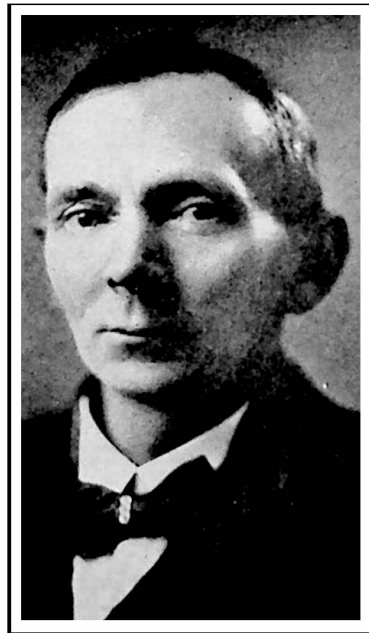


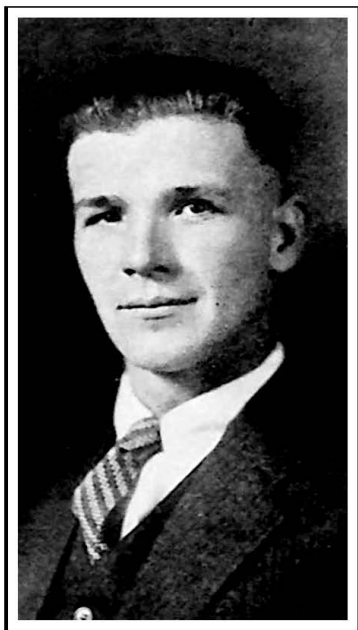
**BARTLETT, HOMER A.** (Republican). Address: Fairmont, West Virginia. Born at Prospect Valley, West Virginia, on the 10th day of October, 1877; early education received in the public schools; later attended Salem College, Waynesburg College and the Walton School of Commerce, of Chicago; present occupation, real estate dealer and public accountant; received his occupational training as a constructive accountant at the Walton School of Commerce; at the primary election in May, 1924, was one of the Republican nominees in Marion county for the House of Delegates; was successful at the general election in November following, being the only Republican on the delegate ticket that was elected; following the organization of the House in January, 1925, was chosen by the Speaker to serve on the following standing committees: Counties and Municipal Corporations, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Penitentiary and Mines and Mining.



BAYER, HARRY W. (Republican). Address: Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. Born and reared on a farm; early education obtained in the free schools of Morgan and Berkeley counties; attended Shenandoah Institute, now Shenandoah College, at Dayton, Virginia; is a lawyer and farmer; legal education derived from reading and without the aid of instructors; taught school several years; County Superintendent of Schools; Prosecuting Attorney of Morgan county five terms; City Solicitor for Mannington two terms; appointed by the County Court of Morgan county as Road Engineer; served also as Secretary of the Board of Education and as Congressional and County Committeeman; greatly interested in forest reproduction and wild life; edited and published a newspaper for several years; has been calling the attention of the public to the unduly neglected wealth of this state as contained in the curative waters of "Berkeley Springs." Committee service in 1925: Game and Fish, (Chairman); Judiciary, Roads, Forestry and Conservation and Labor

BEARD, REV. CHARLES R. (Republican). Address: Martinsburg, West Virginia. Born in Berkeley county, November 30, 1878; received his education in the public schools of Martinsburg; served an apprenticeship with a blacksmith and followed the business of blacksmithing for eighteen years; retired from that occupation about twelve years ago and entered the evangelistic field; is a member of the first United Brethern Church, of Martinsburg, and an ordained minister of that denomination; married June 17 1904, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Robbins, of Hedgesville, Berkeley county; served in the Legislature of 1915 as one of the representatives in the House from Berkeley county; elected again in 1924; during the sessions of 1925 was named by the Speaker to serve on the following standing committees: Prohibition and Temperance, Roads, Medicine and Sanitation, Military Affairs and Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands. Mr. Beard is a faithful and conscientious servant of the people, guided by the highest impulses.





BEAVERS, BROOKS FOSTER. (Republican). Address: English, West Virginia. One of the representatives in the House of Delegates from the county of McDowell. Born in the village of English, in that county, on the 29th day of October, 1897; educated in the common schools at English and at the Birwind high school; has served as one of the deputy sheriffs and as one of the prohibition officers of McDowell county; is now a deputy assessor; for several years was a member of the County Republican Executive Committee; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; elected to the House of Delegates in 1924; at the initial session of 1925, was designated by the Speaker for the following committee service: Claims and Grievances, (Chairman); Privileges and Elections; Military Affairs, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Arts, Science and General Improvements, Executive Offices and Library and Penitentiary.

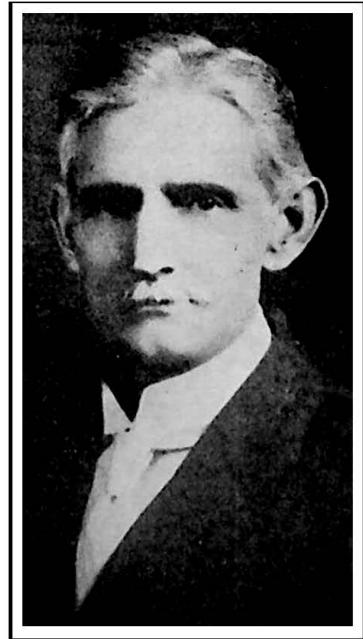
BELKNAP, GROVER C. (Democrat). Address: Gassaway, West Virginia. Born in Braxton county on the 28th day of March, 1887; educated in the public schools of that county and in the Canon City High School, Canon City, Colorado; pursued the study of law and holds the degree of LL. B. from the Hamilton College of Law, of Chicago; has served two terms as Mayor of the town of Gassaway, Braxton county; elected on the Democratic ticket as one of the representatives in the House of Delegates from that county in 1924; in the 1925 sessions, served on the following standing committees of the House: Humane Institutions and Public Buildings; Forestry and Conservation; Arts, Science and General Improvements, Penitentiary; Mines and Mining and State Boundaries.





BIRD, STEPHEN TRINKLE. (Democrat). Address: Bluefield, West Virginia. Born on a farm near Athens, Mercer county, July 8, 1883; early education obtained in the free schools; entered Concord Normal School in 1900; graduated in 1904; scrip clerk for the Thacker Coal & Coke Company, of Mingo county, for two years; entered the Dental College of the Central University of Kentucky, Louisville, in 1906; graduated in 1909 with the degree of D. D. S.; has been practicing at Princeton; during the World War was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Dental Corps June 10, 1917; saw active service with the 6th United States Engineers; sailed for France December 2nd, 1917; returned May 9, 1919; commissioned a Captain in the Dental Corps February 18, 1919; is a Baptist, a York Rite Mason and an Elk; elected to the House from Mercer county in 1924; committee service, 1925; Federal Relations, Military Affairs and Counties and Municipal Corporations.

BISHOP, WILLIAM H. (Republican). Address: Spencer, West Virginia. Born at Murrayville, Jackson county, December 14, 1860; elementary education received in the primary schools of Ohio, at Ravenswood Academy and in common and select schools of Roane county; attended the Peabody Normal of the University of Nashville; is an attorney at law; legal education obtained in law offices of practitioners in Spencer; three times Mayor of Spencer; elder in the Presbyterian church; Prosecuting Attorney of Roane county one term; member of the Municipal Code Commission, under Governor Glasscock; author of works on "Municipal Code Cases and Forms" and "Laws Governing Municipal Corporations of West Virginia," in general use in attorney's offices throughout West Virginia and of sufficient merit to give the author's name a place in "The American Blue Book of Authors". In the sessions of 1925 filled committee assignments as follows: Judiciary, Medicine and Sanitation, Executive Offices and Library and Re-Districting.





**BRAMMER, CHARLES C.**  
(Democrat). Address: Matoaka, West Virginia. A native of Mercer, having been born at Flat Top, in that county, March 2, 1867; entire life spent in West Virginia; is a life-long Democrat; received his early education in the county schools and later attended Concord Normal School; the greater part of his active life has been devoted to school work, for which he is especially adapted, as is witnessed by hundreds of useful men and women who have enjoyed the benefit of his instruction; served on the Teachers Examining Board and as Principal of the Matoaka graded schools; director of the Bank of Matoaka for a time and assistant cashier; served in the lower house from Mercer county in 1923; re-elected in 1924; committee assignments in 1925: Prohibition and Temperance, Education Counties and Municipal Corporations Banks and Corporations and Mines and Mining.

**BREWSTER, JAMES HENRY.**  
(Republican). Address: Weston, West Virginia. Born in Little Hocking, Ohio, May 23rd, 1869; educated in the common schools; is a lumberman and farmer; elected on the Republican ticket in 1924, to represent the people of Lewis county in the House of Delegates; in recognition of his business ability and his knowledge of financial matters, he was appointed to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Taxation and Finance—an onerous and trying position that he filled in an able manner and to the satisfaction of those who associated and conferred with him. The record he made as Chairman of that committee was highly commendatory and undoubtedly influenced Governor Gore in naming him as one of the members of the new Tax Commission, authorized by the Legislature of 1925, which is now considering and will finally report upon the many vexatious questions involved in our system of taxation.





**BROWN, BENJAMIN BEUHRING.** (Democrat) Address: Charleston, West Virginia. A delegate from Kanawha county. Born in Charleston, March 14, 1893; educated in the public schools; graduated from Charleston High School, from Princeton University, with the degree of A. B., and from Harvard with the degree of LL. B.; member of the law firm of Brown, Jackson & Knight; volunteered May 12, 1917, in the U. S. Army; commissioned Second Lieutenant of Infantry, O. R. C., at Plattsburg, New York; served in the World War with the 5th and 6th Marines, 2nd Division, A. E. F.; promoted to First Lieutenant August, 1918; honorably discharged December 7, 1918; later helped reorganize the West Virginia National Guard; is a Trustee of the Kanawha Presbyterian Church and of the Masonic Temple; in the sessions of 1925, was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs—the only minority member receiving a chairmanship; also a member of the Judiciary, Railroads and Mines and Mining.

**BRUMAGE, FREDERICK H.** (Democrat). Address: Fairmont, West Virginia. Born in Fairmont, February 28, 1874; reared on a farm near Glovergap; educated in the public schools of that place; returned to Fairmont at the age of sixteen and entered the service of the Monongahela Railway Company, remaining with them until the Baltimore and Ohio took it over in 1920; in the service of the latter company, in the several capacities of Brakeman, Conductor, Yard Master and Rule Examiner; now serving as a Conductor; Local Chairman of Grievance Committee, Fairmont Division No. 472, Order of Railway Conductors; delegate to the National Convention of the Order of Railway Conductors at Jacksonville, Florida, in 1911; at Detroit, Michigan, in 1913 and at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1922; elected to the House as one of the delegates from Marion in 1924; committee assignments in 1925: Counties and Municipal Corporations, Railroads and Labor.





CAMPBELL, HENRY WASHINGTON. (Democrat). Address: Three Churches, West Virginia. Born in Springfield, Hampshire county, on the 19th day of May, 1892; attended the public schools; graduated at Cluster Springs Academy, Cluster Springs, Virginia, and spent two years at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia; occupation, orchardist; is President of the Hampshire County Farm Bureau; during the World War was at the Central Officers Training School, Camp Lee, Virginia; was nominated on the Democratic ticket in the May primary to represent Hampshire county in the Legislature and elected in the following November; after the organization of the House in January 1925, Mr. Campbell was selected by the presiding officer to serve on the following standing committees of that body: Military Affairs, Roads, Penitentiary and Agriculture.

COFFIELD, GEORGE WEBSTER. (Democrat). Address: New Martinsville, West Virginia. Born in Wetzel county on the 22nd day of March, 1876; early education received in the public schools of that county; supplementary education in West Liberty State Normal School and West Virginia University; early years—up to 1907—spent as a teacher in the common and high schools of the state; is a lawyer by profession; graduated from the University Law School in 1906, with the degree of LL. B.; has served faithfully and acceptably two terms as Prosecuting Attorney of Wetzel county; was one of the members of the House of Delegates from Wetzel in 1923, and received several important committee assignments; re-elected in 1924; after the organization of the House in 1925 he received the following committee appointments: Judiciary, Prohibition and Temperance and Executive Offices and Library.







COGAR, OKEY McLAUGHLIN. (Republican). Address: Webster Springs, West Virginia. Born in Webster county, April 1st, 1897; educated in the common schools and the Webster Springs High School; attended West Virginia Wesleyan College at Buckhannon; is a school teacher who received his professional education in the Normal Training Department of Wesleyan College; has taught for eight years in the elementary and high schools of the state—the last five years in his home town of Webster Springs; served twenty-three months during the World War with the 132nd Field Artillery, 27th Division, with a year's service in France; elected to the House of Delegates in November, 1924; is the first Republican to represent Webster county in the West Virginia Legislature; during the sessions of 1925 was Chairman of the Committee on Forestry and Conservation, and a member of the following other standing Committees: Elections and Privileges, Medicine and Sanitation and Arts, Science and General Improvements.

COOKE, EDWARD ESTEN. (Deceased). Born in Charles Town, Jefferson county, November 10th, 1880; died January 3rd, 1926. A member of the House of Delegates in 1925, representing Jefferson county. With a single exception, Mr. Cooke had seen no public service until he entered the House. He was a man of genial, generous disposition, and commanded the highest respect of all the members of the House and Senate. Up to the time of his death, he was a member of a general insurance firm, and President of a fertilizer company, at Charles Town. In data that he furnished for a biographical sketch, he said: "There are no 'high spots' in my past; I am just an ordinary, (run-of-mine) kind of a citizen who was born in West Virginia and has lived in West Virginia all his life, and thinks she is the best state in the Union, barring none".





COOKE, HANNAH WASHINGTON ALEXANDER. (Democrat). Address: Charles Town, West Virginia. Shortly after the death of Hon. E. E. Cooke, the member of the House of Delegates from Jefferson county, on the 3rd day of January, 1926, the Democratic County Executive Committee of Jefferson county unanimously recommended that Mrs. Cooke be appointed to fill the vacancy in the House caused by the death of her husband. This recommendation met with a quick response from Hon. Howard M. Gore, Governor, and on the 27th day of January, he appointed Mrs. Cooke to fill the unexpired term of her late husband. Mrs. Cooke was born at Duffields, Jefferson county, on the 27th of October, 1878, and was educated in Charles Town; she is a partner in the firm of Washington Alexander & Cooke, Insurance and Surety Bonds, and is the fourth woman to become a member of the West Virginia Legislature.

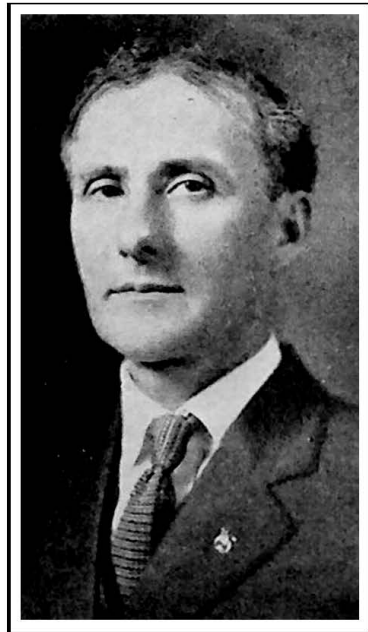
COTTON, W. J. (Republican). Address: Wheeling, West Virginia. Born in Carrollton, Carroll county, Kentucky, in 1888; early education received at Morehead Academy, Morehead, Kentucky; academic education at Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., Yale University, New Haven; is a lawyer with the degree of LL. B. from Yale Law School; for a time was a teacher at Bethany College, after his graduation there, and also taught at Broaddus College, Philippi; served in the World War in the 145th Infantry of the 37th Division; was with the A. E. F. in France; served as a United States Commissioner for the Northern District of West Virginia; elected to the House as one of the representatives from Ohio county in 1924; in the session immediately following was Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and a member of other important committees as follows: Judiciary, Federal Relations, Military Affairs, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Roads and Game and Fish.





COX, S. STEELE. (Republican). Address: West Union, West Virginia. Born in Ritchie county May 10th, 1869; a grandson of Colonel Daniel V. Cox, a prominent pioneer citizen of that county; received his education in the common schools; is now a hardware merchant at West Union; served four terms as a member of the council of that town, one term as a member of the West Union Independent District School Board and two as Mayor; while living in Ritchie county was a member of Co. A, West Virginia National Guard, organized at Harrisville; in May, 1924, was nominated on the Republican ticket for House of Delegates from Doddridge county; elected in November following; at the initial session of 1925 was assigned to the following standing committees: Prohibition and Temperance, Agriculture, Insurance, Military Affairs Penitentiary, Banks and Corporations and Counties and Municipal Corporations.

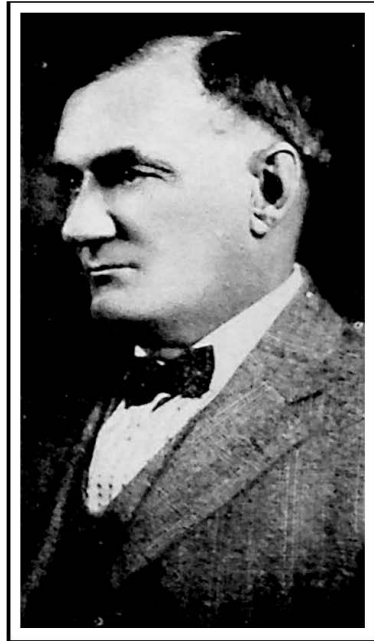
CRAWFORD, DR. CHAS. PRESTON. (Democrat). Address: Elkins, West Virginia. Born in Crawley, Greenbrier county; elementary education received in the public schools, supplemented by work in teacher's training schools; taught school in Greenbrier for several years; removed to Elkins in 1904; since 1910 has been engaged there as a veterinarian and as a dealer in horses; professional education received in the Detroit Dental and Canadian Veterinarian Colleges; served on the local Board of Health at Elkins; elected to the House from Randolph county in 1924; in 1925 was assigned to the following committees: Medicine and Sanitation, Re-Districting and Privileges and Elections. As a matter of coincidence it is interesting to make this note: Mr. Hawkins, of Cabell, Mr. Hundley, of Kanawha and Dr. Crawford were all born in the same district in Greenbrier county, had the same school teacher and were elected as members of the Legislature in 1925.





CULLEN, EDWIN WAIDS-WORTH. (Republican ) Address: Welch, West Virginia. Born at Letart, Mason county; educated in the public schools of Mason and Cabell counties and at Marshall College; moved to McDowell county where he has filled the following positions: District Superintendent of Schools, Brown's Creek District; Deputy Assessor; Councilman in the city of Welch; Recorder of the same city; member of the Board of Education of Browns Creek District; member of the House of Delegates, session 1921; chairman of the Committee on Labor and served on other important committees; in the session of 1925 was assigned to the following standing committees: Taxation and Finance, Banks and Corporations, Arts, Science and General Improvements, Railroads and Labor; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Past Master of McDowell Lodge A. F. & A. M.; member of Scottish Rite Lodges, Valley of Charleston; of Beni-Kedem Temple and of the Welch Kiwanis Club.

DAVIS, GORDON A. (Democrat). Address: Huntington, West Virginia. Born at Bowens Mill, West Virginia, April 30, 1867; received his education at Walnut Grove School House, McComas District, Cabell county; after leaving school went to Huntington and worked in the shops of the American Car and Foundry Company and at the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway shops for thirteen years; after that was connected with a wholesale produce business for several years and still later was in the hotel business; since then, has followed the occupation of builder and contractor, building homes and dealing in real estate. In the primary of May, 1924, was one of the successful Democratic nominees for the House of Delegates in Cabell county; elected in November following; during the initial session of 1925 was selected to serve on standing committees as follows: Federal Relations, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and Arts, Science and General Improvements.





DAVIS, MRS. T. J. (Republican). Address: Montgomery, West Virginia. Born in England, July 1st, 1877; educated in the public schools of Shawnee, Ohio; is the first woman to be elected from Fayette to any legislative office; her popularity is well known by the fact that her deceased husband, Mr. T. J. Davis, was Sheriff of that county for four years and Mayor of the city of Montgomery for twelve years, and Mrs. Davis was an active worker with him during all those years; she is a member of the Republican County Executive Committee, of the Womans Club, a Sunday School teacher in the Baptist church and is a member of the Pythian Sisters Lodge; is active in all charity work, in Fayette county; during the sessions of 1925 served on the following committees: Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Arts, Science and General Improvements, Elections and Privileges, Executive Offices and Library and Redistricting.

DEAN, RICHARD MARSH. (Republican). Address: Elk Garden, West Virginia. Born at Old Town, Maryland, July 10th, 1882; descendant of the Maryland family of Deans and the Virginia-Maryland family of McLaughlins; early education obtained in the common schools of Elk Garden; later attended Teachers Normal School at Keyser the summer school at the University and a Wheeling business college; a teacher and principal of graded schools for several years; is now a coal operator, farmer and banker; president of the Upper Potomac Coal Operators Association; elected to the House from Mineral county in January, 1925, to fill vacancy due to death of William Farris, elected in November preceding; Chairman of the committee on Penitentiary, and also served on Privileges and Elections, Taxation and Finance, Roads and Mines and Mining; was a member of Special Joint Committee to investigate the penitentiary, and of Joint Select Committee to consider and propose revenue measures.





DE LAWDER, PERRY DAVIS. (Democrat). Address: Lost River West Virginia. Born at Lost River, Hardy county, October 5, 1870; early life spent on a farm; primary education received in the common schools of Hardy county; later attended Shenandoah Normal College, at Basic City, Virginia; completed the teacher's course there; taught school for ten years; is a descendant of a French soldier who served in the Revolution and witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown. Mr. De Lawder was postmaster at Lost Creek and a member of the Democratic Executive Committee, of Hardy county; is now engaged in merchandising; belongs to Moorefield Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M., and Hardy Lodge No. 277, I. O. O. F.; represented Hardy county in the lower house of the Legislature in 1923; re-elected in 1924; in the sessions of 1925 served on House standing committees as follows: Game and Fish, Military Affairs and Executive Offices and Library.

DEULEY, JAMES LATIMER. (Republican). Address: Wellsburg, West Virginia. Born in Brooke county on the 5th day of June, 1881; educated in the common schools, the West Liberty State Normal School and at the Elliott Business College, Wheeling; has followed the occupations of school teacher, bookkeeper and salesman; taught in rural schools a number of years and for four years was Principal of the Follansbee schools; served as Recorder of the city of Follansbee; was office deputy in the Sheriff's Office at Wellsburg for four years—1917-1921; was House Bill Record Clerk in the Senate in 1917; elected to the House of Delegates from Brooke county in 1920; elected again in 1924; in the initial session of 1925 was made Chairman of the Committee on Education and designated to serve on other standing committees as follows: Roads, Labor, Penitentiary, Agriculture, Game and Fish and Mines and Mining.





**DUVAL, JAMES PIERCE.** (Democrat). Address: Parkersburg, West Virginia. Born at Scottsville, Virginia, August 31, 1882; educated in the public schools of Arvorvia in that State; has seen many years service in railroad-ing; is now yardmaster of the B. & O. at Parkersburg; at one time was Chairman of the Order of Railway Conductors; first elected to the House of Delegates on the Democratic ticket as one of the representatives from Wood county in 1922, having been chosen from the labor ranks; in the session immediately following pursued a conservative course that was appreciated by his constituents; in the primary of May, 1924, was again nominated by the Democrats of Wood county as one of their candidates for the House which nomination was followed by an election in November; in the 1925 session served on the following standing committees: Printing and Contingent Expenses, Penitentiary and State Boundaries.

**DORSEY, ALBERT ALLEN.** (Republican). Address: Parsons, West Virginia. Born in the town of Kingwood, in 1878; educated in the public schools of Preston county and at Kingwood Academy; served an apprenticeship as a printer on the Kingwood Journal, where he worked seven years; with the Acme Pt'g Co., Morgantown, one year; editor and publisher of the Parsons Advocate ten years; served in four sessions of the legislature as printing clerk and bill editor on the Senate force; spent a few months with the Federal Trade Commission, during the World War as Special Agent in Canada; for eight years was Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Tucker county; an assistant to the State Fire Marshal three years; elected to the house from Tucker county in 1924; in the 1925 sessions was House Chairman of the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills; other committee service: Railroads, Insurance, Labor and Game and Fish.



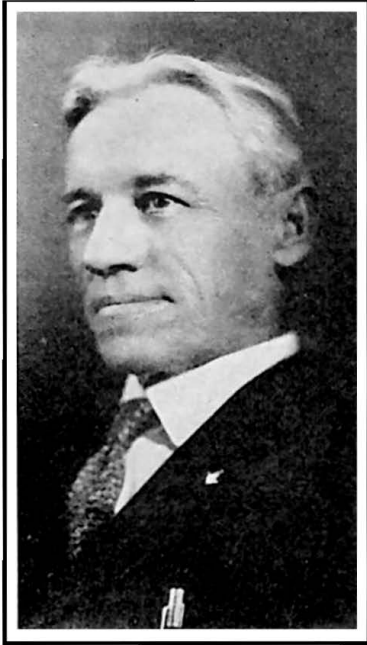


**DYE, GEORGE W. (Democrat).**  
 Address: Parkersburg, West Virginia. Born in the village of Rockport, Wood county; obtained his education in the public schools of that county; reared on a farm, which he left when twenty-three years of age and removed to Parkersburg; has had experience as a salesman and on public works; also in the general merchandising business for some time; filled the office of Constable; is a member of the Southern Methodist church; first elected to the House of Delegates on the Democratic ticket as one of the representatives from Wood county in 1922; in the primary of 1924 was endorsed by his party giving him a second nomination; re-elected in 1924; at the initial session of 1925 was appointed by the Speaker to serve on the following standing committees of the House: Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Executive Offices and Library and Arts, Science and General Improvements.

**EDWARDS, LEVI ARTHUR.**  
 (Republican). Address: Saint Albans, West Virginia. Born at Letart, Mason county, July 16, 1884; primary education obtained in the country schools of Mason county and the Mason City high school; later attended Marshall College graduating in the class of 1906; took the law course at the University and was admitted to the bar in 1911; is now associated with the Charleston firm of Morton, Mohler & Peters; served as Superintendent of Schools both at Mason City and Saint Albans; City Clerk of St. Albans five years after being district supervisor of schools for Jefferson district four years; is a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church, Saint Albans; a member of the Masonic Order; also belongs to the O. E. S., the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and Rotarians; elected to the House from Kanawha county; in the session of 1925 had the following committee assignments: Judiciary Banks and Corporations, Forestry, and Conservation and Game and Fish.







EMBLETON, ROBERT T. (Republican). Address: Hartford, West Virginia. Born at Hartford, Mason county, November 20, 1867; educated in the public schools; at an early age left school to work in mines but pursued his studies by attending night school; followed the mercantile business for a while and was also a traveling salesman; has endeavored to keep abreast of the times by reading and study; member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Masonic and Knights of Pythias Lodges; twice Mayor of Hartford and a member of the council a number of terms; served in the lower house of the Legislature in 1907; elected again in 1924; in 1925 served on standing committees as follows: Counties and Municipal Corporations, Agriculture, Insurance, Re-Districting, Labor and Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands; attended every daily session; never missed a roll-call and endeavored to keep informed on all measures coming before the House; had many friends among the membership.

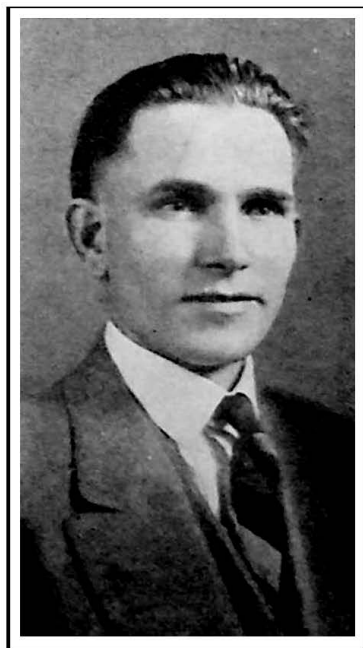
ENGLE, BLAINE. (Republican). Address: Clarksburg, West Virginia. Born near Tanner, Gilmer county; educated in the rural schools, at Glenville State Normal, from which he received a diploma, and at West Virginia Wesleyan College, from which he received the degree of A. B.; also a graduate of a business college and of the Standard and Advanced Standard Teacher Training Courses, as offered by the International Sunday School Association; formerly a farmer-school teacher; at present is inspector and adjuster for fire insurance companies; came from a long line of Methodist preachers and by hard work earned every dollar spent in his education; field representative and then secretary of the Harrison county Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association for four years; a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a Mason and Knight of Pythias; represents Harrison county in the Lower House: committee assignments in 1925: Education, Agriculture, Insurance, Forestry and Conservation and Federal Relations.





FARRIS, WILLIAM. (Deceased). Mr. Farris was elected to represent Mineral county in the lower House in 1922, and was a very prominent minority member during the regular and extraordinary sessions of 1923. As a member of House Committee on Taxation and Finance he rendered most valuable service in the consideration and final passage of the "Budget Bill". Mr. Farris was renominated by the Republicans of Mineral county in 1924, and at the general election in November was again elected to represent the people of that county in the House of Delegates. Cwing to a lingering illness that finally proved fatal, he was unable to take any part in the campaign and died on the 12th day of December, 1925, beloved and honored by a loyal constituency. At a special election held January 6th, 1925, Hon. R. Marsh Dean was chosen as his successor.

FEDERER, GREENLA D T. (Republican). Address: Morgantown, West Virginia. One of the members of the House of Delegates from Monongalia county; a son of Reverend and Mrs. G. A. Federer of Morgantown; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1888; moved to a farm in Preston county, West Virginia, in 1897; to Morgantown in 1908, where he has since resided; early education received in the public schools; graduated from the Fairmont State Normal School in 1915; a student at West Virginia University, 1915-17; a United States soldier during the World War and served overseas; has been in the mercantile business, at Morgantown, since 1919; married Miss Thora Robinson, of Fairmont; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the A. F. & A. M.; served on the following standing committees of the House in the sessions of 1925: Taxation and Finance, Prohibition and Temperance, State Boundaries and Re-Districting.

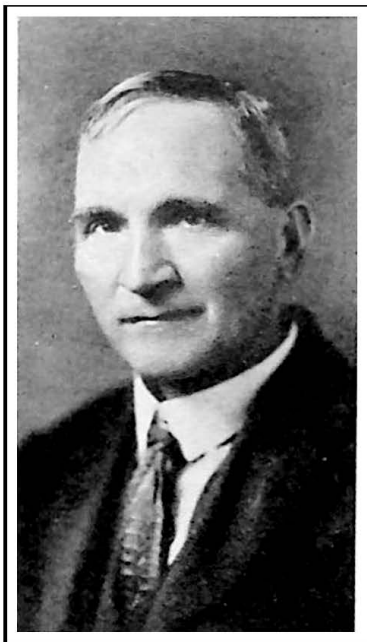




FOX, DR. GEORGE W. (Republican). Address: Ansted, West Virginia. Born in Fayette county in 1863; received his early education there in the common and select schools; by profession a physician and surgeon; received his professional education at the Kentucky School of Medicine; was Deputy Assessor of Fayette county for a time and Road Surveyor for a period of seven years; in the primary of May 1924, was one of the nominees of the Republicans of Fayette for the lower house of the legislature; in the general election in November following received the highest vote cast for any candidate for the House, in Fayette county; at the initial session of 1925, the Speaker of the House selected Dr. Fox to serve on the following standing committees of that body: Medicine and Sanitation, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Banks and Corporations and State Boundaries.

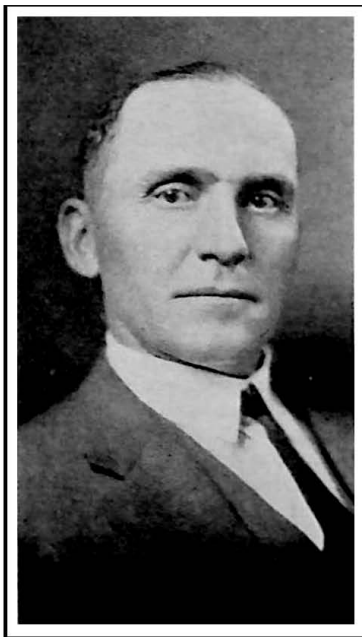
FRY, DR. FRANK H. (Democrat). Address: Stiltner, West Virginia. Born in Wayne county, March 20th, 1880; educated there in the public schools; worked on a farm, in early life, and afterwards followed timbering, saw-milling and merchandising; is a practicing physician; served four years as Justice of the Peace of Stonewall District, 1908-1912; was Postmaster at Stiltner from 1914 to 1918; clerk of the County Court of Wayne county from November 20, 1918, to December 31, 1920; is fraternally connected with the Masons and Knights of Pythias; chosen by the people of Wayne county as one of their representatives in the lower house of the 37th Legislature in November 1924; following the organization of the House in 1925 was appointed by the Speaker to serve on the following standing committees: Medicine and Sanitation, Penitentiary, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and Re-Districting.





FURBEE, JEFFERSON D. (Democrat). Address: Glovergap, West Virginia. Born at Glovergap, Marion county, then in Virginia, June 21, 1861; educated in the common schools of that place; belongs to that class of self-made men who have worked out their own success in the face of many obstacles; is now interested in farming and timbering; also in banks and building and loan associations; is serving in his first political position; nominated in the primary of May, 1924, on the Democratic ticket, as one of that party's candidates for the lower house from Marion county; received next to the highest vote of any candidate on that ticket at the November election; after the organization of the legislature in January, 1925, Mr. Furbree was assigned by Speaker Keatley for service on the following standing committees of the House: Claims and Grievances, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings and Forestry and Conservation.

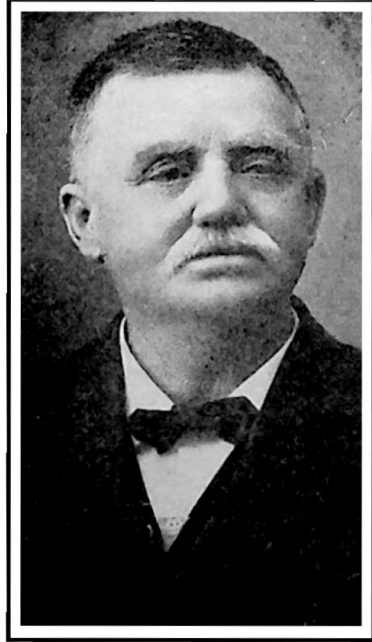
GROVE, T. J. (Democrat). Address: Petersburg, West Virginia. Born in the town of Petersburg, January 25, 1881; primary education received in the common schools of that place; afterwards attended the Potomac Academy and Washington and Lee University; occupation, stock dealer; is the first Democratic representative in the Legislature from Grant county in many years; at the primary of May, 1924, he was chosen as the candidate of his party for the House of Delegates and at the general election in November following had a majority of 134 over his Republican opponent, who had served in the previous Legislature; after the organization of the House of Delegates on the second Wednesday in January, 1925, Mr. Grove was assigned by the Speaker of the House to membership on the following standing committees of that body: Taxation and Finance, Banks and Corporations, Agriculture and Re-Districting.





HALL, JOHN SMITH. (Democrat). Address: Williamson, West Virginia. Born in Canterbury—then in Logan county—March 26th, 1883; primary education received in the public schools; afterwards attended the Concord State Normal School at Athens; taught country schools for seven years; spent two years in the lumber business; went to railroading with the Norfolk and Western Railroad in 1905 and remained with that company until 1913; resigned to enter politics, with which he has been connected for several years; has served as City Clerk and City Collector of Williamson; as Office Deputy Assessor and Office Deputy Sheriff of Mingo county; as a representative from that county in the Legislatures of 1921 and 1923; re-elected in 1924; committee assignments, 1925: Taxation and Finance, Roads, Mines and Mining, Railroads and Rules. Also served on the Joint Select Committee to consider and propose revenue measures to the Extraordinary Session of 1925.

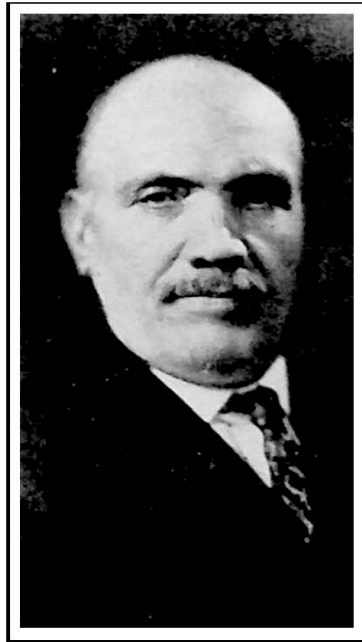
HALL, SEPTIMIUS. (Deceased). A familiar figure has dropped out of our legislative life; a man who began his public career more than half a century ago, as a member of the Convention of 1872, that framed our present Constitution, has ceased from his labors. Septimius Hall is dead and will be sadly missed by a host of friends and neighbors and those who enjoyed association with him in legislative service. While steadfast in his political convictions, he was not classed as a biased partisan; the interests of the state as involved in its wonderful development were always near to him and even when health was failing, and he had earned relief from public duties, he insisted on holding his place in the line. After serving one term in the State Senate and twelve terms in the House, his official duties closed, and life with them. Born in 1847; died February 27, 1926.





HALL, MRS. FANNIE ANSHUTZ. (Democrat). Address: New Martinsville, West Virginia. Born in the town of Moundsville, Marshall county, then in the state of Virginia, on the 18th day of September, 1848; educated in the Moundsville schools; appointed by Governor Gore on the 2nd day of April, 1926, to fill the unexpired term of her husband, Septimius Hall, deceased, as one of the members of the lower House from Wetzel county. Mrs. Hall is the fifth woman and the third Democratic woman to become a member of the West Virginia Legislature. It is the first public position she has ever held, her previous life having been devoted entirely to domestic duties involved in the care of a family and a well-ordered home of culture and refinement.

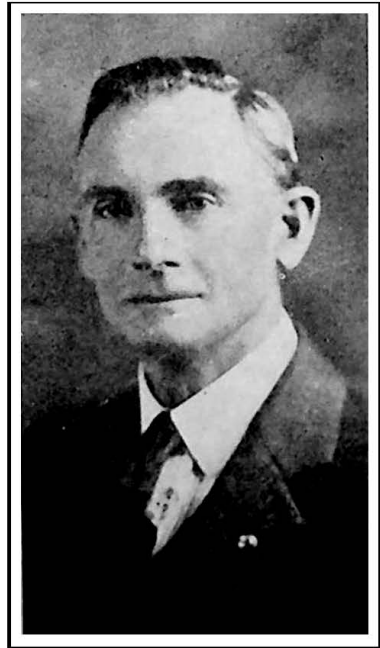
HARPER, E. HOWARD. (Republican). Address: Keystone, West Virginia. Born in Tazewell county, Virginia, August 4, 1864; early education obtained in the free schools of Virginia; later took a course of law at Howard University, Washington, D. C.; is now located at Keystone, practicing his profession; is also a farmer and school teacher; served as Republican State Committeeman at Large, in West Virginia, 1912-16; was one of the representatives from McDowell county in the House of Delegates in the Legislature of 1917-18; elected again to the House from that county in 1924; following the organization of the legislature in 1925, received appointments on standing committees of the House, as follows: Elections and Privileges, Judiciary, Federal Relations, Executive Offices and Library; State Boundaries and Re-Districting. Mr. Harper is a member of the Christian Church and has been active in politics for nearly forty years.





HARPER, W. W. (Democrat) Address: Franklin, West Virginia. Born at Riverton, Pendleton county. July 21, 1881; educated in public schools; served as Deputy Sheriff of Pendleton county for four years, and as Deputy Clerk of the County and Circuit Courts for some time, the two offices being combined in that county; is a stock and automobile dealer, and the owner of a garage in the town of Franklin; was a member of the House of Delegates from Pendleton county in 1922, and in the session of 1923 was Chairman of the Committee on Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations and a member of other important committees; was re-elected in 1924 and in the session of 1925 was appointed to serve on the following committees: Banks and Corporations, Roads, Medicine and Sanitation, Game and Fish.

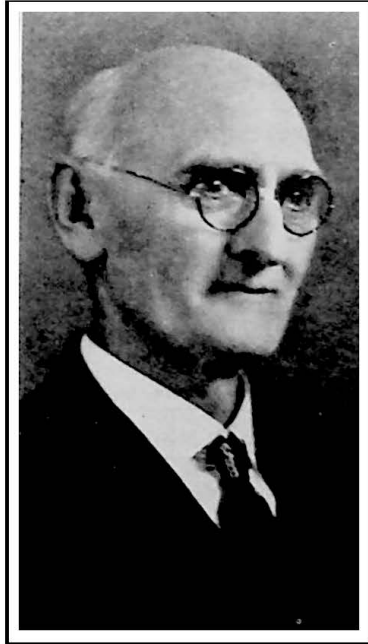
HARVEY, L. T. (Democrat). Address: Frametown, West Virginia. A native of Doddridge; born in that county on the 25th day of September, 1875; early education received in subscription and free schools; then attended the Glenville State Normal School; taught for several years in Gilmer county; is now a farmer and a minister of the Gospel; served four years as Moderator of the Elk Valley Baptist Association and at the time this sketch was written had been re-elected to serve next year. Mr. Harvey was one of the representatives from Braxton county in the House of Delegates in 1917, 1919 and 1923. Appreciation of his public service by his constituents was again shown when they nominated and elected him in 1924; shortly after the organization of the House in 1925 was assigned by the Speaker to serve on the following standing committees of that body: Education, State Boundaries and Prohibition and Temperance.





HAWKINS, WILLIAM BRYANT. (Democrat). Address: Huntington, West Virginia. Born in Greenbrier county, September 25, 1898; reared on a farm near Meadow Bluff; attended rural schools during the winter months until seventeen years of age; then taught two six-months schools in Fayette county, attending summer normals preceding and between terms; employed two years around logging and coal camps, in various capacities; in the fall of 1919 went to Dunsmore Business College at Staunton, and graduated in the spring of 1920; immediately afterwards went to Huntington in the employ of a large contracting and lumber concern; is still with it; by profession, an accountant; belongs to the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of Huntington, and also to the Odd Fellows and Lions Club; elected from Cabell county to the House of Delegates in 1924; assigned to the following committees in the session of 1925: Insurance, State Boundaries and Re-Districting.

HAYS, REV. JOHN MARTIN. (Democrat). Address: Glenville, West Virginia. Born at Jackson's Mills, Lewis county, then in Virginia, August 3rd, 1861; educated in the public schools of that county; is a distant relative of Stonewall Jackson and comes from a family well known in his section of the state that preserves its special characteristics of a sturdy stock; while his education in the institutions of this county was limited, has been a real student, and, like many other men, is well educated without having a degree from a college or university; in other words, he is strictly a self-made man. Rev. Mr. Hays was chosen to represent Gilmer county in the House of Delegates at the November election of 1924; in the regular session of 1925, was selected for service on the following House standing committees: Privileges and Elections, Executive Offices and Library, State Boundaries and Re-Districting.







HEABERLIN, CHARLES L. (Republican). Address: Beckley, West Virginia. One of the delegates from Raleigh; a native of Tennessee. Born in Hancock county, in that state February 12th, 1883; shortly afterwards his father removed his family to Virginia, locating in Wise county; the son received his elementary education there in the free schools, followed by a course in the high school at Wise, the county seat; removed to West Virginia in 1900 and worked for several years in the coal mines; is now engaged in the insurance business at Beckley and is Vice-President and General Manager of the Home Insurance Agency; elected in 1916 as one of the delegates from Raleigh county and served during the regular and extraordinary sessions of 1917; elected again in 1924 and during the session of 1925 was on the following standing committees: Insurance, (Chairman); Taxation and Finance, Mines and Mining, Railroads and Game and Fish.

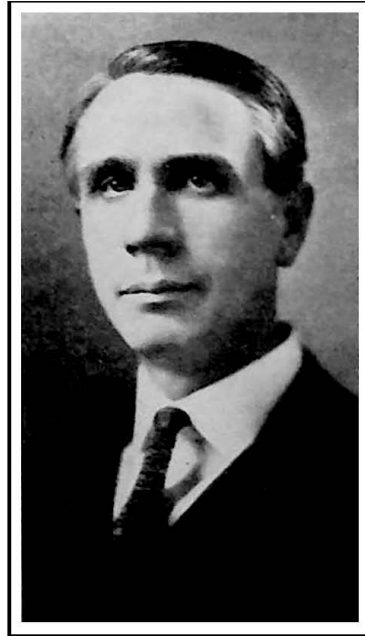
HILL, FRANK RAYMOND. (Democrat). Address: Marlinton West Virginia. Born in Hillsboro, Pocahontas county; early education received in an academy located in that place; later became a student at Randolph-Macon College, Ashland Virginia, from which institution he graduated in June, 1898, receiving the degree of A. B.; subsequently went to the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and took the law course, receiving the degree of L. L. B. from that institution in June, 1900; is an attorney at law, located at Marlinton; from November, 1906, to January 1, 1913, served as Prosecuting Attorney of Pocahontas county; received the primary nomination for the House of Delegates, on the Democratic ticket, in May, 1924, and was successful at the general election in November following; his committee assignments in the session of 1925 were as follows: Judiciary, Roads, Game and Fish and Forestry and Conservation.

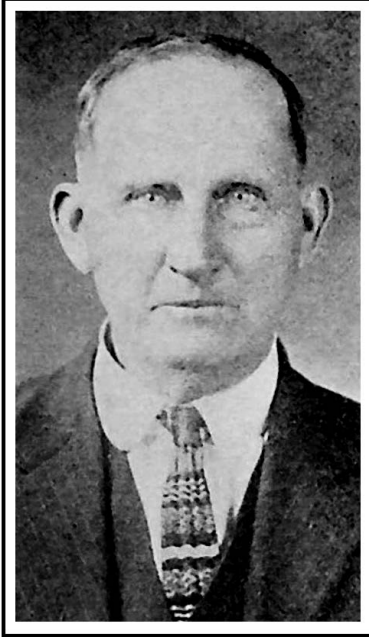




HOLROYD, DR. SAMUEL R. (Democrat). Address: Athens, West Virginia. Born at Athens, Mercer county, June 18, 1868; preliminary education obtained in the common schools; afterwards attended Johns Hopkins University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, where he received his professional education; is located in his home town where he enjoys a large practice; under Governor Cornwell held the position of Superintendent of the Spencer State Hospital; President of the State Medical Association in 1918; is prominent as a member of the Masonic Order; was Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons in 1923-4; twice Mayor of Athens and served in its council several terms; was a member of the House of Delegates from Mercer county in 1923; re-elected in 1924, and had the following committee assignments in 1925: Finance, Medicine and Sanitation, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings and Labor; also on the Special Committee to Investigate the Penitentiary.

HU DLEY, JAMES HOWARD. (Republican). Address: Charleston, West Virginia. Born in Greenbrier, January 20, 1882; early education received in the public schools of that county; afterwards attended Marshall College, at Huntington, from which he graduated in 1905; studied law at the State University; admitted to the bar in 1909 and has been practicing in Charleston since then; served for a time as one of the Divorce Commissioners of Kanawha County; is a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, the D. O. K. K., and is a 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner; elected as one of the six members of the House of Delegates from Kanawha in 1924; at the initial session of 1925 was designated by the Speaker to serve on the following standing committees of the House: Judiciary, Education, Medicine and Sanitation, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Claims and Grievances and Printing and Contingent Expenses.

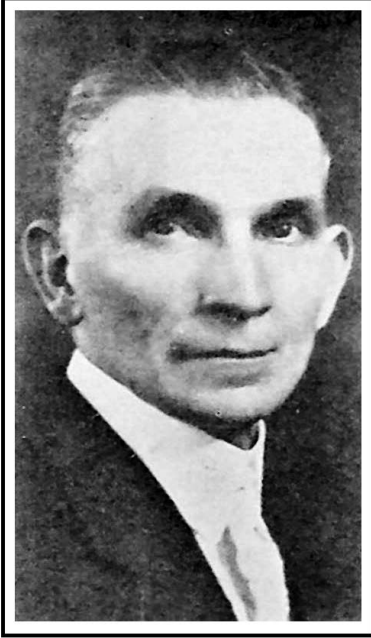




JARRETT, DAVID MARTIN. (Democrat). Danville, West Virginia. Born in Kanawha county, October 19th, 1855; educated in the common schools of that day, which lasted about four months in each year, and even at that, was forced by circumstances to be irregular in school attendance; left an orphan early in life and compelled to forge his own way through the world without being able to secure a college education which he always desired; has been a minister of the gospel for about forty years; was an evangelist for one year for the Church of Christ, in Kanawha county; his election to the House of Delegates from Boone county in 1924 was contested; he was successful in the contest, but the decision of the Supreme Court in the case was not rendered until about the time of the final adjournment of the Legislature, in 1925, and he served but one-half day.

JONES, DR. HARRIET B. (Republican) Address: Glen Dale, West Virginia. Born at Ebensburg, Pennsylvania; early education received in the public schools of West Virginia; academical education at the Wheeling Female College, followed by a three-years Chautauqua course; professional education received at Woman's Medical College, Baltimore, Maryland; post graduate courses at Chicago, Philadelphia and New York Medical Schools; first woman physician and surgeon in West Virginia; instrumental in getting bills passed establishing the Industrial Home for Girls, the Tuberculosis Sanitaria at Hopemont and Denmar and the Childrens Home at Elkins; active in campaigns for Woman Suffrage; instrumental in getting the first domestic science school and the first play ground in the state; has held many positions connected with state institutions and womens organizations; is a member of the House from Marshall county; committee assignments 1925: Medicine and Sanitation, (Chairman); Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Printing and Contingent Expenses and Prohibition and Temperance.





JACKSON, REV. IRA LEWIS. (Republican). Address: Flemington, West Virginia. Born at Overfield, Barbour county, May 3, 1875; reared on a farm in Gilmer county; primary education obtained in the common schools of that county; graduated in the Conference Seminary course, in 1907; is a minister of the gospel; actively engaged in that profession for nearly twenty-five years without a vacation; at the time this sketch was prepared, was serving his fourth year as Pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church, at Flemington; nominated in the primary of May, 1924, on the Republican ticket, for the House of Delegates from Taylor county; defeated his Democratic opponent in the general election following; in the session of 1925 was Chairman of the House committee on Arts, Science and General Improvements and a member of the following other standing committees: Federal Relations, Prohibition and Temperance, Printing and Contingent Expenses and Penitentiary.

KING, STUART ROBINSON (Democrat). Address: Summersville, West Virginia. Born in Nicholas county; early education received in the rural schools and summer subscription schools; academic education obtained in normal schools, normal training schools and W. Va. University; is a practicing attorney; took law course at the University; Prosecuting Attorney of Nicholas county, a member of the School Book Board, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and Mayor of Summersville; served as a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee; elected from Nicholas county to the House of Delegates in 1922; is an ardent advocate of prohibition and correspondingly earnest in insisting that its laws should be enforced; re-elected to the House in 1924; in the sessions of 1925, had committee assignments as follows: Judiciary, Temperance and Prohibition and Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands; is a Mason, and a member of other prominent secret orders.





LOCKHART, DR. RALPH R. (Democrat). Address: Clay, West Virginia. The representative in the House from Clay county. Born in Looneyville, Roane county, and received his early education there in the common schools; is a dentist by profession; professional education received in the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery, of which institution he is a graduate; has practiced his profession in Clay for eleven years; been Mayor of that town for two terms—1919 and 1923; as Mayor—with the assistance of other progressive citizens conducted a successful campaign that resulted in the voting of bonds for the purpose of hard-surfacing the streets and installing a modern sewer system, this work being started before the expiration of his term as Mayor; elected to the House in 1924, was assigned to serve on the following standing committees of that body in the 1925 session: Mines and Mining, Game and Fish, and Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

MARCUM, JAMES OVERTON. (Democrat). Address: Ceredo, West Virginia. Born in Smith county, Virginia, October 17, 1865; educated in the public schools of Louisa, Kentucky, and in a subscription school of Wayne county, West Virginia, taught by Professor T. B. McClure; studied law in his father's office; admitted to the bar in 1894; is Superintendent of Transportation and Claim Agent of the Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company; served as Mayor of the town of Ceredo; was a member, at one time, of the Democratic State Committee; belongs to the Congregational Church; a member of Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M.; a 32nd Degree Mason; member of Beni-Kedem, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Charleston; holds a membership in the Huntington Chamber of Commerce and Huntington Rotary Club; one of the members of the House from Wayne county; committee assignments in 1925: Railroads, Labor, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Game and Fish and Printing and Contingent Expenses.





MARSCHNER, AUGUST EDWARD. (Republican). Address: Wheeling, West Virginia. Born in Belgium, on the 6th day of October, 1864; came to the United States in 1869, and lived for several years in Sandwich, Massachusetts; removed to Wheeling in 1883; education obtained in the public schools of Massachusetts and of Wheeling; for many years was in the employ of the Hobbs-Brockunier Glass Company, as a decorator; served as a member of the Wheeling City Council; elected to the House of Delegates from Ohio county, on the Republican ticket, in 1922, and served in the sessions of 1923; was renominated at the primary of May, 1924, and re-elected, but resigned on the 12th day of December 1924, to accept the position of postmaster in the city of Wheeling, to which he had then been recently appointed, leaving his place in the House of Delegates vacant; no election was ever held to fill the vacancy.

MATHEWS, HAROLD SCHUYLER. (Republican). Address: Charleston, West Virginia. Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 1st, 1882; preliminary education received in the public schools of Philadelphia, afterwards attended Drexel Institute; came to Charleston in 1898 and has held many important positions in that city; is Past Exalted Ruler of Charleston Lodge No. 202, B. P. O. E., and very prominent in the work of that order; served three terms as Councilman at Large, of the city of Charleston; has also been Treasurer of the Republican County Executive Committee and very active in politics; at present, is Treasurer of the Mathews Storage and Transfer Company, of Charleston; was elected in November, 1924, as one of the six members of the House of Delegates from Kanawha county and in the sessions of 1925 was Chairman of the Committee on Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations and a member of the committees on Taxation and Finance, Penitentiary, Railroads and Enrolled Bills.





McCOLLOCH, MILTON. (Republican). Address: Wheeling, West Virginia, R. 1. A native of Ohio county, having been born at Short Creek, June 19th, 1874; is a descendant of a famous pioneer family. Preliminary education received in the public schools; later attended the West Liberty State Normal School, from which he graduated in June, 1893; is a prominent and successful farmer; has served on the Board of Education of his district and was one of the members of the House of Delegates from Ohio county in the Legislature of 1921, serving in the regular and extraordinary sessions of that year; again elected as one of the delegates from the same county in 1924, and in the 1925 sessions served on the following standing committees: Judiciary, Forestry and Conservation, Agriculture, Railroads and Insurance; is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Eastern Star; also a member of the Order of Golden Links.

McCULLOUGH, CLARENCE THEODORE. (Democrat). Address: Saint Marys, West Virginia. Born at Adlai, Pleasants county, November 4, 1880; reared on a farm; attended public schools in winter; began teaching at the age of eighteen; taught in winter and farmed in summer; was a student at the Glenville State Normal School 1904-6; connected with a large merchandising company, at Saint Marys and remained with it until 1918; engaged in the insurance business until 1920, when he purchased a general store in Saint Marys that he is still conducting; a member of the Church of Christ and one of it's elders; is a consistent church and Bible school worker; county chairman of the prohibition forces when the state went dry; served in the city council and as vice-mayor; elected to the House from Pleasants county in 1924; committee assignments in 1925: Elections and Privileges; Education, Arts, Science and General Improvements.



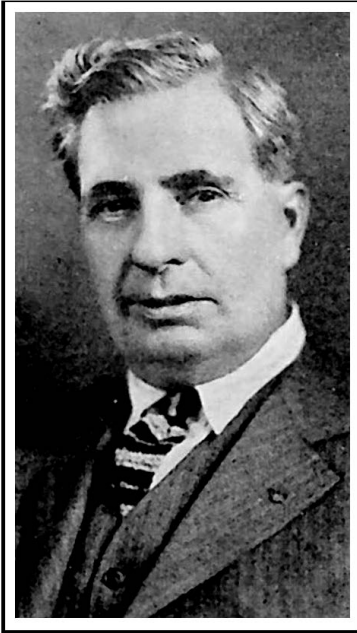


McCRUM, HAROLD B. (Republican. Address: Aurora, West Virginia. Born at Aurora, Preston county, December 8, 1891; early education received in the public schools of that village; afterwards attended the Keyser Preparatory School. (1906-1910); later attended the University, where he graduated in the law department in 1914 with the degree of LL. B.; is at present a member of the mercantile firm of R. R. McCrum & Sons, at Aurora, a business which was established in 1845 by his grandfather; served in the House of Delegates from Preston county in 1921; elected again in 1924; in 1925 was Chairman of the important committee on Roads and of the Joint Sub-Committee on Roads; also a member of Mines and Mining, Railroads and Labor; is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Kappa Alpha fraternity; formerly held a position on the faculty of Augusta Military Academy.

McPHERSON, W. L. (Republican). Address: Parkersburg, West Virginia. Born in Wood county, five miles from the city of Parkersburg, January 7th, 1872; reared on a farm obtained his education in the Parkersburg Independent District schools, select schools and state normals; has been teaching for over a quarter of a century and much of the time was spent in teaching his home school; vacation periods were devoted to normal training, farming and industrial work; served as a member of the Board of Education of his district; first elected to the House as one of the representatives from Wood county, in 1918; served in the regular and extraordinary sessions of 1919 and the extraordinary sessions of 1920; re-elected in November, 1920; served in the sessions of 1921; elected again in 1924 and at the initial session of 1925 was named to serve on the following committees: Education, Agriculture, Counties and Municipal Corporations and State Boundaries.







MEADOWS, JOHN F. (Republican). Address: Station "B", Charleston West Virginia. One of the six members of the House of Delegates representing Kanawha county. Born in that county in 1873; early education received in the Sissonsville school; had to quit school when twelve years old; went into a blacksmith shop with his father and worked there fifteen years; after that, became a real estate broker, contractor and builder; has resided in Kanawha county all his life and considers it his permanent abiding place; elected to the Charleston City Council in 1923 for a term of four years; in the primary of May, 1924, was one of the Republican nominees for the House of Delegates in Kanawha county and was elected in November following; at the initial session of 1925 was appointed to serve on standing committees of the House as follows: Arts, Science and General Improvements Insurance, Redistricting, Printing and Contingent Expenses and Labor.

MORGAN, WALLACE COMP-  
TON. (Republican) Address: Han-  
over, West Virginia. Born at Hanover,  
Wyoming county, June 10, 1894;  
preliminary education received in the  
country schools; later attended the  
Ripley Normal and still later the  
United Telegraph School, at Cin-  
cinnati, from which he graduated in  
1913; is a school teacher and particu-  
larly interested in schools and good roads;  
put on a successful bond issue for Huff  
Creek District, Wyoming county, to  
expedite the construction of a section  
of Tug River Highway through that  
district, which is a link in the Lakes to  
Florida Highway; appointed by Gov-  
ernor Gore as one of the Delegates to  
represent West Virginia at the Thir-  
teenth Annual Conference of the United  
States Good Roads Association held in  
Houston, Texas, in April 1925; elected  
the same year to represent Wyoming  
county in the House; committee  
assignments in 1925: Education,  
Mines and Mining, Game and Fish  
Claims and Grievances, Military  
Affairs and Enrolled Bills.





MORRIS, ROBERT. (Republican). Address: Harrisville, West Virginia. A son of the late Presley W. Morris, a noted editor of the state, who served one term in the House of Delegates and four terms in the Senate of West Virginia. Robert Morris was born in Harrisville, Ritchie county, March 27th, 1873; primary education received in the public schools; later graduated from the Peabody Normal School, Nashville, Tennessee, from the University of Tennessee and from West Virginia University, receiving degrees from all these institutions; also had the degree of A. M. conferred by Harvard College; was an instructor in Economics at our State University and also at Washington and Lee and the University of Chicago; has been engaged in journalism for many years and is connected with newspapers in Harrisville, Cairo and New Martinsville; represented Ritchie county in the House in 1923; re-elected in 1924; committee assignments in 1925: Re-Districting, (Chairman); Judiciary, Education, Insurance and Enrolled Bills.

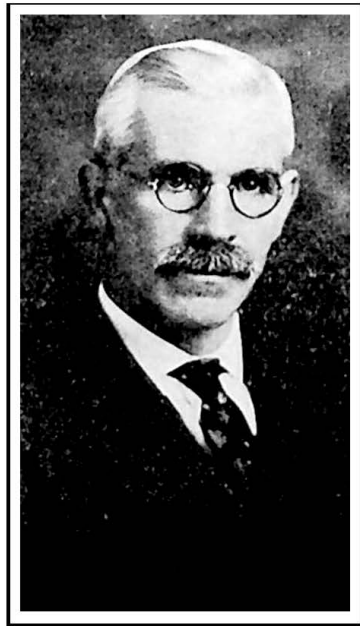
MORRISON, FRANK A. (Republican). Address: Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Born in Union district, Mason county, November 2, 1881; educated in the public and normal schools of Mason county; reared on a farm in the hills of that county; worked on the farm in the summer and attended country schools during the winter months; taught for a number of years in the schools of his native county; later, took up the occupation of farming, which he is now following; in 1924 was one of the nominees on the Republican ticket for the House of Delegates and at the general election was chosen as one of the representatives from Mason county in the Legislature; following the organization of the House in 1925 was appointed to serve on the following standing committees of that body: Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Forestry and Conservation, Arts, Science and General Improvements and Military Affairs.

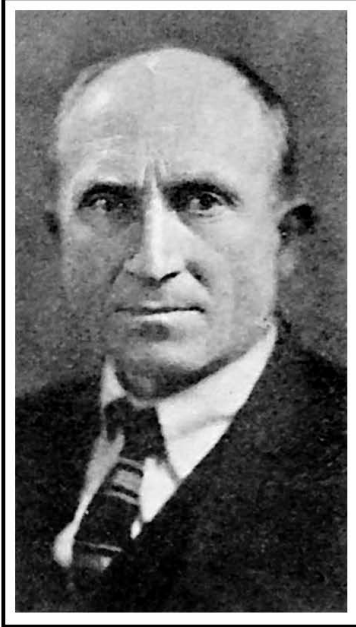




MOULDS, J. WILLIAM. (Republican). Address: Holliday's Cove, West Virginia. Born at Little Sandusky, Wyandotte County, Ohio, December 8, 1868; educated in the public schools and the high school at Harpster, in the same county; occupation, telegraph operator; has been with the Pennsylvania lines in that capacity since 1889; worked for the Hocking Valley and eleven other roads before going with the Pennsylvania; served on Hancock County Republican Executive Committee for many years; elected to the House from that county in 1918, and served in the regular and extraordinary sessions of 1919 and extraordinary sessions of 1920; elected again in 1924; in the initial session of 1925 was made Chairman of the House Committee on Railroads, and a member of other standing committees as follows: Privileges and Elections, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Printing and Contingent Expenses, Arts, Science and General Improvements and Medicine and Sanitation.

PENCE: JAMES R. (Democrat). Address: Union, West Virginia. Born in Monroe county on the 25th day of August, 1870; attended public and private schools in that county; a very prominent and successful farmer and stockman; is a member and ruling elder of the Presbyterian church; in 1922, received the Democratic nomination for House of Delegates from Monroe county and at the general election was chosen to represent that county in the Legislature, receiving a large majority over his Republican opponent; in the session of 1923 served on House standing committees as follows: Judiciary, Claims and Grievances and Agriculture; in the primary of May, 1924, was again nominated on the Democratic ticket for House of Delegates and elected in the following November; in 1925 his committee assignments were as follows: Judiciary, Claims and Grievances and Agriculture.





PETTRY, B. P. (Republican). Address: Dry Creek, West Virginia. Born at Dry Creek, Raleigh county, on the 17th day of April, 1874; educated in the free schools and summer normals of that county; follows the profession of school teaching; served as one of the Republican District Committeemen of Raleigh county, for many years; in the May primary of 1924 was chosen by the Republicans of the county as one of their nominees for the House of Delegates and was one of the successful candidates at the general election in November following; after the organization of the House of Delegates in January, 1925, he received the following committee appointments from the Speaker: Federal Relations, Education, Executive Offices and Library and Medicine and Sanitation.

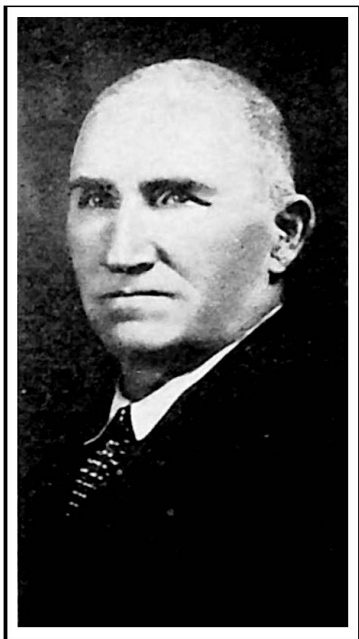
RADABAUGH, BEJTON C. (Republican) Address: Hall, West Virginia. Born in Upshur county, August 9th, 1879; primary education received in country district schools; afterwards attended a commercial college at Cincinnati, where he specialized in telegraphy, railroading, book-keeping and accounting and engineering; taught school for twelve years; served with the 3rd U. S. V. Engineers, in Cuba, during the war with Spain, in 1898; is a farmer; has traveled considerably and worked as a "lumberjack", a coal miner and a road and bridge builder; is a member of the Methodist church, married Miss Anna Van Gilder, of Fairmont, and is the father of five children; takes an active part in looking to the reduction of taxes and a more efficient service by public servants; is Upshur county's delegate in the House; committee assignments, 1925: Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, (Chairman); Federal Relations, Roads, Claims and Grievances, Penitentiary and Printing and Contingent Expenses.



READ, THOMAS NASH. (Democrat). Address: Hinton, West Virginia. Born in the city of Danville, Virginia, February 18, 1868; early education received in the public schools; afterwards attended Alderson Academy, Alderson, West Virginia, and Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia; was a law student in the office of Captain Bouldin, at Danville, and then took the law course at the University of Virginia; removed to this state in 1875; returning to Virginia, began the practice of law at New Castle; was a partner of the famous Virginia congressman "Cyclone" Jim Marshall; returned to West Virginia, and entered into partnership with James H. Miller in 1894, which continued until his partner was elected Circuit Judge; has practiced in Summers and adjoining counties ever since; served in the Legislature of 1923 as the delegate from Summers; re-elected in 1924 and in 1925 was the minority floor leader and assigned to the following committees: Privileges and Elections, Judiciary and Forestry and Conservation.



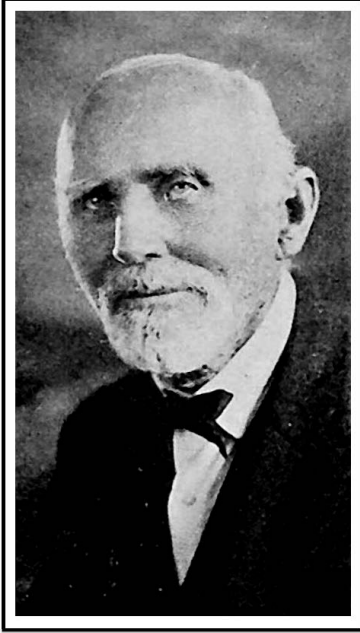
RINE, FOSTER LINCOLN. (Republican). Address: Moundsville, West Virginia. One of the Republicans in the House of Delegates from Marshall county. Born in Meade District, in that county, near Rosbys Rock, in 1870; received his primary education in the public schools; later attended the State Normal School at West Liberty; has been a teacher for thirty years—twenty-four years in the grades and six years as principal; served during the Spanish American War; was a member of the Republican Executive Committee, of Moundsville, for four years; took an active part in all important matters coming before the House of Delegates during the sessions of 1925, especially those in the interest of farmers, and fruit and wool growers; an ardent supporter of good roads; served on the following committees: Agriculture, Education, Prohibition and Temperance and Military Affairs; was Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Moundsville.



ROBERTS, ELI FRANKLIN. (Democrat). Address: Hur, West Virginia. Born in Wetzel county, then in Virginia, on the 21st day of March, 1857; a son of Alexander Roberts and Lavinia Ensminger Roberts; received his education in the free schools and the Uniontown graded school; was raised on a farm and moved to the Little Kanawha Valley in 1886; located in Calhoun county; married Sarah J. Little in 1880; is the father of four children—three boys and one girl, all living; occupation, farming; has been a Justice of the Peace in Calhoun county; in the primary of 1924 received the Democratic nomination for the House of Delegates in that county; elected in November following; shortly after the organization of the House in January, 1925, was appointed to serve on the following standing committees: Federal Relations, Military Affairs and Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.

ROBINSON, DR. L. MARION. (Republican). Address: Clarksburg, West Virginia. Born at Madison, Indiana, March 10, 1873; educated in the public schools of that city and at Hanover College; by profession is an osteopathic physician; received his professional education at the Union School of Osteopathy; practices at Clarksburg; in the primary of May, 1924, was nominated as one of the Republican candidates, from Harrison county, for the lower House of the Legislature and in November following was elected by a handsome majority; in the sessions of 1925 was ranking member of the Committee on Taxation and Finance and took a very active interest in all matters coming before that committee; served, also, on Counties and Municipal Corporations, Penitentiary and Game and Fish; was one of the members of the Joint Select Committee appointed under a House Concurrent Resolution to consider and propose revenue measures for the consideration of the Legislature in Extraordinary Session.





SEHON, EDMUND. (Deceased). Born in Mason county, September 14th, 1843, a son of John Leicester and Agnes Lewis Sehon, the latter being a granddaughter of Colonel Charles Lewis, killed in the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774; educated in Westchester, Pa.; studied law; located in Lewisburg; elected Prosecuting Attorney of Greenbrier and Mercer counties in 1868; later moved to Mason county; elected to the House of Delegates in 1874; moved to Huntington in 1890; organized the wholesale grocery firm of Schon, Stevenson & Company, one of the first wholesale houses established in that city; elected Mayor of Huntington in 1915; took an active interest in the development of his city and was highly respected; elected to the House from Cabell county in 1924 and served in the initial session of 1925—just fifty years after his first term of legislative service; was a Democrat and a consistent Episcopalian. Died February 26, 1925.

SLAUGHTER, EUGENE. (Republican). Address: Cottageville, West Virginia. Born in Cottageville, Jackson county, October 24, 1870; obtained his education in the common schools; reared on a farm and still following farming as a vocation; taught school for some time; served as one of the deputy sheriffs of Jackson county; a member of the Republican Executive Committee of that county for many years; now serving his second term as one of the members of the lower House from Jackson county, having been first elected in 1923; in his legislative service has been especially interested in matters affecting the farming interests of the state, and in all affairs looking to the good of the whole people; was re-elected in 1924 and assigned to service on the following standing committees in 1925: Printing and Contingent Expenses, (Chairman); Executive Offices and Library, Labor and Game and Fish.





SMITH, HENRY LOTT. (Republican). Address: Martinsburg, West Virginia. Born in Berkeley county, on the 22nd day of October, 1874; spent four years of his early childhood in the state of Kansas; primary education obtained in the public schools of Berkeley county; later took a short course in agriculture at West Virginia University; occupation, farming; Deputy Sheriff of Berkeley county 1896-1900; President of the West Virginia Horticultural Society, 1912-14; elected again to serve in the same position 1924-5; County Agricultural Agent for Marion county, beginning March 1, 1914; in state and federal employ as a lecturer on horticulture and agriculture until the end of 1918; first elected to the House of Delegates from Berkeley county in 1922; re-elected in 1924; in the sessions of 1925 was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and a member of Taxation and Finance, Railroads and Forestry and Conservation.

SMITH, ISAAC EWTON. (Republican). Address. Sherman, West Virginia. One of the Republicans in the House of Delegates from the county of Jackson; is a native of Roane, having been born in that county on the 20th day of December, 1877; is serving his first term in the legislature; in the primary of May, 1924, was one of the nominees of the Republican party in the county of Jackson for the House of Delegates and at the general election in November following received the highest vote cast for any candidate for that office; is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and a practical Jackson county farmer; in 1925 he was selected by the Speaker for service on the following standing committees of the House: Military Affairs, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Claims and Grievances and Insurance.







SMITH, ISIAH. (Democrat). Scott Depot, West Virginia. Born in Putnam county, near Scott Depot, in 1901; reared on a farm, his father being a large landowner; occupation, farming, teaching and bookkeeping; attended rural schools and at the age of eighteen taught his first school; taught two other schools and then became connected with the Burley Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association; elected to the House of Delegates from Putnam county, in 1924, by a majority of 241, and that in a county whose normal Republican majority runs from 400 to 600; prides himself on having done his best work in the House by trying to vote right, even if he had to stand alone; during the 1925 session he was active in his service and received appointments on the following standing committees of the House: Insurance, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Claims and Grievances and Federal Relations.

SOLINS, SIMON. (Republican). Address: Welch, West Virginia. Born in Warsaw, Poland, October 15, 1875; came to the United States with his parents in 1882; lived in Baltimore until 1899; education obtained in that city; came to West Virginia and adopted this state for his home; is a dealer in real estate, at Welch; was married in 1904; is of the Hebrew faith and a member of the Congregation Emanuel, of Welch; also a member of the following fraternal orders: Scottish Rite of Charleston, 32nd Degree Mason, Shriner of Beni Kedem Temple, B'enai Brith Lodge, of Bluefield; Knights of Pythias No. 125, at Norwood, West Virginia; served in the Welch City Council in 1912; elected in 1924 on the Republican ticket as one of the members of the House from McDowell; committee service in 1925: Mines and Mining, Banks and Corporations, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Counties and Municipal Corporations and Claims and Grievances.

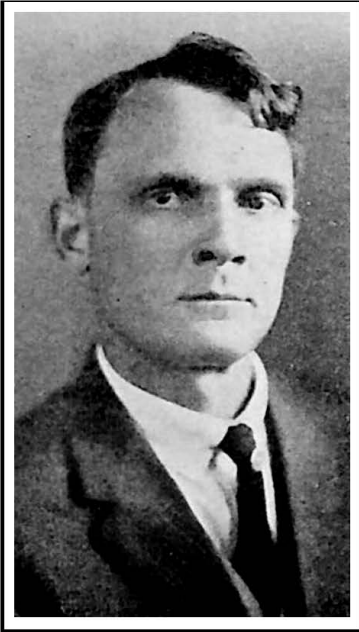




SPRADLIN, JOSEPH LUSTER. (Republican). Address: Sun, West Virginia. A native of Virginia, having been born in Bedford county, that state, November 26th, 1882; came to West Virginia in early childhood; reared on a farm; educated in the public schools of Fayette county; at an early age went to work in coal mines, but later entered the merchandising business in which he has been actively engaged for twenty two years; has resided in Fayette county over thirty nine years; one of the four Republican members of the House from that county; is a firm believer in a protective tariff; served as Justice of the Peace for several years; Deputy Tax Collector under Sheriff Conley two years; in the session of 1925 was Chairman of the House Committee on Labor and a member of Roads, Railroads, State Boundaries and Military Affairs; also, a member of the sub committee to re-draft the road law.

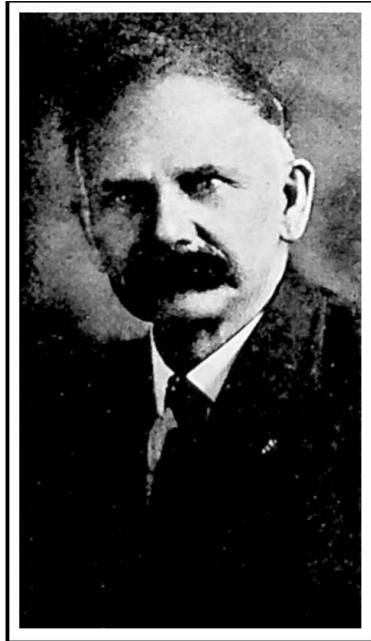
STEVENS, WILL W. (Democrat). Address: Alderson, West Virginia. Born in Monroe county, on the 19th day of November, 1873; early education received in the public schools, followed by one year at the state University; is a farmer and lumberman; at one time served as assistant cashier of the Alderson National Bank and on its board of directors; was first elected to represent Monroe county in the House of Delegates in 1922; served faithfully and well in the sessions of 1923, and was vitally interested in good roads, good schools and an economical administration of the state government, and devoted special attention to all measures in which those subjects were involved; was re-elected in 1924 to again represent Monroe county in the House and during the sessions of 1925 was appointed to serve on the following standing committees: Claims and Grievances, Printing and Contingent Expenses and Executive Offices and Library.

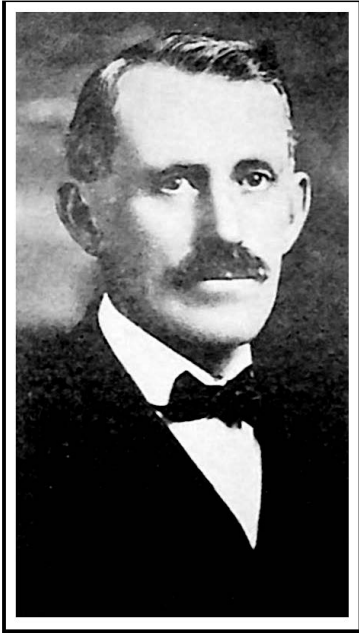




STILES, HOMER RANDOLPH. (Democrat). Address: Hamlin, West Virginia. Born in Montgomery county, Virginia, near the village of Elliston, in 1883; primary education received in the common schools of that state and of New Jersey; subsequently attended Park Academy and Park College, at Parkville, Missouri; graduated from the College in 1906, with the degree of A. B.; did extension work with the Chicago University and La Salle Extension University, receiving the degree of LL. B.; profession: teaching, and the practice of law; besides his work in law at La Salle Extension University, he received the preliminary training for his profession in private law offices in Virginia and West Virginia; had eleven years experience as a principal of graded and high schools; once a delegate to the Virginia Democratic State Convention; in religion, a Presbyterian; elected to represent Lincoln county in the House of Delegates in 1924; committee assignments in 1925, Education, Medicine and Sanitation and Insurance.

STREET, WILLIAM ANTHONY. (Republican). Address: Belington, West Virginia. Born in Madison county, Virginia, February 20, 1851; came to West Virginia in 1864, where he has since made his home; has taught many terms of school; ancestors on his father's side came from England before the Revolutionary war; his grandfather fought with Washington; on his mother's side his ancestors came from Germany. "Uncle Billy" as he is familiarly known, is not afraid to state his position on any public question; it is not necessary to "turn on the searchlight" to locate him; he stands for "America First, A Square Deal and the Bible in our Public Schools"; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the I. O. O. F., the O. U. A. M. and several other orders; always a Republican but never a partisan; elected as a delegate from Barbour in 1924; committee service, 1925: State Boundaries, (Chairman); Education, Prohibition and Temperance, Printing and Contingent Expenses and Insurance.





SYDENSTRICKER, JOHN BRECKENRIDGE. (Democrat) Address: Lewisburg, West Virginia. Born in Greenbrier county on the 7th day of December, 1866; obtained his education in public and private schools and in a classical school with junior college work, all in Greenbrier county; is a prominent and successful farmer and stockman; has been President of the Greenbrier Fair Association and the Shorthorn Association and a director in the Bank of Lewisburg; in religion, a Presbyterian; is a Mason and Knight of Pythias; is a son of John M. Sydenstricker, who served three terms in the Legislature of West Virginia, and later was Commissioner of Labor. John Breckenridge Sydenstricker first came to the House of Delegates, from Greenbrier county, in 1923, and had important committee assignments; was re-elected in 1924 and in 1925 was appointed to serve on the following standing committees of the House: Prohibition and Temperance, Penitentiary and Agriculture.

TAYLOR, HARVEY CARTER. (Democrat). Address: Huntington, West Virginia. Born in the city of Huntington November 2nd, 1884; early education received there in the public schools; afterwards graduated from the High School and still later took a course in a Cincinnati business college; selected in the 1924 primary as Democratic County Committeeman from the Sixth Ward of Huntington; elected Chairman of the Democratic County Committee in 1924; in 1925, nominated as Democratic candidate for Mayor, but was defeated at the polls; upon the recommendation of the Democratic County Committee was appointed by Governor Gore, August 29th, 1925, to fill the vacancy in the House of Delegates, from Cabell county, caused by the death of Hon. Edward Sehon; resigned October 21 having been appointed Sheriff of Cabell county in the place of Harry M. Herndon, deceased; there was no meeting of the Legislature while Mr. Taylor was a member of it.





TAYLOR, WOOD. (Republican). Address: Cicerone, West Virginia. Born in Harper district, Roane county, West Virginia, on the 17th day of May, 1877; his early education was received in the common schools of that county, supplemented by training in summer normal schools; has had large experience as a teacher in the public schools; has devoted most of his time in the last fourteen years to farming and insurance; in 1922 was one of the Republican primary nominees for the House of Delegates in Roane county and was successful at the general election; he was re-nominated and re-elected in 1924 and at the regular session of 1925 was appointed by the Speaker to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Executive Offices and Library and to membership on other standing committees of the House as follows: Privileges and Elections, Military Affairs and Agriculture.

THOMPSON, ARTHUR J. (Republican). Address Clarksburg, West Virginia. One of the four Republican members of the House from Harrison. Born at Wolf Summit, in that county, October 9, 1875; reared on a farm; educated in the public schools; occupation, civil and sanitary engineering; had actual experience in civil and mining engineering with the Henry G. Davis Colliery Company for five years; City Assessor of Clarksburg, 1907; Committee Clerk in the State Senate 1905-7-8, Curator and Chief Clerk, Department of Archives and History, at Charleston, 1908 to 1921; resigned to take care of aged mother, who is ninety-two years old; in charge of West Virginia exhibit at Jamestown Exposition; in charge of publicity bureau, Republican State Committee Headquarters, 1916, at Clarksburg, and in 1920 at Charleston; has been Sanitary Engineer and Inspector, Harrison County Health Department, from its formation in 1921; committee assignments in session of 1925: Prohibition and Temperance, (Chairman); Roads, State Boundaries and Medicine and Sanitation.





TRAINER, GEORGE H. (Republican). Address: Salem, West Virginia. Born in the village of Harrisville, county seat of Ritchie county, (then in Virginia) in 1851; received his education in the common schools of that day; grew up on a farm; has been a producer of oil and gas for almost a quarter of a century, making his home in Salem; has served for twenty years on the Salem College Board and for many years as a Director in various banks; was one of the nominees of the Republicans of Harrison county, in 1924, as a delegate to the Legislature; at the general election in November of that year received next to the highest vote of any of the four candidates named in the primary; at the initial session of 1925 was selected to serve on standing committees, of the House, as follows: Judiciary, Forestry and Conservation, Prohibition and Temperance and Banks and Corporations.

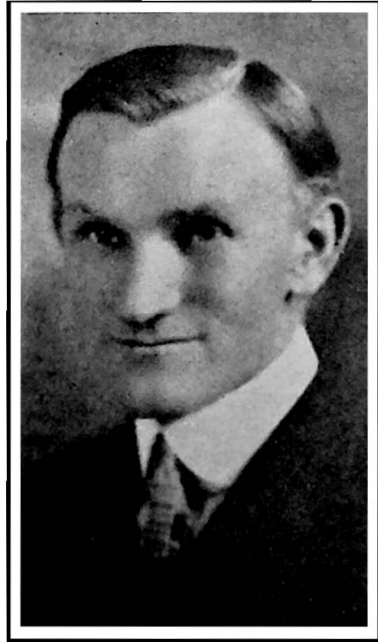
TURLEY WILLIAM CAMPBELL. (Democrat). Address: Logan, West Virginia. The representative from Logan county. Born in the town of Logan, November 1, 1894; primary education received there in public and private schools; later, attended Los Angeles Military Academy, Los Angeles, California, the Randolph-Macon Academy, Bedford City, Virginia, and our State University; is a lawyer; received his professional training at the University, from which he holds the degree of LL. B.; a veteran of the World War; served as Lieutenant in Field Artillery; now a Lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps; Past Commander of the American Legion Post at Logan, a member of Masonic bodies, an Elk and a Rotarian; elected to the House in 1924; committee assignments in 1925: Banks and Corporations, Mines and Mining, Education, Labor and Military Affairs; also a member of the Special Committee to Investigate the Work of the Capitol Commission.

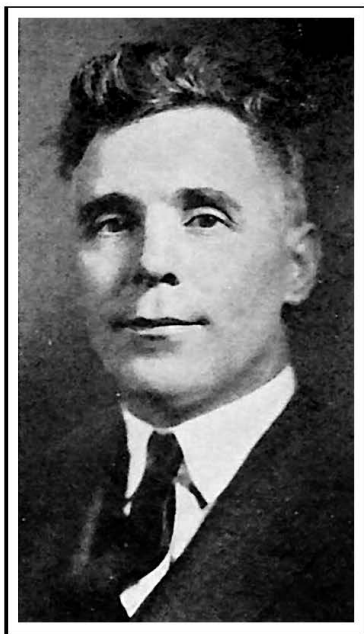




TUTWILER, EDGAR M. (Republican). Address: Mount Hope, West Virginia. One of the four delegates from Fayette. Born near Romney, Hampshire county, November 2nd, 1885; reared on a farm; educated in the free schools, in the Preparatory Branch of the University, at Keyser, and Shepherd College; taught five years in the schools of Hampshire county and one year in Grant as Principal of the Henry Schools; assistant purchasing agent, Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company, Pittsburgh, three years; removed to Fayette county in 1912, to become General Manager of stores for the New River Company, at Macdonald, which position he still holds; interested in sundry coal properties in Fayette and Raleigh counties and in Fayette banks; in the legislative session of 1925, was Chairman of the committee on Mines and Mining and a member of Taxation and Finance, Banks and Corporations, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, State Boundaries and Re-Districting.

UNDERWOOD, ISAAC M. (Republican) Address: Middlebourne, West Virginia. A native of Tyler, having been born in the village of Shirley, in that county, on the 28th day of February, 1879; obtained his early education in the public schools; afterwards was a student at Salem College, Fairmont State Normal School and the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio; is a prominent and successful lawyer of Tyler county; equipped himself for his profession by taking the law course at the State University; served two terms as Prosecuting Attorney of Tyler county; entered legislative service in 1923 as the delegate from Tyler and served on the Judiciary and other major committees; was re-elected in 1924 and in the sessions of 1925 was Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, and majority floor leader; was also a member of other standing committees as follows: Roads and Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.





VAN SICKLE, DAVID W. (Republican). Address: Hazelton, West Virginia. Born near Glade Farms, Preston county, November 7, 1883, of German and Scotch parentage; early education received in the public schools; did teacher's training work in Fairmont Normal School and took a stenographic course at a business college; reared on a farm; his people were very poor; thrown on his own resources and forced to become a breadwinner early in life; has been successful financially as a farmer; deputy assessor in Preston county from 1915 to 1924; is a Methodist and ardent prohibitionist; led the county in the primary and general elections for House of Delegates in 1924; wrought hard in the committee on Taxation and Finance, and on the floor, to hold the House appropriation for state aid to elementary schools; committee service, 1925: Elections and Privileges, Taxation and Finance, Game and Fish and Penitentiary.

WEISS, HARRY A. (Republican). Address: Wheeling, West Virginia. A native of Marshall, having been born in that county on the 23rd of April, 1884; early education received in the public schools; afterwards took a course at Wheeling Business College; present occupation: consulting engineer on lubrication; started in early life as a mill worker and continued at it for many years; is generally popular, and especially so with the industrial classes, as evinced by the number of times he has served in the Legislature from Ohio county; his legislative career began in 1913, and he has served in every session from that time to the present, with the exception of the session of 1923; his long experience equips him for important committee work; in 1925 he was the ranking member of the Committee on Labor and served also on Taxation and Finance, Claims and Grievances and Mines and Mining.







## **PART IV**

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### **LEGISLATIVE DIVISION:**

**Members of Congress from West Virginia**

**The State Legislature**

**Recent Legislative History**

**The State Senate**

**Standing Committees of the Senate**

**Rules of the Senate**

**The House of Delegates**

**Standing Committees of the House**

**Rules of the House**

**Legislative Enactments 1925**

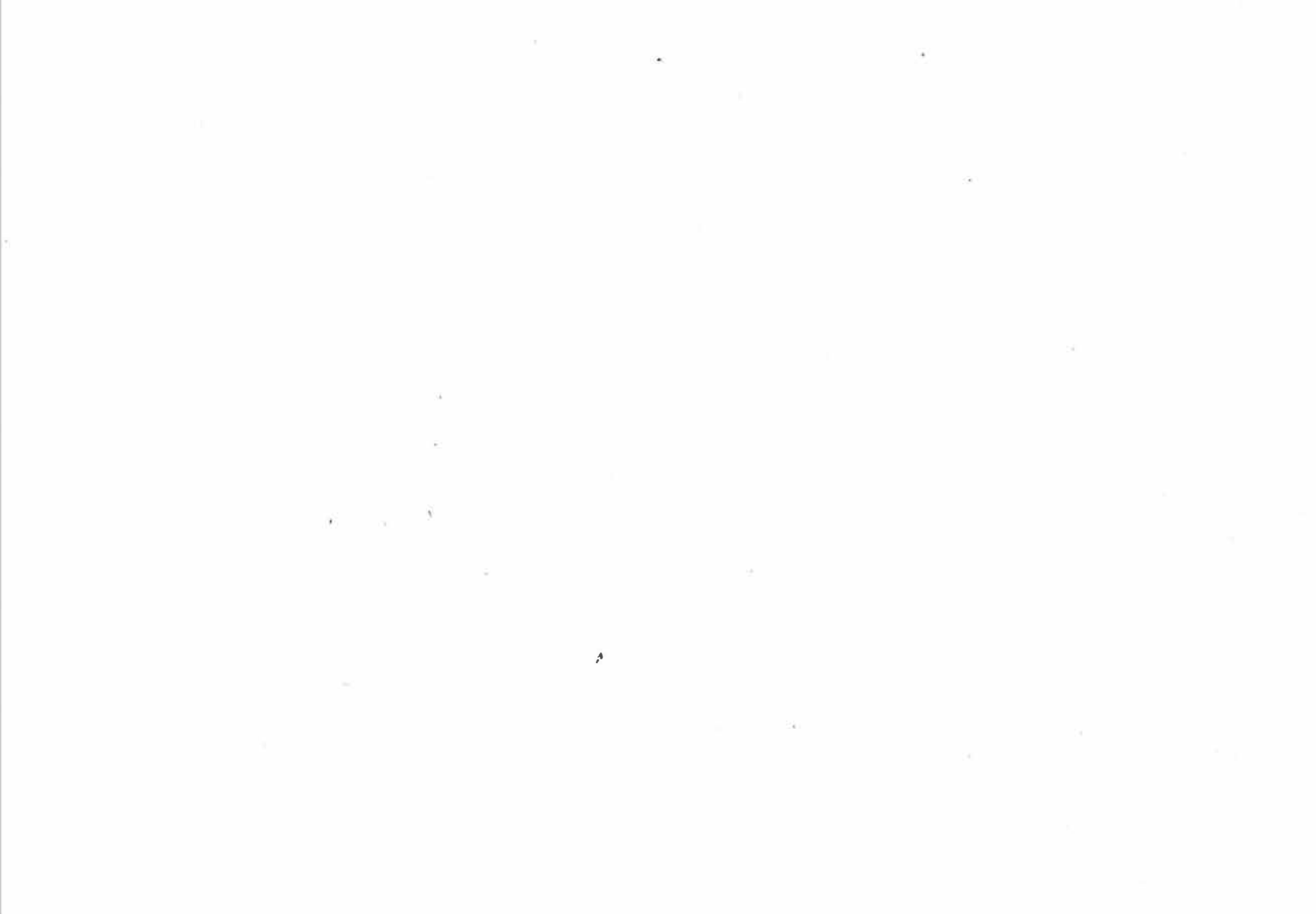
### **List of Officers from the Formation of the State:**

**State Officers and the Supreme Court of Appeals**

**Members of Congress**

**Alphabetical List of Members of the Legislature**

**Elective Officers of the two Houses**



# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

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## MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM WEST VIRGINIA

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### United States Senators

Guy D. Goff, Republican; Clarksburg, Harrison County; term expires March 4, 1931.

M. M. Neely, Democrat; Fairmont, Marion County; term expires March 4, 1929.

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### Representatives

#### FIRST DISTRICT

Charles G. Bachmann, Republican; Wheeling, Ohio County.

#### SECOND DISTRICT

Frank L. Bowman, Republican; Morgantown, Monongalia County.

#### THIRD DISTRICT

John M. Wolverton, Republican; Richwood, Nicholas County.

#### FOURTH DISTRICT

Harry C. Woodyard, Republican; Spencer, Roane County.

#### FIFTH DISTRICT

James F. Strother, Republican; Welch, McDowell County.

#### SIXTH DISTRICT

J. Alfred Taylor, Democrat; Fayetteville, Fayette County.  
Terms of all representatives expire March 4, 1927

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## THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Under the constitution of West Virginia the legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Delegates. The term of a member of the Senate is four years and of a member of the House of Delegates two years, their terms commencing the first day of December succeeding their election on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

The State is divided into fifteen senatorial districts, and the Senate is composed of thirty members, or two from each district, one-half of whom are elected at each biennial election for a term of four years.

The House of Delegates is composed of ninety-four members, who are elected biennially. Each county has its representative. There are no delegate districts. Under the act of the legislature passed on the 15th day of February, 1915, the following re-apportionment of members of the House of Delegates was made:

To the counties of Barbour, Boone, Brooke, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Gilmer, Grant, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Jefferson, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Mineral, Mingo, Monroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Putnam, Ritchie, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Webster, Wirt and Wyoming, one delegate each.

To the counties of Berkeley, Braxton, Greenbrier, Jackson, Marshall, Mason, Monongalia, Preston, Raleigh, Randolph, Roane, Wayne and Wetzell, two delegates each.

To the counties of Marion, Mercer and Wood, three delegates each.

To the counties of Cabell, Fayette, Harrison, McDowell and Ohio, four delegates each.

To the county of Kanawha, six delegates.

The legislature convenes in regular session, at Charleston, on the second Wednesday in January in the odd numbered years. This is a constitutional provision. Under the amendment of Section 22 of Article VI of the Constitution, ratified by the people at the general election of November, 1920, it is provided: "All sessions of the legislature, other than extraordinary sessions, shall continue for a period of not exceeding fifteen days from date of convening, during which time no bills shall be passed or rejected, unless the same shall be necessary to provide for a public emergency, shall be especially recommended by the governor and passed by a vote of four-fifths of the members elected to each house; whereupon a recess of both houses must be taken until the Wednesday after the second Monday of March following. On reassembling of the legislature no bill shall be introduced in either house without a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each house taken by yeas and nays. The regular session shall not continue longer than forty-five days after re-convening, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to each house."

Since 1872, and up to the time the legislature of 1921 was chosen, the compensation of members was four dollars per day during the session (Sundays included), with mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile, and the presiding officers of the two houses each received two dollars per day additional. Section 33 of Article VI of the Constitution was also

amended at the general election of 1920 and now reads as follows: "The members of the legislature shall each receive for his services the sum of five hundred dollars per annum and ten cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government by the most direct route. The Speaker of the House of Delegates and the President of the Senate shall each receive an additional compensation of two dollars per day for each day they shall act as presiding officers. No other allowance or emolument than that by this section provided, shall directly or indirectly be made or paid to the members of either house for postage, stationery, newspapers, or any other purpose whatever."

At the opening of each regular session the Senate proceeds to the election of a President, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper; the House of Delegates to the election of a Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper. The compensation of all the officials, other than that of the presiding officers, is fixed by the legislature.

#### Vacancies in the Legislature—How Filled

At the 1925 session the old statute relating to the filling of vacancies in the Legislature was amended. The new statute became Chapter 56 of the Acts of 1925 and is as follows:

"Section 1. Whenever a vacancy in the legislature shall occur by the death of a member of the house of delegates, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which said member of the house of delegates shall have resided, to notify the chairman and secretary of the county executive committee of the political party of which said member of the legislature belonged, of such vacancy, and it shall be the duty of the chairman and secretary to call a meeting of such county executive committee within five days after receiving such notice of the vacancy, and it shall be the duty of the meeting of the county executive committee to name some person duly qualified under the law to fill the vacancy, and the person so named by the county executive committee shall be a member of the same political party of which the former member of the house of delegates was a member, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the chairman and secretary of the county executive committee, immediately to certify to the governor of the state the action of the meeting naming a person for the vacancy, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the governor of the state to appoint such person as a member of the legislature to fill said vacancy, and forthwith the governor shall notify the clerk of the house of delegates of such appointment, and the person so appointed shall discharge the duties of the office of the member of the house of delegates for the unexpired term of the former member.

Sec. 2. Whenever a vacancy in the legislature shall occur by the death of a member of the senate, the clerk of the circuit court from which county said senator resided at the time of his election shall immediately notify the chairman and secretary of the senatorial executive committee of said senatorial district of the political party of which said member of the legislature belonged of such vacancy, and it shall be the duty of the chairman and secretary of the senatorial district to call a meeting of the senatorial executive committee of said district to meet within ten days after receiving such notice of the vacancy at the court

house of the county wherein said former senator resided at the time of his election, for the purpose of naming a person to fill the vacancy, and it shall be the duty of the senatorial executive committee to name a person duly qualified under the law to fill the vacancy, and the person so named by the senatorial executive committee shall be a member of the same political party to which the former senator belonged and from the county in which he resided at the time of his election, and it shall be the duty of the chairman and secretary of the senatorial executive committee to immediately certify to the governor of the state of the act of the meeting naming a person for the vacancy, and the governor of the state then shall appoint such person to fill such vacancy until a senator is elected at the next general election and has qualified, but if the vacancy shall occur after the next general election following the election of the former member, the governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term, and it shall be the duty of the governor forthwith to notify the clerk of the senate of such appointment, and such person so appointed shall discharge the duties of the office of senator for the period of his appointment.

If any officer, except the governor, a member of the senatorial executive committee, the chairman or secretary of the senatorial executive committee, shall willfully fail, refuse and neglect to perform any duty required of him by this section, then he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Whenever a vacancy shall occur by resignation or otherwise than by death, in either branch of the legislature, if during the recess of the legislature, a writ of election to fill the same shall be issued by the governor, and by the president of the senate or speaker of the house of delegates as the case may be, when such vacancy happens during the session, or when a writ of election has not theretofore issued. The said writ shall be directed to the sheriff of the proper county, or to the sheriffs of the several counties in the delegate or senatorial district as the case may be, and shall prescribe the day of the election; and every sheriff on receiving the same, shall immediately give notice thereof to the commissioners of elections, also cause notice of the same to be conspicuously posted at every place of voting in such county, and to be published in a newspaper if there be any published therein."



## RECENT LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The Legislature assembled in biennial session, in pursuance of the Constitution, on Wednesday, the 14th day of January, 1925.

Owing to the destruction by fire of the capitol building in 1921, and the non-completion of the new capitol building, the Senate met in the council chamber of the Charleston city building and the House of Delegates in the intermediate court room, at the court house of Kanawha county.

An organization of the House was promptly effected on the first day of the session; but owing to differences that arose during and following a caucus held by the members of the majority party, the Senate did not organize until Saturday, January 15th, at which time Senator Charles G. Coffman, from the 12th Senatorial District, was elected President, receiving the votes of seven members of the majority party and fourteen members of the minority party. Until the organization was perfected, the Senate was presided over by the Hon. A. L. Helmick, one of the Senators from the Fourteenth District, he being the oldest member present in point of service.

On the 27th day of January President Coffman—while suffering from a severe illness—designated Senator Helmick to preside over the Senate during the remaining two days of the initial session. On the 28th, the constitutional limit of fifteen days having expired, a recess was taken until Wednesday, March 11th.

The Legislature re-assembled on the 11th of March. In the Senate a communication was read from President Coffman in which he stated that while on the road to recovery from his recent illness, his physician advised him not to undertake the arduous duties of presiding over the Senate for a few days, and he designated the Hon Wright Hugus, of the First Senatorial District, to preside for the next three days actually in session. Mr. Hugus presided up to and including the 13th, when an adjournment was had until the 16th, on which day the clerk read a message from President Coffman designating Senator Harvey Marsh, of the Third Senatorial District, to act as President. On the same day the Committee on Rules submitted a report, recommending that Rule 2 of the Senate, adopted on the 21st of January, be amended so as to provide for the election of a President *pro tem*, which report was adopted on the following day and the Senate proceeded immediately to the election of a President *pro tem*. Senator Harvey Marsh was chosen to fill that position.

Owing to the continued absence—on account of illness—of its duly elected President, the Senate, on April 15th declared the office vacant, and filled the same by the election of Hon. M. Z. White, of the Seventh Senatorial District, he receiving eight votes from the majority party and ten from the minority party.

On the 21st day of April the following communication was transmitted to the Legislature by His Excellency Governor Howard M. Gore:

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

## A PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR

WHEREAS, Sub-Section *d.* of Section 51, of Article 6 of the Constitution provides, among other things, that:

"If the 'Budget Bill' shall not have been finally acted upon by the legislature three days before the expiration of its regular session, the Governor may, and it shall be his duty to issue a proclamation extending the session for such further period as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the passage of such bill."

Therefore, in compliance with, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by said provision of the constitution,

I, Howard M. Gore, Governor of West Virginia, do hereby extend this present session of the legislature for a period of one day, from the twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five."

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol, in the city of Charleston, this, the twenty-first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and of the state the sixty-second.

[GREAT SEAL]

HOWARD M. GORE, *Governor.*

By the Governor:

GEORGE W. SHARP, *Secretary of State.*

The Legislature failing to pass the "Budget Bill" within the extended time, on the 25th day of April, a second proclamation came from the Governor, reading as follows:

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR

WHEREAS, Sub-Section *d*, of Section 51, of Article 6 of the Constitution provides, among other things, that:

"If the 'Budget Bill' shall not have been finally acted upon by the Legislature three days before the expiration of its regular session, the Governor may, and it shall be his duty to issue a proclamation extending the session for such further period as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the passage of such bill."

WHEREAS, in compliance with said provision of the Constitution, I, as Governor of West Virginia, did on the twenty-first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, by proclamation extend the session of the Legislature for a period of one day, from April twenty-fourth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, that being the last day of the one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five regular session of the Legislature, or such portion of said period as might be necessary for the passage of said "Budget Bill," and,

WHEREAS, the Legislature has not passed said "Budget Bill," and it has become necessary that a further extension of the Legislature be had for the consideration and passage of said bill;

Therefore, in compliance with, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by said provision of the Constitution,

I, Howard M. Gore, Governor of West Virginia, do hereby extend this present session of the Legislature for a period of three legislative days from this date, or such portion of said period as may be necessary for the passage of said "Budget Bill."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Charleston, this, the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and of the State the sixty-second.

[GREAT SEAL]

HOWARD M. GORE, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

GEORGE W. SHARP,  
*Secretary of State.*

During the extension period contained in the foregoing proclamation, the Legislature completed its consideration of the "Budget Bill" and passed the same on the 27th day of April. On the 28th the following proclamation was sent to the Legislature:

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR

APRIL 27, 1925

I, Howard M. Gore, Governor of the State of West Virginia, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by Section 7, of Article 7, of the Constitution, and in pursuance thereof, do hereby call the Legislature of said state to convene in its chambers in the

capitol, in the City of Charleston, at noon, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D., one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, to consider and act upon the following subjects of legislative business, namely:

*First.* To enact a law or laws to provide necessary revenue for the state.

*Second.* To make appropriations from the revenues of the state for state road purposes and for buildings and lands at state institutions, including an additional unit, or office building, to the State Capitol.

*Third.* To consider and act upon legislation regulating persons authorized to carry arms, and giving the Department of Public Safety such authority as is in the public interest with respect to such persons.

*Fourth.* To make appropriations from the revenues of the state to pay the compensation of the officers, clerks and other employees of the Legislature for this extra session.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the Capitol, in the City of Charleston, this twenty-seventh day of April, A. D., one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and of the State the sixty-second.

[SEAL]

HOWARD M. GORE, *Governor.*

By the Governor:

GEORGE W. SHARP.

*Secretary of State.*

Under the foregoing proclamation the Legislature convened in extraordinary session on Wednesday, April 29th. The House of Delegates extended an invitation to the Senate to meet with the House at 2 o'clock p. m., to receive His Excellency, Governor Gore, which invitation was accepted. The Governor appeared before the joint assembly and addressed it as follows:

#### Address of Governor Gore

"I want to congratulate and commend you for agreeing and acting upon a Budget, covering the general expenses of government, within the State's estimated revenue for these purposes.

This is a forward step in practical business administration; a substantial accomplishment in the public interest.

There are certain matters involving the public welfare that in the time within which you had to act did not receive such attention as it would appear the public interest warrants. Many complex questions have challenged your consideration. Some of them are ages old, and under the most favorable circumstances are difficult of satisfactory solution.

I am aware of the constant strain under which you have worked for the past forty-five days. Likewise, that you desire to go home to give needful attention to private affairs. Because of this, I deeply regretted the necessity of calling you in special session. However, in order that the executive officials of the state government may perform their duties satisfactorily to the public and to you, it is necessary that I ask your consideration of certain questions so that your wishes with respect thereto may be clearly understood.

#### Roads

The entire sum derived from gasoline tax and automobile license fees having been practically absorbed in meeting the interest on the \$35,000,000.00 now outstanding, and providing the lawful sinking fund for the \$50,000,000.00, and expense of depart-

ment, left no funds to meet the interest charges on the \$15,000,000.00 of unsold bonds. The amount necessary to meet this item of interest is approximately \$600,000.00. The Legislature, at its regular session, enacted a law increasing the tax on gasoline one cent per gallon. This additional one cent per gallon is calculated to yield approximately \$600,000.00. This sum would provide the interest on the remaining \$15,000,000.00 of unsold bonds when the same are issued and sold. Furthermore, the funds, as has been pointed out, which were formerly used in road maintenance, are now entirely absorbed in taking care of the interest, sinking funds and ordinary operating expenses, thereby leaving no available funds with which the State Road Commission can carry on its maintenance work.

This feature is the essence of the road problem to which I am inviting your attention.

It is the plan of the State Road Commission, with which I am in accord, to translate the remaining \$15,000,000.00 of unsold bonds into roads as rapidly as is consistent with practical road building. To abandon, or materially curtail road maintenance, would be indefensible, for obvious reasons. This being true, new revenue must be provided for road maintenance purposes. It is possible that the Board of Public Works could increase the direct tax by levying a tax for interest and sinking fund purposes, and in this way provide the necessary maintenance funds. With the present direct state tax standing at 14 cents, this method of providing a maintenance fund should not be followed. Already, the direct tax for county, district and municipal purposes has been so fully utilized, and reached so commanding a figure, that it would be unwise, in my judgment, for the state to go farther in that method of taxation. The direct tax should be reserved as the method for raising revenue by local taxing units, and not used by the state as a part of its usual, or permanent tax system, but held in reserve only to be used for emergency purposes.

I am informed by the Road Commission that a conservative estimate of the sums needed for road maintenance, would be \$1,250,000.00 for the calendar year 1925, and \$1,500,000.00 for the calendar year 1926. The increase for the calendar year 1926 is made necessary because of the interest charge on bonds which are now unsold, and which will have to be sold if we are to continue road building. It would not be sound public policy for the state to expend \$50,000.00, and local political subdivisions spend a similar sum, and then not provide a fund for maintenance.

It is a matter of common knowledge among those experienced in road building and maintenance, that a policy of this character has proven disastrous, both from the standpoint of convenience, durability and economy.

### Permanent Improvements

Soon after becoming Governor of this state, I sought to find out from the governing boards, and the heads of the various state institutions, in so far as was possible, the amount of money it was believed to be necessary to carry on the respective activities.

I am pleased to report to your Honorable Body that when the total needs of all institutions, and the lack of revenue therefor, together with the difficult position of the taxpayer, was called to the attention of the heads of the various state institutions and activities, they joined earnestly with me and the executive staff in holding the sums to be called to the attention of this special session, to the lowest possible minimum consistent with sound public policy.

There are certain pressing needs at our state institutions for buildings and land, such as the Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Terra Alta; the Deaf and Blind School at Romney; the West Virginia Collegiate Institute; the West Virginia Industrial School for Girls, and a number of other educational and eleemosynary institutions for which revenue should be provided.

It is my judgment that only such expenditures should be made at this time as are necessary to meet the vital needs of these institutions.

In my opinion these needs can be met by an expenditure of not to exceed \$900,000.00 for each of the next two years, authorizing a part of the plan to be carried out and provided for in the third year, thus enabling those carrying out these plans to have certain knowledge of the judgment of this Legislature with respect to the expenditures they authorize.

It is my plan for the future, to insist that buildings undertaken, should be completed within the revenue provided, or else not begun.

Intelligent economy would not lie in failure to provide, but rather in providing the funds necessary to maintain these institutions healthy, rendering efficient service.

### Capitol Building

At present, the various state departments are housed in buildings situated in different parts of the city. This has a tendency to defeat the co-ordination of the state's enterprises and lessen efficiency; and in addition the rents now being paid would probably be but a little less than the interest on the sum necessary to build the second unit of the Capitol.

It is my judgment that the sum to be expended for the building of the second unit should be limited to not exceed \$1,500,000.00.

The state still has unsold the property on which is now situate the Governor's old mansion, the temporary Capitol and the Board of Control building. This piece of property has an estimated value of possibly not to exceed \$500,000.00. The proceeds from the sale of this property, whatever the price obtained might be, could be used in providing a partial fund for the second Capitol unit.

Having presented the situation with respect to the Capitol, I stand ready to co-operate with you along whatever line your judgment would indicate we should proceed.

### Direct Tax

In providing the revenue for road maintenance, and for buildings and lands, heretofore referred to, let me urge you to keep in mind the reduction of the direct state tax, recommended in my former appearance before this Honorable Body.

The reduction in state tax would inure to the benefit of all classes of taxpayers.

I, therefore, earnestly urge that all, or as much as possible, of the present direct tax, not including the Virginia Debt, be eliminated. This form of tax should be used by the state only in case of emergency.

This would have the effect of giving definite relief to all taxpayers.

It is my purpose to seek the co-operation of all public officials in matching the sacrifices of the taxpayers, with a measure of economy and efficiency that will guarantee a generous treasury balance at the end of each succeeding fiscal year, barring the unusual.

Let me assure the members of this Honorable Body, that that co-operation will be given.

### Law Enforcement

It is my judgment that in order for the state to properly safeguard the lives and property of its citizens and to maintain law and order in disturbed industrial areas, certain restrictions should be placed upon the right of persons, other than duly elected or appointed officers of the law, to bear arms. No person denies the right of any man to protect his life and property. Our law makes suitable provision for authorizing persons, whose lives or property are endangered or thought to be endangered, to be permitted to carry weapons. Under our statute, it is also permissible for persons whose property may be endangered, to employ others for the purpose of affording protection to their property, and the law provides that persons so employed may be licensed to carry arms.

But the State, functioning through the Governor and such law enforcement agencies as are under his direction, is also charged with the responsibility of protecting life and property, and this, too, at times that are trying and fraught with great public concern. Since it has this responsibility, the State should have proper authority to regulate conditions that tend to defeat its efforts in that direction. And, after all, it should be borne in mind that in supreme moments of danger, the consolidated power of the State is the last resort both for protection of life, liberty and property, to all of which the people of West Virginia are irrevocably committed.

In times of industrial unrest, such as we have today in northern West Virginia, there are frequently instances where the conduct of men licensed to bear arms in the protection of the property of others, is such as to defeat the very purpose for which the license was granted, and at the same time prove a very serious obstacle to the preservation of peace and law enforcement by State and local authorities, who have been duly chosen for that purpose. You will frequently find men licensed in one county of the State to bear arms operating under this authority in an entirely different section of the State, far from the jurisdiction of the court which granted such license.

Where the conduct of any such persons is such as to threaten a breach of the peace and which interferes with the maintenance of law enforcement, the State's law enforcing officers should have the authority to revoke or suspend their licenses to bear arms, subject to review by the courts.

At first glance, the foregoing suggestions might seem unusual, but it should be remembered that the high sheriffs of the respective counties, who usually are men of outstanding character and ability, and who are required to make heavy bond, are not permitted to exercise in many respects the roving rights that are practiced by many licensees authorized to carry arms, both within and without the bailiwick of enabling authority.

In a more restricted sense, where the elective police officers are derelict in the performance of their duty according to law, to a degree that threatens the peace, life and property of the political unit that they serve, the chief executive of the State should have the authority to suspend such officer subject to review by the courts.

Unless relief is had from this character of menaces in times of serious disturbance, the result will be not only to render insecure life and property, but to seriously increase the dangers and difficulties to those who lawfully represent you and the State.

When your position on the matters to which I have called your attention, is clearly understood, in so far as they affect the performance of the duties of the chief executive, I shall freely carry out the mandates of this honorable body.

In concluding, permit me to thank you for the courteous hearing you have given me.

As you go about your tasks, I would be pleased to have you bear in mind that the sole purpose that prompts me in what I have said here, is the desire to co-operate with you in finding a way that will be just and equitable to all. To that end, I am at your call and service at all times."

On the 30th day of April the Legislature adopted the following:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 2—"Raising a select committee to consider and propose revenue measures and providing for a recess of the Legislature."

WHEREAS, the Honorable Howard M. Gore, Governor of West Virginia, has convened the Legislature in extraordinary session for the matters set forth in his proclamation of the date of Monday, April 27th, 1925, and,

WHEREAS, said recommendations of the Governor propose and require greatly increased revenues and taxes; therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring,* That the Speaker of the House of Delegates and President of the Senate are hereby authorized to appoint a select committee, to be composed of seven members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House and five members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to be ex-officio members of said committee, for the purpose of conferring with the Governor and ascertaining his views, suggestions and recommendations as to the method of raising such additional revenue; and that the committee carefully consider the proposals as to revenue and appropriations set forth in said proclamation of the Governor, and report to the Legislature its recommendations thereon; that said committee shall have power to require from the proper State officials, including all executive departments, all executive and administrative officials, bureaus, boards, commissions and agencies expending or supervising the expenditure of, and all institutions applying for State moneys and appropriations, and other persons, such itemized estimates and other information as said committee shall direct. Said committee shall have power to send for persons and administer oaths, and employ such clerks, stenographers and other employees as said committee may deem necessary, and fix their compensation; that the members of said select committee each be paid the fixed sum of ten dollars per day as expenses while so engaged in the discharge of their duties as such select committee, the expenses of said committee to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House and Senate upon certificates thereof by the chairman of said committee.

*Resolved further,* That the members of the Legislature shall be paid mileage for their attendance at the recessed meeting of this session, to be paid in the manner provided by law.

*Resolved further,* That upon the adoption of this resolution the members may return to their homes, to re-assemble at the end of the recess herein provided for, and the Legislature shall stand recessed until Monday, May 25th, 1925, at two o'clock p. m.



Under the foregoing resolution the President of the Senate appointed Senators Willis, Highland, Helmick, Johnson and Henshaw as members of the select committee on the part of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House appointed Messrs. Robinson, Andrews, Dean, Weiss, Smith (of Berkeley), Hall (of Mingo), and Arnold as members on the part of the House. This select committee met in the assembly room at the Kana-wha Hotel, during the interim period, and made a report of its work to the Legislature when it reconvened on May 25th—the Senate in the council chamber of the city building and the House of Delegates in the new armory building, on State Street, owing to changes that were being made at the court house, incident to the construction of an addition thereto.

The extraordinary session continued until June 6th and passed acts covering a business-profession tax, raising the tax on gasoline to 3½ cents per gallon, regulating the use and possession of firearms, making appropriations to pay general charges upon the treasury and appropriations to pay the expenses of the session. A *sine die* adjournment was had on June 6th.

#### Necrology

Hon. William Farris, represented Mineral county in the House of Delegates in the sessions of 1923 and was recognized as one of the able, active members of that body. In appreciation of his services, he was renominated by the Republicans of Mineral in 1924, and re-elected, but became a victim of an incurable malady during the campaign, to which he succumbed shortly after the election. He died December 12th, 1924.

Hon. Edmund Sehon, one of the members of the House of Delegates from Cabell county, died of pneumonia, at his home in the city of Huntington, on the 26th of February, 1925, after a brief illness. He was in attendance at the initial session, and took an active interest in the work that was then mapped out for consideration during the interim, and at the adjourned session. Had he lived his experience and influence would have been helpful in shaping the legislation of the sessions of 1925.

On the evening of the 26th of May, 1925,—in the midst of the extraordinary session—members of the Legislature were greatly shocked over the sudden death of Hon. W. H. C. Curtis, the efficient and faithful Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. Mr. Curtis was a son of Col. William B. Curtis, of the 12th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, who commanded a Federal brigade at apommattox. The father was a member of the House from Ohio county in 1866; the son was one of the representatives from that county in 1897. In the sessions of 1919 and 1921 he filled the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House and was serving his third term at the time of his death. He was a familiar figure around the Legislature, with many friends and no enemies.

In the death of Delegate E. E. Cook, of Jefferson county, the minority party in the House lost one of its most aggressive representatives and the body as a whole a highly esteemed and popular member. Mr. Cooke was in thorough sympathy with all matters looking to the further ad-

vancement and development of a rapidly growing state, and the untimely ending of a promising career has been the cause of deep regret among his colleagues in the House. He died at his home in Charles Town, January 3rd, 1926.

The death of "Uncle Sep" Hall, of Wetzel county, while deeply deplored, was not wholly unexpected. The veteran legislator had been in failing health for some time, and had told many of his friends that the session of 1925 was the last one he would attend. To others—who were still closer to him—he expressed the conviction that he would not be on earth when the next legislature met. The "Dean of the House" will be long remembered and sorely missed. Legislation was a part of the warp and woof of his existence. He seemed to have been born to it, and was familiar with all its intricate phases. Putting it briefly, he was a legislator by nature whose qualifications were sharply intensified by experience. Mr. Hall was born in Ritchie county in 1847 and died at his home in New Martinsville, Wetzel county, February 27th, 1926.

William R. Meservie, Doorkeeper of the Senate, died on the 5th day of October, 1925. He fell a victim of apoplexy, on one of the streets of Parkersburg, on the morning of that day, and never regained consciousness. Mr. Meservie was a native of Ritchie. He had served a term there as clerk of the county court, where he was known as an efficient and painstaking officer. As Doorkeeper of the Senate he was prompt, capable and reliable, and enjoyed the respect of the members, employes and the visiting public.

#### Changes in Personnel

Hon. Augustus A. Marschner, who served as one of the delegates from Ohio county in the Legislature of 1923, was re-nominated by the Republicans of that county in 1924, and re-elected. On December 12th, he resigned as a Delegate, having been appointed Postmaster in the city of Wheeling, and no election was held to fill the vacancy; consequently, Ohio county had but two representatives in the House in 1925.

On the 12th day of December, 1924, the Hon. William Farris, Delegate-elect from Mineral county, died. A special election was called for January 6, 1925, and Hon. R. Marsh Dean, Republican, of Elk Garden, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

The vacancy in the House of Delegates caused by the death of Hon. Edmund Sehon, of Cabell county, on February 6th, 1925, was filled by the appointment of Hon. H. C. Taylor, on August 29th, 1925. Subsequently, Mr. Taylor became Sheriff of Cabell county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Harry M. Herndon, and resigned his place as a delegate. The Legislature was not in session at any time during his incumbency.

Following the death of Hon. W. H. C. Curtis, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, on May 26th, 1925, during the extraordinary session, Mr. J. J. Johnston, of Keyser, Mineral county, was elected to fill the unexpired term.

A vacancy in the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, having occurred on the 30th day of April, 1925, by the resignation of Herbert

Skeen, the office was filled by the Senate, on the same day, by the election of John Hallanan, of Barboursville, Cabell county.

The office of Doorkeeper of the Senate was rendered vacant by the death of Mr. W. R. Meservie, October 5th, 1925, but no session having been held since that time, the vacancy has not been filled.

Mrs. Hannah Washington Alexander Cooke, widow of the late E. E. Cooke, member of the House from Jefferson county, was appointed by Governor Gore on the 27th day of January, 1925, to fill the unexpired term. She had the unanimous recommendation of the Democratic Executive Committee of Jefferson county.

Upon the unanimous recommendation of the Democratic Executive Committee of Wetzel county, Governor Gore, on April 2nd, 1926, appointed Mrs. Fannie Anshutz Hall to fill the unexpired term of her late husband, Septimius Hall, as one of the members of the House of Delegates from Wetzel county.

Hon. H. H. Andrews was duly certified by the Secretary of State as the Delegate from Boone county, at the opening of the regular session of 1925. He served during the initial, adjourned and extraordinary sessions but resigned his seat on the last day of the latter session, the same having been involved—with the term of other officers from Boone county—in a contested election case that had been pending in the Supreme Court of Appeals, which case was finally decided in favor of the contestants. Mr. Andrews was succeeded by Hon. D. M. Jarrett, of Danville, Boone county, who was the Democratic candidate for the House of Delegates at the general election of 1924.

## ROSTER OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1925

### OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Note—Those whose names appear last in each Senatorial District are hold-over Senators.

#### Officers

*President*—M. Z. White, Republican; Williamson.

*Clerk*—John T. Harris, Republican; Parkersburg.

*Chief Assistant*—Homer Gray, Republican; Wheeling.

*Official Reporter*—Louis E. Schrader, Republican; Wheeling.

*Joint Supervisor of Legislative Printing*—Le Roy Clemans, Republican; Charleston.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—John Hallanan, Republican; Huntington.

*Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms*—George C. Meyer, Republican; Wheeling.

*Door Keeper*—\*W. R. Meservie, Republican; Cairo.

*Assistant Door Keeper*—J. R. Mehen, Democrat; Parkersburg.

#### Members

*First District*—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio counties. Wright Hugus, Republican; Wheeling, Ohio County. W. S. Wilkin, Republican; Wellsburg, Brooke County.

*Second District*—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel counties. George N. Yoho, Democrat; Cameron, Marshall County. Cecil B. Highland, Republican; New Martinsville, Wetzel County.

*Third District*—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood counties. Harvey Marsh, Republican; Parkersburg, Wood County. James M. Devore, Republican; Creston, Wirt County.

*Fourth District*—Jackson, Mason and Roane counties. John M. Baker, Republican; Spencer, Roane County. Robert L. Hogg, Republican; Point Pleasant, Mason County.

*Fifth District*—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam counties. Harry H. Darnall, Democrat; Huntington, Cabell County. W. W. Cannon, Democrat; Hurricane, Putnam County.

*Sixth District*—McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming counties. M. Z. White, Republican; Williamson, Mingo County. L. E. Woods, Republican; Welch, McDowell County.

*Seventh District*—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers counties. John Kee, Democrat; Bluefield, Mercer County. Ben H. Ashworth, Democrat; Beckley, Raleigh County.

*Eighth District*—Boone, Kanawha and Logan counties. Clyde B. Johnson, Democrat; Charleston, Kanawha County. Naaman Jackson, Republican; Logan, Logan County.

\*Died October 5, 1925.

*Ninth District*—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas counties. H. O. Boley, Democrat; Lookout, Fayette County. E. P. Alderson, Democrat; Clay, Clay County.

*Tenth District*—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster counties. A. C. Herold, Democrat; Sutton, Braxton County. R. F. Kidd, Democrat; Glenville, Gilmer County.

*Eleventh District*—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor counties. F. S. Suddarth, Democrat; Grafton, Taylor County. Dennis M. Willis, Republican; Morgantown, Monongalia County.

*Twelfth District*—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis counties. Charles G. Coffman, Republican; Clarksburg, Harrison County. Ira E. Smith, Republican; West Union, Doddridge County.

*Thirteenth District*—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur counties. Hugh S. Byrer, Democrat; Philippi, Barbour County. Troy E. Hardman, Republican; Elkins, Randolph County.

*Fourteenth District*—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker counties. E. Bunker Reynolds, Republican; Keyser, Mineral County. A. L. Helmick, Republican; Thomas, Tucker County.

*Fifteenth District*—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan counties. P. E. Nixon, Democrat; Paw Paw, Morgan County. Harry P. Henshaw, Democrat; Bunker Hill, Berkeley County.

#### Recapitulation

Republicans .....	16
Democrats .....	14
	—
Total .....	30

## Standing Committees of the Senate

## ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Messrs. Jackson (*Chairman*), Hardman, White Devore, Wilkin, Darnall, Herold, Boley and Cannon.

## ON THE JUDICIARY

Messrs. Hugus (*Chairman*), Baker, Marsh, Reynolds, Woods, Wilkin, Highland, Devore, Kidd, Johnson, Byrer, Darnall, Kee, Ashworth and Alderson.

## ON FINANCE

Messrs. Hogg (*Chairman*), White, Wilkin, Willis, Hardman, Helmick, Smith, Jackson, Reynolds, Herold, Henshaw, Yoho, Nixon, Boley, Suddarth, Cannon and Johnson.

## ON EDUCATION

Messrs. Willis (*Chairman*), Marsh, Hugus, Hogg, Jackson, Boley, Byrer, Henshaw and Kee.

## ON ROADS AND NAVIGATION

Messrs. Marsh (*Chairman*), Helmick, Baker, Smith, Highland, Wilkin, Hardman, Devore, Kidd, Nixon, Herold, Yoho, Darnall, Kee and Cannon.

## ON COUNTIES AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

Messrs. Smith (*Chairman*), Hogg, White, Highland, Jackson, Kee, Johnson, Henshaw and Suddarth.

## ON BANKS AND CORPORATIONS

Messrs. Jackson (*Chairman*), Smith, Hardman, White, Hugus, Herold, Yoho, Byrer and Cannon.

## ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HUMANE INSTITUTIONS

Messrs. Woods (*Chairman*), Baker, Devore, Hogg, Marsh, Suddarth, Henshaw, Darnall and Alderson.

## ON PENITENTIARY

Messrs. Highland (*Chairman*), White, Hardman, Marsh, Willis, Yoho, Ashworth, Boley and Kee.

## ON RAILROADS

Messrs. Helmick (*Chairman*), Hugus, Jackson, White, Wilkin, Henshaw, Johnson, Boley and Kidd.

## ON MILITIA

Messrs. Wilkin (*Chairman*), Hogg, Hugus, Woods, Devore, Byrer, Ashworth, Alderson and Cannon.

## ON FEDERAL RELATIONS

Messrs. White (*Chairman*), Smith, Hugus, Marsh, Devore, Kidd, Herold, Henshaw and Alderson.

## ON INSURANCE

Messrs. Baker (*Chairman*), Hardman, Willis, Highland, Reynolds, Kee, Cannon, Suddarth and Nixon.

## ON IMMIGRATION AND AGRICULTURE

Messrs. Reynolds (*Chairman*), Marsh, Devore, Hardman, Smith, Yoho, Byrer, Kidd and Nixon.

## ON MINES AND MINING

Messrs. White (*Chairman*), Woods, Hugus, Helmick, Willis, Johnson, Boley, Kee and Alderson.

## ON MEDICINE AND SANITATION

Messrs. Suddarth (*Chairman*), Marsh, Highland, Smith, Jackson, Wilkin, Kidd, Darnall and Byrer.

## ON LABOR

Messrs. Hardman (*Chairman*), Helmick, Wilkin, Highland, Woods, Boley, Ashworth, Nixon and Kidd.

## ON CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES

Messrs. Marsh (*Chairman*), Reynolds, Hogg, Devore, Smith, Suddarth, Darnall, Yoho and Boley.

## ON FORFEITED AND UNAPPROPRIATED LANDS

Messrs. Willis (*Chairman*), Baker, Highland, Hugus, Woods, Kidd, Johnson, Alderson and Cannon.

## ON PUBLIC PRINTING

Messrs. Devore (*Chairman*), Helmick, Highland, Woods, Hogg, Boley, Cannon, Henshaw and Darnall.

## ON RULES

Messrs. White (*Chairman ex-officio*), Hugus, Smith, Hardman, Johnson and Boley.

## ON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Messrs. Devore (*Chairman*), Baker, Reynolds, Jackson, White, Kidd, Kee, Darnall and Suddarth.

## TO EXAMINE THE CLERK'S OFFICE

Messrs. Baker (*Chairman*), Highland, Marsh, Hugus, Woods, Herold, Henshaw, Byrer and Cannon.

## ON PROHIBITION AND TEMPERANCE

Messrs. Smith (*Chairman*), Wilkin, Marsh, Reynolds, Hogg, Yoho, Boley, Nixon and Alderson.

## ON FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION

Messrs. Hardman (*Chairman*), Hugus, Highland, Helmick, Marsh, Willis, Herold, Boley, Suddarth, Byrer and Henshaw.

## ON RE-DISTRICTING

Messrs. Helmick (*Chairman*), Hogg, White, Baker, Wilkin, Darnall, Yoho, Nixon and Ashworth.

## JOINT COMMITTEE ON PASSED BILLS, ON THE PART OF THE SENATE

Messrs. Wilkin (*Chairman*), Woods, Devore, Alderson and Cannon.



## RULES OF THE SENATE

(Adopted January 21, 1925)

1. The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that may have been made in the entries.

2. The Senate shall select a president *pro tempore*, who during the absence of the president shall preside and perform all of the duties of the president. The presiding officer of the Senate may call a member to the chair who shall exercise its functions for the time being, but no member by virtue of such appointment shall preside for a longer period than three days.—(Adopted March 17, 1925.)

3. The presiding officer of the Senate shall have the regulation of such parts of the Capitol and of its passages as are, or may be, set apart for the use of the Senate, its officers and committees.

4. No person except members of the House of Delegates, their Clerks, the heads of the executive departments, the Governor's private secretary, ex-members of the Legislature, Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and Circuit Court Judges shall be admitted within the Senate Chamber.

## Duties of the Clerk

5. The Journal of the Senate shall be daily drawn up by the Clerk and after being examined by the President shall be read the succeeding day. It shall be printed under the supervision of the clerk and delivered to the members without delay. After the printed journal has been approved and fully marked for corrections the type from which it was printed shall be changed in accordance therewith, and from the type so corrected shall be printed the number of copies required by law for the regular bound volumes of the Journal. In addition thereto ten copies shall be printed on 6x9 heavy weight bond paper, with blank lines at the end of each day's proceedings for the signature of the President and the Clerk, and these shall be the official journals of the senate. They shall be bound in flexible bindings and bear the imprint on the back, "Official Journal of the Senate of West Virginia," with designation of regular or extra session and the year. After being signed by the proper officers two of these copies shall be retained in the office of the clerk and one copy shall be lodged in the office of the governor, one with the secretary of state, one with the department of archives and history and one with the clerk of the house of delegates.

6. The clerk of the senate shall not suffer any records or papers to be taken from the table, or out of his custody, by any person except a chairman of a committee; but he may deliver any bill or paper, directed to be printed, to the printer of the Senate, or to any member of the senate on taking his receipt for the same.

7. The clerks of the senate and house of delegates may interchange messages at such times between the hours of adjournment and that of meeting on the following day, so that said message may be read immediately after the usual orders of the day.

## Powers of the Senate Over its Members

8. A majority of the senators shall be necessary to proceed to business; two members may adjourn, and three members may order a call of the senate, send for absentees, and make any order for their censure or discharge. On a call of the senate, the doors shall not be closed against any member until his name shall have been twice called.

9. In case a less number than a quorum of the senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the sergeant-at-arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any and all absent members as the majority of such members shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and, in that case, the expense shall be paid out of

the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply, as well to the first convention of the senate at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour has arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.

10. No Senator shall be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, on any question of complaint of breach of privilege, until the matter is examined by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and reported to the Senate, unless by order of the President of the Senate.

11. The Senate may punish its own members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected thereto, expel a member, but not twice for the same offense.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 25).

12. The Senate may punish by imprisonment, any person not a member for disrespectful behavior in its presence: for obstructing any of its officers in the discharge of their duties, or for any assault, threat or abuse of any member for words spoken in debate; but such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the termination of the session.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 26.)

#### Privileges of Members

13. Every member, when speaking, shall stand in his own place, and address the President and when he has finished take his seat.

14. Every member within the Bar, when a question is put, shall vote unless he is immediately and particularly interested therein, or the Senate excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting must be made before the Senate divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced, and it shall be decided without debate, except that the member making the motion may briefly state the reason why, in his opinion, it ought to be adopted.

15. If a member be called to order, for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table: and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the Senate for words spoken in debate, if any member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken and before exceptions to them have been taken.

16. No member of the Senate, or other person except the Clerk and his assistants, shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called or counted.

17. No member shall speak more than twice upon the same subject, without leave of the Senate; nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

18. While the President is reporting or putting a question none shall entertain private discourse, read, stand up, walk into, out of, or across the Senate Chamber.

19. No question shall be debated until it has been propounded by the chair, and then the mover shall have the right to explain his views, in preference to any other member.

20. While the President is putting the question, any member who has not spoken before to the matter may speak to the question before the negative is put.

21. During any debate, any Senator, though he has spoken to the matter, may arise and speak to the orders of the Senate. If they be transgressed, in case the President do not; but if the President stands up at any time, he is first to be heard.

22. If any member of the Senate absent himself from the service thereof without leave, except in case of his sickness or other unavoidable cause which may prevent his attendance, the Senate may by order or resolution, direct his absence to be entered on the Journal.

23. No member of the Senate shall absent himself from its service without leave first obtained.

24. At the commencement of each session the following standing committees shall be appointed to consist of not less than five nor more than nine members, except the Committees on Forestry and Conservation, and on Public Buildings, shall each consist of eleven members, the Committees on the Judiciary and on

Roads and Navigation shall each consist of fifteen members, and the Committee on Finance shall consist of seventeen members.

- I. On Privileges and Elections.
- II. On the Judiciary.
- III. On Finance.
- IV. On Education.
- V. On Counties and Municipal Corporations.
- VI. On Roads and Navigation.
- VII. On Banks and Corporations.
- VIII. On Public Buildings and Humane Institutions.
- IX. On Penitentiary.
- X. On Railroads.
- XI. On Militia.
- XII. On Federal Relations.
- XIII. On Insurance.
- XIV. On Immigration and Agriculture.
- XV. On Mines and Mining.
- XVI. On Medicine and Sanitation.
- XVII. On Labor.
- XVIII. On Claims and Grievances.
- XIX. On Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands.
- XX. On Public Printing.
- XXI. On Rules. (The President of the Senate to be *ex-officio* Chairman.)
- XXII. On Public Library.
- XXIII. To Examine Clerk's Office (to consist of three members.)
- XXIV. On Temperance.
- XXV. On Forestry and Conservation.
- XXVI. On Re-districting.

And there shall also be appointed on the part of the Senate five members of the Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.

25. All standing committees shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, unless otherwise directed, and the chairman of each committee shall be designated by the President of the Senate.

The chairman of each standing committee of the Senate shall cause to be kept for the purpose, a record of every meeting of such committee, wherein shall be entered:

- (a) The time and place of each committee meeting, and every hearing had before the committee.
- (b) The attendance of members of the committee at each meeting thereof.
- (c) The name of any person appearing before the committee, and the interest represented by him.

Any member of such standing committee may cause a notation to be made upon the record aforesaid of the reason for his absence at any former meeting of the committee; and in the absence of any such explanatory note, the presumption shall be that his absence was without reasonable cause.

All meetings of the committees, other than executive sessions, shall be open to the public.

On the adjournment of each session of the Legislature, the chairman of the respective committees shall deliver to the Clerk of the Senate the record book herein provided for, and it shall be the duty of such Clerk to preserve the same among the archives of his office.

26. Select committees shall consist of not less than three nor more than five members unless the Senate shall direct otherwise.

27. The Committee on Privileges and Elections shall report in all cases of privileges and contested elections, the principles and reasons on which their resolutions are founded.

28. The Committee on Privileges and Elections shall examine the oaths taken by each member, and the evidence of their election, and report to the Senate.

29. The Committee to Examine the Clerk's Office shall see that all papers belonging thereto are properly filed, labeled and put away in the presses, and the books belonging to the office are chronologically arranged, and shall make report thereof to the Senate at each session.

Committee of the Whole

30. When the Senate shall resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole, the President shall leave the chair and appoint a chairman to preside in the Committee.

31. The Committee of the Whole shall consider and report on such subjects as may be committed to it by the Senate. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in the Committee of the Whole, so far as they are applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking, concerning the previous question, and taking the yeas and nays. The proceedings in the Committee of the Whole shall not be recorded on the Journal of the Senate, except so far as reported to the Senate by the chairman of the committee.

Order of Business

32. The first two hours of each daily session of the Senate after the sixth order of business, to-wit; The consideration of unfinished business of the preceding day and resolutions lying over from the previous day, shall be called the "afternoon hour," and shall be devoted to the consideration of the business then on the calendar, unless the Senate, by a two-thirds vote of all the members present, suspend this rule.

I. To read the Journal.

II. To dispose of Communications from the House of Delegates and the Executive.

III. To receive reports from Standing Committees.

IV. To receive reports of Select Committees.

V. To receive bills, resolutions, motions and petitions.

VI. To act upon unfinished business of the preceding day, and resolutions lying over from the previous day, and no resolution shall lose its place on the calendar by not being acted upon the day following that on which it was offered.

VII. Senate and House Bills on third reading.

VIII. Senate and House Bills on second reading.

IX. Senate and House Bills on first reading.

33. All bills originating in the Senate shall be read on three separate days, unless in case of urgency, by a vote of four-fifths of the members present, taken by yeas and nays, on each bill, this rule be dispensed with.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 29.)

34. In the title of all bills to amend chapters or sections of the Code, or acts passed since the Code was adopted, the several committees to whom they are referred, or by whom they originated, shall insert the subject matter of the chapter.

35. All engrossed bills shall be fully and distinctly read when put upon their passage.—Const., art. 6, sec. 29.)

36. All bills or business originating in the Senate, shall be considered in the order in which they are introduced and all bills and resolutions received from the House of Delegates shall be introduced in the order in which they are received, unless in either case the Senate otherwise directs.

37. All joint resolutions and all other resolutions, except those requiring a committee to inquire and report, shall lie on the table one day at least, after they are introduced.

38. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the Legislature, and for salaries for officers of the government, shall contain no provision on any other subject. (Const., art. 6, sec. 42.)

40. All bills reported from the House of Delegates shall be referred to the appropriate committee on the first reading. All bills introduced on leave shall be read by their title and referred to the appropriate committee without printing, and shall be treated in committee as resolutions of inquiry, and if the committee

report a bill different from the one introduced such bill shall be received and treated by the Senate as the original bill, and shall be read a first time and printed, unless in any of the aforesaid cases the Senate shall direct otherwise.

41. Before reading each bill, the Clerk shall state whether it is the first, second or third reading of the bill.

42. On the demand of any two members when a bill is being read for amendment, it shall be read section by section, and when the amendments which may be moved shall be disposed of, the Question, unless the Senate otherwise order, shall be taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read the third time. If a bill should be ordered to its engrossment and third reading and amendments thereto have been made, the type from which the bill was originally printed shall be changed to conform to the amendments. The bill shall then be reprinted, and shall be the engrossed bill. If no amendments are made the bill as originally printed may be ordered to its third reading and shall become the engrossed bill. All Senate bills so ordered shall be jacketed, endorsed with their number, title, by whom introduced, and if the bill is finally passed, the date of its passage and the signature of the Clerk. If a bill should be passed by the House and returned to the Senate without amendments, or if amended, and the amendments should be agreed to, it shall then be turned over to the Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills. In the case of a House bill on second reading, if the same be amended, the amendment or amendments shall be noted in full in typewriting on slips of paper, and attached to the bill at the proper place by the Clerk before the bill is returned to the House, and all the amendments shall appear in the Senate Journal.

43. When a bill or resolution of the House of Delegates is passed or rejected by the Senate, the fact of its passage or rejection, with the bill or resolution, shall be communicated to the House of Delegates.

#### Petitions

44. No petition of a private nature, having been once rejected, shall be acted on a second time, unless it be supported by new evidence, nor shall any such petition, after a third rejection, be again acted upon.

45. No petition shall be received claiming a sum of money or praying the settlement of unliquidated accounts, unless it be accompanied with a certificate of disallowance from the Executive or Auditor, containing the reason why it was rejected. But this order shall extend to no person applying for a pension.

46. When any petition, or bill founded on one, is rejected, such petition shall not be withdrawn, but the petitioner or member presenting the petition, or any member from the county or corporation in which the petitioner resides, may, with leave, withdraw any document filed therewith, and a list of all documents so withdrawn shall be preserved by the Clerk. All petitions not finally acted on may, with the accompanying documents, be in like manner withdrawn after the expiration of the session at which they were presented.

47. No petition shall be read in the Senate unless particularly required by some member, but every member presenting one shall announce the name of the petitioner and the nature of the application, and that, in his opinion, no similar application had been previously made by the same petitioner. He shall also endorse on the back of his petition his own name, as a pledge that it is drawn in respectful language, whereupon it shall be delivered to the Clerk, by whom it shall be laid before the proper committee.

#### Messages

48. Messages may be introduced in any stage of business except when a question is being put by the presiding officer, while the yeas and nays are being called by the Clerk, or while the ballots are being counted.

Motions

49. When a bill or joint resolution is put upon its passage, the President shall propound the question, "Shall the bill (or joint resolution as the case may be) pass?" On the passage of every bill or joint resolution the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and be entered on the Journal. When the bill is on a second reading, and the question upon striking out, the President shall propound the question: "Shall these words be stricken out?"

50. When the question is pending, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, for the previous question, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to adjourn the question to a different day, to commit or amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are herein arranged.

51. On the first reading of a bill, no motion shall be in order except to reject the bill, and if the committee shall have reported adversely to the bill, the President, immediately after its first reading, shall propound the question: "Shall the bill be rejected?" When the Senate refuses to reject the bill the question shall be: "Shall the bill be ordered to its second reading?" This question shall be duly put by the chair and acted upon by the Senate.

52. The question being once determined must stand as the judgment of the Senate, and cannot during the session be drawn again into debate unless reconsidered, and it shall be in order to reconsider any vote only within two legislative days next after the one upon which such vote was taken. A motion to reconsider shall be in order only when made by a Senator who voted with the prevailing side, and when the vote was not taken by yeas and nays all senators will be conclusively presumed to have voted with the prevailing side.

53. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee, and a standing committee, the question in reference to the standing committee shall be first put.

Division of the Question

54. If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided; but on motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor prevent a subsequent motion to simply strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

55. In filling up blanks, the largest sum and the longest time shall be first put.

Previous Question

56. There shall be a motion for the previous question, which being ordered by a majority of members present, of a quorum, shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the Senate to direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked and ordered. The previous question may be asked and ordered upon a single motion, a series of motions or may be made to embrace and authorize motions and amendments and include the bill to its engrossment and third reading and then, on renewal and second of said motion, to its passage or rejection. It shall be in order pending a motion for or after the previous question shall have been ordered on its passage, for the President to entertain and submit a motion to commit with or without instructions to a standing or select committee; and a motion to lay upon the table shall be in order on the second and third reading of a bill.

A call of the Senate shall not be in order after the previous question is ordered, unless it shall appear upon an actual count by the President that a quorum is not present.

All incidental questions or orders arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether an appeal or otherwise, without debate.

## Yeas and Nays

57. When the yeas and nays are ordered, or a call of the Senate is directed, the names of the members shall be called in alphabetical order.

58. The yeas and nays on any question shall, at the desire of one-tenth of the members present, be entered on the Journal and any member may enter any protest on the Journal upon the determination of any question. After the yeas and nays shall have been taken, and before they are counted or entered on the Journal, the Clerk shall read over the names of those who voted in the affirmative and those who voted in the negative, at which time any member shall have the right to correct any mistake committed in enrolling his name.

59. When a bill or joint resolution passed by the Senate shall be amended by the House of Delegates, the question on agreeing to the bill or joint resolution, as amended, shall be again voted on by yeas and nays in the Senate, and the result entered upon its Journal. In all such cases the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to the Senate shall be necessary.—(Const., art. 7, sec. 31.)

60. In all elections of officers which may take place in the Senate the vote of a majority of all the members elected to the Senate shall be necessary.—(Const., art. 7, sec. 31.)

69. In all elections of officers which may take place in the Senate the vote shall be *viva voce*, and be entered upon the Journal.—Const., art 6, sec. 44.)

## Executive Sessions

61. When nominations shall be made in writing by the Governor to the Senate, a future day shall be assigned, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise, for taking them into consideration.

62. When acting on the nominations of the Governor, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Clerk, his assistants, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

63. All confidential communications made by the Governor to the Senate and all proceedings thereon, shall be by the members thereof kept secret until the Senate shall, by the unanimous affirmative vote of the members present, remove the injunction of secrecy.

64. All information and remarks touching the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office, shall be kept secret. The Legislative proceedings and the executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept and recorded in separate books.

## Constitutional Amendment

65. When an amendment to be proposed to the Constitution is under consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to the Senate shall not be requisite to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, being short of the final question.

## Adjournment

66. When the Senate adjourns each day, it shall stand adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m. the next day, unless the Senate otherwise direct.

67. When the Senate adjourns each day, every member shall keep his seat until the President leaves the chair.

## Parliamentary Practice

68. The Rules of Parliamentary Practice comprised in "A Manual of General Parliamentary Law, with Suggestions for General Rules," by Thos. B. Reed, shall govern the Senate in all cases not provided for by the rules of the Senate or in the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Delegates. In any case not governed by the said manual of said rules, the Senate shall be governed by the practice in the Congress of the United States.

69. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded without one day's notice being given to the motion therefor; and no rule shall be suspended except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate present.

## OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

## Officers

*Speaker*—Edwin M. Keatley, Republican; Charleston.

*Clerk*—M. S. Hodges, Republican; Franklin.

*Chief Assistant*—V. F. Frizzell, Republican; Charleston.

*Supervisor of Legislative Printing*—Le Roy Clemans, Republican; Charleston.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—\*J. J. Johnson, Republican; Keyser.

*Door Keeper*—W. H. Hutchinson, Republican; Spencer.

## Members

*Barbour*—William A. Street, Republican; Belington.

*Berkeley*—H. Lott Smith, Republican; Martinsburg. Charles Beard, Republican; Martinsburg.

*Boone*—H. H. Andrews, Republican; Whitesville. (Resigned, June 6, 1925. Succeeded by D. M. Jarrett, Democrat; Danville.)

*Braxton*—L. T. Harvey, Democrat; Frametown. Grover C. Belknap, Democrat; Gassaway.

*Brooke*—James L. Deuley, Republican; Wellsburg.

*Cabell*—\*\*Edmund Sehon, Democrat; W. B. Hawkins, Democrat; G. L. Armstrong, Democrat; Abe Davis, Democrat; all of Huntington.

*Calhoun*—Eli F. Roberts, Democrat; Hur.

*Clay*—R. R. Lockhart, Democrat; Clay.

*Doddridge*—S. S. Cox, Republican; West Union.

*Fayette*—George W. Fox, Republican; Ansted. J. L. Spradlin, Republican; Thurmond. E. M. Tutwiler, Republican; Mount Hope. Mrs. Thomas J. Davis, Republican; Montgomery.

*Grant*—T. J. Grove, Democrat; Petersburg.

*Greenbrier*—John B. Sydenstricker, Democrat; Lewisburg. W. W. Stevens, Democrat; Alderson.

*Gilmer*—J. L. Hays, Democrat; Glenville.

*Hampshire*—H. W. Campbell, Democrat; Three Churches.

*Hancock*—J. William Moulds, Republican; Holliday's Cove.

*Hardy*—P. D. DeLawder, Democrat; Lost River.

*Harrison*—George H. Trainer, Republican; Salem. Blaine Engle, Republican; Clarksburg. Arthur J. Thompson, Republican; Clarksburg. L. M. Robinson, Republican; Clarksburg.

*Jackson*—Eugene Slaughter, Republican; Cottageville. I. N. Smith, Republican; Sherman.

*Jefferson*—†E. E. Cooke, Democrat; Charles Town.

\*\*Died February 9, 1925. Harry C. Taylor appointed to fill vacancy; resigned to become Sheriff of Cabell County.

\*Successor to W. H. Curtis, who died May 26, 1925.

†Died January 3, 1926.



*Kanawha*—E. M. Keatley, Republican; Charleston. Harold S. Mathews, Republican; Charleston. J. Howard Hundley, Republican; Charleston. John F. Meadows, Republican; Charleston. L. A. Edwards, Republican; St. Albans. Ben B. Brown, Democrat; Charleston.

*Lewis*—J. H. Brewster, Republican; Weston.

*Lincoln*—Homer Stiles, Democrat; Hamlin.

*Logan*—W. C. Turley, Democrat; Logan.

*Marion*—H. A. Bartlett, Republican; Fairmont. Fred R. Brumage, Democrat; Fairmont. J. D. Furbee, Democrat; Glovers Gap.

*Marshall*—Harriet B. Jones, Republican; Glendale. Foster Rine, Republican; Moundsville.

*Mason*—R. T. Embleton, Republican; Hartford. F. A. Morrison, Republican; Point Pleasant.

*Mercer*—S. T. Bird, Democrat; Princeton. Samuel R. Holroyd, Democrat; Athens. C. C. Brammer, Democrat; Matoaka.

*Mineral*—R. Marsh Dean, Republican; Elk Garden.

*Mingo*—John S. Hall, Democrat; Williamson.

*Monongalia*—I. M. Austin, Republican; Morgantown. G. T. Federer, Republican; Morgantown.

*Monroe*—J. R. Pence, Democrat; Union.

*Morgan*—Harry W. Bayer, Republican; Berkeley Springs.

*McDowell*—E. Wade Cullen, Republican; Welch. Simon Solins, Republican; Welch. B. F. Beavers, Republican; English. E. Howard Harper, Republican; Keystone.

*Nicholas*—S. R. King, Democrat; Summersville.

*Ohio*—W. J. Cotton, Republican; Wheeling. Milton McColloch, Republican; Wheeling. Harry A. Weiss, Republican; Wheeling.

*Pendleton*—W. W. Harper, Democrat; Franklin.

*Pleasants*—C. T. McCollough, Democrat; St. Marys.

*Pocahontas*—Frank R. Hill, Democrat; Marlinton.

*Preston*—Harold B. McCrum, Republican; Aurora. David Van Sickle, Republican; Hazelton.

*Putnam*—Isaac Smith, Democrat; Hurricane.

*Raleigh*—C. L. Heaberlin, Republican; Beckley. B. F. Pettry, Republican; Dry Creek.

*Randolph*—Eugene H. Arnold, Democrat; Elkins. C. P. Crawford, Democrat; Elkins.

*Ritchie*—Robert Morris, Republican; Harrisville.

*Roane*—William H. Bishop, Republican; Spencer. Wood Taylor, Republican; Cicerone.

*Summers*—Thomas N. Read, Democrat; Hinton.

*Taylor*—I. L. Jackson, Republican; Flemington.

*Tucker*—A. A. Dorsey, Republican; Parsons.

*Tyler*—I. M. Underwood, Republican; Middlebourne.

*Upshur*—B. C. Radabaugh, Republican; Hall.

*Wayne*—F. H. Fry, Democrat; Stiltner. James O. Marcum, Democrat; Ceredo.

*Webster*—Okey M. Cogar, Republican; Webster Springs.

*Wetzel*—\*Septimius Hall, Democrat; New Martinsville. G. W. Coffield, Democrat; New Martinsville.

*Wirt*—E. D. Ball, Republican; Elizabeth.

*Wood*—W. L. McPherson, Republican; Parkersburg. George W. Dye, Democrat; Parkersburg. J. P. Duval, Democrat; Parkersburg.

*Wyoming*—Wallace C. Morgan, Republican; Hanover.

#### Recapitulation

Republicans .....	53
Democrats .....	39
	—
Total .....	92

\*Died February 27, 1926.

### Standing Committees of the House of Delegates

#### ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Messrs. Cotton (*Chairman*), Cogar, Beavers, Mrs. Davis, Messrs. Moulds, Harper (of McDowell), Van Sickle, Edwards, Taylor, Dean, Read, DeLawder, Hays, Crawford and McCullough.

#### ON THE JUDICIARY

Messrs. Underwood (*Chairman*), Bayer, Bishop, Cotton, Edwards, Harper (of McDowell), Hundley, Morris, Trainer, McColloch, Read, Brown, Coffield, Hill and King.

#### ON FEDERAL RELATIONS

Messrs. Rine (*Chairman*), Moulds, Ball, Harper (of McDowell), Rada-  
baugh, Jackson, Engle, Street, Pettry, Cotton, Bird, Crawford, Davis,  
Roberts and Smith (of Putnam).

#### ON TAXATION AND FINANCE

Messrs. Brewster (*Chairman*), Robinson, Dean, Federer, Heaberlin,  
Mathews, Cullen, Smith (of Berkeley), Tutwiler, Van Sickle, Weiss,  
Andrews, Hall (of Mingo), Arnold, Cooke, Grove, Hall (of Wetzels),  
Holroyd, Sehon and Armstrong.

#### ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Messrs. Brown (*Chairman*), Cotton, Rine, Beavers, Smith (of Jackson),  
Cox, Morgan, Beard, Morrison, Spradlin, Taylor, Bird, Campbell, Roberts  
and Turley.

#### ON PROHIBITION AND TEMPERANCE

Messrs. Thompson (*Chairman*), Morris, Cox, Beard, Federer, Jackson,  
Rine, Trainer, Miss Jones, Messrs. Street, Brammer, Harvey, Syden-  
stricker, Coffield and King.

#### ON EDUCATION

Messrs. Deuley (*Chairman*), Engle, Austin, McPherson, Morgan, Pet-  
try, Rine, Street, Morris, Hundley, Brammer, Turley, McCullough, Harvey  
and Stiles.

#### ON COUNTIES AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

Messrs. Mathews (*Chairman*), Morris, Embleton, Robinson, Bartlett,  
Cox, Moulds, Cotton, McPherson, Solins, Armstrong, Bird, Brammer,  
Brumage and Marcum.

#### ON BANKS AND CORPORATIONS

Messrs. Andrews (*Chairman*), Cotton, Cox, Edwards, Solins, Trainer,  
Brewster, Tutwiler, Cullen, Fox, Grove, Brammer, Turley, Harper (of  
Pendleton) and Cooke.

## ON ROADS

Messrs. McCrum (*Chairman*), Bayer, Dean, Deuley, Spradlin, Radabaugh, Thompson, Cotton, Underwood, Beard, Arnold, Harper (of Pendleton), Hall (of Mingo), Hill and Campbell.

## ON FORFEITED AND UNAPPROPRIATED LANDS

Messrs. Radabaugh (*Chairman*), Beavers, Andrews, Austin, Ball, Beard, Embleton, Smith (of Jackson), Tutwiler, Underwood, Lockhart, Davis, Fry, King and Dye.

## ON CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES

Messrs. Beavers (*Chairman*), Morgan, McPherson, Weiss, Van Sickle, Radabaugh, Hundley, Solins, Beard, Smith (of Jackson), Read, Furbee, Pence, Stevens and Smith (of Putnam).

## ON HUMANE INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Messrs. Austin (*Chairman*), Bishop, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Hundley, Miss Jones, Messrs. Morrison, Solins, Fox, Ball, Bartlett, Pence, Holroyd, Roberts, Smith (of Putnam) and Furbee.

## ON PRINTING AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Messrs. Slaughter (*Chairman*), Austin, Bishop, Jackson, Miss Jones, Messrs. Moulds, Street, Radabaugh, Hundley, Meadows, Duval, Armstrong, Marcum, Pence and Stevens.

## ON EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND LIBRARY

Messrs. Taylor (*Chairman*), Beavers, Harper (of McDowell), Pettry, Mrs. Davis, Messrs. Slaughter, Andrews, Austin, Ball, Bishop, Hays, Stevens, Dye, Armstrong and Coffield.

## ON FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION

Messrs. Cogar (*Chairman*), Trainer, Bayer, Morrison, Smith (of Berkeley), McColloch, Pettry, Ball, Edwards, Engle, Read, Arnold, Belknap, Furbee and Hill.

## ON ARTS, SCIENCE AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS

Messrs. Jackson (*Chairman*), Underwood, Beavers, Meadows, Moulds, Mrs. Davis, Messrs. Ball, Cogar, Cullen, Morrison, Roberts, Davis, Dye, Belknap and McCullough.

## ON PENITENTIARY

Messrs. Dean (*Chairman*), Deuley, Van Sickle, Mathews, Radabaugh, Robinson, Bartlett, Beavers, Cox, Jackson, DeLawder, Sydenstricker, Campbell, Fry and Duval.

## ON MINES AND MINING

Messrs. Tutwiler (*Chairman*), Andrews, Dean, Bartlett, Solins, Heaberlin, Morgan, Weiss, Deuley, McCrum, Hall (of Mingo), Turley, Brown, Lockhart and Brammer.

## ON AGRICULTURE

Messrs. Smith (of Berkeley) (*Chairman*), Brewster, Cox, Deuley, Embleton, Engle, McColloch, McPherson, Rine, Taylor, Armstrong, Campbell, Grove, Cooke and Sydenstricker.

## ON STATE BOUNDARIES

Messrs. Street (*Chairman*), Bartlett, Tutwiler, Harper (of McDowell), Fox, Spradlin, Thompson, Federer, McCrum, McPherson, Duval, DeLawder, Hawkins, Hays and Harvey.

## ON RAILROADS

Messrs. Moulds (*Chairman*), Smith (of Berkeley), Spradlin, Mathews, Cullen, McColloch, McCrum, Brewster, Heaberlin, Dorsey, Hall (of Mingo), Brumage, Cooke, Marcum and Brown.

## ON LABOR

Messrs. Spradlin (*Chairman*), Weiss, Cullen, Embleton, Dorsey, Slaughter, Meadows, Bayer, McCrum, Deuley, Arnold, Holroyd, Marcum, Brumage and Turley.

## ON MEDICINE AND SANITATION

Miss Jones (*Chairman*), Messrs. Austin, Fox, Thompson, Moulds, Cogar, Pettry, Hundley, Bishop, Beard, Holyrod, Fry, Harper (of Pendleton), Crawford and Stiles.

## ON GAME AND FISH

Messrs. Bayer (*Chairman*), Cotton, Deuley, Van Sickle, Heaberlin, Robinson, Morgan, Slaughter, Edwards, Dorsey, Harper (of Pendleton), Hill, Cooke, Lockhart and Marcum.

## ON INSURANCE

Messrs. Heaberlin (*Chairman*), Cox, Dorsey, Embleton, Engle, McColloch, Morris, Smith (of Jackson), Street, Meadows, Cooke, Hall (of Wetzel), Hawkins, Stiles and Smith (of Putnam).

## ON RULES

Mr. Speaker (*Chairman, ex-officio*), Brewster, Robinson, Weiss and Hall (of Mingo).

## ON RE-DISTRICTING

Messrs. Morris (*Chairman*), Embleton, Meadows, Harper (of McDowell), Mrs. Davis, Messrs. Andrews, Ball, Federer, Tutwiler, Bishop, Fry, Crawford, Hawkins, Grove and Hays.

## ON ENROLLED BILLS

Messrs. Dorsey (*Chairman*), Mathews, Morgan, Morris and Pence.

RULES OF THE HOUSE, OF DELEGATES

(Adopted January 19, 1925)

Absence From the House

1. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House unless he have leave, or be sick and unable to attend; but any member who conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as a Sabbath shall be excused from attending upon the House on that day.

Adjournment

- (a) Motion to adjourn, and to fix time to which the House shall adjourn always in order.—*Rule 65.*
- (b) Motion to adjourn put without debate.—*Rule 66.*

Amendment of Rules

- (a) One day's notice required.—*Rule 56.*

Amendments

2. No motion on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

3. A motion to amend a pending amendment may be received, but until it is disposed of no other motion to amend will be in order. But pending such amendment, a motion to amend in the nature of a substitute, and a motion to amend that substitute, may be received, but shall not be voted upon until the original matter is perfected.

4. If a substitute for a bill or resolution be offered, a motion to amend the original bill, or resolution shall have precedence.

5. If a motion be made to strike out part of a bill or resolution, a motion to amend the part proposed to be stricken out shall have precedence.

6. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time proposed shall be first put, and the question shall be put on names in the order they were nominated.

7. No amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill after engrossment.

8. After commitment of a bill and report thereof to the House, it may be amended; but the amendments (if any) reported by the committee, shall be disposed of before any other amendment is considered, unless it be an amendment to an amendment.

9. When a House bill or House joint resolution shall be amended by the Senate, the question on agreeing to the bill or resolution as amended shall be again voted on by yeas and nays, and the result entered on the Journal, and in such a case the affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected to the House shall be necessary.—*Const., art. 7, sec. 31.*)

(a) When bill recommitment and amended, question shall again be put on the engrossment of the bill.—*Rule 13.*

(b) Reading of bill for amendment on second reading.—*Rule 19.*

(c) If a motion to strike out certain words be lost, it shall not preclude a motion to strike out part of the same words or a motion to amend, or strike out and insert.—*Rule 45.*

NOTE—Laying on the table a motion to amend the Journal, does not carry the Journal with it.

Appeals

Debate upon, limited.—*Rule 88.*

Ayes and Noes

May be demanded by one-tenth of members.—*Rule 95.*

## Ballots

No ballot permitted.—*Rule 48.*

## Bills

10. Bills may be introduced by any member on leave being granted, or by any standing committee of the House at the session of the Legislature beginning on the second Wednesday in January, but bills can only be introduced at the session of such Legislature beginning on the Wednesday after the second Monday in March in the manner set out in section 22 of article 6 of the Constitution as amended.

11. All bills introduced by motion for leave shall be referred to the appropriate committee without printing and all such bills shall be treated in committee as resolutions of inquiry, and if the committee report a bill different from the one so introduced, such bill shall be received and treated by the House as the original bill.

12. Before any bill is read by the Clerk, he shall state to the House whether it is on the first, second or third reading.

13. A bill may be recommitted at any time before its passage. Should such recommitment take place after its engrossment, and an amendment be reported and agreed to by the House, the question shall be again put on the engrossment of the bill.

14. No bill shall become a law until it has been fully and distinctly read on three different days, unless in case of urgency, by a vote of four-fifths of the members present, taken by yeas and nays on each bill, this rule be dispensed with. Upon any bill there may be a motion to dispense with the Constitutional rule, in order that the bill may be read twice or three times on the same day, and upon the first or second reading of any bill, there may be a motion to dispense with the constitutional rule. In order that the bill, may, upon such reading, be read by its title. *Provided*, in all cases that there be readings of each bill, and that an engrossed bill shall be fully and distinctly read.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 29.)

15. In the passage of a bill by the House, a motion may be made that it take effect from its passage, or at some time other than ninety days after its passage; and if said motion be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the House, taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall communicate that fact to the Senate along with the bill. —(Const., art. 6, sec. 30.)

(a) No amendments by way of rider.—*Rule 7.*

(b) Amendments after commitment.—*Rule 8.*

## Bills—First Reading

16. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be lost, it shall be regarded as ordered to its second reading, unless the House otherwise specially direct. All bills reported from the Senate shall be referred to the appropriate committee on the first reading.

17. On the first reading of a bill, it may at any stage of the reading be rejected on motion. If the committee to which the bill was referred shall have reported adversely to the bill, the Speaker shall, immediately after the same is reported by its title, propound the question, "Shall the bill be rejected?"

## Bills—Second Reading

18. No bill shall be put upon its second reading until the same shall have been printed and delivered to the members of the House at least one day previous to such reading, unless in cases of emergency.

19. On the second reading of a bill on the demand of any two members, it shall be read section by section for amendment, and when the amendments as may be moved are disposed of, the question, unless the House otherwise order, shall be, if a House bill, "Shall the bill be engrossed and ordered to the third

reading?" If a House bill should be ordered to its engrossment and third reading and amendments have been made thereto, the type from which the bill was originally printed shall be changed to conform with the amendments. The bill shall then be reprinted and shall be the engrossed bill, and shall be designated as such. If no amendments are made the bill as originally printed may be ordered to its third reading and shall become the engrossed bill, and shall be designated as such. All House bills ordered to their engrossment and third reading shall be jacketed and endorsed with their number, title, by whom introduced, and if the bill is finally passed, the date of its passage and the signature of the Clerk. If a bill should be passed by the Senate and returned to the House without amendment, or if amended and the amendment or amendments be agreed to, it shall then be turned over to the Joint Committee on Passed Bills otherwise known as the Committee on Enrolled Bills. In the case of a Senate bill on second reading, if the same be amended by the House and passed on as amended, the amendment or amendments shall be noted in full on slips of paper in type-writing and attached to the bill at the proper place by the Clerk before the bill is returned to the Senate, and all the amendments shall also appear in the House Journal.

#### Clerk

20. It shall be the Clerk's duty to read to the House all papers ordered to be read; to call the roll and note and report the absentees, when a call of the House is ordered; to call the roll and note the answers of members, when a question is taken by yeas and nays; to assist, under the direction of the Speaker, in taking the count when any vote of the House is taken; to notify committees of their appointment and the business referred to them; to superintend the execution of all printing ordered by the House, and to report to the Speaker, to be submitted to the House, every failure of the printer to execute the same properly and promptly.

21. The Clerk shall have the custody of all records and papers of the House, and shall not allow them to be taken from the table or out of his possession without the leave of the House, unless to be delivered to committees to whom they may have been referred. He shall endorse on bills and papers brief notes of proceedings had thereon by the House and preserve the same in convenient files for reference.

#### Committee of the Whole

22. When the House shall resolve to go into the Committee of the Whole the Speaker shall leave his chair and appoint a Chairman to preside in the Committee.

23. The Committee of the Whole shall consider and report on such subjects as may be committed to it by the House. The rules of the House shall be observed by the Committee of the Whole, so far as they are applicable, except the rules limiting the times of speaking, concerning the previous question, and taking the yeas and nays. The proceedings in Committee of the Whole shall not be recorded on the Journal of the House except so far as reported to the House by the Chairman of the Committee.

#### Committees

24. The following standing committees, to be appointed at the commencement of each session shall consist of not less than five nor more than fifteen members, namely:

- On Elections and Privileges.
- On the Judiciary.
- On Federal Relations.
- On Taxation and Finance.
- On Military Affairs.
- On Prohibition and Temperance.
- On Education.
- On Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.
- On Banks and Corporations.
- On Roads.



On Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.  
 On Claims and Grievances.  
 On Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.  
 On Printing and Contingent Expenses.  
 On the Executive Offices and Library.  
 On Forestry and Conservation.  
 On Arts, Science and General Improvements.  
 On the Penitentiary.  
 On Mines and Mining.  
 On Agriculture.  
 On State Boundaries.  
 On Railroads.  
 On Labor.  
 On Medicine and Sanitation.  
 On Game and Fish.  
 On Insurance.  
 On Rules.  
 On Re-districting.

25. The Committee on Elections and Privileges shall examine and report upon all the certificates, and other evidences referred to them, touching the right of persons claiming to have been elected members of this House, or to any office for the State at large; and also upon other petitions and matters touching elections and returns, or relating to the privileges of members and officers of the House, or witnesses attending the House or any committee thereof, as shall be referred to them.

26. The Committee on Taxation and Finance shall, as soon as possible, after the commencement of the regular session, report the general tax and appropriation bills with an estimate of the probable revenue and expenditures of the two years, and of the public debt. They shall from time to time report such measures for equalizing and reducing taxation, supplying revenue and facilitating the collection thereof, reducing the public expenditure, and providing for the principal and interest of the public debt as may seem to them expedient; and they shall further examine into and report upon all such matters and propositions relating to taxation and finance as shall be referred to them by the House.

All motions directing payment of money to be referred to Committee on Taxation and Finance—*Rule 68.*

27. All claims against the State, which may be presented to the House, shall be referred to the Committee on Claims and Grievances, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

28. The Committee on Executive Offices and Library shall examine the several public offices and library, and report whether their books and accounts are properly kept; whether the public money has been disbursed according to law; and diligence used in the collection of revenue; and whether the money received is properly accounted for. They shall report from time to time such measures as may seem to them necessary to add to the economy of the executive offices and the accountability of their officers.

29. Every committee, by a majority of their number, may elect a chairman, but if no such election be made, the first named member of the committee, if it be appointed by the Speaker, shall act as chairman.

30. Every committee shall meet at such time as they may appoint, or on the call of the chairman or any two of its members.

31. The several standing committees shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise. All committees shall submit their reports to the House in writing.

32. No committee shall sit without special leave while the House is in session.

33. Special committees shall consist of five members, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

34. A majority of a committee shall be a quorum thereof.

35. The Speaker shall name the members who are to serve upon committees, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

Debate

36. No question shall be debated until it has been propounded by the Speaker, and then the mover shall have the right to explain his view in preference to any other member.

37. When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House he shall first rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate and avoid all personal and indecorous or disrespectful language.

38. When a member arises and addresses the Chair, the Speaker shall recognize him by name; but no member in debate shall designate another by name.

39. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the person to speak; but in all cases the member who shall first rise and address the Chair shall speak first.

40. No one shall disturb or interrupt a member who is speaking, without his permission, except to call to order if he be transgressing the rules.

41. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question without leave of the House.

42. When the Speaker is putting the question, any member who has not spoken before to the matter, may speak to the question before the negative is put.

Division of House

43. When the question is put and the Speaker shall have doubt as to the result of the vote, or a division be called for, the House shall divide, and those in the affirmative of the question shall rise from their seats and remain standing until they are counted, and afterwards those in the negative. The count may be made by the Speaker, or if he so desires, by the Clerk, or two members, one from each side, to be named for that purpose by the Speaker. When the result is ascertained the Speaker shall rise and state the decision of the House. Any member may call for division.—Rule 97.

Division of Question

44. Any member may call for a division of any question pending, before the vote thereon is taken, if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition will remain for the decision of the House, but the member calling for the division of a question shall state in what manner he proposes it shall be divided.

45. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed divisible, and though a motion to strike out be lost, it shall not preclude a motion to strike out part of the same words or a motion to amend or to strike out and insert.

Doorkeeper

46. The doorkeeper shall attend the House while in session, and under the direction of the Speaker execute the orders of the House respecting the admission and the exclusion of persons from the Hall. He shall, when required by the Speaker, aid in the enforcement of order.

Election of Officers

47. The House, at the commencement of each session, shall elect its Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper.

48. In the election of officers by the House, the vote shall be given  *viva voce* , and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to elect. If, upon any vote there be no election, the person having the lowest number of votes shall be dropped, and any votes thereafter given to such person shall not be taken into the counting to affect the result in any way. But if two or more have the lowest and equal number of votes they may be voted for again. No question before the House, or in committee of the whole, shall be voted on by ballot.

## Floor

Who entitled to privilege of.—*Rule 72.*

## Indefinite Postponement

49. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session.

50. The Janitor, under the direction of the Speaker, shall have care of the Hall and committee rooms of the House, and keep the same, at all times, in a neat and proper condition.

## Journal

51. The Clerk of the House, under the direction of the Speaker, shall keep a full and correct Journal of the proceedings; and it shall be the duty of the Speaker to examine the Journal daily before it is read and cause all errors and omissions therein to be corrected.

52. When the Journal has been read to the end that any mistake made in the entry may be corrected, if no objection is made, it shall stand approved, but if objections be made the first question of the House shall be to dispose of the same, and when such objections are disposed of and the Journal corrected, as the House may order, it shall stand as approved. After the printed Journal has been approved and fully marked for correction, the type from which it was printed shall be changed in accordance therewith. From the type so corrected shall be printed the number of copies required by law for the regular bound volumes of the Journal. In addition thereto six copies shall be printed on 8x10 heavy weight bond paper, with blank lines at the end of each day's proceedings for the signatures of the Speaker and Clerk, and these shall be the official Journal of the House. They shall be bound in flexible binding, and bear the imprint on the back, "Official Journal of the House of Delegates of West Virginia," with designation of regular or special session, as the case may be, and the year. After being signed by the proper officers, two of these copies shall be retained in the office of the Clerk, and one copy shall be lodged in the office of the Governor, one with the Secretary of State, one with the Department of Archives and History, and one with the Clerk of the Senate.

53. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to furnish a copy of each day's proceedings of the Journal to the printer, to be printed and distributed without delay.

54. Every written motion made to the House shall be inserted in the Journal with the name of the member making it, unless it be withdrawn on the same day it is submitted.

## Lie on the Table

(a) Motion to lie on table not debatable.—*Rule 66.*

(b) When a resolution is presented containing no reference of subject to committee it shall lie on the table for one day.—*Rule 67.*

(c) When motion to take from table in order.—*Rule 76.*

## Manual and Rules

55. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in "A Manual of General Parliamentary Law with Suggestion for General Rules" by Thomas B. Reed, shall govern the House of Delegates in all cases not provided for by the Rules of the House, or in the joint rules of the House and Senate. In any case not governed by said rules or Manual, the House shall be governed by the practice in the House of Representatives of the United States.

56. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, and no rule shall be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present, unless the same is reported by the Committee on Rules when either may be done by a majority vote of the members present.

Meeting of the House

57. The House, unless it shall be otherwise directed by special order, shall meet every day, except Sunday, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

58. There shall be appointed by the Speaker an Official Chaplain of the House whose duty it shall be to be present at the convening of each day's session for the purpose of opening the House with prayer. His compensation shall be fixed by the Committee on Taxation and Finance.

Messages

59. The Speaker shall take the chair and call the House to order precisely at the hour of meeting, and, if a quorum be present, cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

60. When a message from the Executive or Senate is announced, other business shall be suspended until it is received, unless the House be at the time actually engaged in taking a vote on some question, in which case it shall be received as soon as the result of the vote is announced. When received, it shall lie on the table to be disposed of in its turn, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

Motions and Resolutions

61. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a specific day, to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely, which motions shall severally have precedence in the order in which they are here arranged.

62. When a motion is made it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Clerk, and shall then be deemed to be in possession of the House; it may be withdrawn by the mover before any order of the House respecting the same has been made.

63. Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the Speaker or any member desires it.

64. When a motion is made to commit any subject to a special committee, a motion to commit the same to the Committee of the Whole, or a standing committee, shall have precedence.

65. A motion to adjourn, and a motion to fix the time to which the House shall adjourn, shall always be in order if the mover be entitled to the floor.

66. The motion to adjourn and to lie on the table shall be put without debate.

67. When a resolution is presented, containing no reference of the subject thereof to a committee, it shall lie on the table for one day, to come up under the eighth order of business, unless a majority of the House order otherwise.

68. Every motion or resolution directing the appropriation or payment of money shall, unless otherwise ordered by the House, be referred without debate, to the Committee on Taxation and Finance.

Oaths

69. The Speaker or Clerk shall have authority to administer any oaths required by the business of the House.

Objection

Resolutions, not of inquiry, shall lie over one day.—*Rule 67.*

Order and Decorum

70. While the Speaker is putting any question, or ascertaining the result, no one shall walk out of or across the House, nor when a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

71. If a member speaking or otherwise transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, if any member object, without leave of the House, and if the case require it, shall be liable to the censure of the House.

72. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called; and no person, except members, ex-members and officers of the Judiciary, shall be admitted upon the floor of the House, except by permission of the Speaker.

73. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table. And no member shall be held to answer, or be subjected to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words were spoken and before the exception to them was taken.

Speaker to preserve order.—*Rule 87.*

#### Order of Business

74. The order of business for each day shall be:
- I. To read, correct and approve the Journal.
  - II. To receive and consider reports of standing committees.
  - III. To receive and consider reports of select committees.
  - IV. To receive and consider messages from the Executive.
  - V. To receive messages from the Senate, and consider amendments, proposed by the Senate, to bills passed by the House.
  - VI. To receive resolutions and petitions.
  - VII. Bills introduced on motion for leave and referred to appropriate committees.
  - VIII. To act on unfinished business of the preceding day, and resolutions lying over from the previous day, but no resolution shall lose its place on the calendar by not being acted on the day following that on which it was offered.
  - IX. House and Senate Bills on third reading.
  - X. House and Senate Bills on second reading.
  - XI. House and Senate Bills on first reading.
  - XII. The order of the day, unless a subject was made the order of the day for a particular hour, in which case it may be called for by any member when the hour arrives.
  - XIII. Miscellaneous business.

75. All questions relating to priority of business shall be decided without debate.

76. A bill or resolution laid on the table may be taken up by a vote of the House at any time after the seventh order of business is disposed of.

#### Petitions

77. The member who presents a petition or memorial, or offers a resolution on which a vote of the House is taken, shall be named on the Journal.

#### Previous Question

78. If the previous question be demanded by not less than seven members, the Speaker shall without debate, put the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" If this question be decided in the affirmative by a majority of the members present, if a quorum, all further debate shall cease and the vote be at once taken on the proposition pending before the House. When the House refuses to order the main question, the consideration of the subject shall be resumed as if the previous question had been demanded.

79. The previous question shall not be admitted in the Committee of the Whole.

Printing Documents

80. Documents printed by order of the House shall be printed in pages of the same size as those of the Journal; and a copy of every such document, bound up with one Journal, shall be furnished by the printer to each member of the House at the close of the session, or as soon as possible thereafter; and twenty additional copies bound as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the Clerk of the House, to be distributed as the House may order.

Printing of bills before second reading.—*Rule 18.*

Reconsideration

81. A question being once determined must stand as the judgment of the House and cannot again be drawn into debate during the same session, unless reconsidered. But it shall be in order for any member of the majority, on the same or succeeding legislative day, to move for a reconsideration thereof, and such a motion, if seconded shall take precedence of all other questions except a motion to adjourn, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House; and if the House decides to reconsider, any member may thereafter call the subject up for consideration.

82. When a majority of members present vote in the affirmative on any question, but the question be lost because it is one in which the concurrence of a greater number than a majority of a quorum is necessary to an affirmative decision, any member may move for a reconsideration.

Resolutions

See "Motions and Resolutions."

Rules

See "Manual and Rules," and Rules 55 and 56.

Sergeant-at-Arms

83. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall give bond, with surety, in the penalty of two thousand dollars, payable to the State of West Virginia, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; such bond to be approved by the Speaker and filed with the Clerk of the House for safe keeping.

84. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend the House while in session; to aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the Speaker; to execute the commands of the House, from time to time, together with all such process issued under its authority as may be directed to him by the Speaker.

85. The Sergeant-at-Arms, under the direction of the Speaker, shall superintend the distribution by the pages of all documents and papers to be distributed to the members.

86. It shall also be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep the accounts for pay and mileage of members, officers and attaches, to prepare and sign warrants or requisitions for the same, and if required by any member, who shall endorse his warrant or requisition for that purpose to draw the money thereon and pay over the same to the member entitled thereto.

Speaker

87. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to preserve order and decorum while the House is in session; to enforce the rules and orders of the House, to prescribe the order in which business shall come up for consideration, subject to the rules and orders of the House; to announce the question of business before the House when properly requested by any member; to receive all messages and other communications; to put to vote all questions which are properly moved; to announce the result of all votes and to authenticate, when necessary, the acts and proceedings of the House.

88. The Speaker shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal in the House. He may speak to questions of order in preference to other members, and may make the concluding speech on any appeal from his decision, notwithstanding he may have before spoken on the question; but no other member shall speak more than once on such appeal without leave of the House.

89. When properly requested by a member, he shall inform the House upon any point of order or practice pertinent to the business before it.

90. If there be any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may order the same to be cleared.

92. The Speaker, subject to the orders of the House, may assign convenient seats within the bar to stenographers and reporters wishing to take down the proceedings.

93. The Speaker may name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but no one by virtue of such appointment, shall act as Speaker for more than three days.

94. If the Speaker be absent at the time appointed for the meeting of the House, it shall be called to order by the Clerk, and a Speaker *pro tem* appointed by the House.

95. The Speaker shall, as soon as practical after his election, appoint for the House such number of Committee clerks, Floor Pages, Journal Pages and other attaches as the House may by resolution direct, and may at his discretion, remove any person so appointed and appoint another in his stead. He may also appoint, without resolution, a Private Secretary, and a stenographer to himself.

The Clerk of the House in addition to the Assistant Clerks, provided for by section 18 of chapter 12 of the Code, may appoint a stenographer to himself, and such other assistants as the House may by resolution direct and shall have power at any time to remove such appointees from office and appoint others in their stead at its discretion.

All resolutions relating to the appointment of persons mentioned in this section, or prescribing the salary or pay of such persons, shall originate in and come from the Committee on Rules.

96. The Speaker may, from time to time, designate such times as he may deem necessary for the consideration of bills of a local nature, and such bills shall be placed on a special calendar.

#### Voting

97. On the passage of every bill, and joint resolution, and when the yeas and nays on any question are called for by one-tenth of those present, the Speaker shall direct the roll to be called, and every member shall answer aye or no, when his name is called. Before the result is announced the clerk shall read to the House the names of those who voted in the affirmative, and then those who voted in the negative, at which time any member may correct a mistake committed in taking down his vote. The result shall then be announced, and the yeas and nays entered on the Journal, but if the House so orders, the announcement of the result and the entry of the yeas and nays entered upon the Journal may be postponed to the succeeding day, with liberty to absent members at any time before the result is announced by the Speaker, to appear and vote aye or no, in the presence of the House; and any member may, in the presence of the House, change his vote before the result is announced.

98. Upon calls of the House, in taking the yeas and nays, the names of the members, shall be called alphabetically.

99. Every question shall be first put in the affirmative and then in the negative; each member present shall vote on every question, and the Speaker shall declare whether the yeas or nays have it, which declaration shall stand as the judgment of the House, unless a member call for a division, in which event the Speaker shall divide the House.

100. Every member within the bar, when a question is put, shall vote, unless he is immediately and particularly interested therein, or the House excuses him. A motion to excuse a member from voting must be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced, and it shall be decided without debate, except that the member making the motion may briefly state the reason why, in his opinion, it ought to be adopted.

101. No member shall vote on any question in the result of which he is immediately and particularly interested; and, except in the case provided for in the ninety-fifth rule, no member shall vote if he was not within the bar when the question was put, unless leave be given him by the House.

(a) Voting for officers. *Rule 48.*

(b) Voting on bills amended by Senate.—*Rule 9.*



**SYNOPSIS OF LAWS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE,  
SESSIONS OF 1925**

(NOTE—Each statute is prefaced by its Senate or House Bill number and name of the patron of the measure, and is arranged in the same order, by chapter, as it appears in the printed Acts.)

**Grant of Power to State Board of Control**

S. B. 2. Kidd. (Ch. 1.) Empowers the state board of control with authority to acquire property, land or buildings, for the use of any state institution subject to its control or management, by condemnation proceedings, governed by chapter forty-two of the code. It also confers upon the state board of control authority, with the consent of the governor, to sell or exchange any property held by or for such institution.

**Berkeley Springs Under Control of State Board of Control**

H. B. 33. Bayer. (Ch. 2.) Repeals act of the Legislature creating Berkeley Springs Board, which has exercised supervision and control over state property at Berkeley Springs, in Morgan county, and vests the management of that property in the state board of control. The act provides for the establishment of a sanitarium at Berkeley Springs for the treatment of persons afflicted with rheumatism, diabetes mellitus and other diseases for which the Berkeley Springs waters are remedial.

**Distribution of Printed Opinions of Supreme Court of Appeals**

S. B. 65. Highland. (Ch. 3.) Requires the reporter of the supreme court of appeals to contract for the printing of advance sheets of the written opinions of the court for free distribution to judges of courts of record and prosecuting attorneys and to furnish same to secretary of state for distribution to members of the bar, or others, upon payment of cost of printing and mailing.

**Creating Disability Fund in State Department of Public Safety**

S. B. 194. Hardman. (Ch. 4.) Creates a death or disability fund for the benefit of any member of the department of public safety or dependent of a member of that department. Fees from arrests, rewards, or from any other source, except fines, are placed in this pension fund. A commission consisting of the members of the state board of control and the superintendent of public safety is created, charged with the administration of the fund and authority to make awards.

**Amendments to Act Creating Public Safety Department**

S. B. 195. Hardman. (Ch. 5.) Amends the acts creating the state department of public safety, increasing the annual salary of the superintendent of the department from \$4,000 to \$5,000, eliminates the provision for the appointment of a deputy at an annual salary of \$3,000 and repeals the section making ineligible any officer or member of the department from holding any elective or appointive office during his term of service or for one year thereafter.

**Forests, Parks and Conservation Commission**

H. B. 259. Smith, of Berkeley. (Ch. 6.) Creates a state forest, parks and conservation commission to be composed of the governor, the commissioner of agriculture, the director of agricultural extension work, the state geologist and the chairman of the fish and game commission to study and investigate the needs and opportunities for forests, parks, game preserves and other conservation measures. The commission is required to make a comprehensive report to the 1927 session of the legislature.

**Control of Bureau of Archives and History**

S. B. 262. Hogg. (Ch. 7.) Amends the act creating the state bureau of archives and history, eliminating the board of public works from control of this department and vesting control in the state historian and archivist, subject to the approval of the governor. Under the act creating the department the governor was authorized to make the appointment of the state historian and archivist, while the control of the bureau was vested in the board of public works which frequently made the appointments of clerks and attaches in the bureau. This authority is now vested in the departmental head.

**Deposits of Public Money**

H. B. 275. Tutwiler. (Cb. 8.) Provides for the creation by the state board of public works of active and inactive state depositories where the state treasurer is required to deposit the funds of the state, the collections of revenue, etc. All officials and employees of the state are required to deposit with the state treasurer all moneys collected by them. It is required of the board of public works that it designate not more than five active checking depositories in each of the fifteen senatorial districts of the state, while the other depositories are known as inactive. The appointment of both active and inactive depositories shall be for the period of one year. The act makes it the duty of the state treasurer to keep at all times in the depositories of each county an equitable share of the total amount of the inactive money, the total assessment of all property in each county for the preceding fiscal year to be taken as the basis for such apportionment.

**Bond of State Treasurer**

H. B. 276. Tutwiler. (Ch. 9.) Amends the statute relating to bonds of state officers, increasing the bond of the state treasurer from \$25,000 to \$300,000.

**Temporary Investments by State Sinking Fund Commission**

H. B. 423. Underwood. (Ch. 10.) Upon application of the governor, the state sinking fund commission is authorized to make temporary investment of funds belonging to the State of West Virginia in bonds or treasury certificates of the federal government, bonds of the State of West Virginia, or bonds of any county, district or municipality.

**State National Guard**

H. B. 447. Brown. (Ch. 11.) Amends the act creating the West Virginia National Guard to bring the military laws of the state in conformity with the laws and regulations of the United States. The salary of the Adjutant General is increased from \$3,600 to \$4,000 annually. Promotion to the grade of second lieutenant is authorized by election of from one to three candidates who are required to take a competitive examination. Men are to be enlisted in the national guard under the same provisions and for the same enlistment as required by federal law. Annual aid for equipment for commissioned officers is reduced from \$75 to \$30 and \$25. Specific compensation for officers and enlisted men is designated by the act. For convictions by a court-martial officers and enlisted men are subject to a jail sentence.

**Transporting Convicts for Road Work**

S. B. 68. White. (Ch. 12.) Amends section forty, chapter forty-three of the Code by providing that convicts employed on state or county roads under contract with the state board of control shall be transported under direction of the warden and that the contracts mentioned may provide for payment, out of the state or county road fund, of the expenses of transportation and wages of prisoners engaged in road work.

#### Sale of State Road Bonds

H. B. 173. McCrum. (Ch. 13.) Authorizes the issuance and sale by the governor of state road bonds of not exceeding twenty million dollars in accordance with the provisions of the good roads amendment to the state constitution.

#### Title of Motor Vehicles

H. B. 281. Bayer. (Ch. 14.) The act is to protect the title of motor vehicles. Provides that after August 31, 1925, the state road commission shall not issue registration licenses or plates unless the applicant therefor shall make application for and be granted a certificate of title for such motor vehicle. Upon a blank form furnished by the commission the applicant is required to give a full description of the motor vehicle with the manufacturer's number and the motor number, together with a statement concerning the title and of any liens or encumbrances. The certificate issued by the commission—when convinced that the applicant is the rightful owner—shall be good for the life of the car so long as the same is owned by the original holder of such certificate. In the event of the sale or transfer of the ownership of the motor vehicle the holder of the certificate of title shall endorse on the back of the same an assignment with warranty of title and the purchaser shall present the assignment to the state road commission within ten days thereafter, accompanied by a fee of one dollar and procure a new certificate of title. It is made unlawful for the owner, or any person with the consent of the owner, to operate a motor vehicle after January 1, 1926, without first procuring a certificate of title.

#### Grade Crossings and Relocations

H. B. 352. Smith, of Berkeley. (Ch. 15.) Wherever necessary for the safety of the traveling public the state road commission, the county courts or municipal councils are empowered to direct any railroad company to separate the grades or re-locate a road where any public road, street or alley crosses at grade the railroad tracks of such company. These bodies are authorized to determine whether or not the grade shall pass over or under the railroad and to eliminate any grade crossing. In the event of a protest by a railroad company the state road commission is empowered to have a hearing, with an appeal to the supreme court of appeals. The cost of separating the grades shall be borne equally by the railroad company, the state road commission, county or municipality as the case may be.

#### Emblems of Motor Vehicle Clubs

H. B. 374. Trainer. (Ch. 16.) Makes it unlawful for any persons to display on a motor vehicle any emblem or insignia of a motor vehicle club unless he is entitled to use the same under the rules and regulations of such club or organization.

#### State Road Law

H. B. 606. McCrum. (Ch. 17.) Amends numerous sections of the state road law. Section ten is amended by empowering the state road commission to make photostatic copies of any public records on file at the capitol in Richmond, Virginia, necessary in ascertaining the location of rights of way of public roads. Section 23 is amended to provide that any federal aid received from the federal government for road construction shall not be considered a part of the state road fund to be apportioned among the counties, but may be expended on such projects as may be approved by the proper representative of the federal government. Persons convicted of offenses punishable by imprisonment shall be sentenced to labor on county-district roads and as amended by this act to labor in quarries or elsewhere in the preparation of road materials for county-district roads. (See sections 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55).

Section 75 adds to the prior statute a definition of the word "stand," meaning the fixed place of business of those operating vehicles for hire and the legal definition of a second-hand car.

Section 76 is amended to provide that an applicant for the registration of a motor vehicle in addition to the information heretofore requested, shall state if the vehicle is to be used in the transportation of passengers and property for compensation and shall as a condition for obtaining such license obtain a certificate of convenience from the state road commission for the operation of such vehicle for hire. Sections 77 and 80 make minor changes on the use of license plates prior to the beginning of the license year and the distribution of free license plates to federal officials. Section 81 gives the commission discretion in determining the size of the license plates.

Section 82 governs the cost to applicants of license plates. After January 1, 1926, the registration fee for all motor vehicles other than trucks or those vehicles used for transportation of passengers, shall be thirteen dollars for a vehicle of not more than two thousand pounds in weight, and for those vehicles of more than the weight named, sixty cents additional for each one hundred pounds.

The registration fee for motor vehicles equipped with solid rubber tires and used for the transportation of merchandise and supplies, ranges from \$25 for a vehicle of a capacity of one ton or less to \$150 for a vehicle of more than four tons capacity. Vehicles of this character equipped with pneumatic tires will pay three-fourths of the registration fee paid by those having solid rubber tires.

The registration fee for motor cycles is fixed at \$5.00 with an additional charge of \$2.50 for attached side car.

Dealers in motor vehicles shall pay a fee of thirty dollars annually and shall receive one set of special registration plates. Five additional sets shall be issued to dealers upon payment of a fee of fifteen dollars. Additional sets may be secured at a cost of two dollars for each set.

The act provides that no motor vehicle shall be used or operated for the transportation of passengers or property without the applicant having secured a certificate of convenience. No such certificate shall be issued by the commission until it is established after investigation that the privilege sought is necessary or convenient for the public. The state road commission is empowered to issue such certification for such length of time—not exceeding five years—as it may determine. Such certificates may be sold or assigned or transferred only upon authorization of the commission. Motor vehicles operated for the transportation of passengers over regular routes or between fixed termini shall be charged one-fifteenth of a cent for each passenger seat, multiplied by the total number of miles that will be traveled by such vehicle during the year of operation. Motor vehicles used to transport property will pay one-fourth of one cent multiplied by the number of miles traveled.

Motor vehicles used for the transportation of passengers, but not running over a regular route or between fixed termini, are required to pay an annual license fee of \$75.00.

Section 83 provides for the issuance of licenses for quarterly periods, quarters ending March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31.

Section 95 governs the maximum speed of motor vehicles. Vehicles for the carrying of passengers are limited to 35 miles an hour on country highways, 25 miles on suburban streets and 15 miles on urban streets. Other vehicles equipped with pneumatic tires are limited to a maximum speed of 25 miles an hour on country highways, 20 miles on suburban streets and 15 miles on urban streets. Vehicles equipped with solid tires are limited to 15 miles an hour on country highways and 10 miles on suburban and city streets.

Section 103a empowers county courts with authority for the purpose of obtaining road materials, to establish stone quarries, stone crushing plants and to erect such buildings as may be necessary.

Obstructions in the public roads are defined as public nuisances in Section 185 and the state road commission or the county courts are authorized to apply to the courts for injunctions to abate such nuisances.

#### State Crippled Children's Council

S. B. 38. Hugus. (Ch. 18.) Creates a state crippled children's council, consisting of a member of the state board of control, to be designated by the governor, the state commissioner of health, the state superintendent of free schools, the

executive secretary of the state board of children's guardians and three members of the West Virginia society of crippled children appointed by the governor from candidates nominated by the society, for terms of four years. The council shall have offices in the state capitol and shall elect a secretary who shall be the chief administrative officer and who is required to be conversant with orthopedic science. It is the duty of the council to formulate and put in effect administrative policies and to co-ordinate the work done under existing statutes relating to the care, cure and education of physically handicapped children.

#### Public Nuisances

S. B. 230. Johnson. (Ch. 19.) Defines as a nuisance any building or structure in which lewdness or prostitution is conducted and confers upon the attorney general, the prosecuting attorney or any citizen or taxpayer authority to enjoin the person maintaining same from the further maintenance thereof.

#### Regulating Practice of Chiropractic

S. B. 260. Kee. (Ch. 20.) Creates and establishes a state board of chiropractic examiners, consisting of the state health council and two chiropractors to be appointed to said council by the governor, one for a term of four years and one for a term of two years. Applicants desiring to practice chiropractic are required to be graduates of a chiropractic school or college and must be graduates of a four-year course-commissioner high school and shall make application to the public health council. The practice of chiropractic is defined as physical diagnosis, nerve tracing, palpation of the segments of the spinal column, and adjustments of misaligned segments of the spinal column to their normal position for the purpose of relieving pressure upon spinal nerves. The use of any mechanical devices, excepting the X-rays, is prohibited in this practice, and a chiropractor is prohibited from prescribing for any person any medicine or drugs included in materia medica or performing any minor or major surgery. Licensed practitioners shall not be paid any fees out of the workmen's compensation fund.

#### Regulating the Practice of Pharmacy

H. B. 164. Brown. (Ch. 21.) Amends the law relating to the practice of pharmacy by requiring an applicant for a license to be a citizen of the United States, to be a graduate of a recognized school of pharmacy and to have at least two years practical experience in a drug store under the instruction of a registered pharmacist.

#### Registration of Midwives

H. B. 217. Miss Jones. (Ch. 22.) Provides that the state department of health shall instruct, examine, license and register midwives, procuring such registration through the local registrar of vital statistics. A midwife is defined as any person, at least twenty-one years of age, other than a physician, who shall attend any woman at or during childbirth. After January 1, 1926, no person shall practice midwifery in West Virginia, excepting physicians, unless duly licensed to practice. Persons desiring to practice same shall make application to the state department of health, accompanied by a registration fee of one dollar. All midwives who have been practicing for three years and who are persons of good moral character, clean in their habits and free from infectious diseases, shall be given a certificate by the state department of health permitting them to practice midwifery without an examination.

#### Registration of Nurses

H. B. 382. Miss Jones. (Ch. 23.) Amends the act providing for the examination and registration of nurses, providing that the board of examiners shall consist of five members, to be appointed by the governor, three of whom shall be registered nurses. The board is required to meet at least twice each year for

the purpose of conducting examinations. The board is required to elect a secretary and furnish headquarters for the same who shall receive a salary of not to exceed \$2,400 per year with necessary traveling expenses.

#### Fraudulent Certificates of Medical Schools

H. B. 474. Holroyd. (Cb. 24.) Makes it unlawful for any person to issue or publish, for the purpose of sale or gift, a certificate, diploma or other writing falsely representing the holder to be a graduate of any particular medical school and entitled to engage in the practice of medicine. The issuance of such fraudulent diplomas is made a felony.

#### Public Health Officers and Nurses

H. B. 654. Thompson. (Ch. 25.) Amends the public health law by providing that any county court or municipal council shall have power to provide for a full-time health officer and may lay a levy of not exceeding three cents on the hundred dollars valuation to maintain same, and in counties or cities where a full-time health officer is not provided may provide a full-time public health nurse and lay a levy not exceeding two cents for that purpose.

#### Sale of Caustic Poisons

H. B. 309. Sehon. (Ch. 26.) Makes it unlawful after January 1, 1926, to sell or expose for sale concentrated lye or similar substances unless the same is labeled "caustic poison" with skull and cross bones, both printed in red.

#### Time of Holding Circuit Court in the Eighth Circuit

S. B. 19. Kee. (Ch. 27.) Fixes time for the holding of terms of the circuit court in the counties of Mingo and Wyoming, comprising the eighth judicial circuit.

#### Jurisdiction of Supreme Court of Appeals

S. B. 197. Hugus. (Ch. 28.) Provides that where any question is submitted to the supreme court of appeals on the joint application of parties to the suit, attested copies of the portions of the record shall be presented to the court with the question certified.

#### Time of Holding Circuit Court in the Eleventh Circuit

H. B. 206. Sydenstricker. (Ch. 29.) Fixes the time for holding terms of the circuit court in the counties of Greenbrier and Pocahontas, comprising the eleventh judicial circuit.

#### Limitation on Revocation of Payments

S. B. 83. Herold. (Cb. 30.) Provides that no revocation or stop-payment order relating to the payment of any check or draft drawn on any bank or trust company doing business in the state, shall remain in effect for more than six months unless the same be renewed in writing and be in effect for not more than ninety days from the date of service.

#### Adverse Claims to Bank Deposits

S. B. 84. Herold. (Cb. 31.) Provides that notice to any bank or trust company of an adverse claim to a bank deposit shall not be effectual to cause the bank to recognize same unless the adverse claimant shall also procure a restraining order wherein the person to whose credit the deposit stands shall be made a party, or shall execute to the bank a bond indemnifying the bank from liability or losses. The law is not applicable where the persons to whose credit the deposit stands is a fiduciary for the adverse claimant.

#### Diligence in Forwarding Checks

S. B. 85. Herold. (Cb. 32.) Provides that when any bank receives for collection or deposit any check or negotiable instrument drawn on any other bank and forwards such instrument for collection directly to the bank on which it is drawn, such method of forwarding direct to the payer shall be deemed due diligence and the failure of the payor bank, by reason of insolvency or default, to account for the proceeds thereof, shall not render the sending bank liable.

#### Deposits of Surety Companies

S. B. 157. Baker. (Ch. 33.) Provides that surety companies doing business in West Virginia shall file with the insurance commissioner an authenticated statement showing the capital stock of the company to be at least \$600,000, fully paid and unimpaired, the certificate to be filed each year in the month of February. Such surety companies shall file during the first ten days of April of each year with the county clerk of any county where it proposes to transact business, a financial statement showing its condition on the first day of January preceding.

#### Supervision of Banks and Banking

S. B. 153. Jackson. (Ch. 34.) Amends the general banking laws of the state. Provides that in case the capital stock is increased in any bank or trust company all outstanding certificates shall be called in and new certificates issued covering all the authorized stock. It defines the liability of a bank in the case of a forged or raised check. It requires all banks to maintain on hand as a reserve an amount equal to at least ten per centum on deposits which are subject to withdrawal and five per centum on time deposits. The commissioner of banking is authorized to appoint all necessary assistant commissioners to perform the duties of the office relating to supervision of banks. It is provided that all savings banks, co-operative banking associations, and surety and indemnity companies doing a banking business and all other companies similar in character are subject to the provisions of this law and the banking commissioner may make semi-annually, or oftener if he deems necessary, thorough examinations of their books, papers and affairs to see that the laws under which they are operating are carefully observed.

#### Mortgage and Discount Companies

S. B. 254. Jackson. (Ch. 35.) This act provides for the regulation and supervision of mortgage and discount companies by the commissioner of banking. It provides that no charter, or amendment thereto, for any company, association or corporation engaged in this character of business, shall be granted until it has been approved by the commissioner of banking. The commissioner is empowered with authority to issue in his discretion a certificate of authority permitting the concern to transact business.

#### Establishment of Credit Unions

H. B. 483. Hawkins. (Ch. 36.) Provides for the incorporation and operation of credit unions under stipulated conditions. Credit unions shall consist of incorporators and such persons as may be elected to membership and subscribe to at least one share of stock, and pay the initial installment thereon and the entrance fee. Such organization shall be limited to groups having a common bond of occupation or association, or to groups within a defined neighborhood. Before it is permitted to transact business a credit union must first receive a certificate of authority from the state commissioner of banking.

#### Allocation of Public Utility Taxes

S. B. 74. Yoho. (Ch. 37.) Provides that county courts in the apportionment of valuations placed on the property of public utilities among districts and municipal corporations, before making such apportionment shall give five days' notice to municipal corporations, advising the date of said apportionment and the total valuation of the property.

**Distribution Public Utility Taxes**

S. B. 141. Johnson. (Ch. 38.) Provides that the state auditor in the collection of taxes levied upon public service corporations shall account to the sheriff for the amount due each county, eliminating the provision that the auditor should account to the sheriff who was in office at the time the tax was levied.

**Certification of Delinquent Lists**

S. B. 142. Johnson. (Ch. 39.) Amends section thirty-six of chapter forty-seven of the code, providing that any delinquent real estate list of any city, town or village, shall be certified to the auditor on or before the first day of September in the year next succeeding that for which the taxes were assessed and that the council shall also certify a like list to the county clerk who shall record the same in his record of delinquent real estate.

**Payments of Taxes by Sheriffs**

S. B. 144. Johnson. (Ch. 40.) Amends section twenty-eight of chapter thirty of the code relating to the payment of taxes into the treasury by sheriffs, providing that one-half of all such taxes shall be paid by him before the first day of January of the year following that for which the taxes were assessed, instead of January 20th.

**Filing Tax Returns of Insurance Companies**

S. B. 156. Baker. (Ch. 41.) Changes the time for insurance companies, non-resident and foreign, to file their annual returns of gross premiums collected from January 31 to on or before the first day of March.

**Limitation of Bonded Indebtedness**

S. B. 307. Baker. (Ch. 42.) Provides that no political division shall be authorized to issue bonds to an amount exceeding two and one-half per centum of the value of the taxable property, providing that such division may issue bonds to an additional two and one-half per centum for grading, paving and sewerage streets and alleys, and defining "sewerage" so as to include all mains, laterals, traps, storm sewers, etc.

**Return of Property for Assessment**

S. B. 334. Hugus. (Ch. 43.) Amends section eighty-four of chapter twenty-nine of the code, relating to the return of public utility property for assessment by the board of public works, providing that the returns shall be made on forms prescribed by the board of public works which is vested with full authority to procure such information as will enable it to make an assessment at the true and actual value of the properties.

**Revolving State Road Bond Fund**

S. B. 409. Marsh. (Ch. 44.) Authorizes the governor, on the recommendation of the state road commission, whenever any of the fifty million dollars issued in state road bonds are redeemed, to issue and sell additional bonds for road construction in amount equal to the par value of the bonds redeemed, not exceeding in the aggregate fifteen million dollars. The bonds shall bear date corresponding with the maturities of the bonds, the redemption of which their issuance is contingent upon, and shall become due and payable twenty years from date.

**Extending Time for Collection of Taxes**

H. B. 105. Pence. (Ch. 45.) Extends time for sheriffs whose terms expired December 31, 1924, until December 31, 1926, within which to make distraint and sale for the collection of delinquent taxes.



#### County Courts Authorized to Sell Bonds

H. B. 425. Underwood. (Ch. 46.) Authorizes county courts, on behalf of the county, or any magisterial district, or council acting for any city, to issue and sell its bonds for the purpose of refunding the bonds of such political division which have become or are becoming due and payable and for the discharge of which there are or will be no funds available when the bonds mature. The governing authorities of the political division may issue such refunding bonds for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds and such refunding bonds may be issued bearing the same or a lesser rate of interest than the bonds to be refunded.

#### Special Road Levies in Tyler County

H. B. 657. Underwood. (Ch. 47.) Authorizes the county court of Tyler county to lay a special levy for a period of not exceeding ten years in McElroy, Centerville, Ellsworth and Meade districts of said county not exceeding for any year eighty cents on the hundred dollars valuation, for road purposes.

#### School District of Martinsburg

S. B. 8. Henshaw. (Ch. 48.) Relates to the act establishing the school district of Martinsburg, limiting the levy for nine months school term to six and one-half mills on the dollar's valuation of taxable property.

#### Board of The School Fund

S. B. 174. Willis. (Ch. 49.) Adds section one hundred and ninety-five to chapter forty-five of the code requiring the board of the school fund to invest such fund in interest-bearing securities of the United States, the State, county, district or municipality, or if such securities can not be obtained, then the fund shall be invested by the board in such other solvent interest-bearing securities as shall be approved by the board. The board consists of the governor, state superintendent of free schools, auditor and treasurer.

#### Normal Training in High Schools

H. B. 128. Roberts. (Ch. 50.) Amends section eighty of chapter forty-five authorizing boards of education to establish and maintain a normal training department in connection with high schools, and increasing the number of high schools receiving state aid for this purpose from twenty to twenty-five.

#### Transfer of Pupils and Tuition

H. B. 154. Deuley. (Ch. 51.) Amends sections fifty-nine and eighty-one of the code relating to the transfer of pupils in elementary and high schools in one district to another district and provides that the cost of maintaining such pupils shall be paid from the teachers' fund in that district where the pupil resides. It is required of the board of education in any district which does not maintain a high school to pay the tuition of a student from that district who attends a public school in some other district or county.

#### Vacancies on Boards of Education

H. B. 225. Street. (Ch. 52.) Provides that any member of the board of education who shall be employed to teach in his district, or any member who removes to another district, shall immediately vacate his office and vacancies in the office of school commissioner or president of the board shall be filled by the county superintendent of schools until the next general election.

#### January 1 a Legal School Day

H. B. 241. McPherson. (Ch. 53.) Makes New Year's day a legal school day, and empowers any board of education or trustees of a school district with authority to provide for the observance of the same as a holiday.

**Assessment Undivided Interests in Estates**

H. C. S. for S. B. 987. Baker. (Cb. 54.) Provides that when any person becomes the owner of any undivided interest in any land, or in the surface or mineral rights, the owner may request the assessor to have such undivided interest assessed to him independently of the other undivided interests.

**Fees of Justices of the Peace**

S. B. 27. Reynolds. (Ch. 55.) Amends sections twelve, nineteen and twenty of chapter one hundred and thirty-seven of the code, relating to fees of justices of the peace.

**Filling Vacancies in the Legislature**

S. B. 98. Reynolds. (Ch. 56.) Provides for the filling of vacancies in the legislature. Whenever a vacancy in the legislature shall occur by reason of the death of a member of the house of delegates the county executive committee of the party with which the deceased member was affiliated shall certify to the governor the name of a person of the same political faith as the decedent and the governor shall appoint such person to fill the vacancy. In case of the death of a member of the state senate the statute requires the same procedure by the district senatorial committee, the appointment to be made by the governor in like manner. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either branch of the legislature, by resignation or otherwise than by death, a writ of election shall be directed by the governor, or if during the session by the president of the senate or speaker of the house of delegates, to the sheriffs of the several counties or the county wherein such vacancy exists, prescribing the day of an election to fill such vacancy.

**Submission of Constitutional Amendment**

S. B. 117. Hugus. (Ch. 57.) Provides for the submission to the voters of the state of a proposed amendment to section one of article ten of the constitution of the state providing that money, bonds, notes and accounts receivable shall be uniformly taxed at a rate not to exceed fifty cents on each one hundred dollars of the true and actual value thereof. The amendment is known as proposing the classification of intangible property.

H. B. 42. Hall, of Wetzel. (Ch. 58.) Proposing the submission to the voters of a proposed amendment to section fifty-one of article six, known as the budget amendment, and providing for the submission of the biennial budget to the legislature by the governor instead of the board of public works which at present constitutes the budget commission.

**Publication of Delinquent Lists**

S. B. 130. Johnson. (Ch. 59.) Amends section twenty-three of chapter 30 of the code relating to the posting and publication of delinquent lists, providing that a copy shall be posted at the front door of the court house and that a copy shall be published for one time in two newspapers of opposite politics in each county.

**Publication of Sales of Delinquent Lands**

H. B. 349. Dorsey. (Ch. 60.) Amends section forty-nine of chapter thirty-one of the code relating to the publication of the sales of delinquent lands, providing that the sheriff shall publish once each week for four successive weeks a list of all sales made by him, describing the tracts as well as the quantity of land sold and to whom sold.

#### Railroad Control of Competing Lines

S. B. 136. Johnson. (Ch. 61.) Amends chapter seventeen of the Acts of the Legislature of 1913. Prohibits consolidation of stock or control by one railroad of a parallel or competing line and after July 1, 1925, makes it unlawful for any railroad to hold, own or control either directly or by the ownership of capital stock of some other corporation, any railroad company which owns or controls any competing or parallel line of railroad.

#### Duties of Clerks of Courts

S. B. 143. Johnson. (Ch. 62.) Repeals section 13a of chapter one hundred and seventeen of the code requiring clerks of courts to make reports of suits, claims and levies to the auditor.

#### Municipal Improvements

S. B. 164. Baker. (Ch. 63.) Amends section forty-nine-c(4) of chapter 47 of the code, relating to municipal improvements, and providing for the sale of certain assessments on abutting property.

#### Conditional Sale

S. B. 187. Wilkin. (Ch. 64.) Re-enacts chapter ninety-nine-a of the code, relating to conditional sales, defining primary rights of buyer and seller, filing and recording of contracts, cancellation of same, prohibition of removal without notice, concealment, redemption, waiver of statutory protection, etc. This act is known as the "Uniform Conditional Sales Act."

#### Forestry, Fish and Game Protection

S. B. 188. Hardman. (Ch. 65.) Amends and re-enacts several sections of the forestry, game and fish laws. Seasons for the hunting of certain game animals are fixed by the act and provisions made for the protection of forest areas. Every owner of timber land is required to provide a sufficient fire patrol during the season of the year when there is danger of forest fires, which patrol shall meet with the approval of the game and fish commission. If the owner fails to patrol his lands the commission may cause the same to be patrolled and charge the cost against the owner, provided the aggregate amount shall not exceed one cent per acre per year.

#### Speculative Securities Law

S. B. 200. Hugus. (Ch. 66.) Makes the auditor of state commissioner of the sale of securities and regulates the sale and disposition of stocks, bonds, notes, contracts or other securities and certain real estate without the state sold or offered for sale within the state. Provides for the registration of all securities to be sold within the state and the filing of information concerning securities with the commissioner.

#### Workmen's Compensation Law

S. B. 292. Wilkin. (Ch. 68.) Amendatory of the statutes creating the workmen's compensation fund. It provides that traveling salesmen, superintendents, and assistant managers, heretofore excluded from the benefits of the law, are now eligible for benefits. Maximum disbursements for medical and surgical cases are increased from \$300 to \$800. The minimum rate for compensation is increased from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per week. Injured employees, or in case of death, the beneficiary, is given the right to appeal from an award of the compensation commissioner to an appeal board consisting of the governor, the commissioner of health and the commissioner of labor.

## Licensing Insurance Agents

H. B. 151. Heaberlin. (Ch. 69.) Amends the statute relating to the licensing of insurance agents, providing that a non-resident applicant may be licensed when it is agreed that all life insurance policies issued as the result of solicitation on his part, shall be reported and placed through a duly licensed resident agent.

## Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Companies

H. B. 153. Heaberlin. (Ch. 70.) Relates to the filing with the insurance commissioner of reports of farmers' mutual fire insurance companies, providing that such reports, showing the condition of the company, shall be filed on or before the first day of March, instead of in January.

## Commissions of Non-Resident Brokers

H. B. 633. Mrs. Davis. (Ch. 71.) Makes it unlawful for any resident fire insurance agent to pay a non-resident insurance broker or agent a commission in excess of ten per cent on fire insurance policies covering properties in West Virginia. Also makes it unlawful for any fire insurance company to pay to any non-resident broker any commission other than that paid the non-resident broker by the resident agent countersigning the policies.

## Fraternal Organizations Maintaining Homes

H. B. 9. Dean. (Ch. 72.) Relates to the maintenance of homes or asylums by fraternal organizations and amends section thirty-two-b of chapter fifty-five-a of the code by providing that grand lodges may elect on the governing bodies of such homes or asylums, one director or regent from associate branches, such as Rebekahs, Pythian Sisters, Eastern Star, etc.

## Desertion and Non-Support

H. B. 10. Hundley. (Ch. 73.) Re-enacts chapter fifty-one of the code relating to the desertion and non-support of wives and children, providing that desertion shall be an extraditable offense and that where an offender has gone to another state it shall be the duty of the county court where application has been properly made to provide the funds necessary for extradition.

## Adoption of Children

H. B. 579. Read. (Ch. 74.) Amends chapter one hundred and twenty-one of the code relating to the adoption of children, providing that children may be legally adopted where parents have been deprived of children by law by securing the written consent of the legal guardian.

## Delinquent and Dependent Children

H. B. 580. Read. (Ch. 75.) Provides that the court or judge in the case of any person found guilty of contributing to the dependency of a child, may place the dependent child in the custody of some responsible person or accredited institution upon conditions for such care and treatment as may seem for its welfare.

## Public Recreation and Playgrounds

H. B. 159. Keatley. (Ch. 76.) Authorizes cities, towns, counties and districts to establish and conduct systems of public recreation and playgrounds. The governing bodies of these political divisions may acquire land or buildings or other recreational facilities, may employ a director of recreation and assistants or conduct same through a department or bureau of recreation. For the main-

tenance of such system of recreation or playgrounds the levying bodies may lay a levy of not to exceed three cents on the hundred dollars valuation. Upon the petition of twenty per cent of the voters the authorities shall submit the question of establishing playgrounds at any general or special election.

#### Man's Curtesy in Wife's Estate

H. B. 317. Brown. (Ch. 77.) Amends section fifteen of chapter sixty-five of the code relating to the curtesy of a married man in his wife's estate.

#### Sale of Work Animals

H. B. 35. McCrum. (Ch. 78.) Repeals section twenty-one of chapter forty-one of the code, relating to the sale of work animals under distress and levy.

#### Mode and Terms of Execution Sales

H. B. 36. McCrum. (Ch. 79.) Amends section one hundred and forty-one of chapter fifty of the code, relating to execution sales, by eliminating from said section the provision that mules, work-oxen and horses shall be sold at the court house of the county, rather than in the district where the property is located.

#### Distress Warrants for Rent

H. B. 289. Read. (Ch. 80.) Provides that where a distress warrant for rent is issued, if said rent does not amount to more than three hundred dollars, the warrant shall be returnable in not less than five nor more than ten days for trial before the justice issuing the same. If the rent claimed exceeds the sum of \$300 the warrant shall be made by the justice returnable at the next regular term of the circuit court.

#### Motions for Judgments

H. B. 369. Armstrong. (Ch. 81.) Amends section six of chapter one hundred and twenty-one of the code relating to motions for judgment for money due on contract.

#### Diseases of Live Stock

H. B. 186. McColloch. (Ch. 82.) Authorizes the county courts of the state to levy for and appropriate money from the general fund to co-operate with the state department of agriculture and the federal government in the control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis or any other contagious or communicable disease of live stock.

#### Dog Law

H. B. 199. King. (Ch. 83.) Provides for the protection of sheep with compensation, to the owner for loss by dogs, also providing for taxation and protection of dogs. The act provides that dogs above the age of eight months are personal property and it is made the duty of the assessor to collect a head tax of one dollar on each male dog and two dollars on each female dog, for which that official will receive a commission of ten per cent and the remaining ninety per cent is to be turned into the county treasury and constitute a fund for the compensation of persons who have suffered loss or damage on account of the destruction of sheep by dogs, such claims to be presented and approved by the county courts. Sheep-killing dogs when found killing or chasing sheep shall be killed by the owner or any witness.

**Eradication of Apple Rust**

H. B. 648. Smlth, of Berkeley. (Ch. 84.) Provides for the control and eradication of the plant disease known as apple rust. The act makes it unlawful for any person to own or keep alive any red cedar trees which are or may be the source for the communicable plant disease known as apple rust and any such trees when growing within three miles of an apple orchard are declared a nuisance and it is declared the duty of the owner to destroy the same when directed by the state entomologist. Upon the application of ten or more freeholders it is required that the state entomologist make an examination of such trees and in his discretion treat or remove the affected trees if they are deemed a menace.

**Opening and Closing Election Polls**

H. B. 81. Cullen. (Cb. 85.) Provides that at every election the polls shall be opened on the day of the election at six thirty o'clock a. m. and close at six thirty o'clock p. m., eastern standard time.

**Stock Issued by Corporations**

H. B. 141. Edwards. (Cb. 86.) Amends sections fifteen and sixteen of chapter fifty-three of the code, relating to the issuance of common, preferred and no par value stock of corporations, giving to mortgage and discount companies the right to issue stock of no par value and eliminating the inhibition against the issuance of preferred stock of no par value.

**Scrip Law**

H. B. 145. Mathews. (Cb. 87.) Makes it unlawful to issue scrip or other evidences of indebtedness payable or redeemable otherwise than in lawful money, but provides that any employer, upon the application of the employe, may issue non-transferable orders, payable in merchandise, with the provision that any unused portion thereof may be redeemed on pay days in lawful money.

**State Mining Law**

H. B. 441. Tutwiler. (Cb. 88.) Reenacts the state mining law. Fixes the salary of the chief of the department of mines at \$6,000 per year, divides the state into twenty-five mining districts, provides for the appointment of deputy mine inspectors whose salaries shall not be less than \$3,000 nor more than \$3,600 per year. Defines the duties of inspectors, mine foremen and fire bosses and provides penalties for violations of rules and regulations affecting the safety and health of mine employees.

**Budget Bill**

H. B. 209. Keatley. (Ch. 89.) Makes appropriations of public moneys for the support of the state government and state institutions in accordance with the budget amendment to the state constitution.

**Bridges on the Great Kanawha River**

H. B. 360. Keatley. (Cb. 90.) Relates to the construction of bridges across the Great Kanawha River and provides that the channel span shall be at least sixty-five feet above low water, instead of seventy-five feet.

**Loan Shark Law**

H. B. 443. Weiss. (Cb. 91.) Licenses and regulates the business of making small loans of three hundred dollars or less. Requires any person desirous of conducting a business of this character to secure a license from the commissioner of banking and limits the interest charge on loans of \$300 or less to a maximum of three and one-half per centum per month.

**Three-Cent Gasoline Tax**

H. B. 542. Solins. (Ch. 92.) Provides for a license tax of five dollars per year on distributors of gasoline and a tax of three cents per gallon on sales of gasoline to be collected by the state tax commissioner and placed to the credit of the state road fund to be used only for road construction, maintenance and repair and for the payment of interest on state road bonds.

**Bribery of Jurors and Others**

H. B. 666. Sydenstricker. (Ch. 93.) Makes it a felony for any person to give or offer, directly or indirectly, any money or thing of value to a commissioner appointed by a court, auditor, justice of the peace, arbitrator, umpire or juror with intent to bias his opinion or influence his decision.

**Special Courthouse Levy**

H. B. 692. Harper, of Pendleton. (Ch. 94.) Authorizes county courts in counties where courthouses have been destroyed by fire or other casualty to lay a special levy not to exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation for a period not exceeding four years.

**Licenses to Carry Weapons**

H. B. 406. Hill. (Ch. 95.) Amends section seven of chapter one hundred and forty-eight of the code, relating to the issuance of licenses to carry concealed weapons. Reduces the maximum confinement in the penitentiary for second-time offenders from five to two years and excepts from operation of the act agents and messengers of express companies, providing that the express company shall execute a bond in the sum of thirty thousand dollars to be approved by the secretary of state to pay all damages accruing from the accidental, negligent or illegal use of weapons.

**Teacher's Pension for Amanda Abbott**

S. B. 3. Suddarth. (Ch. 96.) Authorizes the board of education of Grafton independent district to establish a retirement pension for Amanda Abbott in recognition of her faithful service as a teacher in the elementary schools of the district for forty-seven years.

**Validating Philippi School Contracts**

S. B. 60. Byrer. (Ch. 97.) Validates contracts made by the board of education of the independent school district of Philippi, Barbour county, for lease of plumbing and sewer system in a school building erected by said board.

**Morgantown Independent School District**

H. C. S. for S. B. 76. Willis. (Ch. 98.) Relates to the independent school district of Morgantown in the county of Monongalia.

**Charleston Independent School District**

S. B. 138. Johnson. (Ch. 99.) Relates to teachers' institutes and courses of professional teachers' training in the independent school district of Charleston in the county of Kanawha.

**Payment for School House**

S. B. 139. Johnson. (Ch. 100.) Empowers the board of education of Cabin Creek district in the county of Kanawha to issue orders for such sum of money as the board ascertains is reasonable for the payment of a school house in said district erected by Theodore Keeney.

**Elk District High School**

S. B. 148. Kidd. (Ch. 101.) Authorizes the board of education of Elk district of Kanawha county to make a contract for an addition to the district high school building at Elkvlew and to lay a special levy not to exceed fifteen cents for this purpose.

**Mingo Independent School District**

S. B. 239. White. (Ch. 102.) Provides for the creation, operation and maintenance of the Mingo independent school district in Mingo county.

**Huntington Independent School District**

S. B. 406. Darnall. (Ch. 103.) Extends the boundary lines of the Huntington independent school district.

**Ripley Independent School District**

H. B. 165. Smith, of Jackson. (Ch. 104.) Amends and re-enacts the act establishing the independent school district of Ripley, in the county of Jackson.

**Wayne County High School**

H. B. 177. Fry. (Ch. 105.) Provides that the districts of Union, Butler, Lincoln, Grant and Stonewell in the county of Wayne shall constitute the territory establishing and maintaining the Wayne County high school, and provides for a board of directors for the government and control of such high school.

**Richwood Independent School District**

H. B. 200. King. (Ch. 106.) Relates to the establishment of the Richwood independent school district and provides for a special election in 1925 for the purpose of extending the boundaries of the independent school district to embrace all the territory included in the corporate boundaries of the city of Richwood.

**Nicholas County High School**

H. B. 240. (Ch. 107.) Amends the act creating the Nicholas county high school, providing that the board of directors shall each receive compensation of \$3.50 per day for their services when actually employed, authorizing said board to lay an additional levy of three cents and empowering the principal of the school to suspend or expel any pupil for indecent or immoral conduct.

**Bonds for New School Buildings**

H. B. 268. Dorsey. (Ch. 108.) Authorizes the board of education of Black Fork district in the county of Tucker to issue bonds for the construction of two school buildings in that district, said bonds not to exceed three per cent of the value of taxable property in the district and to bear a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent.

**Wheeling Independent School District**

H. B. 273. Weiss. (Ch. 109.) Increases the maximum levy that may be laid by the board of education of Wheeling independent school district for new building and improvements.

**Salem School District**

H. B. 327. Trainer. (Ch. 110.) Provides for the school district of Salem, embracing territory in the counties of Harrison and Doddridge.



**Sharples High School**

H. B. 342. Turley. (Ch. 111.) To validate the high school at Sharples in the county of Logan and to empower the board of education of Logan district to maintain same under limitations provided for high schools under general law.

**Huntington School District**

H. B. 376. Sehon. (Ch. 112.) Relates to the act creating the Huntington school district in the county of Cabell, by adding thereto the territory embraced in the Westmoreland school district in the county of Wayne.

**Weston School District**

H. B. 418. Brewster. (Ch. 113.) Relates to the powers and duties of the board of education in the district of Weston in the county of Lewis.

**Henry Independent School District**

H. B. 510. Lockhart. (Ch. 114.) Authorizes the board of education of the independent school district of Henry in the county of Clay to lay a special levy of thirty cents not to exceed a period of five years for the purpose of erecting and equipping a schoolhouse therein.

**Jane Lew Independent School District**

H. B. 659. Brewster. (Ch. 115.) Relates to the act creating the independent school district of Jane' Lew in the county of Lewis and defines the powers and duties of the board of education of such district.

**Time of Holding Circuit Court in Mercer County**

S. B. 21. Key. (Ch. 116.) Fixes the time for the holding of terms of the circuit court in the county of Mercer, designating such terms to begin on the second Monday in March, the second Monday in May, the second Monday in August and the fourth Monday in November.

**Barbour County Court**

S. B. 57. Byrer. (Ch. 117.) Re-enacts the statute creating the Barbour county court, providing that the court shall consist of eight commissioners, one to be elected from each of the eight magisterial districts of the county. The adoption of this modification of the county court is submitted to the voters at the general election to be held in the year 1926.

**Taylor County Prosecuting Attorney**

S. B. 100. Suddarth. (Ch. 118.) Provides for the payment to the prosecuting attorney of Taylor county of the sum of fifty dollars per month for the employment of assistants and other expenses.

**Employment of Court Reporter**

S. B. 273. Hugus. (Ch. 119.) Authorizes the prosecuting attorneys of Ohio and Brooke counties to employ a court reporter or stenographer for the purpose of taking testimony and transcribing statements given at inquests, autopsies and preliminary hearings in criminal matters.

**Intermediate Court of Ohio County**

S. B. 335. Hugus. (Ch. 120.) Changes the name of the Criminal Court of Ohio county to the Intermediate Court of Ohio county and enlarges and extends the jurisdiction of said court to embrace civil cases where the amount in controversy does not exceed five hundred dollars.

**Barbour County Assistant Prosecutor**

H. B. 189. Street. (Ch. 121.) Fixes the salary of the prosecuting attorney of Barbour county at two thousand dollars per year, effective January 1, 1929. Empowers the prosecuting attorney of said county to appoint an assistant prosecuting attorney at a salary of one thousand dollars per year.

**Compensation of Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys**

H. B. 208. Cotton. (Ch. 122.) Authorizes the board of commissioners of Ohio county to pay additional compensation to the judges of the first judicial circuit not to exceed one thousand dollars per year and authorizes the board of commissioners to make an additional allowance to the prosecuting attorney of Ohio county of fifteen hundred dollars annually for the employment of a second assistant prosecuting attorney.

**Intermediate Court of Kanawha County**

H. B. 236. Hundley. (Ch. 123.) Provides that the term of the judge of the intermediate court of Kanawha county, after 1926, shall be for eight years and provides for the transfer of cases from the intermediate court to the circuit and common pleas courts of said county.

**Employment of Court Stenographer**

H. B. 313. Roberts. (Ch. 125.) Authorizes the county court of Calboun county to employ a stenographer for the official work of the prosecuting attorney of said county.

**Common Pleas Court of Kanawha County**

H. B. 237. Hundley. (Ch. 124.) Relates to the jurisdiction of the court of common pleas of Kanawha county and fixes the time for holding terms of said court.

**Court Stenographer**

H. B. 344. Dorsey. (Ch. 126.) Authorizes the prosecuting attorney of Tucker county, with the consent of the county court, to employ a stenographer or other clerical assistance, the expenditure limited to six hundred dollars per year.

**Expenses of Prosecuting Attorney**

H. B. 384. McCullough. (Ch. 127.) Authorizing the county court of Pleasant county to pay to the prosecuting attorney of said county a sum not to exceed fifty dollars a month for the employment of assistants, and for other expenses.

**Investigation of Crime**

H. B. 691. Hundley. (Ch. 128.) Authorizes the prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county to expend money, not to exceed five thousand dollars per annum, when approved by the judge of the intermediate court of said county, or the governor of the state, for investigation of crime, to employ counsel and in other matters.

**Construction of Jail**

S. B. 69. White. (Ch. 129.) Authorizes the county court of Wyoming county to lay a special levy not to exceed fifteen cents for the years 1925 and 1926 for the construction of a jail and jailer's residence.

## Validating School Bonds

S. B. 75. Woods. (Ch. 130.) Validating the proceedings authorizing the issuance of \$300,000 in bonds for school purposes by Big Creek district of McDowell county.

## Special Bridge Levy

S. B. 78. Darnall. (Ch. 131.) Authorizes the county court of Lincoln county to lay a special levy of ten cents for a period of three years for the purpose of building a bridge across the Guyandotte river at Midkiff in said county.

## Construction of Jail and Court House Repairs

S. B. 129. Johnson. (Ch. 132.) Authorizes the county court of Putnam county to lay a special levy of ten cents for one year for the purpose of building a jail and jailer's residence and making repairs to the court house of said county.

## Special Levy to Pay Indebtedness

S. B. 184. Jackson. (Ch. 133.) Authorizes the county court of Logan county to lay a special levy of ten cents for one year for the purpose of paying existing indebtedness and overdrafts on the general county fund of said county.

## Construction of Jail

S. B. 407. Jackson. (Ch. 134.) Authorizes the county court of Boone county to lay a special levy of ten cents for a period of three years for the purpose of building a jail and jailer's residence in said county.

## Validating Road Bonds

S. B. 410. Willis. (Ch. 135.) Validates the proceedings authorizing the issuance of \$145,000 in bonds for road purposes by Clinton district of Monongalia county.

## Bonds for Bridge Purposes

H. B. 121. Mrs. Davis. (Ch. 136.) Authorizes the county court of Fayette county to call a special election in Kanawha district of said county, for the purpose of issuing bonds to the amount of \$150,000 for the purchase of a bridge across the Great Kanawha river at the city of Montgomery.

## Special Bridge Levy

H. B. 312. Roberts. (Ch. 137.) Authorizes the county court of Calhoun county to lay a special levy of not more than fifteen cents for a period of six years to be used exclusively for the construction of bridges in said county.

## Special Municipal Levy

H. B. 385. McCullough. (Ch. 138.) Authorizes the council of the city of St. Marys in the county of Pleasants to lay a special levy not to exceed ten cents to pay off existing indebtedness, the question to be submitted to the voters of said city at the next general election.

## Bridges Across the Great Kanawha

H. B. 511. Mathews. (Ch. 139.) Authorizes the county court of Kanawha county to submit to the voters of said county at a special election the question of issuing bonds for an amount not exceeding \$1,750,000 to be used for the purchase or construction of four bridges across the Great Kanawha river in said county.

**Special Road Levies**

H. B. 636. Morris. (Ch. 140.) Authorizes the county court of Ritchie county, subject to the approval of the voters within any magisterial district of said county, to lay a special levy of not to exceed thirty cents for a period not to exceed six years for the purpose of grading, draining or paving any state or county-district roads in said district.

**Magisterial District Bonds**

H. B. 683. Hundley. (Ch. 141.) Empowers the magisterial district of Charleston, lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Charleston, in the county of Kanawha, to issue and sell bonds the same as a separate magisterial district, subject to the limitations of the general law.

**Special Levy for Municipal Building**

H. B. 686. Heaberlin. (Ch. 142.) Empowers the city council of the city of Beckley, in the county of Raleigh, to lay a special levy of five cents for a period of ten years for the purpose of purchasing sufficient ground and the construction thereon of a municipal building.

**Special District Road Levy**

H. B. 690. Van Sickle. (Ch. 143.) Authorizes the county court of Preston county to lay a special levy of fifty cents for a period of six years on the taxable property of Valley district, in the county of Preston, for the purpose of construction of hard roads in said district.

**Establishing Tuberculosis Sanitarium**

S. B. 34. Hugus. (Ch. 144.) Authorizes the county commissioners of the county of Ohio to submit to the voters of said county the question of the issuance of bonds for the purpose of establishing a tuberculosis sanitarium in said county.

**Mercer County 4-H Camp**

S. B. 149. Kee. (Ch. 145.) Authorizes the county court of Mercer county to appropriate money, not to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the purchase of land and the construction of buildings for a permanent 4-H camp in Mercer county.

**Marshall County Law Library**

H. B. 7. Rine. (Ch. 146.) Authorizes the county court of Marshall county to establish and maintain in the court house of said county a law library for the use of the judge of the circuit court and the attorneys practicing in said court.

**Office of County Detective**

H. B. 67. Davis. (Ch. 147.) Empowers the prosecuting attorney of the county of Cabell to appoint a county detective, with the approval of the county court of said county, who shall investigate cases assigned to him by the prosecuting attorney and receive a salary of two thousand dollars per year.

**Tuberculosis Sanitarium**

H. B. 215. Austin. (Ch. 148.) Authorizes the county court of Monongalia county to make such expenditures as are necessary to establish and maintain a sanitarium, preventorium or camp for the care and treatment of tubercular patients of said county.

**Children's Home of Harrison County**

H. B. 330. Thompson. (Ch. 149.) Authorizes the county court of Harrison county to appropriate money for the maintenance of the Children's Home of Harrison county for the support and maintenance of abandoned, neglected and indigent children and to lay an annual levy not to exceed one-half of one per cent for that purpose.

**Soldiers' Memorial**

H. B. 338. Crawford. (Ch. 150.) Authorizes the county court of Randolph county to provide a suitable memorial at the court house of said county to the soldiers, sailors and marines of said county who served in the World War. The cost of the memorial is limited to two thousand dollars and the court may lay a special levy to defray the cost of same.

**Volunteer Fire Department Companies**

H. B. 571. Cooke. (Ch. 151.) Authorizes the county court of Jefferson county to appropriate not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars annually toward the organization and maintenance of volunteer fire companies in the several municipal corporations of Jefferson county to be allotted among the municipalities as the court may determine.

**License to Practice Dentistry**

H. B. 627. Morris. (Ch. 152.) Directs the state board of dental examiners to issue licenses to practice dentistry to Alpha N. Elliott, of Pennsboro and J. P. Lockhart, of Clendenin.

**ENACTMENTS—EXTRAORDINARY SESSION**

**Amendment of Gross Sales Tax**

S. B. 1. By the Select Joint Committee. (Ch. 1.) Amends and re-enacts the Gross Sales Tax Act, providing for the raising of revenue for State purposes. Provides that persons, firms and corporations engaged in certain occupations or forms of business, shall pay into the state treasury certain amounts of their gross receipts and the following rates are fixed:

Coal, increased from two-fifths to forty-two one hundredths of one per cent; natural gas, from two-fifths to one and seventeen-twentieths of one per cent; oil, from two-fifths to one per cent; limestone, sand and other mineral products, from two-fifths to nine-twentieths of one per cent; manufacturing sales, from one-fifth to twenty-one one hundredths of one per cent; retail sales, no increase, one-fifth; wholesale sales, from one-fifth of one per cent on net profits to one-twentieth of one per cent on gross receipts; banks, from one-fifth to three-tenths of one per cent; steam railroads, from one-fifth to one per cent; street railroads, from one-fifth to two-fifths of one per cent; pipe lines, from one-fifth to one per cent; telephone, telegraph and express companies, from one-fifth to three-fifths of one per cent; electric light and power companies, from one-fifth to three-fifths of one per cent; all other public utilities, two-fifths of one per cent; contracting, from one-fifth to three-fifths of one per cent; amusements, from one-fifth to one per cent; on all other businesses and professions, from one-fifth to three-fifths of one per cent.

**Gasoline Taxes**

S. B. 15. Devore. (Ch. 2.) Re-enacts the legislative act providing for a tax on the sale of gasoline. Fixes the rate at three and one-half cents per gallon. Provides that all such taxes shall be used only for the construction, re-construction,

maintenance of roads and for the payment of interest on road bonds issued by the state. Exempts those who purchase gasoline for the use of boats, tractors, agricultural purposes or cleaning and dyeing, from the payment of the tax.

#### Carrying of Firearms

H. B. 7. Robinson. (Ch. 3). Amends and re-enacts section seven of chapter one hundred and forty-eight of the Code, relating to offenses against the peace, concerning the granting of licenses to carry firearms. Makes it unlawful for any person to have in his possession any machine gun or what is commonly known as a high powered rifle, or any ammunition therefor, except on his own property, until a permit is obtained from the superintendent of the department of public safety and approved by the governor, or until a license has been obtained from the circuit court and all licenses, containing the number of the rifles are to be certified to the superintendent of the department of public safety. Applicants for such license are required to accompany their applications to the superintendent with a fee of two dollars. Such licenses may be revoked at any time by the governor and aliens are prohibited from owning, keeping or possessing any firearms of any character.

#### General Appropriations

S. B. 4. By Joint Committee. (Ch. 4.) Makes appropriations from the public funds to pay general charges on the treasury.

#### To Pay Expenses of Extraordinary Session

S. B. 14. Hogg. (Ch. 5.) Makes appropriations of public funds to pay the mileage of the members of the legislature for the extraordinary session and for the salaries and per diem of officers and attaches of the legislature.

### JOINT RESOLUTIONS—REGULAR SESSION

#### Penitentiary Inquiry

S. J. R. No. 1. Provides for the appointment of a special joint committee of the two houses to examine and report upon the condition of the State Penitentiary.

#### Intangible Tax Amendment

S. J. R. No. 2. Proposes an amendment to the constitution of West Virginia, providing for the taxation of intangible property, money, notes, accounts receivable and bonds at a tax not to exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation. (See proposed amendment, page 64.)

#### Budget Amendment

S. J. R. No. 3. Proposes an amendment to the constitution of West Virginia, providing that the budget shall be made up by the Governor of the State instead of the board of public works. (See proposed amendment, page 70.)

#### Building Program for State Institutions

S. J. R. No. 7. Provides for the appointment of a committee of seven members from the two houses of the legislature to make a careful survey of the conditions of the various public institutions of the State and to ascertain their needs for additional public buildings and to ascertain whether it is feasible to raise revenue for that specific purpose.

**Endowment of Experiment Station**

S. J. R. 14. Accepts the provisions of an Act of Congress to authorize the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations and authorizes the state board of control to receive the grants for the benefit of the state agricultural experiment station.

**Investigating Capitol Fraud Charges**

S. J. R. 16. Provides for the appointment of a special committee of five members of the legislature to investigate charges of fraud, extravagance and waste in the building of the State Capitol, made in an article published in the Wheeling Intelligencer.

**Uniform Marriage Legislation**

S. J. R. 17. Authorizes the Governor to appoint a commission of three members to study the statutes of states surrounding West Virginia and to confer with similar agencies of other states in seeking the enactment of uniform legislation designed to conserve the public welfare.

**Auditing Revolving Funds**

S. J. R. 21. Authorizes the governor to audit and make a complete survey of the various departments, boards and heads thereof, whether elective or appointive, of the methods followed in the handling of revolving funds, not payable into the state treasury.

**Water Power**

H. J. R. No. 20. Provides for the appointment of a special legislative committee and the governor to investigate the subject of water power legislation and to draft a suitable law providing for the development of the water power resources of the State, to be submitted at a special session of the legislature to be called as soon as possible after the completion of the report of such commission.

**RESOLUTIONS—EXTRAORDINARY SESSION**

**Discriminatory Coal Freight Rates**

S. J. R. 3. Declares it to be the sense of the Legislature that unjust and discriminatory freight rates should not be imposed on the shipment of coal from West Virginia to ports on the Great Lakes.

**State Tax Commission**

S. J. R. 4. Provides for the appointment of a state tax commission, by the governor, the duties of said commission being to make a comprehensive study of conditions surrounding the varied interests and industries of the State in order to properly and equitably determine a sound and permanent taxation policy for the State.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

From 1918 to 1927 both inclusive. Prepared by W. E. Whiteman Clerk of the Senate Finance Committee

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Auditor's Office, Salaries and Other Expenses...	\$ 32,700.00	\$ 32,700.00	\$ 36,720.00	\$ 30,720.00	\$ 53,400.00	\$ 53,400.00	\$ 51,800.00	\$ 51,800.00	\$ 55,150.00	\$ 55,150.00
Insurance and Speculative Securities.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	10,000.00	16,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00
Index to Land Grants, 1921 Legislature.....				3,500.00			5,000.00	5,000.00		
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature.....				16,963.80						
Attorney General's Office, Salaries and Expenses	22,600.00	22,600.00	24,800.00	24,800.00	34,500.00	30,500.00	31,220.00	31,220.00	31,220.00	31,220.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature.....				323.85						
Reprinting and Binding, 2 Vol. Sup. Ct. Reports				30,000.00						
Commissioner of Agriculture, Salaries & Expenses	71,400.00	71,400.00	93,400.00	93,400.00	104,400.00	104,400.00	107,500.00	107,500.00	116,000.00	116,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature.....				323.80						
Secretary of State, Salaries and Expenses.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	21,000.00	21,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature.....				6,623.85						
State Treasurer, Salaries and Expenses.....	12,510.00	11,370.00	18,500.00	18,500.00	32,300.00	32,300.00	30,220.00	30,220.00	34,100.00	34,100.00
Supplemental, by 1919 and 1921 Legislatures.		1,655.50		485.79						
Governor's Office Salaries.....	12,700.00	12,700.00	12,500.00	14,112.86	14,500.00	14,500.00	20,500.00	20,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Governor's Mansion and Grounds.....	6,950.00	2,450.00	4,630.00	4,630.00					10,000.00	10,000.00
Purchase of New.....					82,500.00	82,500.00			50,000.00	50,000.00
Civil Contingent, Governor's.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Pardon Attorney, Salaries and Expenses.....	4,450.00	4,450.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,300.00	6,300.00
Supreme Court, Salaries and Expenses.....	53,900.00	51,900.00	65,950.00	65,950.00	76,400.00	60,000.00	65,650.00	65,650.00	74,800.00	71,300.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature.....				5,000.00						
Circuit Courts, Salaries and Mileage.....	83,700.00	83,700.00	128,500.00	129,000.00	130,500.00	130,500.00	163,000.00	163,000.00	143,000.00	143,000.00
Supplemental, to adjust, 1921 Legislature.....				1,100.00						
State Law Library, Salaries and Expenses.....	6,300.00	6,300.00	6,700.00	6,550.00	7,900.00	7,900.00	7,900.00	7,900.00	7,900.00	7,900.00
Criminal Charges.....	68,000.00	68,000.00	50,500.00	50,500.00	85,000.00	85,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature.....				35,000.00						
Militia, Salaries and Expenses.....	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	33,000.00	33,000.00	58,045.00	58,045.00	104,000.00	128,420.00
For Purchase of Safes for War Records.....				1,000.00						
Supplemental, by 1917 Legislature.....										
Purchase of Huntington Armory.....							32,600.00			
State Tax Commissioner, Tax Office.....	26,500.00	26,500.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	40,000.00	41,000.00	40,220.00	40,220.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature.....				5,388.88						
Accounting Department.....	17,000.00	17,000.00	21,000.00	21,000.00	24,500.00	24,500.00	24,500.00	20,000.00	25,200.00	25,200.00
Prohibition Department.....	22,500.00	22,500.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	12,500.00					
Supplemental, by 1919 and 1921 Legislature.		15,000.00		40,000.00						
Excise and Business-Profession Tax.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,500.00	20,500.00	63,000.00	50,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	44,980.00	44,980.00
Uniform Assessment Law.....					25,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Public Service Commission, Salaries of Com'rs.	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Compensation Commissioner, Salary.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
State Prohibition Dept., Salaries and Expenses					41,250.00	55,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	39,000.00	39,000.00
Department of Mines, Salaries and Expenses...	85,520.00	6,0520.00	115,100.00	101,100.00	110,200.00	116,200.00	110,520.00	110,520.00	180,020.00	155,020.00
Supplemental, by 1919 Legislature.....		15,106.07								





Maintenance and Repairs of Roads.....									400,000.00	45,000.00
Department of Public Safety.....										
Current General Expenses.....			225,000.00	225,000.00	450,000.00	500,000.00	350,000.00	300,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Annuities.....										
Panama Pacific Exposition.....					600.00	600.00	2,400.00	2,400.00		
Oil and Tax Litigation.....				60,000.00						
Pa and Ohio vs. West Virginia.....				50,000.00						
Temporary Capitol Building and Equipment.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wrecking and Removing Old Building Ruins.....				225,000.00			5,000.00			
Inauguration Expenses (Gov. Morgan).....				20,000.00						
Board of Control Office Salaries and Expenses.....	30,110.00	39,110.00	44,150.00	44,150.00	61,000.00	61,000.00	61,010.00	62,160.00	65,400.00	65,400.00
Huntington State Hospital:										
Salaries and Current Expenses.....	85,000.00	85,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	145,000.00	145,000.00	145,000.00	145,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Buildings and Land.....			20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00				
Spencer State Hospital:										
Salaries and Current Expense.....	85,000.00	85,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Buildings and Land.....					25,000.00	25,000.00				
Weston State Hospital:										
Salaries and Current Expense.....	150,000.00	150,000.00	195,000.00	195,000.00	210,000.00	210,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	17,500.00	17,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	37,500.00	37,500.00
Buildings and Land.....	22,500.00	22,500.00	0,000.00	0,000.00	0,000.00	0,000.00	0,000.00			
Suppl't to Current Expense, 1921 Legislature.....				25,000.00						
State Colored Hospital for Insane:										
Salaries and Current Expense.....				15,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....								25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Buildings and Land.....			75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00		125,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Welch Hospital No. 1:										
Salaries and Current Expense.....	35,000.00	40,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00		
Repairs and Improvements.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		
McKendree Hospital No. 2:										
Salaries and Current Expense.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	5,000.00	1,500.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Buildings and Land.....							5,000.00	5,000.00		
Fairmont Hospital No. 3:										
Salaries and Current Expense.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	1,500.00	1,600.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Suppl't to Current Expense, 1921 Legislature.....				10,000.00						
Buildings and Land.....							5,000.00	5,000.00		
Treatment of Girls.....							5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
State Tuberculosis Sanitarium:										
Salaries and Current Expense.....	50,000.00	55,000.00	85,000.00	85,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Buildings and Land.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	37,500.00	37,600.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium:										
Salaries and Current Expense.....		10,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	20,000.00	22,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....			5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Buildings and Land.....	15,000.00	15,000.00								

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
<b>West Virginia Industrial School for Boys:</b>										
Salaries and Current Expenses.....	55,000.00	55,000.00	85,000.00	85,900.00	92,000.00	92,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	101,200.00	101,200.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	6,500.00	6,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Buildings and Land.....					60,000.00	60,000.00			50,000.00	50,000.00
Supplemental by 1919 Legislature B & L.....		5,000.00								
Supplement to Current Expense, 1921 Leg.s.....				10,000.00						
<b>West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls:</b>										
Salaries and Current Expense.....	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Buildings and Land.....									37,500.00	37,500.00
Supplement to Current Expense by 1921 Legis.....				6,000.00						
<b>West Virginia Children's Home:</b>										
Salaries and Current Expense.....	9,000.00	9,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	16,000.00
Buildings and Land.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Repairs and Improvements.....					2,500.00	2,500.00				
<b>State Industrial School for Colored Boys:</b>										
Salaries and Current Expense.....									25,000.00	25,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....									7,500.00	7,500.00
Buildings and Land.....						75,000.00	75,000.00			
<b>State Industrial Home for Colored Girls:</b>										
Salaries and Current Expense.....									10,000.00	10,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....									5,000.00	5,000.00
Buildings and Land.....					25,000.00	25,000.00			24,726.59	
<b>West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home:</b>										
Salaries and Current Expense.....	10,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	5,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00			2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Buildings and Land.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00				
<b>State Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Men and Women:</b>										
Current General Expense.....							7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
<b>State Board of Children's Guardians</b>										
Salaries and Current Expenses.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	36,500.00	36,500.00	37,200.00	37,200.00	44,000.00	44,000.00
<b>State Geologic and Economic Survey</b>										
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature.....	26,000.00	26,000.00	37,000.00	36,700.00	44,500.00	44,500.00	34,100.00	36,600.00	30,500.00	35,000.00
Forestry, Game and Fish Warden.....	6,100.00	6,100.00	6,700.00	6,700.00	550.00				11,500.00	1,500.00
Pt. Pleasant Monument Commission.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		
Rumseyan Society.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Berkeley Springs Board.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	500.00	10,000.00	500.00
Commissioner of Pharmacy.....	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
State Hotel Inspector.....					3,000.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Insurance on Public Buildings.....	45,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Florence Crittenden Home.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
West Virginia Penitentiary.....			40,000.00	40,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00			25,300.00	25,300.00
Hill Crest Sanitarium.....			5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00				

Private Hospital Treatment.....	36,250.00	36,250.00	78,750.00	78,750.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Care and Treatment Drug Addicts.....					5,000.00	10,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00		
West Virginia University:										
Salaries.....	185,000.00	185,000.00	200,000.00	210,000.00	400,000.00	425,000.00	475,000.00	475,000.00	505,000.00	530,000.00
Current General Expense.....	75,000.00	75,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	105,000.00	105,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00
Agricultural, Horticultural & Home Economics	50,000.00	55,000.00	60,000.00	65,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	30,000.00	80,000.00
Athletic Expense.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Mining and Industrial Extensions.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	22,500.00	22,500.00	40,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Buildings and Land.....	40,500.00	40,500.00	127,500.00	127,500.00	400,000.00	400,000.00		200,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
Supplemental Salaries and B. & L. 1919 and 1921 Legislatures.....		20,028.94		234,047.36						
Agricultural Experiment Station:										
Salaries and Current Expense.....	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature.....				28,750.00						
Farm Building and Improvements.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Building Heyman Farm.....			7,500.00	7,500.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	5,000.00		0,500.00	6,500.00
4-H Camp.....					10,000.00	5,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	57,500.00	35,000.00
Supplemental Farm Bldgs, 1921 Legislature				10,000.00						
Reimbursement of unused Fertilizer Tags.....							5,814.75			
Community Packing House:										
Current General Expense.....				4,000.00	0,000.00	6,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Buildings and Land.....			25,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00				
New River State School:										
Salaries (includes \$6,000 voca. 1918-19-20-21)	14,000.00	14,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	55,000.00	60,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature.....				12,500.00					17,500.00	17,500.00
Current General Expense.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00		
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature.....				7,000.00						
Repairs and Improvements.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Buildings and Land.....					2,000.00	2,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00		
Potomac State School:										
Salaries (includes \$6,000 vocational 1918-19)	16,000.00	16,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00	50,000.00	55,000.00
Current General Expense.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Buildings and Land.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00			50,000.00	50,000.00
Supplemental, by 1919 Legislature.....		6,500.00								
Farm Equipment.....					2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00		
Marshall College:										
Salaries (includes \$7,000 voca. 1918-19-20-21)	50,000.00	50,000.00	70,000.00	76,000.00	125,000.00	135,000.00	140,000.00	145,000.00	170,000.00	175,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature.....				19,937.50						
Current General Expense.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature.....				5,000.00						
Library Books and Equipment.....					5,000.00	5,000.00				
Repairs and Improvements.....	12,500.00	12,500.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature.....				2,500.00						
Buildings and Land.....			48,000.00	40,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00
Concord State Normal School:										
Salaries.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	44,000.00	48,000.00	54,000.00	58,000.00	63,000.00	65,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature.....				10,775.00						
Current General Expense.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Repairs and Improvements.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,600.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Buildings and Land.....			30,000.00	30,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00			15,000.00	15,000.00
Fairmont State Normal School:										
Salaries.....	35,000.00	35,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	85,000.00	90,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature.....				15,000.00						
Current General Expense.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Buildings and Land.....			37,500.00	37,500.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	21,700.00	21,700.00
Glenville State Normal School:										
Salaries.....	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 46,000.00	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 53,000.00	\$ 55,000.00
Supplemental, 1921 Legislature.....				8,250.00						
Current General Expense.....	4,500.00	4,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,750.00	13,750.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Buildings and Land.....			5,000.00	5,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	37,500.00	37,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Shepherd College State Normal School:										
Salaries.....	17,500.00	17,500.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	34,000.00	38,000.00	42,500.00	42,500.00	46,000.00	46,000.00
Supplemental, 1921 Legislature.....				10,000.00						
Current General Expense.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Buildings and Land.....					12,500.00	12,500.00				
West Liberty State Normal School:										
Salaries.....	14,500.00	14,500.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	15,000.00	27,500.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	33,000.00	35,000.00
Supplemental, 1921 Legislature.....				6,500.00						
Current General Expense.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Buildings and Land.....					15,000.00	15,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
West Virginia School for Deaf and Blind:										
Salaries (1910-17 includes Current).....	30,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	55,000.00	60,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
Supplemental by 1921 Legislature.....				10,035.00						
Current General Expense.....	40,000.00	40,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Buildings and Land.....			30,000.00	30,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Colored Deaf and Blind School:										
Salaries.....										10,000.00
Current General Expense.....				10,000.00		10,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....									125,000.00	125,000.00
Buildings and Land.....			15,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00			
West Virginia Collegiate Institute:										
Salaries.....	29,850.00	29,850.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	64,000.00	64,000.00	80,000.00	90,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Supplemental, 1921 Legislature.....				25,990.00						
Current General Expense.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Supplemental, 1921 Legislature.....				10,000.00						
Repairs and Improvements.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	37,500.00	37,500.00
Buildings and Land.....			15,000.00	15,000.00	111,282.46	75,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	62,500.00	62,500.00

<b>Bluefield Colored Institute:</b>											
Salaries.....	13,000.00	13,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	27,750.00	27,750.00	30,000.00	35,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Supplemental, 1921 Legislature.....				6,144.00							
Current General Expense.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Repairs and Improvements.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Buildings and Land.....			7,500.00	7,500.00	8,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Storer College Salaries.....	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Aquilla Caldwell	Ohio	Republican	June 20, 1863	Dec. 31, 1864
Eppraim B. Hall	Marion	Republican	Jan. 1, 1865	Dec. 31, 1865
Edwin Maxwell	Harrison	Republican	Jan. 1, 1866	Dec. 31, 1866
Thayer Melvin	Hancock	Republican	Jan. 1, 1867	July 1, 1869
Aquilla Caldwell	Ohio	Republican	July 2, 1869	Dec. 31, 1870
Joseph Sprigg	Hampshire	Democrat	Jan. 1, 1871	Dec. 31, 1872
Henry Mason Mathews	Greenbrier	Democrat	Jan. 1, 1873	March 3, 1877
Robert White	Hampshire	Democrat	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1881
Cornelius C. Watts	Kanawha	Democrat	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Alfred Caldwell	Ohio	Democrat	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1893
Thomas S. Riley	Ohio	Democrat	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
Edgar P. Rucker	McDowell	Republican	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1901
Romeo H. Freer	Ritchie	Republican	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1905
*Clark W. May	Lincoln	Republican	March 4, 1905	April 25, 1908
William G. Conley	Preston	Republican	May 9, 1908	March 3, 1913
Abram A. Lilly	Raleigh	Republican	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1917
E. T. England	Logan	Republican	March 4, 1917	March 3, 1925
Howard B. Lee	Mercer	Republican	March 4, 1925	

\*Died during term of office.

## STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF FREE SCHOOLS

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
William R. White	Marion	Republican	June 20, 1863	March 3, 1869
H. A. G. Zeigler	Barbour	Republican	March 4, 1869	Feb. 17, 1870
Alvin D. Williams	Taylor	Republican	Feb. 19, 1870	March 3, 1871
Charles S. Lewis	Harrison	Democrat	March 4, 1871	Dec. 31, 1872
William K. Pendleton	Brooke	Democrat	Jan. 1, 1873	March 3, 1873
Benjamin W. Byrne	Kanawha	Democrat	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1877
William K. Pendleton	Brooke	Democrat	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1881
Bernard L. Butcher	Marion	Democrat	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Benjamin S. Morgan	Monongalia	Democrat	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1893
Virgil A. Lewis	Mason	Democrat	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
James Russell Trotter	Upshur	Republican	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1901
Thomas C. Miller	Marion	Republican	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1909
Morris P. Shawkey	Kanawha	Republican	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1921
George M. Ford	Kanawha	Republican	March 4, 1921	

## SECRETARIES OF STATE\*

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Jacob Edgar Boyers	Tyler	Republican	June 20, 1863	March 3, 1865
Granville D. Hall	Ohio	Republican	March 4, 1865	March 3, 1867
John H. Witcher	Cabell	Republican	March 4, 1867	March 3, 1869
James M. Pipes	Marshall	Republican	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1871
John M. Phelps	Mason	Republican	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1873
Charles Hedrick	Kanawha	Democrat	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1877
Sobieski Brady	Ohio	Democrat	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1881
Randolph Stalnaker	Greenbrier	Democrat	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Henry S. Walker	Kanawha	Democrat	March 4, 1885	April 21, 1890
William A. Ohley	Mason	Democrat	April 22, 1890	March 24, 1893
William E. Chilton	Kanawha	Democrat	March 25, 1893	March 3, 1897
William M. O. Dawson	Preston	Republican	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1905
Charles Wesley Swisher	Marion	Republican	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1909
Stuart F. Reed	Harrison	Republican	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1917
Houston G. Young	Harrison	Republican	March 4, 1917	March 3, 1925
George W. Sharp	Pocahontas	Republican	March 4, 1925	

\*The Secretary of State was an appointive officer up to March 4, 1905, when by amendment to the Constitution he became an elective officer.

## COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Howard E. Williams	Greenbrier	Republican	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1917
James H. Stewart	Monongalia	Republican	March 4, 1917	March 3, 1925
John W. Smith	Lewis	Republican	March 4, 1925	

## ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

From the Formation of the State with Time of Service

(Blanks indicate unexpired terms)

## GOVERNORS

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Arthur Ingram Boreman.....	Wood.....	Republican.....	June 20, 1863	Feb. 25, 1869
Daniel D. T. Farnsworth.....	Upshur.....	Republican.....	Feb. 27, 1869	March 3, 1869
William Erskine Stevenson.....	Wood.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1871
John Jeremiah Jacob.....	Hampshire.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
Henry Mason Mathews.....	Greenbrier.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1881
Jacob Beeson Jackson.....	Wood.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Emanuel Willis Wilson.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1885	Feb. 5, 1890
Aretas Brooks Fleming.....	Marion.....	Democrat.....	Feb. 6, 1890	March 3, 1893
William Alexander MacCorkle.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
George Wesley Atkinson.....	Ohio.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1901
Albert Blakeslee White.....	Wood.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1905
William M. O. Dawson.....	Preston.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1909
William Ellsworth Glasscock.....	Monongalia.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1913
Henry Drury Hatfield.....	McDowell.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1917
John Jacob Cornwell.....	Hampshire.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1917	March 3, 1921
Ephraim Franklin Morgan.....	Marion.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1921	March 3, 1925
Howard Mason Gore.....	Harrison.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1925	.....

\*As President of the Senate filled the unexpired term of Governor Boreman, who had been elected to the United States Senate.

## AUDITORS OF STATE

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Samuel Crane.....	Randolph.....	Republican.....	June 20, 1863	March 3, 1865
Joseph McWhorter.....	Roane.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1865	March 3, 1869
Thomas Boggsess.....	Roane.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1870
Edward A. Bennett.....	Lewis.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
Joseph S. Miller.....	Cabell.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1885
Patrick Fee Duffy.....	Webster.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1893
Isaac V. Johnson.....	Barbour.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
L. M. LaFollette.....	Taylor.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1901
Arnold C. Scherr.....	Miseral.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1909
John S. Darst.....	Jackson.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1921
John C. Bond.....	Kanawha.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1921	.....

## TREASURERS OF STATE

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Campbell Tarr.....	Brooke.....	Republican.....	June 20, 1863	March 3, 1867
Jacob H. Bristol.....	Berkeley.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1867	March 3, 1869
James A. Macauley.....	Ohio.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1871
John S. Burdett.....	Taylor.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1871	Jan. 30, 1876
Sobieski Brady.....	Ohio.....	Democrat.....	Jan. 31, 1876	March 3, 1877
Thomas J. West.....	Harrison.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1881
Thomas O'Brien.....	Ohio.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Wm. T. Thompson.....	Cabell.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1893
John M. Rowan.....	Monroe.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
M. A. Kendall.....	Wood.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1901
Peter Silman.....	Kanawha.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1905
Newton Ogden.....	Pleasants.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1909
E. Leslie Long.....	McDowell.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1917
W. S. Johnson.....	Fayette.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1917	.....



**JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF WEST VIRGINIA**  
1863-1925

No.	NAME	COUNTY	Service	Born	Appointed or Reassigned	Elected	Died
1	Ralph Lazier Berkshire.....	Monongalia.....	—1803-66 —1869-72	April 8, 1816	*Sept. 10, 1868	1863 1868	Nov. 8, 1902
2	William A. Harrison.....	Harrison.....	1863-68	Aug. 27, 1705	zSept. 1, 1868	1863	Dec. 31, 1870
3	James H. Brown.....	Kanawha.....	1863-70	Dec. 25, 1818	.....	1863	Oct. 28, 1900
4	Edwin Maxwell.....	Harrison.....	1867-72	July 16, 1825	.....	1866	Feb. 6, 1903
5	Charles P. T. Moore.....	Mason.....	1871-81	Feb. 8, 1831	zJune 1, 1881	—1870 —1872	1904
6	John S. Hoffman.....	Harrison.....	1873-76	June 25, 1821	zJune 1, 1876	1872	Nov. 18, 1877
7	James Paull.....	Ohio.....	1873-75	July 6, 1818	.....	1872	May 11, 1875
8	Alpheus F. Haymond.....	Marion.....	1873-82	Dec. 15, 1823	zJan. 1, 1883	1872 1876	Dec. 15, 1893
9	Matthew Edmiston.....	Lewis.....	1876	Sept. 9, 1814	*June 13, 1876	.....	June 29, 1887
10	Thomas C. Green.....	Jefferson.....	1876-89	Nov. 5, 1820	*Dec. 24, 1875	1876 1880	Dec. 4, 1889
11	Okcy Johnson.....	Wood.....	1877-88	Mar. 24, 1834	.....	1876	June 16, 1903
12	James French Patton.....	Monroe.....	1881-82	Sept. 10, 1843	*June 1, 1881	.....	Mar. 30, 1882
13	Adam C. Snyder.....	Greenbrier.....	1882-90	Mar. 20, 1834	— June 1, 1882 — Nov. 8, 1890	1882 1884	July 24, 1896
14	Samuel Woods.....	Barbour.....	1883-88	Sept. 19, 1822	*Jan. 1, 1883	1884	Feb. 17, 1897
15	Henry Brannon.....	Lewis.....	1889-12	Nov. 27, 1837	.....	1888 1900	Nov. 24, 1914
16	John W. English.....	Mason.....	1889-00	Jan. 31, 1831	.....	1888	July 18, 1916
17	Daniel B. Lucas.....	Jefferson.....	1889-92	Mar. 16, 1836	*Dec. 11, 1889	1890	July 21, 1909
18	Homer A. Holt.....	Greenbrier.....	1890-96	April 27, 1831	*Nov. 8, 1890	1892	Jan. 7, 1898
19	Marmaduke H. Dent.....	Taylor.....	1893-94	April 18, 1849	.....	1882	Sept. 11, 1909
20	Henry C. McWhorter.....	Kanawha.....	1897-08	Feb. 20, 1836	.....	1806	April 15, 1913
21	George Poffenbarger.....	Mason.....	1901-22	Nov. 24, 1861	*..... zDec. 31, 1922	1900 1912	.....
22	Warren Miller.....	Jackson.....	1903-04	April 2, 1848	*Jan. 17, 1903	.....	Dec. 29, 1920
23	Frank Cox.....	Monongalia.....	1905-07	June 18, 1862	zJan. 28, 1907	1904	.....
24	Joseph M. Sanders.....	Mercer.....	1905-07	Aug. 26, 1866	zOct. 1, 1907	1904	.....
25	William N. Miller.....	Wood.....	1907-.....	Oct. 18, 1855	*Jan. 29, 1907	—1908 —1916 1908	.....
26	Ira E. Robinson.....	Taylor.....	1907-15	Sept. 10, 1869	*Oct. 15, 1907 zOct. 26, 1915	.....	.....
27	L. Judson Williams.....	Greenbrier.....	1909-20	Oct. 18, 1856	.....	1908	Oct. 28, 1921
28	Chas. W. Lynch.....	Harrison.....	1913-21	Mar. 11, 1851	zDec. 31, 1921	1912	.....
29	John W. Mason.....	Marion.....	1913-16	Jan. 13, 1812	*Nov. 1, 1915	.....	April 23, 1917
30	Harold A. Ritz.....	Mercer.....	1917-22	July 25, 1873	zNov. 30, 1922	1916	.....
31	Frank Lively.....	Kanawha.....	1921-.....	Nov. 18, 1864	.....	1920	.....
32	James A. Meredith.....	Marion.....	1922-24	Jan. 27, 1875	*Jan. 2, 1922	.....	.....
33	William H. McGinnis.....	Raleigh.....	1923-24	Dec. 22, 1855	.....	1922	.....
34	M. O. Litz.....	McDowell.....	1923-.....	Aug. 4, 1874	*Jan. 1, 1923	1924	.....
35	John H. Hatcher.....	Raleigh.....	1924-.....	June 29, 1875	.....	1924	.....
36	Homer B. Woods.....	Ritchie.....	1925-.....	July 10, 1869	.....	1924	.....

\*Appointed.  
zResigned.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE

UNITED STATES SENATORS

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Peter C. Van Winkle	Wood	Republican	1863	1869
Waitman T. Willey	Monongalia	Republican	1863	1871
Arthur I. Boreman	Wood	Republican	1869	1875
Henry G. Davis	Mineral	Democrat	1871	1883
Allen T. Caperton	Monroe	Democrat	1875	1876
Samuel Price	Greenbrier	Democrat	1876	1877
Frank Hereford	Monroe	Democrat	1877	1881
Johnson N. Camden	Wood	Democrat	1881	1887
John E. Kenna	Kanawha	Democrat	1883	1893
Charles J. Faulkner	Berkeley	Democrat	1887	1899
Johnson N. Camden	Wood	Democrat	1893	1895
Stephen B. Elkins	Randolph	Republican	1895	1911
Nathan B. Scott	Ohio	Republican	1899	1911
Davis Elkins	Randolph	Republican	1911	1911
Clarence W. Watson	Marion	Democrat	1911	1913
William E. Chilton	Kanawha	Democrat	1911	1917
Nathan Goff	Harrison	Republican	1913	1919
Howard Sutherland	Randolph	Republican	1913	1917
Davis Elkins	Monongalia	Republican	1919	1925
Mansfield M. Neely	Marion	Democrat	1923	....
Guy D. Goff	Harrison	Republican	1925	....

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Apportionment Act of 1863

By an act of the legislature passed September 10, 1863, the State of West Virginia—for the purposes of congressional representation—was divided into three districts, as follows:

First District—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler, Pleasants, Doddridge, Harrison, Ritchie, Wood, Wirt, Gilmer, Calhoun and Lewis counties.

Second District—Taylor, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Tucker, Barbour, Upshur, Webster, Pocahontas, Randolph, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, Berkeley and Morgan counties.

Third District—Kanawha, Jackson, Mason, Putnam, Cabell, Clay, Wayne, Logan, Boone, Braxton, Nicholas, Roane, McDowell, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Mercer, Monroe and Greenbrier counties.

Under the first apportionment act the State had the following representation in the lower house of congress, the names of the members coming in the numerical order of the districts which they respectively represented, and the same applies to subsequent re-apportionment acts.

Representation Under the Apportionment Act of 1863

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

(March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1865)

Jacob Beeson Blair, of Wood; Unionist  
William Gay Brown, of Preston; Unionist  
Kellian V. Whaley, of Cabell; Unionist

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS

(March 4, 1865, to March 3, 1867)

Chester D. Hubbard, of Ohio; Republican  
George R. Latham, of Upshur; Republican  
Kellian V. Whaley, of Cabell; Republican

FORTIETH CONGRESS

(March 4, 1867, to March 3, 1869)

Chester D. Hubbard, of Ohio; Republican  
Bethuel M. Kitchen, of Berkeley; Republican  
Daniel Polesley, of Mason; Republican

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

(March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1871)

Isaac Harden Duwall, of Brooke; Republican  
James C. McGrew, of Preston; Republican  
John S. Witcher, of Cabell; Republican

FORTY SECOND CONGRESS

(March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1873)

John J. Davis, of Harrison; Democrat  
James C. McGrew, of Preston; Republican  
Frank Hereford, of Monroe; Democrat

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS

(March 4, 1873, to March 3, 1875)

John J. Davis, of Harrison; Democrat  
John M. Hazaus, of Monongalia; Republican  
Frank Hereford, of Monroe; Democrat

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

(March 4, 1875, to March 3, 1877)

Charles J. Faulkner, of Berkeley; Democrat  
Frank Hereford, of Monroe; Democrat  
Benjamin Wilson, of Harrison; Democrat

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

(March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1879)

Benjamin Wilson, of Harrison; Democrat  
Benjamin F. Martin, of Taylor; Democrat  
John E. Kenna, of Kanawha; Democrat

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

(March 4, 1879, to March 3, 1881)

Benjamin Wilson, of Harrison; Democrat  
Benjamin F. Martin, of Taylor; Democrat  
John E. Kenna, of Kanawha; Democrat

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

(March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1883)

Benjamin Wilson, of Harrison; Democrat  
John B. Hoge, of Berkeley; Democrat  
John E. Kenna, of Kanawha; Democrat

## Re-apportionment Act of 1882

On March 14, 1882, the legislature passed an act dividing the State into four congressional districts, as follows:

First District—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer, Lewis and Braxton.

Second District—Monongalia, Marion, Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Grant, Morgan, Jefferson and Berkeley.

Third District—Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh, Boone, Kanawha, Fayette, Clay, Nicholas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Webster, Pocahontas and Upshur.

Fourth District—Pleasants, Wood, Ritchie, Wirt, Calhoun, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam, Cabell, Lincoln and Wayne.

## Representation Under the Re-apportionment Act of 1882

## FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

(March 4, 1883 to March 3, 1885)

Nathan Goff, Jr., of Harrison; Republican  
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat  
Charles P. Snyder, of Kanawha; Democrat  
Eustace Gibson, of Cabell; Democrat

## FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS

(March 4, 1885 to March 3, 1887)

Nathan Goff, Jr., of Harrison; Republican  
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat  
Charles P. Snyder, of Kanawha; Democrat  
Eustace Gibson, of Cabell; Democrat

## FIFTIETH CONGRESS

(March 4, 1887 to March 3, 1889)

Nathan Goff, Jr., of Harrison; Republican  
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat  
Charles P. Snyder, of Kanawha; Democrat  
Charles E. Hogg, of Mason; Democrat

## FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS

(March 4, 1889 to March 3, 1891)

\*\*John O. Pendleton, of Ohio; Democrat  
George W. Atkinson, of Ohio; Republican  
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat  
John D. Alderson, of Nicholas; Democrat  
\*James M. Jackson, of Wood; Democrat  
Charles B. Smith, of Wood; Republican

## FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS

(March 4, 1891 to March 3, 1893)

John O. Pendleton, of Ohio; Democrat  
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat  
John D. Alderson, of Nicholas; Democrat  
James Capehart, of Mason; Democrat

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS

(March 4, 1893 to March 3, 1895)

John O. Pendleton, of Ohio; Democrat  
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat  
John D. Alderson, of Nicholas; Democrat  
James Capehart, of Mason; Democrat

## FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

(March 4, 1895 to March 3, 1897)

Blackburn B. Dovenor, of Ohio; Republican  
Alston G. Dayton, of Barbour; Republican  
James H. Huling, of Kanawha; Republican  
Warren Miller, of Jackson; Republican

## FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

(March 4, 1897 to March 3, 1899)

Blackburn B. Dovenor, of Ohio; Republican  
Alston G. Dayton, of Barbour; Republican  
Charles P. Dorr, of Webster; Republican  
Warren Miller, of Jackson; Republican

## FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

(March 4, 1899 to March 3, 1901)

Blackburn B. Dovenor, of Ohio; Republican  
Alston G. Dayton, of Barbour; Republican  
David E. Johnson, of Mercer; Democrat  
Romeo H. Freer, of Ritchie; Republican

## FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

(March 4, 1901 to March 3, 1903)

Blackburn B. Dovenor, of Ohio; Republican  
Alston G. Dayton, of Barbour; Republican  
Joseph H. Gaines, of Kanawha; Republican  
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican

\*\*Seat contested by George W. Atkinson, who was seated shortly after Congress convened.

\*Seat contested by Charles Brooks Smith, who was seated shortly after Congress convened.

## Re-apportionment Act of 1901

The legislature on February 11, 1901, passed an act re-apportioning the State into five congressional districts as follows:

First District—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Harrison and Lewis.

Second District—Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Tucker, Randolph, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.

Third District—Kanawha, Fayette, Summers, Monroe, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Clay, Webster, Pocahontas and Upshur.

Fourth District—Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Jackson, Roane, Braxton, Gilmer, Calhoun, Wirt, Ritchie and Doddridge.

Fifth District—Mason, Putnam, Cabell, Lincoln, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Mingo, Raleigh, Wyoming, McDowell and Mercer.

## Representation Under the Re-apportionment Act of 1901

## FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

(March 4, 1903 to March 3, 1905)

Blackburn B. Dovenor, of Ohio; Republican  
Alston G. Dayton, of Barbour; Republican  
Joseph H. Gaines, of Kanawha; Republican  
Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican  
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican

## FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS

(March 4, 1905 to March 3, 1907)

Blackburn B. Dovenor, of Ohio; Republican  
Thomas B. Davis of Mineral; Democrat  
Joseph H. Gaines, of Kanawha; Republican  
Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican  
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican

**SIXTIETH CONGRESS**

(March 4, 1907 to March 3, 1909)

William P. Hubbard, of Ohio; Republican  
George C. Sturgiss, of Monongalia; Republican  
Joseph H. Gaines, of Kanawha; Republican  
Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican  
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican

**SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS**

(March 4, 1909 to March 3, 1911)

William P. Hubbard, of Ohio; Republican  
George C. Sturgiss, of Monongalia; Republican  
Joseph H. Gaines, of Kanawha; Republican  
Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican  
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican

**SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS**

(March 4, 1911 to March 3, 1913)

John W. Davis, of Harrison; Democrat  
William G. Brown, Jr., of Preston; Democrat  
Adam B. Littlepage, of Kanawha; Democrat  
John M. Hamilton, of Calhoun; Democrat  
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican

Owing to the failure of the legislature in 1913 to pass an act re-districting the State for representatives in the congress of the United States, and West Virginia under the congressional re-apportionment act of 1911 being entitled to an additional representative, in 1912 and 1914 a congressman-at-large was voted for and Hon. Howard Sutherland was elected to the position.

Representation Pending the Re-districting of the State

**SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS**

(March 4, 1913 to March 3, 1915)

Mansfield M. Neely, of Marion; Democrat  
William G. Brown, Jr., of Preston; Democrat  
Samuel B. Avis, of Kanawha; Republican  
Hunter H. Moss, Jr., of Wood; Republican  
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican  
Howard Sutherland, of Randolph; Republican

**SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS**

(March 4, 1915 to March 3, 1917)

Mansfield M. Neely, of Marion; Democrat  
\*William G. Brown, Jr., of Preston; Democrat  
Adam B. Littlepage, of Kanawha; Democrat  
\*\*Hunter H. Moss, Jr., of Wood; Republican  
Edward Cooper, of Mercer; Republican  
Howard Sutherland, of Randolph; Republican

\*Died March 9, 1916; George M. Bowers elected to fill unexpired term.  
\*\*Died July 15, 1916; Harry C. Woodyard elected to fill unexpired term.

Re-apportionment Act of 1915

On the 20th day of February, 1915, the legislature passed an act re-districting the State for representatives in the congress of the United States and made an apportionment among the several counties of the State, arranging them in six districts, as follows:

- First District—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion and Taylor.
- Second District—Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.
- Third District—Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas and Webster.
- Fourth District—Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam and Cabell.
- Fifth District—Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer, Summers and Monroe.
- Sixth District—Kanawha, Boone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas.

Representation Under the Re-apportionment Act of 1915

**SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS**

(March 4, 1917 to March 3, 1919)

Mansfield M. Neely, of Marion; Democrat  
George M. Bowers, of Berkeley; Republican  
Stuart F. Reed, of Harrison; Republican  
Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican  
Edward Cooper, of Mercer; Republican  
Adam B. Littlepage, of Kanawha; Democrat

**SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS**

(March 4, 1919 to March 3, 1921)

Mansfield M. Neely, of Marion; Democrat  
George M. Bowers, of Berkeley; Republican  
Stuart F. Reed, of Harrison; Republican  
Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican  
Wells Goodykointz, of Mingo; Republican  
Leonard S. Echols, of Kanawha; Republican

**SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS**

(March 4, 1921 to March 3, 1923)

Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, of Ohio; Republican  
George M. Bowers, of Berkeley; Republican  
Stuart F. Reed, of Harrison; Republican  
Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican  
Wells Goodykointz, of Mingo; Republican  
Leonard S. Echols, of Kanawha; Republican

**SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS**

(March 4, 1923 to March 3, 1925)

Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, of Ohio; Republican  
Robert E. Lee Allen, of Monongalia; Democrat  
Stuart F. Reed, of Harrison; Republican  
George W. Johnson, of Wood; Democrat  
T. J. Lilly, of Summers; Democrat  
James Alfred Taylor, of Fayette; Democrat

**SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS**

(March 4, 1925 to March 3, 1927)

Carl G. Bachmann, of Ohio; Republican  
Frank H. Bowman, of Monongalia; Republican  
John M. Wolverton, of Nicholas; Republican  
Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican  
J. F. Strouher, of McDowell; Republican  
J. Alfred Taylor, of Fayette; Democrat

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH DISTRICT REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE

Name	County	Senatorial District	Counties Composing District	Time of Service	Remarks
<b>A</b>					
Adams, W. W.	Summers	Eighth	Monroe, Greenbrier, Summers, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh	1877-79	
Alderson, E. P.	Clay	Ninth	Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas	1925	
Alexander, William A.	Putnam	Seventh	Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas	1871-2	
Applegate, Lewis	Brooke	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1868-69-70-71	
Arbuckle, John W.	Greenbrier	Eighth	Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Monroe, Summers, Fayette	1889-91	
Armstrong, M. B.	Roane	Fifth	Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer	1872	
Arnett, U. N.	Marion	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1875-77	President 1877
Arnold, Stark W.	Upshur	Tenth	Lewis, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor, Tucker	1885-87	
Arnold, Cohen C.	Upshur	Thirteenth	Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph, Upshur	1917-19-21-23	President 1921
Ashburn, O. A.	Doddridge	Twelfth	Doddridge, Harrison, Lewis	1907-09	
Ashby, Walter L.	Kanawha	Ninth	Kanawha, Nicholas, Braxton, Clay, Boone	1899-1901	
Ashworth, Ben H.	Raleigh	Seventh	Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers	1925	
Atkinson, John H.	Hancock	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1863-64-65	
<b>B</b>					
Bailey, B. F.	Taylor	Eleventh	Marion, Monongalia, Taylor	1907-09	
Baker, Lewis	Ohio	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1871-72	President 1872
Baker, Bernard C.	Grant	Twelfth	Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Grant, Pendleton, Tucker	1897-99	
Baker, John M.	Roane	Fourth	Mason, Jackson, Roane	1923-25	
Baker, Stark L.	Randolph	Tenth	Randolph, Lewis, Upshur, Barbour, Webster	1899-1901	
Baker, Stark L.	Randolph	Thirteenth	Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph, Upshur	1903-05	
Baker, E. S.	Mercer	Seventh	Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers	1907-09	Member House 1905
Ballard, W. A.	Monroe	Seventh	Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers	1905-07	
Barbee, Andrew R.	Mason	Fifth	Mason, Jackson, Roane	1881-83	
Baxter, Felix J.	Braxton	Sixth	Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Braxton, Webster	1877-79	
Beavers, James F.	McDowell	Seventh	Logan, Lincoln, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Raleigh	1899-1901	
Bechtol, Aaron	Morgan	Tenth	Pendleton, Hardy, Morgan, Hampshire	1863-64-65	
Beckwith, Frank	Jefferson	Fifteenth	Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson, Morgan	1915-17	Member House 1881-87
Bennett, Jonathan M.	Lewis	Ninth	Lewis, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor, Tucker	1873-75	
Berkshire, Ralph L.	Monongalia	Tenth	Preston, Monongalia	1875-77	
Billings, S. O.	Tucker	Fourteenth	Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston, Tucker	1915-17	
Bishop, Charles M.	Preston	Tenth	Preston, Monongalia	1873-75	Member House 1871-72
Blakemore, George A.	Pendleton	Tenth	Pendleton, Hampshire, Hardy, Morgan, Mineral	1872	Member House 1875-89
Blakemore, George A.	Pendleton	Eleventh	Hampshire, Mineral, Hardy, Grant, Pendleton	1873	
Bland, George W.	Lewis	Twelfth	Doddridge, Harrison, Lewis	1911-13	
Bloch, Jesse A.	Ohio	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1919-21	Member House 1913-15
Blue, Fred O.	Barbour	Thirteenth	Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph, Upshur	1907-09	
Blessing, R. A.	Mason	Fourth	Jackson, Mason, Roane	1913-15	
Boley, H. O.	Fayette	Ninth	Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas	1923-25	
Bond, E. D. J.	Wood	Fourth	Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt	1885-87	Member House 1883
Boone, Robert H.	Greenbrier	Ninth	Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas	1921	
Boreman, William I.	Tyler	Fourth	Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Ritchie, Harrison	1868-69-70-1	Member House 1867

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH DISTRICT REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Senatorial District	Counties Composing District	Time of Service	Remarks
Bowen, John B.	Wayne	Eighth	Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell	1863-64-65	
Bowers, George W.	Marion	Eleventh	Marion, Monongalia, Taylor	1921-23	
Brown, John J.	Preston	Third	Monongalia, Preston, Taylor	1863-64-65	
Brown, John R.	Wetzel	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1870-71	
Brown, Robert S.	Jackson	Fifth	Jackson, Mason, Putnam, Roane	1879-81	
Brown, Charles L.	Jackson	Fifth	Mason, Jackson, Roane	1885-87	Member House 1883
Brown, Thomas A.	Wirt	Third	Pleasants, Ritchie, Wood, Wirt	1903	
Browning, Joseph A.	Boone	Eighth	Boone, Kanawha, Logan	1003	Died during term of office
Bunker, Edward C.	Monongalia	Third	Monongalia, Preston, Taylor	1863-64	
Burdett, John S.	Taylor	Third	Monongalia, Preston, Taylor	1866-67	
Burdett, Wm. T.	Kanawha	Sixth	Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Braxton, Webster	1875-77	
Burgess, Goble	Wayne	Sixth	Putnam, Cabell, Wayne	1883-85	Member House 1870
Burgess, Walter F.	Wetzel	Second	Marshall, Tyler, Wetzel	1017-10	
Burkhart, Robert C.	Berkeley	Thirteenth	Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan	1899-1001	
Burley, James	Marshall	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1863-64-65-66-67-68-69	
Burr, Milton	Jefferson	Fifteenth	Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire, Morgan	1010-21	Member House 1015-17
Butler, C. T.	Jefferson	Twelfth	Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson	1877-79	
Byer, Hugh S.	Barbour	Thirteenth	Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph, Upshur	1923-25	
Byrne, Benjamin W.	Kanawha	Ninth	Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Braxton, Webster	1883-85	
<b>C</b>					
Caldwell, Charles T.	Wirt	Fourth	Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt	1873	
Caldwell, Charles T.	Wood	Third	Pleasants, Ritchie, Wood, Wirt	1003-05	
Caldwell, Alfred	Ohio	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1875-77	Elected to fill unexpired term of Andrew J. Powell, deceased
Camden, Gideon D.	Harrison	Third	Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer, Calhoun	1873-75	
Campbell, Alex R.	Jackson	Fifth	Mason, Jackson, Roane	1889-91	
Carupbell, Hiram	Calhoun	Fourth	Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Calhoun, Gilmer	1001	
Carupbell, Hiram	Calhoun	Tenth	Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas, Webster	1003	
Campbell, William	Jefferson	Thirteenth	Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan	1001	
Campbell, William	Jefferson	Fifteenth	Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson, Morgan	1003-05-07	
Cannon, W. W.	Putnam	Fifth	Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam	1025	
Carper, William C.	Upshur	Sixth	Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph	1871-72	
Carr, Robert S.	Kanawha	Ninth	Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Braxton, Webster	1887-89	President Senate 1889
Carriagan, Charles E.	Marshall	Second	Marshall, Tyler, Wetzel	1903-05	
Carroll, William A.	Lincoln	Fifth	Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam	1007-09	Elected January 26, 1907, as successor to J. D. Porter, deceased
Caraskadon, James	Hampshire	Tenth	Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, Morgan	1863-64-67-68	
Carter, W. H.	Tyler	Second	Marshall, Tyler, Wetzel	1015-17	
Cather, Jesse H.	Taylor	Third	Monongalia, Preston, Taylor	1860-70-72	
Cather, James	Gilmer	Fifth	Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer	1870-71	Member House 1864-65
Catlett, Brice W.	Morgan	Thirteenth	Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan	1805-07	
Chambers, William F.	Kanawha	Ninth	Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe	1865-66	
Chapline, Joseph A.	Jefferson	Tenth	Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson	1860	Member House 1845
Chapline, Joseph A.	Jefferson	Eleventh	Berkeley, Jefferson	1867-68-69	
Chapman, Floyd B.	Cabell	Fifth	Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam	1010-21	
Clark, Andrew	Wetzel	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1001	

Clark, Andrew	Wetzel	Second	Marshall, Tyler, Wetzel	1903	
Clayton, William C.	Mineral	Eleventh	Hampshire, Mineral, Hardy, Grant, Pendleton	1875-77	
Coalter, Carl C.	Summers	Seventh	Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers	1913-15-17-19-21-23	
Coburn, Sanford L.	Preston	Fourth	Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston, Tucker	1917-19	Member House 1911-13
Coburn, M. W.	Barbour	Tenth	Lewis, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor, Tucker	1883-85	
Cochran, Jacob	Wetzel	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1885	Elected to fill unexpired term of D. M. Hostutler, deceased. Member House 1887.
Coffman, Charles G.	Harrison	Twelfth	Doddridge, Harrison, Lewis	1909-11-23-25	Elected President at organization of 1925 session of Senate; served until April 15, 1925.
Colcord, E. C.	Kanawha	Eighth	Boone, Kanawha, Logan	1903-05	Member House 1901-09
Cole, George C.	Lewis	Tenth	Randolph, Lewis, Upshur, Barbour, Webster	1897-99	
Cole, George C.	Lewis	Twelfth	Doddridge, Harrison, Lewis	1903-05	
Cook, John	Wyoming	Eighth	Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer	1866	Seat successfully contested by Robert Hagar
Cook, Mitchell	Wyoming	Eighth	Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer	1870-71	Member House 1864-66
Cook, William H. H.	Wyoming	Seventh	Logan, Lincoln, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Raleigh	1895-97-1902-05	Member House 1887-1913
Copley, William H.	Cabell	Eighth	Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer	1863-64	
Corder, W. B.	Barbour	Tenth	Randolph, Lewis, Upshur, Barbour, Webster	1901	Member House 1805
Corder, W. B.	Barbour	Thirteenth	Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph, Upshur	1903	
Corley, James M.	Lewis	Sixth	Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph	1865-66	
Cornwell, John J.	Hampshire	Twelfth	Hampshire, Hardy, Grant, Mineral, Pendleton, Tucker	1899-1901	
Cornwell, John J.	Hampshire	Fifteenth	Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson, Morgan	1903-05	
Cossin, C. W.	Mason	Fourth	Jackson, Mason, Reane	1907-09	
Craig, C. P.	Pleasants	Third	Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt, Wood	1909-11	Member House 1905-07
Crane, William B.	Preston	Third	Monongalia, Preston, Taylor	1870-71	Member House 1868
Cree, J. F.		First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1903	Elected to fill unexpired term of Samuel George, deceased.
Cunningham, John A.	Hancock	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1872-73-75	Successfully contested seat of Andrew J. Pannell, 1872 session
Cunningham, Solomon	Pendleton	Twelfth	Hampshire, Hardy, Grant, Mineral, Pendleton, Tucker	1891-93	
D					
Darvall, Harry H.	Cabell	Fifth	Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam	1923-25	
Daret, John S.	Jackson	Fourth	Jackson, Mason, Reane	1903-05	Member House 1897-99-1901
Davis, Thomas P.	Fayette	Eighth	Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Fayette, Pocahontas	1895-97	Member House 1893-1901
Davis, Henry G.	Mineral	Tenth	Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, Morgan, Mineral	1869-70-71	Member House 1866
Davis, Thomas E.	Taylor	Tenth	Lewis, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor, Tucker	1899-91	
Davis, Thomas E.	Taylor	Eleventh	Preston, Monongalia, Taylor	1901	
Davison, Samuel	Morgan	Twelfth	Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson	1851-83	
Dawson, John	Morgan	Tenth	Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, Morgan, Mineral	1868-69	Member House 1872
Dawson, W. M. O.	Preston	Tenth	Preston, Monongalia	1881	
Dawson, W. M. O.	Preston	Eleventh	Preston, Monongalia	1883-85-87	
Dayton, Spencer	Barbour	Sixth	Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph	1870-71	
Dennis, Robert F.	Greenbrier	Eighth	Monroe, Greenbrier, Summers, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh	1875-77-79-81	
Devore, James M.	Wirt	Third	Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt, Wood	1925	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH DISTRICT REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Senatorial District	Counties Composing District	Time of Service	Remarks
Dickinson, Hudson M.	Fayette	Eighth	Monroe, Greenbrier, Summers, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh	1873-75	
Dinsmoor, James D.	Pleasants	Third	Pleasants, Ritchie, Wood, Wirt	1921-23	
Dix, D. H. K.	Putnam	Seventh	Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas	1866-67-68-69	
Dodson, Raymond	Keane	Fourth	Jackson, Mason, Keane	1917-19	
Dolly, Abijah	Hardy	Tenth	Pendleton, Hampshire, Hardy, Morgan, Mineral	1867	Member House 1861-66
Doneho, John R.	Lincoln	First	Lincoln, Brooke, Ohio	1881-83	
Doolittle, Ephram	Marshall	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1860-70	
Dorsey, D. A.	Marshall	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1891-93	
Dotson, Commodore D.	Wood	Fourth	Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Calhoun, Gilmer	1897-99	
Drummond, Willis J.	Barbour	Sixth	Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph	1868-69	
Dunbar, William S.	Raleigh	Ninth	Wetzel, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe	1861-65	Member House 1863
Duty, Michael K.	Ritchie	Third	Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt, Wood	1917-19	Member House 1907-13-15
Duvall, Isaac H.	Brooke	First	Lincoln, Brooke, Ohio	1866-67	Member House 1887-89
<b>E</b>					
Earl, Robert	Jefferson	Thirteenth	Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan	1893-95	
Eaetham, Presley C.	Mason	Fifth	Jackson, Mason, Putnam, Boone	1873-75	
England, E. T.	Logan	Eighth	Boone, Kanawha, Logan	1909-11-13-15	President Senate 1915
Ewin, William	Tucker	Ninth	Lewis, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor, Tucker	1870-81	
<b>F</b>					
Farnsworth, D. D. T.	Upshur	Sixth	Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph	1863-64-65-67-68-69-70	President Senate 1860-70
Farnsworth, Thomas J.	Upshur	Ninth	Lewis, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor, Tucker	1881-83	President Senate 1883. Member House 1875-77
Farr, George W.	Doddridge	Third	Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison	1893-95-97-99	
Fast, Richard E.	Monongalia	Eleventh	Preston, Monongalia, Tucker	1897-99	
Faulkner, P. Boyd	Berkeley	Twelfth	Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson	1870-81	Member House 1877
Ferguson, Wayne	Wayne	Seventh	Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer	1877-79	
Ferrell, Thomas	Roane	Fifth	Jackson, Mason, Putnam, Roane	1875-77	
Finley, John B.	Tucker	Twelfth	Hampshire, Hardy, Grant, Mineral, Pendleton, Tucker	1893-95	
Fisher, Jake	Braxton	Tenth	Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas, Webster	1905-07-09-11	Member House 1899-1901
Flournoy, Samuel L.	Hampshire	Twelfth	Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Grant, Pendleton	1885-87-89	Resigned 1890
Floyd, John B.	Logan	Seventh	Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh	1883-85	Member House 1881-93
Flynn, J. W.	Preston	Fourteenth	Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston, Tucker	1909-11	
Fornman, L. J.	Grant	Fourteenth	Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston, Tucker	1903-05-07-09	President Senate 1900
Foster, Alfred	Wirt	Fifth	Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer	1868-69	Member House 1863-64
Fox, Fred L.	Braxton	Tenth	Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas, Webster	1913-16-17-19	
Frazier, Julius E.	Putnam	Fifth	Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam	1917-19	
French, D. E.	Mercer	Seventh	Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers	1911-13	
Furbace, J. H.	Marion	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1887-89-93-95	Member House 1879



## G

Gall, David W.	Barbour	Tenth	Lewis, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor, Tucker	1891	
Gall, David W.	Barbour	Tenth	Randolph, Lewis, Upshur, Barbour, Webster	1893	
Garrett, Alonzo	Wayne	Sixth	Cabell, Wayne, Putnam	1897-90	
Garrison, Alpheus	Monongalia	Eleventh	Preston, Monongalia	1891	Member House 1869
Garrison, Alpheus	Monongalia	Eleventh	Preston, Monongalia, Taylor	1893	
Garlan, Thomas	Wood	Third	Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt, Wood	1907-09	
George, Samuel	Brooke	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1901	Died during term of office
Gettinger, J. Howard	Berkeley	Thirteenth	Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson	1887-89	Member House 1875
Getsendanner, Harry C.	Jefferson	Thirteenth	Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson	1897-99	Seated January 21, 1897, having successfully contested that of G. W. Shafer.
Gilkeon, Henry B.	Hampshire	Twelfth	Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Grant, Pendleton	1891	Elected to succeed Samuel L. Flournoy, resigned. Member House 1883-85-1909-11.
Godbey, Martin V.	Kanawha	Eighth	Boone, Kanawha, Logan	1915-17-21	Elected 1920 to fill unexpired term of A. E. Scherr, deceased. Member House 1909.
Goff, David	Randolph	Ninth	Lewis, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor, Tucker	1876-77	
Gold, Samuel	Berkeley	Eleventh	Berkeley, Jefferson	1870-71-72	Member House 1868-69
Goodykoontz, Wells	Mingo	Sixth	McDowell, Mingo, Wyoming, Wayne	1915-17	President Senate 1917. Member House 1911
Gramm, Samuel H.	Taylor	Eleventh	Preston, Monongalia, Taylor	1895-97	Member House 1891-93
Grantham, John W.	Jefferson	Twelfth	Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson	1873	Member House 1872-81
Grantham, Moses S.	Berkeley	Twelfth	Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson	1876-77	
Gray, Joseph	Wirt	Third	Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt, Wood	1913-15	
Gregory, Robert L.	Wood	Third	Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt, Wood	1915-17	Died during term of office. Member House 1903
Gribble, Wallace B.	Doddridge	Twelfth	Doddridge, Lewis, Harrison	1917-19	
Grimes, W. C.	Marshall	Second	Marshall, Tyler, Wetzel	1909-11	
Guston, R. C.	Morgan	Twelfth	Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson	1873-75	
Gwinn, Marion	Summers	Eighth	Greenbrier, Monroe, Pocahontas, Summers, Fayette	1885-87	Member House 1873

## H

Hagar, Robert	Boone	Eighth	Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer	1866-67	Successfully contested seat of John Cook, 1866 session. Member House 1863-64-68.
Hagar, Philip	Lincoln	Fifth	Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam	1921-23	
Hall, J. L.	Barbour	Ninth	Lewis, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor, Tucker	1873	Member House 1881
Hall, Septimius	Wetzel	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1873	Member House 1881-83 and 1907 to 1925, inclusive
Hardman, Orlando	Calhoun	Third	Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer, Calhoun	1891-93	
Hardman, Sylvester	Ri ane	Fifth	Jackson, Mason, Roane	1893-95	
Hardman, Troy E.	Randolph	Thirteenth	Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph, Upshur	1925	
Harman, George	Grant	Tenth	Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, Morgan, Mineral	1870-71	Member House 1867-83
Harman George B.	Grant	Fourteenth	Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston, Tucker	1919-21	Member House 1907
Harmer, Harvey W.	Harrison	Third	Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison	1901	Member House 1895

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH DISTRICT REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Senatorial District	Counties Composing District	Time of Service	Remarks
Harmer, Harvey W.	Harrison	Twelfth	Doddridge, Harrison, Lewis	1903-19-21	
Hatfield, Samuel	Ritchie	Third	Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt, Wood	1965-07	
Hatfield, H. D.	McDowell	Sixth	McDowell, Mingo, Wayne, Wyoming	1909-11	President Senate 1911
Hatfield, John L.	Monongalia	Eleventh	Marion, Monongalia, Taylor	1913-15	
Harvey, Robert T.	Cabell	Sixth	Putnam, Cabell, Wayne	1883	
Hawkins, Aaron	Marion	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1863-64-65-66	
Hawley, W. P.	Mercer	Seventh	Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers	1915-17	Member House 1909-13
Haymond, Daniel	Ritchie	Fourth	Pleasants, Tyler, Harrison, Ritchie, Doddridge	1863-64-65-66-67	
Haynes, William	Summers	Eighth	Greenbrier, Summers, Monroe, Fayette, Pocahontas	1893-95	
Hays, George W.	Calhoun	Third	Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer, Calhoun	1883-85	Member House 1911
Hazlett, Robert	Ohio	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1907-09	Member House 1905
Hearne, Julian G.	Ohio	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1911-13	Member House 1907-09
Helmick, A. L.	Tucker	Fourteenth	Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston, Tucker	1921-23-25	
Henderson, H. C.	Wood	Fourth	Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Calhoun, Gilmer	1893-95	Member House 1877
Henshaw, H. P.	Berkeley	Fifteenth	Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson, Morgan	1921-23-25	Member House 1917
Hensley, James M.	Mason	Fifth	Jackson, Mason, Roane	1895-97	
Hersford, M. R.	Nicholas	Seventh	Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas	1872	
Hercold, A. C.	Braxton	Tenth	Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas, Webster	1923-25	
Hicks, Ira Clay	Putnam	Fifth	Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam	1905-07	
Highland, Cecil B.	Wetzel	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler	1925	
Hill, Byrd	Mason	Fourth	Jackson, Mason, Roane	1901-03	Member House 1895-07-09
Hill, T. P.	Tyler	Second	Marshall, Tyler, Wetzel	1905-07-21-23	Member House 1903
Hoge, John A.	Wetzel	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1895-97	
Hogg, Gory	Fayette	Ninth	Clay, Fayette, Nicholas, Greenbrier	1915-17	
Hogg, Robert L.	Mason	Fourth	Jackson, Mason, Roane	1925	
Hoke, Joseph T.	Berkeley	Eleventh	Berkeley, Jefferson	1867-68-69	Member House 1887
Holland, B. O.	Logan	Eighth	Boone, Kanawha, Logan	1903	
Hodd, O. A.	Mineral	Fourteenth	Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston, Tucker	1911-13	
Horan, Andrew J.	Nicholas	Ninth	Kanawha, Nicholas, Braxton, Clay, Boone	1901	
Horan, Andrew J.	Nicholas	Ninth	Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas	1903	
Hostutler, D. M.	Wetzel	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1883	Died during term of office
Hough, Elmer	Brooke	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1917-19	
Hubbard, Chester D.	Ohio	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1861-64	
Hughes, A. G.	Jackson	Fifth	Jackson, Mason, Roane	1897-99	
Hughes, James A.	Cabell	Sixth	Cabell, Wayne, Putnam	1895-97	
Hugus, Wright	Ohio	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1923-25	Member House 1921
Humphreys, Alex R.	Monroe	Ninth	Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Monroe, Greenbrier	1868-69-70-71	
Hunter, Carl H.	Marshall	Second	Marshall, Tyler, Wetzel	1910-21	Member House 1917
Hyde, P. S.	Mineral	Twelfth	Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Grant, Pondloton, Tucker	1895-07	

I

Ice, William B. . . . . Marion . . . . . Second . . . . . Marshall, Wetzel, Marion . . . . . 1871-72 . . . . .

J

Jackson, Naaman . . . . . Logan . . . . . Eighth . . . . . Boone, Kanawha, Logan . . . . . 1925 . . . . .  
 Jacob, Alexander M . . . . . Ohio . . . . . First . . . . . Ohio, Brooke, Hancock . . . . . 1873 . . . . . Member House 1808-60

Johnson, Okey.....	Wood	Fifth	Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer.....	1871.....	
Johnson, Daniel D.....	Tyler	Fourth	Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt.....	1873-75-77-79.....	President Senate 1873-75-79 Member House 1866
Johnson, Clyde B.....	Kanawha	Eighth	Kanawha, Boone, Logan.....	1923-25.....	
Johnson, William S.....	Fayette	Ninth	Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas.....	1905-07-09-11.....	
Johnson, Herman G.....	Randolph	Thirteenth	Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph, Upshur.....	1919-21.....	
Johnson, David E.....	Mercer	Seventh	Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell.....	1879.....	Resigned August 10, 1880
Jones, John P.....	Preston	Tenth	Preston, Monongalia.....	1877-79.....	Member House 1871-72

## K

Kee, John.....	Mercer	Seventh	Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers.....	1923-25.....	
Keim, Noah G.....	Randolph	Thirteenth	Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph, Upshur.....	1913-15.....	
Kidd, Robert F.....	Gilmer	Fourth	Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Calhoun, Gilmer.....	1899-1901.....	Member House 1887
Kidd, Robert F.....	Gilmer	Tenth	Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas, Webster.....	1903-05-07-09-11-13-23-25.....	
Kirtley, Mahlon H.....	Putnam	Fifth	Jackson, Mason, Putnam, Roane.....	1877-79.....	Member House 1875
Kitoben, Bethuel M.....	Berkeley	Tenth	Pendleton, Hardy, Morgan, Hampshire, Berkeley, Jefferson.....	1865-66.....	Member House 1879
Kline, Thomas B.....	Cabell	Eighth	Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell.....	1871-72.....	
Knott, Charles H.....	Jefferson	Thirteenth	Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson.....	1889-91.....	
Koonce, George.....	Jefferson	Eleventh	Berkeley, Jefferson.....	1870-71.....	Member House 1865-66-67
Kump, G. K.....	Hampshire	Fifteenth	Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson, Morgan.....	1913-15-17-19.....	Member House 1905

## L

Lanham, Thomas F.....	Preston	Eleventh	Preston, Monongalia, Taylor.....	1899-1901.....	
Leftwich, F. C.....	Boone	Eighth	Boone, Kanawha, Logan.....	1907.....	Elected to succeed Joseph A. Browning, deceased
Leonard, George K.....	Wood	Fifth	Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer.....	1869-70.....	
Lewis, Joseph S.....	Fayette	Ninth	Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas.....	1919-21.....	
Littlepage, Adam B.....	Kanawha	Eighth	Boone, Kanawha, Logan.....	1907-09.....	
Lobban, John G.....	Monroe	Eighth	Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Monroe, Summers, Fayette.....	1883-85.....	
Lockney, Henry C.....	Calhoun	Fourth	Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Calhoun, Gilmer.....	1895-97.....	
Loomis, George.....	Wood	Fourth	Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt.....	1875-77.....	
Lowe, Levi M.....	Wetzel	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion.....	1877-79.....	
Lowe, Scott C.....	Marion	Eleventh	Marion, Monongalia, Taylor.....	1915-17.....	
Lowther, Milton R.....	Wirt	Fourth	Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt.....	1889-91.....	
Luther, John W.....	McDowell	Sixth	McDowell, Mingo, Wayne, Wyoming.....	1917-19.....	

## Mc

MacCorkle, William A.....	Kanawha	Eighth	Boone, Kanawha, Logan.....	1911-13.....	
McAby, W. P.....	Cabell	Fifth	Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam.....	1915-17.....	
McCallister, E. M.....	Cabell	Sixth	Putnam, Cabell, Wayne.....	1887-89.....	
McCaan, Thomas K.....	Greenbrier	Ninth	Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Monroe, Green- brier.....	1863.....	
McClaren, William J.....	McDowell	Sixth	McDowell, Mingo, Wyoming, Wayne.....	1921-23.....	Member House 1919
McClaskey, J. T.....	Monongalia	Tenth	Preston, Monongalia.....	1873.....	Member House 1868-69-77

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH DISTRICT REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Senatorial District	Counties Composing District	Time of Service	Remarks
McClung, James	Nicholas	Ninth	Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas	1913-15	
McCreery, John W.	Raleigh	Seventh	Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh	1885-87-89-91	President Senate 1891-91
McCrum, A. Bliss	Preston	Fourteenth	Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston, Tucker	1913-15	Member House 1907-09
McCuskey, A. E.	Wetzel	Second	Marshall, Tyler, Wetzel	1913-15	
McDermott, Joseph H.	Monongalia	Eleventh	Marion, Monongalia, Taylor	1905-07	President Senate 1907
McDonald, Isaac E.	Wyoming	Seventh	Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer	1873-75	
McGinnis, Ira J.	Cabell	Seventh	Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer	1875-77	
McGinnis, William H.	Raleigh	Seventh	Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers	1908-05	
McGregor, David	Ritchie	Third	Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer, Calhoun	1879-81	
McGrew, William C.	Monongalia	Tenth	Preston, Monongalia	1879-81-83-85	
McIntire, A. C.	Morgan	Fifteenth	Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson, Morgan	1909-11	
McNeel, William	Pocahontas	Eighth	Monroe, Greenbrier, Summers, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh	1881	
McNeel, William	Pocahontas	Eighth	Monroe, Greenbrier, Summers, Pocahontas, Fayette	1883	
McNeil, N. C.	Pocahontas	Eighth	Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Fayette, Pocahontas	1897-09	
McKown, E. W.	Roane	Fourth	Jackson, Mason, Roane	1905-07	

M

Mahon, Edward S.	Jackson	Fifth	Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer	1863-64-65-66-67	Member House 1868-69
Mahood, William M.	Mercer	Seventh	Logan, Lincoln, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh	1893-95	
Marcum, James H.	Cabell	Sixth	Putnam, Cabell, Wayne	1891-93-99-1901	
Marsh, Harvey	Wood	Third	Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt, Wood	1923-25	
Marshall, Oliver S.	Hancock	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1897-99-1905-07-13-15	President Senate 1899
Martin, Reuben	Wetzel	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1867-68	
Matheny, M. P.	Raleigh	Seventh	Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers	1903	Member House 1909
Mathews, S. W.	Marshall	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1897-99	
Maxwell, Edwin	Harrison	Fourth	Pleasants, Doddridge, Ritchie, Tyler, Harrison	1863-64-65-66-67	Member House 1893-1903
Maxwell, Edwin	Harrison	Third	Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer, Calhoun	1887-89	
Maxwell, Franklin	Doddridge	Third	Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer, Calhoun	1891-93	
May, Clark W.	Lincoln	Seventh	Logan, Lincoln, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh	1901	
May, Clark W.	Lincoln	Fifth	Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam	1903	President Senate 1903
McVln, Jacob S.	Jefferson	Thirteenth	Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson	1883-85	Member House 1879
Merelith, W. S.	Marion	Eleventh	Marion, Monongalia, Taylor	1900-11	
Miller, Alex McVeigh	Monroe	Eighth	Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Monroe, Summers, Fayette	1901	
Miller, Alex McVeigh	Monroe	Ninth	Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas	1903-05-07-09	
Miller, Warren	Jackson	Fourth	Jackson, Mason, Roane	1615-17	Member House 1891-1911
Miner, A. C.	Tucker	Tenth	Lewis, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor, Tucker	1867-85	
Montgomery, Samuel B.	Preston	Fourteenth	Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston, Tucker	1905-07	
Montgomery, A. R., Jr.	Logan	Eighth	Boone, Kanawha, Logan	1917-19	Resigned June 17, 1910
Morgan, John W.	Wetzel	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1872	Member House 1868
Morris, Presley, W.	Ritchie	Third	Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer, Calhoun	1885-87-89-91	Member House 1895

Morris, William	Tyler	Fourth	Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt	1801	Seated Feb. 18, 1801, successfully contested that of Newton Ogden.
Morris, William	Tyler	Fourth	Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Calhoun, Gilmer	1803	
Morrison, George H.	Braxton	Sixth	Barbur, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph	1872	Member House 1873
Morrison, J. W., Jr.	Braxton	Ninth	Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Braxton, Webster	1885-87-80-01	
Morton, Eskridge H.	Webster	Tenth	Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas, Webster	1015-17-10-21	Member House 1903

## N

Newlon, Charles W.	Taylor	Ninth	Lewis, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor, Tucker	1877-79	
Newman, Lewis S.	Marshall	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1879-81	Member House 1871
Nixon, P. E.	Morg	Fiftocnntb	Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan	1923-25	
Northcott, G. A.	Cabell	Fifth	Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam	1003-05	President Senate, 1905

## O

O'Brien, Emmett J.	Barbour	Sixth	Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph	1866-67	
Ogden, Newton	Pleasants	Fourth	Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt	1891	Seat successfully contested by William Morris
Ownton, Charles W.	Fayette	Eighth	Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Fayette, Pocahontas	1899-1901	
Oxley, Benjamin H.	Lincoln	Seventh	Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Ralcih	1887-89	Member House 1885

## P

Pannell, Andrew J.	Ohio	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1873-75	Seat in 1873 session successfully contested by John A. Cunning- ham, who qualified December 11, 1872. Elected to 1875 session and died during term of office. Member of House 1873
Parks, Alexander	Berkeley	Thirteenth	Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan	1891-93	
Parrish, Rcy E.	Harrison	Twelfth	Doddridge, Harrison, Lewis	1915-17	Killed in action in France during term of office. Member House 1913
Patrik, Spicer	Kanawha	Seventh	Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas	1870-71	Member House 1863-65. Speaker of House 1863
Patterson, Robert	Pleasants	Fourth	Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Ritchie, Harrison	1872	
Patton, George W.	Kanawha	Ninth	Kanawha, Nicholas, Clay, Boone, Braxton	1893-97	
Peck, Daniel	Ohio	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1865-66	
Peck, John E.	Nicholas	Ninth	Kanawha, Nicholas, Braxton, Clay, Boone	1893-95	Member House 1887-89
Peterkin, W. G.	Wood	Third	Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt, Wood	1911-13	
Pew, Preston	Gilmer	Fifth	Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer	1872	
Phelps, John M.	Mason	Seventh	Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas	1863-64-65-60-70	President Senate 1863
Philips A. Hood	Taylor	Eleventh	Marion, Monongalia, Taylor	1911-13	
Pierson, E. G.	Clay	Ninth	Kanawha, Nicholas, Braxton, Clay, Boone	1897-99	
Puling, William L.	Mason	Fourth	Jackson, Mason, Roane	1919-21	
Porter, J. Ness	Hancock	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1921-23	Member House 1915-17
Porter, J. D.	Lincoln	Fifth	Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam	1907	Died during term of office. House 1895

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH DISTRICT REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Senatorial District	Counties Composing District	Time of Service	Remarks
Post, William	Upshur	Thirteenth	Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph, Upshur	1808	Elected January 11, 1908 successor to W. D. Talbott, deceased
Price, William	Monongalia	Third	Monongalia, Preston, Taylor	1865-66-68-69-71-72	Member House 1870-73
Price, Bushrod W.	Marshall	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1873-75-85-87	
Price, George E.	Mineral	Twelfth	Hampshire, Hardy, Grant, Mineral, Pendleton	1883-85-87-80	President Senate 1885-87
Price, Richard C.	Hardy	Twelfth	Hampshire, Hardy, Grant, Mineral, Pendleton, Tucker	1801	
Price, Richard C.	Hardy	Fourteenth	Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston, Tucker	1903	
Prichard, B. J.	Wayne	Sixth	Putnam, Cabell, Wayne	1889-91	Member House 1915
Preston, John A.	Greenbrier	Ninth	Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas	1911-13	Member House 1905-07
Pugh, David	Hampshire	Eleventh	Hampshire, Mineral, Grant, Hardy, Pendleton	1877-70	

R

Ramsdell, Z. D.	Wayne	Eighth	Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell	1869-70	
Reed, Stuart F.	Harrison	Third	Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison	1895-97	
Reynolds, E. Bunker	Mineral	Fourteenth	Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston, Tucker	1923-25	
Roberts, D. A.	Wirt	Fourth	Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt	1881-83	
Robinson, Ira E.	Taylor	Eleventh	Marion, Monongalia, Taylor	1903	
Rollyson, William D.	Braxton	Sixth	Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph	1803-64	Member House 1871-72
Rosenbloom, Ben L.	Ohio	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1915-17	

S

Salmons, R. A.	Putnam	Fifth	Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam	1911-13	
Samples, Harvey	Clay	Sixth	Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Braxton, Webster	1881-83	Member House 1877
Sanders, Joseph M.	Mercer	Seventh	Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers	1910-21	
Santee, J. W.	Wetzel	Second	Marshall, Tyler, Wetzel	1907-09	
Satter, Adolph E.	Kanawha	Eighth	Kanawha, Boone, Logan	1919	Died during term of office. Member House 1913-15
Scott, Charles F.	Ritchie	Fourth	Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison	1871-72	Member House 1870
Scott, Charles F.	Ritchie	Third	Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer, Calhoun	1873-75-77	
Scott, James	Raleigh	Ninth	Webster, Pocahontas, Fayotte, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe	1871-72	Member House 1870
Scott, Nathan B.	Ohio	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1883-85-87-89	
Scott, Cyrus H.	Randolph	Tenth	Randolph, Lewis, Upshur, Barbour, Webster	1803-05	
Shackelford, J. N.	Gilmer	Tenth	Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas, Webster	1921	Died during term of office
Schaffer, D. W.		Thirteenth	Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson	1807	Seat successfully contested by Harry C. Getzendanner, who qualified January 21, 1807
Shaffer, Harry G.	Boone	Eighth	Boone, Kanawha, Logan	1921-23	President 1923
Shelton, Winston	Nicholas	Sixth	Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Braxton, Webster	1873-75	Member House 1870
Shelton, Jerome	Lincoln	Seventh	Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer	1881	Elected to succeed David E. Johnson, resigned

Sheppard, John A.	Logan	Seventh	Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh	1891	
Sheppard, John A.	Logan	Seventh	Logan, Lincoln, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh	1893	
Sherrard, Robert R.	Hardy	Tenth	Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, Morgan, Mineral	1872	
Sherrard, Robert R.	Hardy	Eleventh	Hampshire, Mineral, Hardy, Grant, Pendleton	1873-75	
Shinn, J. O.	Jackson	Fourth	Jackson, Mason, Roane	1909-11	
Shinn, R. P.	Jackson	Fourth	Jackson, Mason, Roane	1921-23	Died April, 1923
Silver, Gray	Berkeley	Fifteenth	Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson, Morgan	1907-09-11-13	
Sinsel, Charles A.	Taylor	Eleventh	Marion, Monongalia, Taylor	1917-19	President Senate 1919. Member House 1915
Slack, Greenbury	Kanawha	Seventh	Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas	1863-64-65-66-67-68	
Slemaker, G. B.	Tyler	Second	Marshall, Tyler, Wetzel	1911-13	
Smith, Fontaine	Marion	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1881-83	
Smith, Anthony	Tyler	Fourth	Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt	1883-85	Member House 1871-73-91
Smith, Anthony	Tyler	Third	Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison	1899-1901	President Senate 1901
Smith, B. J.	Hancock	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1889	Died during term of office. Member House 1863-66
Smith, D. B.	Cabell	Fifth	Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam	1909-11	Member House 1905-07
Smith, Joe L.	Raleigh	Seventh	Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers	1909-11	
Smith, B. A.	Roane	Fourth	Jackson, Mason, Roane	1911-13	Member House 1907
Smith, Ira E.	Doddridge	Twelfth	Doddridge, Harrison, Lewis	1925	Member House 1923
Snyder, Joseph	Monongalia	Eleventh	Preston, Monongalia	1887-89	Member House 1873-75
Snyder, Jacob	Ohio	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1903-05	
Sperry, Carlos A.	Greenbrier	Ninth	Fayette, Pocahontas, Webster, Raleigh, Monroe, Greenbrier, Summers	1872	President Senate 1872
Sommerville, J. B.	Brooke	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1885-87	Member House 1877
St. Clair, John W.	Fayette	Eighth	Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Monroe, Summers, Fayette	1891-93	
Staats, Edgar R.	Wood	Third	Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt, Wood	1919-21	
Steed, R. Dennis	Lincoln	Fifth	Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam	1913-15	
Steverson, William E.	Wood	Fifth	Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer	1863-64-65-66-67-68	President Senate 1864-65-66-67-68
Stewart, Frank W.	Hancock	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1891	Elected to fill unexpired term of B. J. Smith, deceased
Stewart, James H.	Putnam	Sixth	Cabell, Wayne, Putnam	1893-95	
Stewart, Edgar B.	Monongalia	Eleventh	Marion, Monongalia, Taylor	1919-21	
Stollings, Joel E.	Boone	Eighth	Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell	1872-81	
Stollings, Joel E.	Boone	Seventh	Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh	1883	
Stout, John W.	Wood	Fourth	Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt	1879-81	Member House 1872-73
Strother, James A.	McDowell	Sixth	McDowell, Mingo, Wayne, Wyoming	1913-15	Member House 1907-09 11-21-23
Sturm, Jesse F.	Marion	Second	Marshall, Wetzel, Marion	1899-1901	Member House 1883-87
Suddarth, F. S.	Taylor	Eleventh	Marion, Monongalia, Taylor	1823-25	
Summers, A. L. & E.	Kanawha	Sixth	Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Braxton, Webster	1873-79-81	President Senate 1881. Member House 1870-72. Speaker 1872
Sutherland, Howard	Randolph	Thirteenth	Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph, Upshur	1909-11	
Sweeney, John D.	Tyler	Fourth	Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt	1887-89	
Swisher, Charles W.	Marion	Eleventh	Marion, Monongalia, Taylor	1903-05	Member House 1901
Switzer, Rufus	Putnam	Sixth	Putnam, Cabell, Wayne	1885-87	

T

Talbott, W. D.	Upshur	Thirteenth	Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph, Upshur	1905-07	Died during term of office. Member House 1901
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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH DISTRICT REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Senatorial District	Counties Composing District	Time of Service	Remarks
Talbot, Richard E.	Barbour	Thirteenth	Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph, Upshur	1915-17	
Tarr, William H.	Brooke	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1877-79-93-95	
Thatcher, Charles A.	Greenbrier	Ninth	Wetzer, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Monroe, Greenbrier	1867	Elected to fill unexpired term of Henry Mason Mathews, who had refused to take the required oath and sent declared vacant
Thorn, Arthur K.	Harrison	Twelfth	Doddridge, Harrison, Lewis	1905-07	
Turner, Eli Marsh	Harrison	Third	Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer, Calhoun	1877-79	
<b>U</b>					
Unger, Algernon R.	Morgan	Thirteenth	Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson	1885-87	
<b>V</b>					
Van Meter, Joseph	Hardy	Eleventh	Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Grant, Pendleton	1881-83	
Van Pelt, Mexico	Fayette	Eighth	Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Monroe, Summers, Fayette	1887-89	
Vawter, Elliott	Monroe	Eighth	Monroe, Greenbrier, Summers, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh	1873	
Vencill, Henry G.	Nicholas	Ninth	Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas	1917-19	
<b>W</b>					
Walker, George J.	Jackson	Fifth	Jackson, Mason, Putnam, Roane	1873	
Watts, Cornelius C.	Kanawha	Ninth	Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Braxton, Webster	1891	
Watts, Cornelius C.	Kanawha	Ninth	Kanawha, Nicholas, Braxton, Clay, Boone	1893	
Werninger, Alstorpius	Harrison	Fourth	Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Ritchie, Harrison	1867-68-69-70	
Whitaker, Nelson E.	Ohio	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1891-93-95-97-99-1901	President Senate 1897. Member House 1887
White, Carlos V.	Logan	Seventh	Logan, Lincoln, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh	1897-99	
White, H. S.	Mingo	Sixth	McDowell, Mingo, Wayne, Wyoming	1907-09	Member House 1872-73-75
White, M. Z.	Mingo	Sixth	McDowell, Mingo, Wayne, Wyoming	1911-13-23-25	President Senate, 1925, succeeding Charles G. Coffman, April 15, 1925
White, George E.	Lewis	Twelfth	Doddridge, Harrison, Lewis	1913-15-21-23	
Whyte, William W.	McDowell	Sixth	McDowell, Mingo, Wayne, Wyoming	1905-07	
Wiley, Rankin, Jr.	Mason	Fifth	Jackson, Mason, Roane	1891-93	President Senate 1893
Willis, Dennis M.	Monongalia	Eleventh	Murkin, Monongalia, Taylor	1925	Member House 1901-21-23
Wilkin, William S.	Brooke	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1925	
Wilson, Andrew	Ohio	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1867-68-69-70	Member House 1879
Wilson, E. Willis	Jefferson	Eleventh	Berkeley, Jefferson	1872	Member House 1871-77-81. Speaker of House 1881
Williams, Charles J.	Grant	Eleventh	Hampshire, Mineral, Hardy, Grant, Pendleton	1879-81	
Wilkinson, William E.	Wayne	Seventh	Cathell, Wayne, Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer	1873	Member House 1872



Workman, William	Boone	Eighth	Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell	1868-69	Member House 1866-67-85
Woods, Joseph J.	Ohio	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1879-81	Member House 1883-87-8 Speaker of House 1883-89
Woods, L. E.	McDowell	Sixth	McDowell, Mingo, Wayne, Wyoming	1925	
Woods, Samuel V.	Barbour	Thirteenth	Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph, Upshur	1911-13	President Senate 1913
Woodyard, William	Roane	Fifth	Mason, Jackson, Roane	1883-85-87-89	
Woodyard, Harry C.	Roane	Fifth	Mason, Jackson, Roane	1889-1901	
Worley, William G.	Preston	Eleventh	Preston, Monongalia	1889-91	
Worley, William G.	Preston	Eleventh	Preston, Monongalia, Taylor	1893-95	President Senate 1895
Wright, Edward D.	Cabell	Eighth	Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell	1865-66-67-68	Member House 1863

## Y

Yeater, J. W.	Wetzel	Second	Marshall, Tyler, Marion	1889-91	
Yoho, George N.	Marshall	Second	Marshall, Tyler, Wetzel	1923-25	
York, John Y.	Wayne	Sixth	Cabell, Wayne, Putnam	1901-03	
York, William	Mingo	Sixth	McDowell, Mingo, Wayne, Wyoming	1919-21	
Young, Samuel	Pocahontas	Ninth	Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Monroe, Green- brier	1863-64-67-68-69-70	
Young, U. G.	Upshur	Tenth	Randolph, Lewis, Upshur, Barbour, Webster	1895-97	

## Z

Zilliken, Henry	Bronke	First	Hancock, Brooke, Ohio	1909-11	
Zinn, William B.	Preston	Third	Monongalia, Preston, Taylor	1867-68	Member House 1863-66

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
A			
Adair, James H.	Monroe	1883	
Adair, R. H.	Wood	1895	
Adams, Thomas P.	Hampshire	1865	
Adamson, William	Pendleton	1868	
Adkins, H. B.	Wayne	1895-97	
Agee, Hezekiah	Kanawha	1875	
Agnew, John R. M.	Pleasants	1870	1st Del. District—Pleasants and Wood
Adkins, Ira A.	Marion	1915-17	
Alderson, George	Monroe	1885	
Alderson, John D.	Nicholas	1901	
Alderson, George, Jr.	Monroe	1903-05	
Alderson, F. N.	Nicholas	1911	
Alderson, J. W.	Summers	1912-15	
Aleshire, R. Page	Cabell	1921-23	
Alexander, William	Marshall	1864-65	
Alexander, Robert	Wood	1885	
Allen, Albert	Boone	1877-83	
Allen, James A.	Boone	1893	
Allen, James H.	Boone	1903	
Allen, R. F.	Morgan	1907	
Allen, James	Boone	1913	
Allen, John J.	Ohio	1915	
Alley, J. Friend	Wetzel	1917	
Allison, Joseph W.	Hancock	1868-69	
Altizer, Henry A.	Calhoun	1889	
Ammons, Zimri	Monongalia	1905-07	
Anderson, James M.	Monongalia	1893-95	
Anderson, Luther C.	McDowell	1919	
Andrews, H. H.	Boone	1925	Election contested in State and Supreme Courts; D. M. Jarrett, the contestant, was seated June 6, 1925.
Ankrom, William	Tyler	1895	2nd Delegate District—Tyler and Wetzel
Arbenz, John P.	Ohio	1913	
Archer, A. E.	Jackson	1889	
Armstrong, S. T.	Marshall	1867-68	
Armstrong, Virgil S.	Jackson	1883	
Armstrong, G. L.	Cabell	1923-25	
Arnett, Sylvester	Monongalia	1913	
Arnold, William E.	Lewis	1877	
Arnold, George J.	Lewis	1879	
Arnold, Frank	Marshall	1885	
Arnold, William M.	Gilmer	1891-97	
Arnold, Eugene H.	Randolph	1917-25	
Asbury, H. F.	Putnam	1899-1913	
Asbury, T. J.	Wayne	1909	
Ash, R. B.	Marion	1899	
Ash, F. Guy	Monongalia	1923	
Aten, John G.	Mason	1901-03	
Atkineon, Samuel W.		1893	1st Delegate District—Brooks and Hancock
Aults, A. E.	Kanawha	1889	
Austin, John P.	Mason	1891-93	
Austin, I. M.	Monongalia	1925	
Avis, Charles	Logan	1909-21	Died during term of office.
B			
Babb, Daniel W.	Grant	1875	
Babb, Charles M.	Grant	1877-81-1903	
Bailes, W. R.	Clay	1915	
Bailey, J. A. Douglas	Mercer	1923	
Bailey, Fred F.	Lewis	1915	
Baker, Asbury C.	Preston	1870	
Baker, A. O.	Marshall	1873	
Baker, J. Nelson	Preston	1899-1901	
Baker, E. S.	Mercer	1905	Member Senate 1907-09
Baker, Frank C.	Randolph	1921	
Ball, James W.	Roane	1877	
Ball, L. F.	Wayne	1909	
Ball, E. D.	Wirt	1925	
Ballard, Lewis	Monroe	1863	
Ballard, John C.	Monroe	1866	
Ballard, Rhodes D.	Logan	1867-69-70	Seat in 1869 session contested by Ulysses Hinchman, who was seated Feb. 2, 1869. House reconsidered its action on the following day and Ballard seated.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Ballard, Benjamin F.	Monroe	1870-71	Delegate District—Greenbrier and Monroe
Ballard, Elbert R.	Monroe	1907	
Ballard, John T.	Monroe	1915	
Bandy, William	Wyoming	1889	3rd Delegate District—McDowell and Wyoming
Bannister, John	Kanawha	1913	
Bannister, G. T.	Fayette	1919	
Barclay, William C.	Berkeley	1872	
Barlow, Nathan G.	Pocahontas	1870	4th Delegate District—Webster and Pocahontas
Barlow, Davis L.	Pocahontas	1907	
Barlow C. A.	Marshall	1911	
Barlow, Garfield	Kanawha	1915	
Barnes, John S.	Marion	1863-65	
Barnes, Uriah	Kanawha	1921	
Barnhart, William G.	Putnam	1903	
Barr, Robert G.	Ohio	1871-72-77	
Barr, James S.	Calhoun	1879	2nd Delegate District—Ritchie and Calhoun
Barrett, A. J.	Lincoln	1873	
Barrick, James I.	Hampshire	1863-64	
Bartlett, Ira S.	Roane	1901	
Bartlett, H. A.	Marion	1925	
Bassel, James	Lewis	1917	
Bates, Ucal	Doddridge	1909	
Baxter Arthur J.	Cabell	1917	
Bayer, Harry W.	Morgan	1925	
Beard, A. Green	Mason	1885	
Beard, Charles	Berkeley	1915-25	
Beard, Jabez	Mason	1877	
Beavers, B. F.	McDowell	1925	
Beckely, Alfred, Sr.	Raleigh	1877	
Beckwith, Frank	Jefferson	1881-87	Served in special session 1887 to fill unexpired term of D. B. Lucas, resigned. Member of Senate 1915-17
Beckwith, Frank, Jr.	Jefferson	1921	
Bee, Ephraim	Doddridge	1863-66-67	
Bee, Isaiah	Mercer	1881-83-90	
Bee, J. W.	Doddridge	1903	
Beeason, Jacob C.	Marion	1866-67	
Behrens, H. F.	Ohio	1897-90	
Belknap, Grover C.	Braxton	1925	
Bell, Joseph	Ohio	1866	
Bell Joseph V.	Mineral	1879-81	
Bell Thomas L.	Lincoln	1879	
Bell, A. W.	Clay	1909	
Belcher, A. M.	Kanawha	1911	
Beltzhoover, George M.	Jefferson	1870	
Benecke, George C.	Ohio	1923	
Bender, Henry	Braxton	1868	
Bender, John I.	Braxton	1915-21	
Bennett, John	Calhoun	1866	2nd Delegate District—Calhoun and Gilmer
Bennett, William G.	Calhoun	1872	2nd Delegate District—Calhoun and Gilmer
Bennett, Lewis	Lewis	1891	Speaker of the House, 1891
Bennett, Edward A.	Cabell	1897-99	
Bente, C. W.	Ohio	1909	
Bias, Rev Elisha	Lincoln	1907	
Bickel, Jacob M.	Ohio	1867	
Bier, George W.	Marshall	1872	
Billmyer, David	Jefferson	1867-68	
Billmyer, D. F.	Berkeley	1879	
Bird, S. T.	Mercer	1925	
Biser, George W.	Morgan	1921	
Bishop, Charles M.	Proctor	1871-72	Member of Senate 1873-75
Bishop, William H.	Roane	1925	
Bivens, H. W.	Greenbrier	1921	
Blackhurst, Harry	Pocahontas	1919	
Blackwood, J. Leslie	Cabell	1915	
Blackwood, John C.	Kanawha	1923	
Bland, Robert L.	Lewis	1907	
Bland, Robert	Legan	1915-17-19	
Blair, Jacob B.	Wood	1868	1st Delegate District —Pleasants and Wood
Blakemore, George A.	Pendleton	1875-80	Member of Senate 1872-73

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Blizzard, J. W.	Fayette	1903	
Blizzard, Gordon R.	Fayette	1919	
Bloch, Jesse A.	Ohio	1913-15	Member of Senate 1919-21
Blon, W. H.	Ohio	1897	
Blue, F. B.	Taylor	1895	
Board, M. T.	Rcane	1913	
Bock, John A.	Marion	1897	
Boggs, John	Pendleton	1863-64-65-71	
Boggs, James A.	Braxton	1883	Elected Dec. 21, 1882, to succeed John A. Cunningham, deceased
Boggs, J. M.		1891	6th Delegate District—Clay and Rcane
Boggs, William H.	Pendleton	1895	
Boggess, Thomas	Rcane	1867-68	
Boone, James C.	Braxton	1915	
Bonar, Greenbury D.	Ohio	1865	
Bond, Erwin D. J.	Wood	1883	Member of Senate 1885-87
Boreman, William I.	Tyler	1867	Member of Senate 1868-69-70-71
Boucelle, J. Fred	Kanawha	1917	
Boughner, James V.	Monongalia	1858	
Bowers, George M.	Berkeley	1887	
Bowman, E. P.	Marshall	1893	
Bowman, Stuart H.	Barbour	1899-1903	
Bowyer, George	Putnam	1863	
Bowyer, John	Putnam	1867-69	
Bowyer, Jerome T.	Putnam	1870	
Boyles, Thomas C.	Barbour	1907	
Brackland, George H.	Fayette	1909	
Bradford, Thomas A.	Barbour	1873-79	
Brady, B. F.	Berkeley	1881	
Brady, Joseph C.	Ohio	1845	
Brammer, R. F.	Cabell	1901-07-09	
Brammer, C. C.	Mercer	1923-25	
Brand, Franklin M.	Monongalia	1919	
Brannon, Henry	Lewis	1870-71	
Brannon, W. W.	Lewis	1901	4th Delegate District—Lewis and Webster
Brannon, E. A.	Lewis	1911	
Bray, A. B. C.	Greenbrier	1917-19	
Brewster, J. H.	Lewis	1925	
Briant, J. F.	Summers	1901	
Bridges, William L.	Mercer	1872-73	Resigned 1873
Bright, Kyle	Greenbrier	1877	
Bristol, Jacob H.	Taylor	1866	
Brock, John H.	Marion	1893	
Brockunier, C. W.	Ohio	1893	
Brohard, Humphrey F.	Taylor	1897-99	Seat in 1899 session successfully contested by William R. D. Dent who qualified February 14, 1899
Brohard, Thomas W.	Taylor	1913	
Brosius, J. B.		1893	7th Delegate District—Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan
Brosius, W. L.	Braxton	1909	
Brown, Alfred W.	Monongalia	1866	
Brown, Alpheus W.	Monongalia	1867	
Brown, John W.	Ohio	1867	
Brown, Hamilton P.	Greenbrier	1871	Delegate District—Greenbrier and Monroe
Brown, Wm. G.	Preston	1873	
Brown, Charles L.	Jackson	1883	Member of Senate 1885-87
Brown, James F.	Kanawha	1883	
Brown, James H.	Kanawha	1883	
Brown, Ben B.	Kanawha	1925	
Brown, J. E.	Jackson	1887	
Brown, Thomas C.	Nicholas	1891	
Brown, T. P. R.		1897	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Brown, W. F.		1899	1st Delegate District—Brooke and Hancock
Brown, Martin	Marshall	1915	
Brown, R. M.	Hancock	1921-23	
Brownfield, J. H.	Marion	1895	
Browse, Robert H.	Pleasants	1877	1st Delegate District—Pleasants and Wood
Brumage, Fred R.	Marion	1925	
Brumfield, William W.	Wayne	1866	Seat successfully contested by John J. S. P. Carroll, who qualified January 24, 1866

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Bruns, W. F.	Wayne	1923	
Bryce, M. S.	Preston	1889-91	
Buchanan, C. G.	Brooke	1903	
Buchwald, Lewis	Ohio	1907-09	
Buck, C. M.	Catell	1903	
Buffington, P. C.	Catell	1911	
Bumgardner, Lewis	Mason	1863-64-73	
Bumgardner, George F.	Fayette	1895	
Bumgardner, T. P.	Mason	1913	
Bunker, W. H.	Marion	1897	
Burdett, G. A.	Wirt	1903	
Burdett, J. Sidney	Taylor	1917	
Burgess, Goble G.	Wayne	1870	Member of Senate 1883-85
Burgess, M. W.	Wayne	1893	2nd Delegate District—Tyler and Wetzel
Burke, Charles W.	Randolph	1864-67	5th Delegate District—Tucker and Randolph
Burnham, Frank T.	Fayette	1915	
Burr, Milton W.	Jefferson	1915-17	Member of Senate 1919-21
Burt, J. Hamilton	Ohio	1883	
Butcher, R. Hume	Jefferson	1873	
Butcher, Benjamin H.	Wood	1870	1st Delegate District—Picasants and Wood
Butts, M. K.	Berkeley	1921	
Buxton, George W.	Berkeley	1889	
Byrne, Peyton	Braxton	1887	
Byrne, William E. R.	Kanawha	1923	Speaker, 1923
Byrnea, G. W.	Marshall	1917-23	
<b>C</b>			
Cabell, Charles	Lincoln	1917	
Caldwell, Joseph F.	Greenbrier	1867	Delegate District—Greenbrier and Monroe
Caldwell, William G.	Ohio	1803	
Calhoun, H. M.	Pendleton	1913	
Calhoun, Gilbert	Pendleton	1919	
Calliscn, H. C.	Nicholas	1885	
Callison, G. E.	Fayette	1921	
Calvert, A. G.	Wetzel	1877-79	
Calvert, A. E.	Tucker	1823	
Campbell, H. W.	Hampshire	1925	
Campbell, John A.	Hancock	1872-73-75	
Campbell, A. Nelson	Monroe	1872	Delegate District—Greenbrier, Monroe and Summers
Campbell, Samuel H.	Foone	1879	
Campbell, J. P.	Jackson	1885	
Campbell, C. S.		1891	2nd Delegate District—Grant and Hardy
Campbell, Alex R.	Ohio	1895	
Campbell, A. B.	Tyler	1909	
Campbell, C. W.	Cabell	1911	
Camden, Richard P.	Lewis	1866	
Caphart, H. J.	McDowell	1919-21-23	
Carder, William W.	Hampshire	1917	
Carle, J. E.	Wood	1891-1911	
Carlile, W. D.	Harrison	1875	
Carlin, E. B.	Braxton	1903-05	
Carney, J. M.	Jackson	1891	
Carney, B. E.	Kanawha	1905	
Carpenter, George W.	Greenbrier	1869-70	Delegate District—Greenbrier and Monroe
Carpenter, James	Monroe	1869	Delegate District—Greenbrier and Monroe
Carper, S. V.	Roane	1915	
Carr, F. N.	Kanawha	1911	
Carroll, John J. S. P.	Wayne	1866-67-69	Successfully contested seat of William W. Brumfield in 1866 session qualified January 24, 1866
Carroll, Peter	Kanawha	1911	
Carskadon, J. T.	Mineral	1907	
Carter, Samuel	Fayette	1870	
Carter, H. Lon	Boone	1899-1901	
Cassady, William	Fayette	1864-65	
Cassady, James S.	Fayette	1866	
Casto, Nicholas	Jackson	1865	
Casto, V. L.	Jackson	1889	
Casto, Kenna	Jackson	1917	
Cather, Jesse H.	Taylor	1864-65	Member of Senate 1869-70-72

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Cavendish, R. M.	Braxton	1905	
Chambers, Edmund H.	Jefferson	1868	
Chambers, R. A.	Monroe	1870	Delegate District—Greenbrier and Monroe
Chambers, L. D.	Logan	1882-83-1901	
Chambers, L. B.		1885	3rd Delegate District—McDowell and Wyoming
Chambers, B. S.	Lincoln	1887	
Chancellor, Wm. N.	Wood	1877-87	1st Delegate District—Pleasant and Wood
Chapline Joseph A.	Jefferson	1865	Member of Senate 1866-67-68-69
Chapman, Sylvester	Kanawha	1875	
Chapman, Lew F.	Cabell	1905	
Charlton, Benjamin F.	Marion	1869	
Chase, Owen G.	Putnam	1868	
Chenoweth, Lemuel	Randolph	1871	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Chew, R. P.	Jefferson	1885-87-89	
Chidester, W. V.	Lewis	1875	
Chidester, Roy V.	Lewis	1903	
Childers, Samuel A.	Cabell	1864	
Childers, George W.	Cabell	1897	
Chipley, John J.	Hardy	1877-79	
Chipley, John J.	Hardy	1887	2nd Delegate District—Grant and Hardy
Chipley, J. D.	Hardy	1917	
Christopher, J. C.		1901	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Clark, A. B.	Upshur	1871-93-95	
Clarke, Carroll	Mercer	1879	
Clarke, James F.	Greenbrier	1891-93	
Clarke, David C.	Monongalia	1915	
Clay, William N.	Cabell	1917	
Clelland, H. L.	Marion	1923	
Clements, Edward J.	Kanawha	1919	
Cleundenin, B. P.	Boone	1873	
Clifford, R. J.	Tucker	1911	
Cline, H. M.		1897	8th Delegate District—McDowell and Wyoming
Cline, S. S.	Bekeley	1915	
Colely, James	Randolph	1919	
Coburn, S. L.	Preston	1911-13	Member of Senate 1919-21
Cochran, P. B.		1887	6th Delegate District—Clay and Roane
Cochran, Jacob	Wetzel	1887	Member of Senate 1885
Cochran, J. S.		1901	3rd Delegate District—Braxton and Clay
Coffield, G. W.	Wetzel	1923-25	
Coffman, Leroy	Taylor	1873	3rd Delegate District—Barbour Harrison and Taylor
Cogar, J. S.	Webster	1905	
Cogar, Okey M.	Webster	1925	
Colcord, E. C.	Kanawha	1901-09	Member of Senate 1903-05
Cole, John L.	Kanawha	1868	
Coleman, John V.	Fayette	1919	
Colerider, Henry	Upshur	1897-1903	
Collins, John	Preston	1870	
Collins, John M.	Kanawha	1883	
Collins, J. H.	Putnam	1895-97	
Connelly, B. W.	Ohio	1899	
Connor, John L.	Cabell	1917	
Conrad, B. B.		1893	4th Delegate District—Lewis and Webster
Cook, Mitchell	Wyoming	1864-66	6th Delegate District—McDowell Wyoming and Raleigh. Member of Senate 1870-71
Cook, W. H. H.	Wyoming	1887	3rd Delegate District—McDowell Wyoming. Member of Senate 1865-97, 1903-05.
Cook, W. H. H.	Wyoming	1913	
Cook, C. F.	Wyoming	1891	3rd Delegate District—McDowell and Wyoming
Cook, Albert W.	Wyoming	1893-95	8th Delegate District—McDowell and Wyoming
Cook, M. J.	Summers	1895	
Cooke, E. E.	Jefferson	1925	Died January 3, 1926.
Cook, Thomas A.	Wyoming	1905	
Cook, John W.	Wyoming	1903	

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Cooke, Mrs. E. E.	Jefferson		Appointed by Governor January 27, 1926, to fill unexpired term of E. E. Cooke, deceased.
Coombs, Henry S.	Monongalia	1866	
Coon, Ernest E.	Boone	1919	
Cooper, Samuel	Hampshire	1866-67	
Cooper, W. A.	Wood	1883	Resigned
Cooper, John T.	Wood	1907	
Cooper, W. C.	Webster	1923	
Cope, W. S.	McDowell	1903	
Copley, Thomas	Wayne	1863-64	
Corbett, Richard N.	Wood	1895	
Corcoran, John	Ohio	1889-91	
Corder, William B.	Barbour	1865	Member of Senate 1901-03
Corder, John W.	Barbour	1883	
Core, Andrew S.	Ritchie	1869	
Core, W. G. H.	Pleasants	1891	
Cornell, John	Calhoun	1909	
Cornwell, Strother M.	Barbour	1872-75	
Cosner, John W.	Braxton	1919	Died during term of office
Cotton, W. J.	Ohio	1925	
Cottrell, E. E.	Gilmer	1917	
Courtney, David H.	Monongalia	1911	
Courts, Jesse	Lincoln	1915	
Cox, George K.	Gilmer	1865	2nd Delegate District—Calhoun and Gilmer
Cox, Henry L.	Monongalia	1881-83	
Cox, Winfield, T.	Wirt	1919	Died during term of office
Cox, Owen W.	Fayette	1923	
Cox, Steele S.	Doddridge	1925	
Cracraft, John W.	Kanawha	1867	
Cracraft, Elbridge G.	Ohio	1870-71	
Craig, C. P.	Pleasants	1905-07	Member of Senate 1909-11
Craig, A. S.	Brooke	1923	
Crane, William B.	Preston	1868	Member of Senate 1870-71
Crane, Cloyd M.		1913	
Crawford, William L.	Hancock	1863-64	
Crawford, C. P.	Randolph	1925	
Cremeans, Grant	Lincoln	1897	
Cresap, C. J. P.		1881	4th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Crislip, Cyrus A.	Roane	1895-1913	
Crockett, John G.	Summers	1885-87	
Crockett, D. P.	Mercer	1903	
Crook, George W.		1897-99	4th Delegate District—Lewis and Webster
Crooks, Horatio N.	Wood	1863-64-65	1st Delegate District—Pleasants and Wood
Cross, G. F.	Jefferson	1872-77	
Cross, S. C.	Morgan	1903	
Crothers, H. W.	Brooke	1863	
Crouch, Paul M.	Randolph	1923	
Crouse, J. E.	Raleigh	1913	
Crow, George	Jackson	1873	
Crow, George B.	Jackson	1887	
Crum, Samuel V.	Wayne	1905	
Crump, James M.	Mason	1921	
Crumrine, J. B.	Ritchie	1881	2nd Delegate District—Ritchie and Calhoun
Cullen, E. W.	McDowell	1921-25	
Cummings, Ebb	Lincoln	1921	
Cunningham, David	Marion	1864-66-67	
Cunningham, Elias	Braxton	1869	
Cunningham, F. W.	Harrison	1877	
Cunningham, John H.	Braxton	1883	Died during term of office
Cunningham, J. A.		1889	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Cunningham, A. M.	Tucker	1903	
Cunningham, Wiley H.	Raleigh	1919	
Cuppitt, D. E.	Tucker	1909-19	
Currie, Henry D.	Kanawha	1911	
Curry, John M.	Upshur	1907	
Curry, W. D.	Mason	1915-17	
Curtis, William B.	Ohio	1866	
Curtis, W. H. C.	Ohio	1897	
Cushwa, H. S.	Berkeley	1899	
Cushwa, H. S.	Berkeley	1901	7th Delegate District—Jefferson Berkeley and Morgan

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Cutlip, E. W.		1897	3rd Delegate District—Braxton and Clay
Cutright, W. B.	Upshur	1899	
D			
Dailey, C. W.	Mineral	1883	
Dailey, Dr. W. F.	Preston	1909	
Dailey, James S.	Berkley	1923	
Dancridge, A. S.	Jefferson	1891-95	
Danridge, A. S., Jr.	Jefferson	1893	7th Delegate District—Jefferson Berkeley and Morgan
Daniell, F. F.	Wirt	1923	
Danils, G. W.	Berkeley	1909	
Danils, George H.		1893	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Darnel, Peter	Mason	1866	
Darst, John S.	Jackson	1897-99-1901	Member of Senate 1903-05
Daugherty, Duncan	Wirt	1921	
Daugherty, George F.	Mercer	1921	
Davenport, George O.	Ohio	1873	
Davison, L. E.	Taylor	1863-79	
Davison, William B.	Mercer	1877	
Davison, A. C.	Mercer	1885	
Davies, W. J.	Fayette	1885	
Davies, Thomas Lansing	Mason	1889	
Davies, Thomas P.	Fayette	1863-1901	Member of Senate 1895-97
Davis, Abe.	Cabell	1925	
Davis, Mrs. Thomas J.	Fayette	1925	
Davis, Henry G.	Hampshire	1866	Member of Senate 1869-70-71
Davis, John J.	Harrison	1870	
Davis, M. W.	Harrison	1873	
Davis, Moses H.	Harrison	1881	
Davis, Thomas E.	Ritchie	1883	
Davis, Alvin	Cabell	1893	
Davis, Jacob S.	Cabell	1893	
Davis, A. W.	Harrison	1897	
Davis, John W.	Harrison	1899	
Davis, Thomas B.	Mineral	1899	
Davis, J. W.	Preston	1903-05	
Davis, T. C.	Pleasants	1903	
Davis, John T.	Randolph	1911	
Davis, John A.	Wirt	1915	
Davis, J. W.	Fayette	1917	
Davis, R. Earle	Monongalia	1921	
Davis, H. Clay	Taylor	1921	
Davison, Reuben	Taylor	1867-68-69-70-71-81	
Davison, George I.	Lewis	1885-87	
Davison, Flavius B.	Harrison	1915	
Davison, Charles W.		1923	
Dawson, S. R.	Ritchie	1863-64	
Dawson, John	Morgan	1872	Member of Senate 1869-69
Day, Joshua	Pendleton	1881	
Dean, J. S. W.	Upshur	1885	
Dean, T. M.	Braxton	1907	
DeLawier, P. D.	Hardy	1923-25	
Deaver, George, Jr.	Hampshire	1873	
Dennis, Thomas H.	Greenbrier	1885-1909	Speaker of the House 1885 Successfully contested seat of Humphrey F. Brothard; qualified February 14, 1899
Dent, W. R. D.	Taylor	1899	
Dent, Marion	Fayette	1907	
Depue, Marshall	Roane	1875-81	
Depue, J. W.	Wirt	1887	
Deuley, J. L.	Brooke	1921-25	
Devol, G. H.	Wood	1907-09	
Diec, John	Greenbrier	1911-13	
Dillard, J. R.	Mercer	1907	
Dils, Henry H.	Wood	1869	1st Delegate District—Pleasants and Wood
Diss Debar, Joseph H.	Doddridge	1864	
Dix, Dyer D.	Nicholas	1875	5th Delegate District—Nicholas Clay and Webster
Dix, Isaac A.	Nicholas	1903	
Dixon, Peyton Albert	Grant	1917	
Doddrill, Charles Mc.	Webster	1881	5th Delegate District—Nicholas Clay and Webster



## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Doddrill, C. M.	Webster	1897	4th Delegate District—Lewis and Webster
Dolly, Abijah	Hardy	1864-66	Member of Senate 1867
Donchco, Daniel	Hancock	1870-71	
Dorr, Charles P.	Webster	1885-89	4th Delegate District—Pocahontas and Webster
Dorsey, A. A.	Tucker	1925	
Dotson, S. C.	Nicholas	1915	
Dovener, Blackburn B.	Ohio	1883	
Dowling, C. W.	Wood	1913	
Downey, Owen D.	Hampshire	1865	
Downs, H. A.	Berkeley	1921	
Duff, G. G.	Nicholas	1913	
Duff, Rath	Jackson	1913	
Duffield, Emory	Jackson	1907-09	
Duffy, John W.	Hardy	1860	7th Delegate District—Grant and Hardy
Dunlaney, A. F.	Wetzel	1903	
Dunbar, W. S.	Raleigh	1863	6th Delegate District—McDowell Wyoming and Raleigh. Member of Senate 1864-65
Dunkin, James	Harrison	1877	
Dunn, Michael	Marshall	1863-64	
Dunn, J. S.	Preston	1923	
Dunnington, James W.	Randolph	1868	5th Delegate District—Tucker and Randolph
Dunfee, H. O.	Cabell	1921	
Duty, Michael K.	Ritchie	1907-13-15	Member of Senate 1917-19
Dean, R. Marsh.	Mineral	1925	Elected as successor to Wm. Farris, deceased, at special election held January 6, 1925.
Duval, James P.	Wood	1923-25	
Duvall, Isaac H.	Brooke	1887-89	1st Delegate District—Brooke and Hancock. Member of Senate 1866-67
Dyche, Lewis	Morgan	1865-66	
Dyche, Charles P.	Morgan	1875	
Dye, E. P.	Wood	1905	
Dye, George W.	Grant	1923-25	
Dyer, Wilbur F.	Grant	1885	2nd Delegate District—Grant and Hardy
Dyer, E. B.	Kanawha	1891	
<b>E</b>			
Eastham, Albert G.	Mason	1877	
Eckard, John M.	Mason	1883	
Edelman, J. C.	Boone	1905	
Edgington, C. N.	Kanawha	1903	
Edmiston, Andrew	Lewis	1881	
Edmiston, Andrew	Lewis	1895	4th Delegate District—Lewis and Webster
Edwards, George	Marshall	1869-85	
Edwards, L. A.	Kanawha	1925	
Edwards, William Seymour	Kanawha	1863-95	Speaker of the House, 1895
Edwards, C. S. P.	Mason	1911	
Elliott, Truman	Harrison	1872	
Elliott, William	Preston	1877	
Elliott, W. B.	Ohio	1923	
Ellis, J. M.	Fayette	1903-07-09	
Ellison, Isaac J.	Mercer	1873	Seated October 20, 1873, as successor to William L. Bridges resigned.
Elson, John R.	Brooke	1913	
Embleton, R. T.	Mason	1907-25	
Emmley, J. E.	Ohio	1917	
Endelman, Jacob C.	Boone	1889	
Engle, Blaine	Harrison	1925	
Enoch, Isaac L.	Wirt	1872-75	
Epling, Dr. G. T.	McDowell	1909-11	
Erwin, R. D.	Greenbrier	1891-95	
Festep, Charles L.	Logan	1923	
Eubank, W. E.	McDowell	1923	
Evans, George	Mercer	1868-70	
Evans, George F.	Berkeley	1883-95	
Evans, F. H.	Mingo	1905-07	
Everhart, L. F.	Upshur	1915	
Everhart, L. F.	Preston	1923	
Ewing, James Alex.	Marshall	1879	

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
F			
Faris, John	Ohio	1870-71	
Faris, Fred F.	Ohio	1913	
Farnsworth, Thomas G.	Upshur	1870-73	
Farnsworth, Thomas J.	Upshur	1875-77	Member of Senate 1881-83. President of Senate 1883
Farnsworth, F. F.	Upshur	1913	
Farris, William	Mineral	1923	Elected to succeed himself; died December 12, 1924. R. Marsh Dean elected at special election to fill vacancy.
Faulkner, E. Boyd	Berkeley	1877	Member of Senate 1879-81
Federer, G. T.	Morganalia	1925	
Felton, E. S.	Preston	1911	
Ferguson, James H.	Cabell	1865-67-68	
Ferguson, James H.	Cabell	1871	8th Delegate District—Cabell and Lincoln
Ferguson, James H.	Kanawha	1877-81-91	
Ferguson, John	Marshall	1868	
Ferguson, Joseph M.	Wayne	1873	
Ferguson, James, Sr.	Wayne	1875	
Ferguson, C. W.	Wayne	1885-87	
Ferguson, R. B.	Mercer	1917	
Ferguson, William K.	Wayne	1919	
Ferrell, George	Berkeley	1881	Died during term of office
Ferrell, M. S.	Logan	1885	
Ferrell, F. D.	Logan	1897	
Fickelsen, A. G.	Ohio	1909	
Finley, John B.	Tucker	1891	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker. Member of Senate 1893-95
Finley, Joseph H.	Hancock	1909	
Fisher, Charles B.	Wirt	1870	
Fisher, William	Hardy	1872	7th Delegate District—Grant and Hardy
Fisher, William	Hardy	1873-81	
Fisher, Benjamin F.	Braxton	1877-81-85	
Fisher, Benjamin	Ohio	1879	
Fisher, Jake	Braxton	1899-1901	3rd Delegate District—Braxton and Clay. Member of Senate 1905-07-09-11
Fisher, R. M.		1901	7th Delegate District—Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan
Fitch, Oden W.	Cabell	1919-21	
Flanagan, Richard A.	Fayette	1870-71	
Fleming, Solomon S.	Harrison	1863-64-65-66-67-68-69	Speaker of the House 1869
Fleming, Benjamin	Marion	1868	
Fleming, A. Brooks	Marion	1872-75	
Fleming, E.H.	Berkeley	1873	
Fleming, J. B.	Kanawha	1885	
Fleming, Robert F.	Jackson	1895	
Fleming, Thomas W.	Marion	1905	
Fleming, Arch K.	Doddridge	1917	
Flesher, W. A.	Ritchie	1907-09	
Flesher, Arthur B.	Pleasants	1913	
Flick, William H. H.	Peru	1869-70	
Flowers, Jesse	Marion	1873	
Floyd, George R. C.	Logan	1873	
Floyd, John B.	Logan	1881	Member of Senate 1883-85
Floyd, John B.	Kanawha	1893	
Flynn, James W.	Preston	1921	
Foley, B. H.	Wood	1873	1st Delegate District—Pleasant and Wood
Ford, Azel	Raleigh	1889-95	Successfully contested seat of Isaac C. Prince in 1895 session; qualified January 14, 1895
Fortney, Thomas	Preston	1885	
Fortney, John W.	Harrison	1919	
Fortney, Earl V.	Preston	1919	
Foster, Alfred	Wirt	1863-64	Member of Senate 1862-69
Fouke, Isaac	Jefferson	1883	
Fout, D. O.	Grant	1921	
Fox, James B.	Marion	1905	
Fox, George W.	Fayette	1925	
Freed, C. C.	Ritchie	1921	
Freckland, W. B.	Preston	1903-05	
Freer, Romeo H.	Ritchie	1891	

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
French, William M.	Mercer	1866-69	Seat in 1866 session successfully contested by Thomas Little, who qualified February 5, 1866
Fry, F. H.	Wayne	1925	
Fulkerson, Albert C.	Wayne	1879-81	
Furbee, James H.	Marion	1879	Member of Senate 1887-89-93-95.
Furbee, H. R.	Marion	1903	
Furbee, J. D.	Marion	1925	
<b>G</b>			
Gallaber, F. M.	Summers	1905-07	
Galloway, Jacob T.	Tyler	1865	
Gamble, M. W.	Grant	1893	6th Delegate District—Grant and Hardy
Games, George B.	Marshall	1893	
Gandee, William	Roane	1870	
Gandee, Frederick	Roane	1887	6th Delegate District—Clay and Roane
Garden, A. D.	Ohio	1887-89-91	
Gardner, Dr. J. F.	Hampshire	1903	
Garce, John S.	Braxton	1903	
Garink, John F.	Greenbrier	1883	
Garret, John	Logan	1871	
Garretson, Lawson	Boone	1915	
Garrison, Alpheus	Monongalia	1869	Member of Senate 1891-93
Garvin, T. M.	Ohio	1897	
Garvin, Ray W.	Harrison	1923	
Garvin, R. S.	Fayette	1923	
Gates, D. H.	Putnam	1887	
Gates, Mrs. Tom	Kanawha	1923	First woman member
Gawthrop, James W.	Barbour	1897	
George, William T.	Barbour	1913	Speaker of the House, 1913
George, F. C.	Raleigh	1923	
Germer, J. D.	Summers	1909	
Gettinger, J. H.	Berkeley	1875	Member of Senate, 1887-89
Gibson, Samuel	Pocahontas	1869	4th Delegate District—Webster and Pocahontas
Gibson, Joseph H.	Preston	1867-69	
Gibson, Euglace	Cabell	1877	Speaker of the House, 1877
Gibson, B. D.	Jefferson	1889-91	
Gilkeson, Henry B.	Hampshire	1883-85-1909-11	Member of Senate, 1891
Gillilan, John C.	Greenbrier	1863	
Gilmore, Baptist	Mason	1865	
Gilmore, John F.	Mineral	1885	
Gist, Joseph C.	Brooke	1879	
Givens, James F.	Braxton	1866	
Givens, William W.	Tyler	1885	
Goad, George		1889-91-93	3rd Delegate District—McDowell and Wyoming
Godbey, Dr. Martin V.	Boone	1909	Member of Senate 1915-17-21
Godbey, W. R.	Mercer	1919-21	
Goff, Nathan, Sr.	Harrison	1863-64-65-66-70	
Goff, Nathan, Jr.	Harrison	1867-68	
Goff, E. C.	Ritchie	1903	
Goff, Roy C.	Kanawha	1923	
Gold, Samuel	Berkeley	1868-69	Member of Senate, 1870-71-72
Goode, B. P.	Summers	1877-79	
Good, J. H.	Ohio	1875	
Good, C. W.	Jackson	1901	
Good, C. W.	Kanawha	1909	
Goode, M. D.	Lincoln	1911-13-23	
Goodno, E. C.	Pleasants	1909	
Goodykoontz, Wells	Mingo	1911	Member of Senate, 1915-17. President of Senate, 1917
Gorrell, Theodore N.	Ohio	1865	
Gorrell, Oliver	Pleasants	1883-87	
Gorrell, R. A.	Pleasants	1899	
Gleason, C. J.	Ohio	1887	
Glenn, F. M.	Tucker	1913	
Gluck, J. C.	Ritchie	1889	
Gramm, Samuel H.	Taylor	1891-93	Member of Senate, 1895-97
Grant, E. M.	Monongalia	1899-1901	
Grantham, John W.	Jefferson	1872-81	Member of Senate, 1873
Graves, William G.	Nicholas	1917	
Gray, John B.	Monongalia	1877	
Gray, Arthur H.	Marshall	1913	
Glover, William H.	Preston	1885-95-97-1915-17	

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Greer, H. J.	Mason	1891-93-95	
Gregory, Adam	Webster	1864-68	4th Delegate District—Webster and Pocahontas
Gregory, Robert L.	Tyler	1903	Member of Senate, 1915-17
Greynolds, Lew	Randolph	1903	
Griffin, Benoni	Pocahontas	1863-64	4th Delegate District—Webster and Pocahontas
Griffin, Isaac H.	Webster	1871	4th Delegate District—Webster and Pocahontas
Griffith, H. B.	Lincoln	1893	
Griffith, M. H.	Raleigh	1905	
Grissinger, George F.	Fayette	1921	
Grose, James	Nicholas	1867	3rd Delegate District—Clay and Nicholas
Gorscup, Fred Paul	Kanawha	1905	Speaker of the House, 1905
Grove, Roy C.	Berkeley	1919	
Grove, T. J.	Grant	1925	
Grover, E. W.	Catell	1901	
Groves, J. D.	Nicholas	1895-97	
Gunn, William R.	Mason	1879	
Guthrie, James	Wetzel	1870	
Gwinn, Marion	Summers	1873	Members of Senate, 1885-87

## H

Hackney, Orville	Kanawha	1919	
Hackworth, George W.	Catell	1881	
Hagens, Harrison	Preston	1866	
Hagens, J. Marshall	Monongalia	1879-87	
Hagar, Robert	Boone	1863-64-68	Member of Senate, 1863-67
Hagar, Benjamin	Boone	1865	
Hagar, L. D.	Boone	1887	
Hagar, B. M.	Boone	1907-11	
Hagar, Ira P.	Lincoln	1909	
Hagerman, Harvey	McDowell	1903-05-17	
Hahn, Charles F.	Mineral	1897	
Hale, Presley M.	Lewis	1863	
Hale, Benjamin W.	Wirt	1865	
Hale, Clarence	McDowell	1919	
Hall, Moses S.	Ritchie	1875-77	2nd Delegate District—Ritchie and Calhoun
Hall, J. L.	Barbour	1881	3rd Delegate District—Barbours Harrison and Taylor. Member of Senate, 1873
Hall, Septimius	Wetzel	1881-82-1907-09-11-13-15-17-19-21-23-25	Member of Senate, 1873. Died February 27, 1926.
Hall, Mrs. Fannie A.	Wetzel		Appointed by Governor, April 2, 1926, successor to Septimius Hall, deceased.
Hall, C. L.	Hardy	1897-99-1901	6th Delegate District—Grant and Hardy
Hall, John S.	Mingo	1921-23-25	
Hamilton, John M.	Calhoun	1887	
Hamilton, Dr. M. F.	Marlen	1919	
Hammett, Robert G.	Pleasants	1889-93	
Hanen, Samuel R.	Marshall	1889-91-97	Speaker of the House, 1897
Handley, Virgil T.	Taylor	1901-03	
Hanna, Samuel D.	Mason	1901-03	
Hansford, Lloyd	Tucker	1893-95-97	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Haptenstall, J. J.	Fayette	1899	
Harding, J. F.	Randolph	1887-95	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Hardman, O. W. O.	Tyler	1877	
Hardman, Paul	Clay	1917	
Hardwick, D. P.	Wayne	1903	
Hare, James R.	Monongalia	1879	
Harpless, Samuel C.	Kanawha	1909	
Harlow, Benjamin F.	Greenbrier	1897-1901	
Harmau, C. E.	McDowell	1913-15	
Harmer, Harvey W.	Harrison	1895	Member of Senate, 1901-03-19-21
Harrison, F. H.	Morgan	1899	7th Delegate District—Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan
Harmon, George	Grant	1867	7th Delegate District—Grant and Hardy. Member of Senate, 1870-1871

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Harmon, George B.	Grant	1883	2nd Delegate District—Grant and Hardy Member of Senate, 1912-21
Harmon, George B.	Grant	1907	
Harnish, H. F.	Wood	1890	
Harper, Peter	Pendleton	1893	
Harper, O. B.	Mason	1905-07	
Harper, E. Howard	McDowell	1917-25	
Harper, W. W.	Pendleton	1923-25	
Harr, D. M.	Marion	1889	
Harr, R. E.	Marion	1907	
Harris, Thomas M.	Ritchie	1867	
Harris, W. H.	Marshall	1901-03	
Harris, C. F.	Wayne	1907	
Harrison, Benjamin F.	Jefferson	1869	
Harrison, Matthew W.	Lewis	1860	
Harrison, Henry	McDowell	1872	6th Delegate District—McDowell Wyoming and Raleigh
Harrison, S. R., Jr.	Harrison	1917	
Harrison, Thomas	Wayne	1883	
Harrow, Matthew K.	Fayette	1868	
Hart, Charles M.	Harrison	1907-09	
Hartley, Henry A.	Preston	1851-63	
Hartley, Charles H.	Jackson	1913	
Hartmyer, C.	Preston	1893	
Harvey, Thomas H.	Cabell	1870	
Harvey, L. T.	Braxton	1917-19-23-25	
Hasler, Frederick R.	Jackson	1870-71	
Hastings, Russell L.	Kanawha	1921	
Hatfield, F. P.	Wood	1903	
Hatfield, McGinnis	McDowell	1923	
Hawk, A. W.	Jackson	1903	
Hawkins, Thomas	Cabell	1895	
Hawkins, W. B.	Cabell	1925	
Hawley, W. P.	Mercer	1909-13	Member of Senate, 1915-17
Hawver, Samuel P.	Greenbrier	1876	
Hayman, S. H.	Jackson	1885	
Haymond, Sidney	Harrison	1860	
Haymond, Alpheus F.	Marion	1885	
Haymond, Henry	Harrison	1887	
Haymond, Frank C.	Marion	1907	
Haymond, Luther	Harrison	1921	
Hays, Peregrine	Gilmer	1877	
Hays, French N.	Gilmer	1893-96-1901-03-05-07- 09-13-19-21	Died during term of office Member of Senate, 1883-85
Hays, G. Warren	Calhoun	1911	
Hays, Robert E.	Calhoun	1913	
Hays, J. M.	Gilmer	1925	
Hazlett, Robert	Ohio	1905	Member of Senate, 1907-09
Heaberlin, Charles L.	Raleigh	1917-25	
Hearn, James	Mercer	1901-05	
Hearce, William L.	Ohio	1877	
Hearne, Julian G.	Ohio	1907-09	Member of Senate, 1911-13
Heavener, C. P.	Monroe	1921	
Heermans, Francis	Preston	1867-68-69	
Heiskell, Francis W.	Hampshire	1871	
Henderson, High C.	Wood	1877	1st Delegate District—Fleasants and Wood Member of Senate, 1893-95
Hendricks, George B.	Kanawha	1919	
Henry, D. F.	Brooke	1900-11	
Henshaw, Marion L.	Berkeley	1883	
Henshaw, John	Berkeley	1897	7th Delegate District—Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan
Henshaw, W. T.	Berkeley	1901	
Henshaw, Harry P.	Berkeley	1917	Member of Senate, 1921-23-25
Hensley, James I.	Mason	1887	
Hensley, W. G.	Cabell	1905	
Henson, H. F.	Putnam	1921	
Herndon, T. C.	McDowell	1905	
Herold, George A.	Webster	1921	
Hersey, F. L.	Cabell	1907	
Hertzman, Alexander M.	Roane	1915-17-19-21	
Hersman, Marion R.	Calhoun	1921	
Hervey, James	Brooke	1868-69-70-71	
Hervey, Henry C.	Brooke	1897-1901	1st Delegate District—Brooke and Hancock

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Hess, J. W.	Harrison	1895-97	
Hetzell, J. J.	Morgan	1883	
Hibbets, James H.	Hancock	1867	
Hickman, Frank R.	Tyler	1817-19	
Hielt, Asa	Hampshire	1877	
Higgins, James H.	Jackson	1866	
Hill, Robert M.	Marion	1870	
Hill, Martin	Kanawha	1879	
Hill, Charles	Fayette	1889	
Hill, Byrd	Mason	1895-97-99	Member of Senate, 1901
Hill, George	Boone	1885	
Hill, T. P.	Tyler	1903	Member of Senate, 1905-07-21-23
Hill, David	Mason	1903	
Hill, Frank R.	Pocahontas	1925	
Hilleary, John B.	Upshur	1917-19-21	
Hinchman, James M.	Logan	1863-64-65	
Hinchman, Llyses	Logan	1866-68-69	
Hinchman, John	Monroe	1873	Contested seat of Rhodes D. Ballard in 1869 session; seated Feb. 2, 1869. House reconsidered its action on the following day and seated Ballard
Hindman, John	Brooke	1873	
Hiner, J. J.	Pendleton	1887	
Hiner, G. A.	Pendleton	1915-17-21	
Hinerman, E. M.	Marshall	1913-15	
Hinkle, Abram	Pendleton	1866	
Hinkle, Jacob	Pendleton	1885	
Hinkle, Philip	Nicholas	1909	
Hinzman, George C.	Lewis	1909	
Hiser, Jonathan	Pendleton	1867	
Iively, Madison	Roane	1878	
Hobbs, James	Summers	1919	
Hobbs, John W.	Hancock	1881	
Hoff, Henson L.	Barbour	1881	
Hoff, N. B.	Roane	1883	
Hoffman, E. L.	Berkeley	1877	
Hoffman, N. N.	Monongalia	1867	
Hecke, Joseph T.	Preston	1887	Member of Senate, 1867-68-69
Holle, Walter A.	Doddridge	1891-93-1907	
Holman, Isaac	Marion	1863-64-65	
Holmes, M. G.	Harrison	1887	
Holmes, Alfred C.	Doddridge	1905	
Hopkins, Bee	Calhoun	1923	
Holroyd, J. F.	Mercer	1907	
Holroyd, Samuel R.	Mercer	1923-25	
Holt, John H.	Preston	1879	
Holt, Joseph W.	Lincoln	1881-83	
Honaker, W. B.	Mercer	1913-15-17	
Honaker, H. E.	Putnam	1923	
Hood, Smith, Jr.	Marion	1923	
Hoof, James Law	Jefferson	1877	
Hooker, George	Breoke	1866	
Hoover, J. M.	Webster	1893	4th Delegate District—Lewis and Webster
Hornbrock, Jacob	Ohio	1866	
Horner, Charles	Wetzel	1871	
Hott, George A.	Hampshire	1891-93	
Houston, Samuel A.	Monroe	1875	
Houvooras, Nick	Cabell	1919	
Hovermale, John H.	Morgan	1871	
Hovermale, Silas J.	Morgan	1885-91	
Howard, Hiram R.	Mason	1870	
Howard, Dr. George C.	Doddridge	1919-21	
Howe, William R.	Marshall	1870	
Howes, Fencelen	Barbour	1868-69	
Hubbard, William P.	Ohio	1881	
Hubbard, Harry	Ohio	1911	
Hubbard, N. C.	Ohio	1911	
Huber, George	Wood	1923	
Huddleston, A. E.	Greenbrier	1913-15	
Hudrall, R. M.	Kanawha	1911	
Hudson, William H.	Kanawha	1873	
Huey, R. W.	Jackson	1911	
Huff, W. D.	Nicholas	1903	
Huffman, Alexander	Calhoun	1868	2nd Delegate District—Calhoun and Gilmer

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Huffman, Daniel	Gilmer	1875	
Hughes, Henry T.	Roane	1872	
Hughes, A. L.	Tyler	1897-99	
Hughes, Robert E.	Kanawha	1897	
Hughes, Robert E.	Jackson	1903	
Hughes, B. N.	Roane	1907	
Hughes, W. W.	McDowell	1915	
Hughes, Everett	Jackson	1917	
Huzus, Wright	Ohio	1921	Member Senate, 1923-25
Hullihan, M. F.	Ohio	1873	Resigned 1873
Hume, J. T.	Summers	1897	
Hundley, J. Howard	Kanawha	1925	
Hunt, John H.	Kanawha	1897-99	
Hunter, James	Wood	1893	
Hunter, Charles W.	Wood	1897-99	
Hunter, Romanus		1897	7th Delegate District—Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan
Hunter, Carl H.	Marshall	1917	Member of Senate, 1919-21
Hunter, J. W.	Raleigh	1921	
Hunter, R. L.	Raleigh	1923	
Hurst, J. Garland	Jefferson	1897-99	
Hutchinson, John A.	Wood	1875	1st Delegate District—Pleasants and Wood
Hutchinson, C. E.	Marshall	1921	
Hutton, Jacob A.	Randolph	1869	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Hutton, John A.	Randolph	1872	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Hutton, Elihu	Randolph	1877-79	4th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Hutton, Warwick	Randolph	1905	
Hutzler, John C.	Berkeley	1903-05	
Hyer, Harvey F.	Braxton	1865	
Hyer, Ellis H.	Braxton	1879	
I			
Ice, William T.	Barbour	1875	3rd Delegate District—Barbour, Harrison and Taylor
Ice, William T., Jr.	Barbour	1909-11	
Ice, W. B.	Marion	1909-11-13	
Imbach, Theodore F.	Berkeley	1919	Died during term of office
Imboden, George W.	Fayette	1877	
Imhoff, I. W.	Ohio	1893	
Ingram, George D.	Hancock	1905-07	
Irons, Benjamin F.	Monroe	1881	
Isbell, L. D.	Fayette	1883	
J			
Jack, William H.	Gilmer	1889	
Jackson, James M.	Wood	1870-71	1st Delegate District—Pleasant, and Wood
Jackson, Jacob B.	Wood	1875	
Jackson, William W.	Mason	1897	
Jackson, Malcolm	Kanawha	1901	
Jackson, I. L.	Taylor	1925	
Jacob, Alexander M.	Ohio	1868-69	Member of Senate, 1873
Jacob, John J.	Hampshire	1869	
Jacob, John J.	Ohio	1879	
Jacob, John J., Jr.	Ohio	1885	
Jacobs, C. K.	Brooke	1907	
Jacobs, J. M.	Marion	1907	
James, Noah	Doddridge	1868	
James, Ireland	Mingo	1915	
Jarrett, T. H.	Greenbrier	1895-99-1901	
Jarrett, M. C.	Harrison	1905	
Jarrett, D. M.	Boone	1925	Contested seat of H. H. Andrews in State and Supreme Courts. Seated as member June 6, 1925.
Jeffers, I. H.	Wood	1911	
Jewell, W. R.	Lewis	1905	
John, William S.	Monongalia	1917-19	
Johnson, Daniel D.	Tyler	1866	Member of Senate, 1873-75-77-79 President of Senate, 1873-75-79
Johnson, John	Jackson	1867	
Johnson, Jacob F.	Penitton	1873	

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATIN OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Johnson, John C.	Harrison	1877-79	
Johnson, Levi	Gilmer	1881	
Johnson, John W.	Summers	1889	
Johnson, Shelton	Kanawha	1901-03	
Johnson, Vernon E.	Morgan	1911-13-15	Speaker of the House, 1915
Johnsen, Louis A.	Harrison	1917	
Johnson, Albert S.	Monroe	1891-93	
Johnston, J. J.	Mineral	1921	
Joliffe, C. F.	Wetzel	1913	
Jolly, J. K.	Wood	1911	
Jones, John P.	Preston	1871-72-80	Member of the Senate, 1877-79
Jones, John C.	Marion	1883	
Jones, Peter F.	Kanawha	1895-97	
Jones, Luther P.	Boone	1917	
Jones, Philip L.	Wood	1919	
Jones, T. A.	Summers	1921	
Jones, H. T.	Marion	1923	
Jones, Harriett B.	Marshall	1925	
Jordan, L. S.	Ohio	1875	
Jordan, Gordon L.	Summers	1872	Delegate District—Greenbrier, Monroe and Summers
Judy, Martin	Grant	1870	7th Delegate District—Grant and Hardy
Justice, W. E.	Logan	1889	
Justice, J. I.	Wyoming	1907	
K			
Kalbaugh, Z. T.	Mineral	1905	
Kane, S. K.	Calwell	1911	
Kanter, Charles	Preston	1873	
Kearfott, John P.	Jefferson	1909	
Keatley, Edwin M.	Kanawha	1921-25	Speaker of the House, 1921-25
Kee, W. L.	Randolph	1889	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Kenney, David J.	Jackson	1863-64	
Keever, Wesley C.	Wood	1871	
Keever, John S.	Wood	1869	1st Delegate District—Pleasants and Wood
Keister, John D.	Pendleton	1909-11	
Kellaugh, W. H.	Jackson	1869-1915	
Kellar, John	Parbour	1863-66-67	
Kellar, A. A.	Wood	1887	
Keller, Lester	Fayette	1861	
Keller, F. M.	Wetzel	1903	
Kelley, C. C.	Roane	1903-05-09	
Kelley, Alonzo C.	Mason	1905-09	
Kelsall, George W.	Pleasants	1897	
Kemper, J. R.	Deedridge	1895-99	
Kendall, J. E.	Kanawha	1891	
Kennedy, Jesse D.	Harrison	1911	
Kennedy, Alfred E.	Calhoun	1867-1901-03-07	
Kenny, Thomas P.	Taylor	1911	
Kepner, Samuel A.	Ohio	1881	
Kester, Marcellus J.	Monroe	1895-97	
Korn, Albert J.	Marion	1919	
Keys, John W.	Mineral	1871	
Kidd, R. P.	Gilmer	1887	Member of Senate, 1899-1901-03-05-07-09-11-12-23-25
Kidd, J. W.	Braxton	1805	3rd Delegate District—Braxton and Clay
Kidd, F. H.	Braxton	1911	
Kimes, J. C.	Wood	1893-95	
Kineaid, John	Fayette	1867-69	
Kineaid, J. S.	Fayette	1887	
King, William H.	Preston	1864-65	
King, S. R.	Nicholas	1923-25	
Kingsley, E. R.	Wood	1909	
Kinsey, George	Marion	1887	
Kirk, J. W.	Putnam	1889	
Kirk, William	Wood	1909	
Kirtley, Malton S.	Putnam	1875	Member of Senate, 1877-79
Kirtley, William	Putnam	1879	
Kiser, William C.	Pendleton	1891	
Kiser, O. B.	Jackson	1895-97	
Kiser, G. L.	Pendleton	1905	
Kiser, J. P.	Jackson	1921	Died during term of office



## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Kitchen, Bethuel M.	Berkeley	1879	Member of Senate, 1865-66
Kitchen, Joseph T.	Berkeley	1889	
Kittle, Cyrus H.	Randolph	1863	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Kittle, V. W.	Barbour	1905	
Kittle, George M.	Barbour	1915	
Knight, J. P.	Calhoun	1899	
Knight, Ernest E.	Lewis	1921	
Knotts, Absalom	Calhoun	1873	3rd Delegate District—Calhoun and Ritchie. Successfully contested seat of A. S. Price; seated Nov 26, 1872
Knotts Rufus	Calhoun	1877	2nd Delegate District—Calhoun and Ritchie
Knotts, A. W.	Marion	1873	
Koonce, George	Jefferson	1865-66-67	Member of Senate, 1870-71
Koontz, J. R.	Fayette	1893	
Koontz, Luther V.	Kanawha	1917	
Kramer, Leroy	Monongalia	1863-64-65	Speaker of the House, 1864-65
Kuhn, Howard	Kanawha	1923	
Kump, G. K.	Hampshire	1905	Member of Senate 1913-15-17-19
Kunst, John H.	Taylor	1877	
Kuykerdall J. S.	Hampshire	1907-19	
Kyle Edmund	Wetzel	1865-66	
Kyle Mark C.	Clay	1903	
Kyle Jasper S.	Harrison	1903	
<b>L</b>			
Lacy, J. C.	Ritchie	1911	
Laidley, William S.	Kanawha	1873	
Laidley, John B.	Cabell	1885	
Laird, John F.	Wood	1891	
Laisley, George W.	Monongalia	1897	
Lamb, Daniel	Ohio	1863-64-65-67-69-70	
Lambert, J. H.	Wayne	1891	
Lamon, John W.	Berkeley	1870	
Lamon, Robert	Berkeley	1891	
Lanc, John G.	Wetzel	1867	
Langfitt, Valentine	Doddridge	1871-72	
Lanham, Thomas F.	Taylor	1905	
Lantz, Lewis E.	Wetzel	1819-21	
Largent, John	Hampshire	1868	
Largent, Lewis	Morgan	1877-87	
Laughlin, C. A.	Ohio	1901	
Lavelle, Charles J.	Wetzel	1893	
Law, T. A.	Barbour	1901	
Law, Newton	Ritchie	1911	
Lawson, S. B.	Legan	1895	
Layne, Carney M.	Cabell	1815	
Leach, John W.	Marshall	1897	
Lee, C. F.	Wirt	1909	
Lee, H. B.	Putnam	1909	
Legg, George W.	Berkeley	1872-73	
Legge, Frank	Marshall	1899	
Lemon, C. W.	Fayette	1915	
Leonard, David H.	Wood	1881	1st Delegate District—Pleasants and Wood
Lewis, Charles S.	Harrison	1871	
Lewis, Albert A.	Lewis	1872-73	
Lewis, John D.	Kanawha	1872	
Lewis, W. H. T.	Jefferson	1879	
Lester, Kenra	Calhoun	1917-19	
Lightburn, J. A. J.	Lewis	1867	
Lightner, John M.	Peachontas	1872	4th Delegate District—Webster and Peachontas
Liller, James C.	Mineral	1909-11-13	
Lilly, A. A.	Raleigh	1901	
Lilly, R. C.	Mercer	1869	
Lilly, Philip T.	Mercer	1915	
Lingnaffelter, W. H.	Berkeley	1913	
Linvill, Van	Poone	1891	
Little, Thomas	Mercer	1863-65-66-67	Successfully contested seat of William H. French in 1866 session; qualified February 5, 1866
Lively, William E.	Lewis	1889	
Lively, William E.	Lewis	1893	4th Delegate District—Lewis and Webster

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Loeke, J. R.	Pleasants	1923	
Loekhart, Marquis L.	Wirt	1866-67	
Loekhart, Salomon W.	Wirt	1891	
Loekhart, R. R.	Clay	1925	
Logan, Thomas H.	Ohio	1864-79	
Logan, J. D.	Monroe	1899	Successfully contested seat of Charles M. Via; qualified January 16, 1899
Long, Jacob H.	Tucker	1875	4th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Long, John H.		1899	3rd Delegate District—Braxton and Clay
Loush, John B.	Monongalia	1865-64-65-71-72-75	
Loughry, John R.	Tucker	1905	
Love, Byron	Barlow	1871	
Love, Robert	Marion	1877	
Lowe, Dr. W. P.	Greenbrier	1803-07	
Lowry, N. M.	Summers	1881	
Lowry, P. B.	Tyler	1901	
Lucas, Daniel	Jefferson	1885-87	Resigned March 3, 1887
Lucas, Jefferson	Lincoln	1905	
Lurty, Beverly H.	Harrison	1881	
Lusk, Floyd	Wyoming	1881	6th Delegate District—McDowell and Wyoming
Lusk, Lee P.	Wyoming	1909	
Lusk, John F.	Wyoming	1921	
Lusk, Eli	Wyoming	1923	
Luzader, L. M.	Ritchie	1901	
Lynch, George	Calhoun	1870	2nd Delegate District—Gilmer and Calhoun
Lynch, George	Calhoun	1881	2nd Delegate District—Ritchie and Calhoun
Lynch, William	Gilmer	1871	2nd Delegate District—Gilmer and Calhoun
Lynch, Charles W.	Harrison	1888-91	
Lyttleton, H. T.	Fayette	1921	
<b>Mc</b>			
McBee, Perry C.	Monongalia	1917	Died during term of office
McCallister, E. M.	Catell	1883	
McCamie, Charles	Marshall	1905	
McCarty, Jacob	Pocahontas	1867	4th Delegate District—Webster and Pocahontas
McCauley, G. W.	Hardy	1911-13-15-16-21	
McClaren, William J.	McDowell	1919	Member of Senate, 1921-23
McClaskey, James T.	Monongalia	1868-69-77	Member of Senate, 1873
McClintic, L. M.	Pocahontas	1901	
McClintic, George W.	Kanawha	1910-21	
McClintic, Dr. C. F.	Greenbrier	1921	
McClure, Harry W.	Ohio	1899	
McClure, Joseph R.	Lincoln	1901-03	
McCollum, J. Riley	Fleasants	1915	
McComas, Thomas J.	Lincoln	1872	8th Delegate District—Cabell and Lincoln
McCombs, J. T.	Marshall	1887-89	
McConaughy, W. C.	Wirt	1885	
McCool, Thomas E.	Mineral	1872	
McCord, George W.	Brooke	1881	
McCord, George W.	Brooke	1883	1st Delegate District—Brooke and Hancock
McCown, Albert F.	Mason	1872	
McCoy, Joseph E.	Roane	1866	
McCoy, Alpheus	Braxton	1870	
McCoy, John	Pendleton	1887-99-1901	
McCoy, Ralph	Ohio	1899-1903	
McCoy, William	Pendleton	1907	
McClung, William H.	Greenbrier	1883-85-87-89-93-97-1905	
McCraw, John	Wyoming	1869-71	6th Delegate District—McDowell Wyoming and Raleigh Seas in 1869 session contested by William Roach. Insisted Feb. 2, 1869, and contestant declared ineligible to seat
McCraw, John	Wyoming	1879	6th Delegate District—McDowell and Wyoming

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
McCree, William	Raleigh	1879	
McCrum, Page R.	Preston	1879-81	
McCrum, A. Bliss	Preston	1907-09	Member of Senate, 1913-15
McCrum, H. B.	Preston	1921-25	
McCulloch, John A.	Mason	1875	
McCulloch, P. H.	Calhoun	1883	
McCulloch, Abram	Ohio	1901	
McCulloch, Milton	Ohio	1921-25	
McCullough, C. T.	Pleasants	1923	
McCurdy, Charles H.	Jefferson	1866	
McDermott, George W.	Mason	1919	
McDonald, A. J.	Calhoun	1864	2nd Delegate District—Calhoun and Gilmer
McDonald, William R.	Marshall	1871	
McDonald, A. W.		1895	7th Delegate District—Jefferson Berkeley and Morgan
McDonald, Dr. James E.	Logan	1903	
McDonald, Bruce	Logan	1906-07	
McDonald, John S.	Kanawha	1905	
McDonald, Angus W.	Kanawha	1917	
McDowell, H. W.	Marshall	1909	
McElidowney, Robert	Wetzel	1875	
McFadden, G. S.	Marshall	1877	
McGee, F. L.	Nicholas	1893	
McGill, Charles	Putnam	1885	
McGinnis, Benjamin	Ritelle	1871-1903	
McGraw, Henry	Fayette	1913-15	
McGrew, James C.	Preston	1863-64-65	
McGrew, William C.	Monongalia	1907	Member of Senate, 1879-81-83-85
McIntire, W. R.	Tyler	1911	
McIntosh, George C.	Fayette	1899-1901	
McKennon, John E.	Ohio	1872	
McKimmie, John M.	Wetzel	1895-1915	
McKinney, J. M.	Ritelle	1877-93	
McKinney, Owen S.	Marion	1899	Speaker of the House, 1893
McKnight, Charles	Pleasants	1895	
McLaughlin, John A.	Pocahontas	1911-23	
McLean, James L.	Putnam	1871	Elected January 4, 1883, to succeed W. A. Cooper, resigned
McMechen, James T.	Wood	1883-85	
McMillan, Samuel	Doddridge	1873	
McNabb, John	Fayette	1895	
McNecley, J. O.	Marion	1903	
McNeer, R. T.	Monroe	1879	
McNeil, M. J.	Pocahontas	1897	
McNeil, Frank	Ohio	1881	
McPherson, I. S.	Wood	1903	
McPherson, William L.	Wood	1919-21-25	
McQueen, David	Nicholas	1883	
McQuilken, Abraham R.	Berkeley	1866-67	
McVey, James M.	Fayette	1919	
McWhorter, J. M.	Keane	1863	
McWhorter, Henry C.	Keane	1865	
McWhorter, Henry C.	Kanawha	1866-67-68-85-87	Speaker of the House, 1868
McWhorter, L. F.	Kanawha	1905	
<b>M</b>			
Mackin, Dr. R. D.	Taylor	1907	
Mahan, Thomas J.	Brooke	1917-19	
Mabon, Edward S.	Jackson	1868-69	Member of Senate, 1863-64-65-66-67
Mairs, William	Kanawha	1865-66	
Malcolm, M. P.	Kanawha	1899	
Mann, Andrew W.	Greenbrier	1863	
Mann, Andrew W.	Greenbrier	1867-68-69	Delegate District—Greenbrier and Monroe
Manion, Thomas W.	Wetzel	1869	
Manning, A. J.	Raleigh	1921	
Mansfield, W. L.	Wayne	1897-99	
Marcum, W. W.	Wayne	1911	
Marcum, James O.	Wayne	1925	
Markey, Frank H.	Wood	1915	
Marsh, C. W.	Gilmer	1911-15	
Marshall, Robert R.	Gilmer	1885	
Marshall, C. Lance	Fayette	1923	
Marshner, A. E.	Ohio	1923	Elected to 1925 Legislature, Resigned his seat Dec. 12, 1925

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Marsmann, Thomas F.	Marshall	1867	
Martin, George W.	Marion	1868	
Martin, Lewis A.	Kanawha	1869-71-95-99-1901	
Martin, W. H.	Fayette	1903	
Massau, Charles J.	Fayette	1917	
Massey, L. C.	Kanawha	1907	
Mason, James M.	Jefferson	1875	
Mason, Jesse A.	Marion	1807	
Mason, Eli J.	Fayette	1913	
Matheny, M. F.	Raleigh	1909	Member of Senate, 1903
Mathews, Harold S.	Kanawha	1925	
Mauzy, James L.	Pendleton	1872	
Maxwell, Rufus	Tucker	1866-70	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Maxwell, William	Doddridge	1877-81-83	
Maxwell, Edwin	Harrison	1893-1903	Member of Senate, 1862-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89. Died during the 1903 session
Maxwell, Daniel	Ohio	1905-07	
Maxwell, Raymond	Harrison	1905	
Mayer, Daniel	Kanawha	1889	
Maynard, Thomas	Wayne	1923	
Mayselles, M. L.	Morgan	1905	
Maze, G. W.	Calhoun	1895	
Meade, Albert	Logan	1869	
Meader, R. G.	Mercer	1889	
Meadows, Francis W.	Boone	1870-71	
Meadows, James	Boone	1881	
Meadows, John F.	Kanawha	1925	
Mearns, Hugh	Wood	1879	1st Delegate District—Fleasarts and Wood
Melvin, J. S.	Jefferson	1879	Member of Senate, 1882-85
Meredith, A. A.	Tyler	1911	
Merill, Lindsay	Wirt	1889	
Merill, Homer G.	Wood	1899	
Meritt, Philip M.	Cabell	1903	
Meyer, J. M.	Wood	1889	
Michael, John	Hardy	1843-65	
Middleburg, Charles A.	Fayette	1907	
Middleburg, Charles A.	Kanawha	1821	
Middleton, William	Mingo	1887	
Milan, M. V.	Marion	1909	
Miles, William	Ohio	1885	
Millender, C. F.	Wayne	1894-1901	
Miller, William W.	Ohio	1868-73	Speaker of the House, 1872-73
Miller, Jacob J.	Jefferson	1869-70	Successfully contested seat of E. Willis Wilson in 1869 session; qualified January 29, 1869
Miller, James H.	Fayette	1872-73	
Miller, Samuel A.	Kanawha	1875	
Miller, A. A.	Summers	1883	
Miller, W. G.	Ritchie	1885	
Miller, M. W.	Marshall	1891	
Miller, Warren	Jackson	1891-1911	Member of Senate, 1915-17
Miller, Judson R.	Marion	1919	
Miller, James W.	Wood	1921	
Miller, W. A.	Kanawha	1923	
Minter, Gwinn	Harrison	1889	
Mitchell, Claude J.	Futram	1901	
Mitchell, Dr. A. J.	Wirt	1905-07	
Mcats, Frank P.	Wood	1903	Speaker of the House, 1903
Modisett, A. B.	Barbour	1877	
Moffett, George H.	Pocahontas	1878-81	Speaker of the House, 1879
Moler, J. Strider	Jefferson	1923	
Mollohan, Jettis	Nicholas	1919	
Monroe, John	Hampshire	1872	
Monroe, Alexander	Hampshire	1875-79-81	Speaker of the House, 1875
Monroe, R. P.	Hampshire	1913-15	
Monroe, Robert	Wirt	1873	
Montagu, Dudley S.	Futram	1864	
Montgomery, James	Fayette	1875	
Montgomery, John C.	Kanawha	1879	
Moody, Daniel W.	Ohio	1903-05	
Moomau, J. P.	Pocahontas	1893-95-1903	
Moore, A. C.	Harrison	1889	
Moore, I. B.	Harrison	1891	4th Delegate District—Lewis and Webster

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Moore, I. B.	Pocahontas	1899	
Moore, E. F.	Marshall	1900-11-19-21-23	
Moore, John	Harrison	1917	
Moore, Samuel N.	Mineral	1915-17	
Moore, E. N.	Pocahontas	1921	
Moran, Drury D.	Wyoming	1919	
Moreland, James R.	Monongalia	1915	
Morgan, John W.	Wetzel	1868	Member of Senate, 1872
Morgan, Elijah	Wetzel	1872	
Morgan, J. W.	Ohio	1875-77	
Morgan, J. J.	Upshur	1883	
Morgan, Aaron	Wetzel	1835-89-911-901-05	
Morgan, Henry B.	Marion	1891	
Morgan, Wallace	Wyoming	1925	
Morris, Joshua H.	Putnam	1865	
Morris, C. F.	Kanawha	1899	
Morris, B. F.	Putnam	1911	
Morris, Walter M.	Harrison	1919	
Morris, P. W.	Ritchie	1895	Member of Senate, 1885-87-89-91
Morris, Robert	Ritchie	1923-25	
Morrison, George H.	Braxton	1873	Member of Senate, 1872
Morrison, A. T.	Wood	1897	
Morrison, M. M.	Wayne	1903	
Morrison, M. T.	Braxton	1913	
Morrison, F. A.	Mason	1925	
Morrow, James, Jr.	Marion	1871-81	James Morrow, Jr., and Joseph B. Nay received the same number of votes, 1,123; the House seated Morrow January 17, 1871
Morrow, R. W.		1890	7th Delegate District—Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan
Morton, E. H.	Webster	1903	Member of Senate, 1915-17-19-21
Morton, J. J.	Clay	1907	
Morton, Richmond	Fayette	1911	
Moulds, J. William	Hancock	1910-25	
Mullens, A. J.	Wyoming	1915-17	
Murray, E. Orval	Marion	1913-15-17	
Murphy, L. J.	Pleasants	1901	
Murphy, P. H.	Braxton	1909	
Murphy, B. F.	Clay	1921	
Musgrave, Job	Ritchie	1905	
Musser, James Q.	Lewis	1919	
<b>N</b>			
Nadenbousch, Moses C.	Berkeley	1871-72	
Napier, Robert	Wayne	1889	
Nash, James M.	Putnam	1872	
Nash, C. P.	Monroe	1913	
Naylor, Joseph R.	Ohio	1903-07	
Neal, Jacob A.	Wetster	1919	
Neal, George G.	Cabell	1923	
Neale, Tol Stribling	Cabell	1919	
Neel, Field F.	Monroe	1867	Delegate District—Greenbrier and Monroe
Neely, Floyd	Doddridge	1870	
Nelson, James L.	Greenbrier	1871	Delegate District—Greenbrier and Monroe
Newell, John E.	Hancock	1903	
Newlin, Cyrus	Monroe	1868	Delegate District—Greenbrier and Monroe
Newman, Lewis S.	Marshall	1871	Member of Senate, 1876-81
Newton, Enos W.	Kanawha	1864	
Nicely, Perry	Wood	1901	
Nicely, A. J.	Wood	1921	
Nixon, John	Marshall	1870-83-09	
Nugent, John	Kanawha	1907-09	
Nuttall, John	Fayette	1911-13	
Nutter, Dr. T. D.	Clay	1905	
Nutter, Thomas G.	Kanawha	1919-21	
<b>O</b>			
Oakes, L. H.	Kanawha	1887	
O'Brien, Robert E.	Wirt	1890	
O'Connor, James C.	Randolph	1919	
Ogden, W. W.	Roane	1911	

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
O'Kan, M. J.	Ohio	1893	Successfully contested seat of S. G. Smith; qualified January 16, 1893
Oldfeld, J. A.		1899	8th Delegate District—McDowell and Wyoming
Oldham, George W.	Ohio	1923	
Orr, Uriah N.	Preston	1881-83-89	
Osburn, Byron L.	Wayne	1905-07	
Otto, Wm. T.	Ohio	1915-17-19-21	Died during term of office
Ours, H. F.	Upshur	1911	
Owens, T. J.	Wirt	1857	
Owens, J. W.	Wood	1901-05	
Owens, W. T.	Wirt	1911	
Owings, E. J.	Hancock	1855	
Oxley, Benjamin H.	Lincoln	1855	Member of Senate, 1857-59
<b>P</b>			
Pack, J. C.	Mercer	1897	
Padden, Thomas L.	Ohio	1911	
Pannell, Andrew J.	Ohio	1873	Elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of M. J. Hulliban; qualified November 3, 1873 Member of Senate, 1875
Parker, Joseph W.	Ohio	1868	
Parker, John C.	Tyler	1872	
Parker, Eli L.	Marion	1855	
Parks, Abel B.	DeWitt	1865	
Parks, Andrew	Roane	1855	6th Delegate District—Clay and Roane
Parks, L. W.	Tyler	1905	
Parks, J. N.	Berkeley	1917	
Parriott, W. E.	Marshall	1877	
Parriott, T. E.	Marshall	1903	
Parrish, J. W.	Kanawha	1859	
Parrish, Rey E.	Harrison	1913	Member of Senate, 1915-17
Parsons, William A.	Jackson	1879	
Parsons, A. B.	Tucker	1883	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Parsons, A. R.	Roane	1897	
Parsons, T. J.	Marshall	1907	
Parsons, George M.	Mason	1909	
Parsons, A. A.	Mason	1911	
Parsons, J. C.	Clay	1913	
Parsons, S. L.	Mason	1915-19	
Patriek, Spicer	Kanawha	1863-65	Speaker of the House 1863. Member of the Senate, 1870-71
Patriek, John	Kanawha	1917	
Paugh, Thurman	Barbour	1923	
Patten, John	Harrison	1923	
Paxton, H. C.	Jackson	1909	
Payne, John D.	McDowell	1867	6th Delegate District—McDowell Wyoming and Raleigh
Payne, William P.	McDowell	1883	3rd Delegate District—McDowell and Wyoming
Payne, Christopher	Fayette	1897	
Payne, Oscar F.	Kanawha	1917	
Pearson, A.	Wirt	1895	
Peck, John E.	Nicholas	1887-89	Member of Senate, 1892-95
Peck, Charles G.	Wayne	1919	
Pedigo, M. H.	Mercer	1919	
Pemberton, Robert L.	Pleasants	1911	
Pence, A. P.	Summers	1911	
Pence, James R.	Mouroc	1923-25	
Pendleton, B. W.	Mercer	1911	
Pennybaker, J. E.	Pendleton	1877-79-83	
Penwell, Tim	Wood	1913	
Perin, Nelson E.	Morgan	1919	
Peterson, Aaron D.	Lewis	1864-65	
Pettigrew, B. J.	Kanawha	1919	
Pettry, B. P.	Raleigh	1925	
Phares, Jesse F.	Randolph	1865	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Phares, Bruce F.	Randolph	1923	
Phillips, Phil D.	Roane	1923	
Pierce, Carleton C.	Preston	1915	
Pierpont, Francis H.	Marion	1870	

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Pierson, Joseph A.		1895	3rd Delegate District—Braxton and Clay
Pierson, W. R., Jr.	Braxton	1921	
Pilchard, W. W.	Brooke	1915	
Pinnell, David S.	Upshur	1865-66-67-68-69	Speaker of the House, sessions 1866 and 1867
Pipes, T. C.	Marshall	1895	
Poe, David	Upshur	1881	
Poling, M. F.	Hardy	1909	
Poling, Clyde	Barbour	1917	
Pope, Henry W.	Hardy	1868	7th Delegate District—Grant and Hardy
Porter, J. D.	Lincoln	1895	Member of Senate, 1907
Porter, John	Hancock	1911-13	
Porter, J. Ness	Hancock	1915-17	Member of Senate, 1921-23
Post, Howard	Harrison	1921	
Post, Ira C.	Harrison	1879-85	
Potter, William H.	Morgan	1873	
Powell, William M.	Tyler	1868-69-83	
Powell, John	Boone	1875	
Powell, David	Taylor	1883-85	
Powell, Lamar C.	Marion	1905	
Power, B. W.	Hampshire	1897	
Pownall, Alfred H.	Hampshire	1870	
Poundstone, Alex M.	Upshur	1872-79	
Poynter, John J.	Pleasants	1885	
Preston, John A.	Greenbrier	1905-07	Member of Senate, 1911-13
Preston, A. W.	Wayne	1921	
Price, A. S.	Calhoun	1873	2nd Delegate District—Calhoun and Ritchie. Seat successfully contested by Absalom Knetts, who qualified November 26, 1872
Price, William	Monongalia	1870-73	Member of Senate, 1865-66-68-69-71-72
Price, John E.	Monongalia	1885	
Price, J. W.	Peachontas	1905	
Price, Andrew W.	Kanawha	1917	
Price, W. D.	Wood	1917	
Pritchard, Alpheus	Marion	1871-72-75	
Pritchard, C. A.	Marion	1839-91	
Pritchard, A. N.	Marion	1961	
Pritchard, B. J.	Wayne	1915	Member of Senate, 1880-91
Pridemore, John S.	Lincoln	1919	
Prince, William	Raleigh	1873-81	
Prince, Isaac C.	Raleigh	1891-93-95	Seat in 1895 session successfully contested by Azel Ford, who qualified January 14, 1895
Proctor, J. A.	Morgan	1923	
Prunty, Felix	Ritchie	1872	
Pugh, David F.	Tyler	1875	
Pugh, A. L.	Hampshire	1887-89	
Pugh, P. A.		1891	1st Delegate District—Brooke and Hancock
Pugh, Evan P.	Hampshire	1895	
Pugh, A. J.	Clay	1911	
Purdy, L. B.	Marshall	1895	
Putnam, Thomas G.	Nicholas	1869-70	2nd Delegate District—Clay and Nicholas
Pyle, Stephen G.	Tyler	1893-95	
Q			
Quarrier, William A.	Kanawha	1877-81	
Quinn, Joseph H.	Hancock	1879	
R			
Radabaugh, B. C.	Upshur	1925	
Rader, Anthony	Nicholas	1863-64-66-72	3rd Delegate District—Clay and Nicholas
Rader, E. H.	Jackson	1872	
Rader, Lee	Braxton	1917	
Ragland, Henry C.	Logan	1887	
Railey, H. H.	Fayette	1905	
Ramsey, E. F.	Nicholas	1921	
Randall, George F.	Harrison	1891	
Randolph, Jesse F.	Harrison	1885	

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Rankin, George L.	Jackson	1919	
Rardin, W. H.	Yayette	1905	
Raymond, E. F.	Greenbrier	1899	
Read, T. N.	Summers	1828-29	
Redmond, Benjamin J.	Mason	1899	
Reed, Thomas	Mercer	1903	
Reger, Robert A.	Upshur	1905	
Rershaw, W. C. W.	Cabell	1917	
Rexroad, Noah	Ritchie	1870	
Rexroad, J. L.	Grant	1823	
Reynolds, John M.	Marshall	1869	
Reynolds, John M.	Mason	1873	
Reynolds, William M.	Mercer	1870-87	
Reynolds, George W.	Taylor	1875	
Reynolds, George W.	Taylor	1879	3rd Delegate District—Barbour Harrison and Taylor
Reynolds, Francis M.	Mineral	1895-1901-03	
Reynolds, G. G.	Kanawha	1913-15	
Rhea, John L.	Braxton	1913	
Rhodes, S. U. G.	Mingo	1913	
Riblett, Marcus A.	Harrison	1907-09	
Richards, H. Campbell	Ohio	1821	
Richardson, Charles H.	Calhoun	1885	
Richmond, William C.		1868	6th Delegate District—McDowell Wyoming and Raleigh
Riddle, Eli	Ritchie	1865-66-68	
Riddle, E. M.	Roane	1865	
Riddlelarger, A. A.	Summers	1917	
Rider, John W.	Jefferson	1883	
Riffe, William C.	Raleigh	1823-27	
Rieg, John D.	Prison	1877-83	
Richter, John	Marion	1879	
Richter, Edgar E.	Harrison	1823	
Riley, John H.	Jackson	1877-81	
Riley, W. W.	Kanawha	1873	
Rine, W. R.		1898	2nd Delegate District—Tyler and Wetzel
Rine, Foster L.	Marshall	1925	
Rinehart, John D.	Grant	1895	
Rinehart, John D.	Grant	1905	
Rinehart, J. H.	Harrison	1913	
Roach, Jesse	Roane	1885-89	
Roach, M. T.	Kanawha	1907	
Roberts, J. S.		1901	2nd Delegate District—Tyler and Wetzel
Roberts, Eli F.	Calhoun	1825	
Robertson, Edward	Ohio	1885	
Robinson, S. I.	Wetzel	1863-64	
Robinson, James	Ohio	1872-73	
Robinson, John A.	Mineral	1877	
Robinson, Ralph R.	Cabell	1909	
Robinson, Sherman	Ritchie	1909-13	
Robinson, James W.	Larrison	1911	
Robinson, Net	Marion	1821	
Robinson, L. M.	Harrison	1925	
Rock, A. A.	Kanawha	1879-85	
Rogers, Thomas E.	Kanawha	1873	
Rogers, Inn	Brooke	1875	
Rogers, A. M.	Boone	1821	
Rollins, Barney J.	Mason	1869	
Rollyson, William D.	Braxton	1871-72	Member of Senate, 1863-64
Ropp, Jacob	Perkley	1870	
Ropp, C. H.	Berkley	1887	
Ross, Christopher	Raleigh	1875	
Rose, Bartley	McDowell	1877	
Rosebury, Andrew	Cabell	1887	
Ross, Andrew F.	Ohio	1863	
Ross, C. P.	Wood	1879	
Roush, Lafayette F.	Mason	1879	
Rowan, John M.	Monroe	1877-87	Speaker of House 1887
Rowan, Wellington M.	Randolph	1921	
Rewley, George	Mason	1881	
Ruckmar, James	Pleasants	1872-73	1st Delegate District—Pleasants and Wood



## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Rudesill, C. E.	Kanawha	1903	
Ruffner, Lewis	Kanawha	1863-64	
Ruhl, John L.	Harrison	1833	
Ruppenthal, H. M.	Morgan	1909	
Rusnissell, S. C.	Barbour	1885	
Ryan, John L.	Fayette	187	
Ryan, M. W.	Fayette	1909	
Rymer, Henry A.	Tyler	1879	
Ryucal, George, Jr.	Berkeley	1907	
S			
Salisbury, Jacob	Clay	1883	6th Delegate District—Clay and Roane
Samples, Harvey	Clay	1877	5th Delegate District—Nicholas, Clay and Webster. Member of Senate, 1881-83
Samuels, Henry J.	Cabell	1889-91	
Santrock, Joseph	Putnam	1805-07	
Senders, H. W.	Wyoming	1911	
Sanders, F. O.	Cabell	1921	
Sanns, H. V.	Cabell	1913	
Sarver, J. A.	Roane	1891	6th Delegate District—Clay and Roane
Sarver, George T.	Roane	1917-19-21	
Sanson, L. G.	Wayne	1915	
Satterfield, H. E.	Marion	1921	
Sayre, J. Orville	Mason	1883-85	
Scanlon, T. S.	Cabell	1923	
Scherr, Arnold C.	Grant	1879	
Scherr, Julius	Preston	1899-1901	
Scherr, A. E.	Kanawha	1913-15	Member of Senate, 1919
Schilling, J. G.	Reane	1903	
Schrebe, Henry W.	Ohio	1903	
Schofield, Owen G.	Wirt	1869	
Scott, Charles F.	Brooke	1864-65	Member of Senate, 1871-72-73-75-77
Scott, James	Raleigh	1870	6th Delegate District—McDowell, Wyoming and Raleigh. Member of Senate, 1871-72
Scott, C. B.	Brooke	1905	
Scott, Elliott Clyde	Raleigh	1917	
Seabright, Charles W.	Ohio	1881	
Seaman, James A.	Jackson	1905-07	Speaker of the House, 1907
Segur, Abel	Wayne	1865	
Schon, Edmund	Mason	1875-25	Died Feb. 6, 1925. H. C. Taylor appointed by Governor to fill vacancy.
Siebert, C. M.	Berkeley	1909-11-13	
Settle, Isaac J.	Fayette	1881	
Shaffer, L. C.	Preston	1907	
Shaffer, J. S.	Cabell	1913-15	
Shanklin, John P.	Monroe	1839	
Shannon, William	Wayne	1871	
Sharp, James P.	Wood	1881	1st Delegate District—Wood and Pleasants
Shaver, C. L.	Marion	1911-13-15	
Shaw, David W.	Barbour	1887-89-91-93	Speaker of the House, 1893
Shaw, H. Clay	Mineral	1893	
Shaw, Leroy	Preston	1917-19	Died during term of office
Shawkey, Morris P.	Kanawha	1903	
Shears, H. I.	Wirt	1913	
Sheetz, George W.	Hampshire	1863-64	
Sheppard, Samuel	Wirt	1871	
Sheppard, Jonathan	Wirt	1879	
Sheppard, Lewis	Wirt	1881	
Shepherd, A. R.	Kanawha	1907	
Shelton, Winston	Nicholas	1870	5th Delegate District—Nicholas, Clay and Webster. Member of Senate, 1873-75
Shelton, A. B.	Lincoln	1880	
Shelton, Richard		1893	3rd Delegate District—Braxton and Clay
Shiffet, W. B.	Mason	1921	
Shinn, George W.	Jackson	1875	
Shirley, J. W.	Jefferson	1873	
Shirtz, M. H.	Wirt	1877-83	
Shomo, Artio F.	Barbour	1919	
Short, Booker	Wyoming	1873-75	6th Delegate District—McDowell and Wyoming

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Shrewsbury, R. L.	Logan	1913	
Shriver, W. W.	Ohio	1863	
Shumate, H. M.	Mercer	1891-93	
Shumate, Ballard P.	Summers	1893-99	
Shumway, E. E.	Wood	1907	
Sias, Evi.	Lincoln	1891	
Sidebotton, James H.	Boone	1872	
Sizmond, W. J.	Kanawha	1915	
Siler, John T.	Morgan	1881	
Simmons, David	Rcane	1871	
Simpson, Robert	Ohio	1875-77-91	
Simpson, Charles L.	Catell	1903	
Simpkins, Joseph	Mingo	1909	
Simonton, W. S.	Marshall	1883	
Sinclair, Josiah L.	Marshall	1881-87-1901-05-07	
Sinsel, Charles A.	Taylor	1915	Member of Senate, 1917-19. President of Senate, 1919
Siple, George W.	Pocahontas	1877	
Sirk, J. E.		1897	3rd Delegate District—Braxton and Clay
Sites, Jacob	Berkeley	1803	
Skaggs, H. C.	Fayette	1911	
Skaggs, George Henry	Fayette	1917	
Slaughter, Eugene	Jackson	1923-25	
Small, Adam	Berkeley	1875	
Small, James B.	Berkeley	1897	
Smith, Buckner J.	Hancock	1865-66	Member of Senate, 1889
Smith, William	Berkeley	1865-66-67	
Smith, Edward	Brooke	1867	
Smith, John Rufus	Morgan	1868-69	
Smith, Charles W.	Kanawha	1869	
Smith, Benjamin H.	Kanawha	1870	
Smith, A. W.	Grant	1871	7th Delegate District—Grant and Hardy
Smith, Anthony	Tyler	1871-73-91	Member of Senate, 1883-85-99-1901 President of Senate, 1901
Smith, James H.	Berkeley	1885	
Smith, Silas	Tyler	1887-89	
Smith, Aristotle	Calhoun	1893	
Smith, Clarence L.	Marica	1893	
Smith, S. G.	Ohio	1893-95-1901	Seat in 1893 session successfully contested by M. J. O'Kane, who qualified January 16, 1893
Smith, Frank H.		1895	1st Delegate District—Brooke and Hancock
Smith, R. R.	McDowell	1901	8th Delegate District—McDowell and Wyoming
Smith, D. B.	Catell	1905-07	Member of Senate, 1909-11
Smith, W. Russ	Tyler	1905	
Smith, Ben A.	Roane	1907	Member of Senate, 1911-13
Smith, Jack	Calhoun	1909	
Smith, W. Y.	Roane	1909	
Smith, John M.	Tyler	1913	
Smith, T. J.	Doddridge	1913	
Smith, Ira E.	Doddridge	1915-23	Member of Senate, 1925
Smith, James A.	Wood	1915	
Smith, H. W.	Tyler	1915	
Smith, G. D.	Pleasants	1917	
Smith, H. Lott	Berkeley	1922-25	
Smith, John W.	Lewis	1923	
Smith, I. N.	Jackson	1925	
Smith, Isaiah	Putnam	1925	
Smoot, George E.	Lincoln	1899	
Smoot, Edward D.	Greenbrier	1909-11	
Snider, William H.	Gilmer	1867-69	2nd Delegate District—Calhoun and Gilmer
Snider, William H.	Gilmer	1873-79	
Snider, Joseph	Monongalia	1873-75	Member of Senate, 1887-89
Snodgrass, Jesse F.	Doddridge	1869	
Snodgrass, I. B.	Berkeley	1885	
Snuffer, H. A.	Raleigh	1899	
Snyder, Lewis C.	Monongalia	1	
Snyder, Harmon	Randolph	1885	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Solins, Simon	McDowell	1925	
Somers, William H.	Morgan	1917	
Sommerville, J. B.	Brooke	1877	Member of Senate, 1885-87
Sommerville, S. K.	Jackson	1921-23	

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Soper, Abram	Taylor	1864	
Spangler, Edward L.	Monroe	1919	
Spates, Thomas S.	Harrison	1873	
Spaulding, Jackson	Wayne	1868	
Spencer, Samuel S.	Wood	1866-67-75	1st Delegate District—Pleasants and Wood
Spencer, J. S.	Mason	1887	
Spencer, Wilbur	Ronne	1899	
Sperow, J. W.	Berkeley	1911	
Spradlin, J. L.	Fayette	1925	
Sprigg, Joseph	Hardy	1889	2nd Delegate District—Grant and Hardy
Spurlock, Hurston	Wayne	1877	
Squires, Daniel S.	Braxton	1875	
Staats, George W.	Jackson	1893	
Stallings, A. R.	Tucker	1907	
Stalunker, S. Wise	Braxton	1907	
Stamm, Abraham	Ohio	1895	
Stanley, Amos O.	Marion	1903	
Stapleton, Samuel T.	Wood	1883-85-92-95-97-1901	
Starcher, William E.	Harrison	1919	
Statlers, William G.	Harrison	1921	
Staunton, Fred M.	Kanawha	1907	
Sheck, L. J.	Braxton	1911	
Steck, Henry	Ohio	1901	
Stedman, Lyman	Hancock	1877	
Steele, W. S.	Raleigh	1903	
Steele, F. M.	Mercer	1911	
Steere, William S.	Wood	1868	1st Delegate District—Pleasants and Wood
Steere, D. Q.	Wood	1881	1st Delegate District—Pleasants and Wood
Stehley, John A.	Berkeley	1871	
Stephens, L. M.	Wetzel	1897-99	
Stephenson, Benjamin L.	Clay	1865-71	
Stephenson, D. H.	Clay	1923	
Sterne, John V.	Mason	1889	
Stevens, W. W.	Greenbrier	1623-25	
Stewart, James	Putnam	1877	
Stewart, William C.	Wirt	1868	
Stidger, Samuel B.	Marshall	1866	
Stifel, Louis C.	Ohio	1879	
Stifel, Louis F.	Ohio	1883-89	
Stiles, Homer	Lincoln	1925	
Stone, T. M.	Wetzel	1873	
Stone, C. J.	Logan	1875	
Stone, L. F.	Wood	1889-91	
Stone, Clarence M.	Wetzel	1905-07	
Stout, John W.	Wood	1872-73	1st Delegate District—Pleasants and Wood. Member of Senate 1879-81
Stover, C. P.	Raleigh	1867	
Stover, K. H.	Mineral	1919	
Strader, J. Floyd	Randolph	1907	
Straton, Joseph B.	Mingo	1917	
Stratton, William	Logan	1877	
Street, William A.	Barbour	1925	
Strickling, J. H.	Taylor	1907-09	Speaker of the House, 1909
Strother, J. A.	McDowell	1907-09-11-21-23	Member of the Senate, 1913-15
Stuart, Chapman	Doddridge	1875-79	
Stubbs, C. E.	Jefferson	1871	
Stuck, J. W.	Doddridge	1889	
Stucky, Charles L.	Wood	1805	7th Delegate District—Jefferson Berkeley and Morgan
Stump, Henry	Reanc	1864	
Stump, Melville	Gilmer	1883	
Stump, Taylor R.	Calhoun	1888	
Stump, Albert H.	Calhoun	1891	
Stump, William B.	Hampshire	1899-1901	
Sturgis, George C.	Monongalia	1870-71-72	
Sturm, Jesse F.	Marion	1882-87-95	Member of Senate, 1899-1901
Sturm, George W.	Harrison	1917-19	
St. Clair, Edward W.	Monongalia	1889-91	
Sullivan, Victor E.	Raleigh	1915-17	
Summers, Albert E.	Kanawha	1870-72	Speaker of the House, 1872. Member of the Senate, 1873-79-81. President of the Senate, 1881

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Summers, Patrick M.	Clay	1919	
Sutphin, Dr. S. S.	Raleigh	1907	
Sutphin, Irving	Boone	1923	
Sutton, Felix	Braxton	1863-64	
Sutton, John D.	Braxton	1923	
Sutton, Charles A.	Harrison	1913	
Sweeney, Daniel	Tyler	1863	
Sweeney, John D.	Wood	1919	
Swiger, Arlen G.	Tyler	1913-15	
Swisher, Charles W.	Marion	1901	Member of Senate, 1903-05
Swisher, James J.	Wood	1919	
Swape, J. Buell	McDowell	1917	
Sydenstricker, John M.	Greenbrier	1881-87-89	
Sydenstricker, J. B.	Greenbrier	1923-25	
Symms, Samuel Y.	Monroe	1909-11	
Symms, Clarence	Monroe	1917	
T			
Tabler, Levi J.	Berkeley	1868-69	
Tabler, E. S.	Berkeley	1893	
Talbott, W. T.	Webster	1899	4th Delegate District—Lewis and Webster
Talhott, W. T.	Webster	1909-15-17	
Talbott, W. D.	Upshur	1901	Member of Senate, 1905-07
Talbott, E. D.	Randolph	1913	
Talbott, W. E.	Ritchie	1915	
Tanner, Isaac S.	Jefferson	1875	
Taylor, Gustavus F.	Braxton	1867	
Taylor, James	Ritchie	1872-73-75	2nd Delegate District—Calloway and Ritchie
Taylor, John	Randolph	1873	
Taylor, F. J.	Pitchee	1879	
Taylor, F. G.	Dodderidge	1885-87-87	
Taylor, Benjamin J.	Roane	1889	6th Delegate District—Clay and Roane
Taylor, J. B.	Cabell	1869	
Taylor, Jordan	McDowell	1907	
Taylor, James Alfred	Fayette	1917-21	
Taylor, Columbus W.	Putnam	1917-19	
Taylor, Wood	Roane	1913-25	
Taylor, H. C.	Cabell		Appointed August 29, 1925, by Governor to fill vacancy caused by death of Edmund Sehon. Subsequently resigned to accept Sheriffalty of Cabell County. Never sat as a member of the Legislature in session.
Teagarden, W. V.	Wetzel	1869	
Terrill, F. W.	Wayne	1911-13-17-21	
Teter, Alva	Upshur	1864	
Teter, Joseph, Jr.	Putnam	1863-70	
Teter, Jacob	Upshur	1863	
Thayer, John M.	Taylor	1872-73	
Thayer, A. H.	Taylor	1887-89	
Thayer, John A.	Kanawha	1862	
Thomas, Richard	Marion	1869	
Thomas, F. C.	Marshall	1870	
Thomas, William W.	Putnam	1891-93-1915	
Thomas, F. L.	Marion	1911	
Thomas, Rice H.	Mingo	1919	
Thompson, John J.	Putnam	1873	
Thompson, John K.	Putnam	1881	
Thompson, Aten	Raleigh	1885	
Thompson, W. R.	Summers	1891	
Thompson, H. L.	Jackson	1893	
Thompson, C. W.	Wayne	1913	
Thompson, George B.	Tucker	1915	
Thompson, Fred F.	Barbour	1921	
Thompson, Arthur J.	Harrison	1925	
Thornburg, John W.	Cabell	1875	
Throckmorton, J. F.	Wetzel	1911	
Thurmond, J. S.	Greenbrier	1915-17-19	Speaker of the House 1917
Tinams, Lewis J.	Putnam	1883	
Tippett, George W.	Mason	1881	
Toler, W. H. H.	Kanawha	1887-89-97	
Tomlinson, William H.	Mason	1868	

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Toney Hugh	Logan	1879	
Totten, M. C.	Mineral	1873	
Trainer, Thomas H.	Marshall	1865-66	
Trainer, George H.	Harrison	1925	
Triplett, Marshall	Webster	1873	5th Delegate District—Nicholas, Clay and Webster
Trout, H. C.	Wirt	1803	
Trumbo, M. G.	Pendleton	1903	Died during session
Turley, William C.	Logan	1925	
Turner, Alfred	Marshall	1875	
Turner, Joseph	Marshall	1863	
Tutwiler, H. L.	McDowell	1921	
Tutwiler, E. M.	Fayette	1925	
Twyman, Benjamin R.	Ritchie	1917-19	
Tyson, Calvin	Roane	1869	
<b>U</b>			
Umstead, George H.	Wetzel	1897	2nd Delegate District—Tyler and Wetzel
Underwood, I. M.	Tyler	1923-25	
Unger, Washington	Morgan	1879	
Upton, Sylvester	Mercer	1871	
Upton, Sylvester	Summers	1875	
<b>V</b>			
Vance, John T.	Mineral	1869	
Vandine, A. C.	Kanawha	1913	
Vandal, A. L.	Roane	1870	
VanMeter, George S.	Grant	1911-13-19	
Van Sickle, David	Preston	1925	
Van Sickle, H. L.	Greenbrier	1903	
Van Winkle, Peter G.	Wood	1863	
Van Winkle, Rathbone	Wood	1865	1st Delegate District—Pleasants and Wood
Vaughan, Charles A.	Mason	1867	
Vaughn, John W.	Lincoln	1875	
Vaughn, Lorenzo D.	Taylor	1919	
Vaught, William H.	Mason	1923	
Veach, W. H.	Murion	1909-21	
Via, Charles A.	Mourue	1899-1901	Seat in 1899 session successfully contested by J. D. Logan, who qualified January 16, 1899
Vickers, F. Marion	Boone	1897	
Vickers, R. E.	Logan	1911	
Vinson, B. C.	Cabell	1873	
Vossler, Edward F.	Grant	1873	
Vossler, Charles H.	Grant	1909	
Vrooman, Wellington	Wood	1880	
<b>W</b>			
Waggy, William	Clay	1868	3rd Delegate District—Clay and Nicholas
Wagoner, J. Howard		1899	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Waldo, J. T.	Calhoun	1905	
Waldo, Howard	Calhoun	1915	
Waldron, Robert Floyd	McDowell	1917	
Walker, S. W.		1893	7th Delegate District—Jefferson Berkeley and Morgan
Walker, R. L.	Nicholas	1899	
Walker, George	Kanawha	1905	
Walton, Joseph L.	Doddridge	1911	
Ward, Hubert N.	Tucker	1921	
Warden, James W.	Harby	1875	
Warder, Hugh	Taylor	1889	
Warder, J. I.	Lewis	1913	
Warman, Altha	Monongalia	1903-05	
Warren, M. M.	Summers	1903	
Warrth, H. Clay	Calell	1913	
Washburn, Lloyd	Harrison	1901	
Watkins, Fred B.	Taylor	1923	
Watson, James S.	Monongalia	1881	
Waugh, H. Roy	Upshur	1909	
Wayne, J. G.	Wayne	1895	

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Wayt, W. D.	Marshall	1881	
Webster, G. F.	Morgan	1859	
Weigle, W. W.	Wood	1913	
Weimer, George C.	Kanawha	1903	
Weir, James W.	Randolph	1909-15-17	Resigned May 14, 1918
Weiss, Harry A.	Ohio	1913-15-17-19-21-25	
Webster, William H.	Mason	1871	Speaker of the House, 1870
Weich, William M.	Mineral	1868-70-75-91	6th Delegate District—McDowd & Wells, Mercoith.
Wells, Mercoith.	Raleigh	1865	Wyoming and Raleigh
Wells, Selman.	Tyler	1870-81	
Wells, Charles E.	Marion	1877-81	
Wells, A. B.	Roane	1883	
Wells, S. D.	Tyler	1907	
Wells, H. D.	Rcane	1911	
Wells, S. F.	Wirt	1917	
Wells, P. Foster.	Wood	1917	
Welton, Wright.	Mineral	1867	
Wertz, W. W.	Kanawha	1913-15	
Werner, Harry R.	Tucker	1917	
West, Thomas J.	Harrison	1871-72-75	
Westphal, W. W.	Berkeley	1905	
Wetzcl, C. M.	Jefferson	1901-03-05-07-11-13	Speaker of the House, 1913
Wetzcl, Robert T.	Jackson	1905	
Wever, C. A.	Berkeley	1891	
Wheat, Joseph S.	Morgan	1863-64-67-70	
Whitaker, N. E.	Ohio	1887	Member of Senate, 1891-93-95-97-99-1901. President of Senate 1897
Whitaker, N. Price.	Ohio	1917	
White, Henry S.	Marshall	1872-73-75	Member of Senate, 1907-09
White, H. S.	Logan	1872-91	
White, Robert.	Ohio	1885-91	
White, James A.	Mercer	1885	
White, James W.	Preston	1895-97	
White, L. C.	Pleasants	1921	
Whitman, C. G.	Ohio	1911	
Whiting, S. F.	Gilmer	1865	
Wiant, William T.	Gilmer	1863	2nd Delegate District—Calhoun and Gilmer
Wickenhofer, Henry.	Harrison	1893	
Wildman, Simon L.	Monongalia	1909-11	
Wiles, George R. C.	Mingo	1903	
Wilens, William.	Berkeley	1865	
Wilkinson, John S.	Lincoln	1870	8th Delegate District—Cabell and Lincoln
Wilkinson, John S.	Lincoln	1877	
Wilkinson, William E.	Wayne	1872	Member of Senate, 1878
Williams, Isaac P.	Boone	1869	
Williams, George W.	Greenbrier	1872	Delegate District—Greenbrier, Monroe and Summers
Williams, George W.	Greenbrier	1875	
Williams, J. P.	Mineral	1859	
Williams, Lewis C.		1901	4th Delegate District—Lewis and Webster
Williams, L. C.	Nicholas	1907	
Williams, A. D.	Pocahontas	1909	
Williams, G. W.	Raleigh	1911	
Williams, Samuel A.	Ohio	1919	
Williams, Joe.	Pleasants	1919	
Williamson, James W.	Wood	1864	
Williamson, James W.	Wood	1866-67	1st Delegate District—Pleasants and Wood
Williamson, H. C.	Tyler	1921	
Willis, D. M.	Harrison	1901	
Willis, D. M.	Monongalia	1921-23	Member of Senate, 1925
Willis, H. J.	Kanawha	1883	
Wilson, E. Willis.	Jefferson	1869-71	Seat in 1869 session successfully contested by Jacob J. Miller, who qualified February 1, 1869
Wilson, E. Willis.	Kanawha	1877-81	Member of the Senate, 1872
Wilson, James H.	Preston	1875	Speaker of the House, 1881.
Wilson, Andrew.	Ohio	1879	
Wilson, Lewis.	Barbour	1881	Member of Senate, 1867-68-69-70
Wilson, William K.	Lewis	1883	
Wilson, J. B.	Ohio	1893	
Wilson, P. H.	Wayne	1893	

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE WITH COUNTY REPRESENTED AND TIME OF SERVICE—Continued

Name	County	Time of Service	Remarks
Wilson, William G.		1901	5th Delegate District—Randolph and Tucker
Wilson, W. L.	Wayne	1901	
Wilson, George W.	Pocahontas	1913	
Wilson, Pat M.	Mason	1917-23	
Wilson, F. M.	Gilmer	1923	
Wilson, C. B.	Upshur	1923	
Wingrove, E. T.	Fayette	1923	
Witcher, John S.	Cabell	1866	
Withrow, James.	Greenbrier	1873	
Wolfe, George.	McDowell	1913	
Wolfe, J. L.	Jackson	1915-19	Speaker of the House, 1919
Wood, J. Ward	Hardy	1903-05-07	
Wood, G. E. W.	Fayette	1905	
Wood, I. W.	Berkeley	1907	
Wooddell, William J.	Pocahontas	1873-75	
Wooddell, J. W.	Webster	1907	
Woodford, Asa W.	Lewis	1868	
Woods, Joseph J.	Ohio	1883-87-89	Speaker of the House, sessions 1883-1889. Member of the Senate, 1870-81
Woodyard, R. L.	Wood	1887	
Woodyard, E. R.	Wirt	1901	
Workman, William	Boone	1866-67-85	Member of the Senate, 1868-69
Workman, W. T.	Wayne	1893	
Wright, Edward D.	Cabell	1863	Member of Senate, 1865-66-67-68.
Wright, William O.	Cabell	1869	8th Delegate District—Cabell and Lincoln
Wyatt, Benjamin F.	Kanawha	1871	
Wyatt, Z. W.	Harrison	1899	
Wyatt, John B.	Harrison	1921	
Wysong, W. S.	Webster	1911-13	
Wysong, A. F.	Mercer	1917-19-21	
Y			
Yeager, Henry A.	Pocahontas	1883-87	4th Delegate District—Pocahontas and Webster
Yeager, B. M.	Pocahontas	1905-17	
Yeager, J. B.	Wood	1915	
Yost, Ellis A.	Monongalia	1909-13	
Young, Stillman	Upshur	1887-89-01	
Z			
Zimmerman, J. S.	Hampshire	1921-23	
Zinn, William B.	Preston	1863-66	Member of Senate, 1867-68
Zinn, Peter	Preston	1875	
Zinn, C. L.	Ritchie	1897-99-1905	
Zinn, L. H.	Doodridge	1901	

**LIST OF ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF THE SENATE  
FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE**

**PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE**

NAMES	Residences	Politics	When Elected
John M. Phelps	Mason	Republican	1863
William F. Stevenson	Wood	Republican	1864-68
D. D. T. Farnsworth	Upshur	Republican	1869-70
Lewis Baker	Ohio	Democrat	1871
Carlos A. Sperry	Greenbrier	Democrat	1872
*Daniel D. Johnson	Tyler	Democrat	1872-75
Ulysses N. Arnett	Marion	Democrat	1877
Daniel D. Johnson	Tyler	Democrat	1879
Albert E. Summers	Kanawha	Democrat	1881
Thomas J. Farnsworth	Upshur	Democrat	1883
George E. Price	Hampshire	Democrat	1885-87
Robert S. Carr	Kanawha	Democrat	1889
John W. McCreary	Raleigh	Democrat	1891
Rankin Wiley, Jr.	Mason	Democrat	1893
William G. Worley	Preston	Republican	1895
Nelson E. Whitaker	Ohio	Republican	1897
Oliver S. Marshall	Hancock	Republican	1899
Anthony Smith	Tyler	Republican	1901
Clarke W. May	Lincoln	Republican	1903
Gustavus A. Northcott	Cabell	Republican	1905
Joseph H. McDermott	Monongalia	Republican	1907
L. J. Forman	Grant	Republican	1909
Dr. H. D. Hatfield	McDowell	Republican	1911
Samuel V. Woods	Barbour	Democrat	1913
E. T. England	Logan	Republican	1915
Wells Goodykoontz	Mingo	Republican	1917
Dr. Charles A. Sinsel	Taylor	Republican	1919
Gohen C. Arnold	Upshur	Republican	1921
Harry G. Shaffer	Boone	Republican	1923
†Charles G. Coffman	Harrison	Republican	1925
†M. Z. White	Mingo	Republican	1925

\*A new constitution was adopted in 1872 and a special session of the newly elected legislature was called under it, which explains why two Presidents of the Senate were chosen in that year.

†Charles G. Coffman was elected President at organization of 1925 session, but was prevented from attendance at the session by ill health. M. Z. White was elected to succeed him on April 15, 1925.

**CLERKS OF THE SENATE**

NAME	Residence	Politics	Time of Service
Hall, Ellery R.	Marion	Republican	1863-64-65-66-67-68
Moore, Edward W. S.	Marion	Republican	1869-70-71
Miller, Joseph S.	Cabell	Democrat	1872-73-75
Cunningham, E. A.	Pendleton	Democrat	1877-79
Johnson, D. D.	Tyler	Democrat	1881
Alderson, John D.	Nicholas	Democrat	1883-85-87
Walker, George J.	Jackson	Democrat	1889
Armstrong, Holly G.	Jackson	Democrat	1891
Byrne, William E. R.	Braxton	Democrat	1893
Harris, John T.	Wood	Republican	1895 to 1925 incl.



## SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF SENATE

NAME	County	Politics	Time of Service
Kyle, Edmund	Wetzel	Republican	1863
Hagans, Alpheus	Preston	Republican	1864-65-66-67-68-69
Collett, William H.	Wood	Republican	1870
Clark, N. S.	Wood	Democrat	1871-72-73
Alderson, John D.	Nicholas	Democrat	1875-77-79-81
Vandiver, Charles H.	Mineral	Democrat	1883
Hays, S. A.	Gilmer	Democrat	1885
Marcum, J. H.	Wayne	Democrat	1887
Hawkins, Steele R.	Kanawha	Democrat	1889
Tracy, M. E.	Ohio	Democrat	1891
Bumgardner, W. S.	Wirt	Democrat	1893
Willey, Cyrus	Summers	Republican	1895
Devore, J. N.	Jackson	Republican	1897
Swaber, Charles W.	Marion	Republican	1899
Fitch, E. H.	Cabell	Republican	1901
Largent, Lewis	Morgan	Republican	1903
O'Brien, Thomas, Jr.	Ohio	Republican	1905
Long, Will E.	Tyler	Republican	1907 and 1915
Simms, John T.	Fayette	Republican	1909
Mehen, James R.	Wood	Democrat	1911-13
Petty, O. A.	Kanawha	Republican	1917
Hill, Bonner H.	Kanawha	Republican	1919
Smith, Jack	Cabell	Republican	1921
Kindleberger, M. C.	Ohio	Republican	1923
*Herbert, Skeen	Jackson	Republican	1925
*John, Hallanan	Cabell	Republican	1925

\*Herbert Skeen resigned April 30, 1925. John Hallanan was elected to fill the vacancy.

## DOORKEEPERS OF THE SENATE

NAME	Residence	Politics	Time of Service
Dunnington, W. M.	Marion	Republican	1863
Bogges, Thomas L.	Marion	Republican	1864-65
Mahon, Richard G.	Jackson	Republican	1866-67-68
Hagar, Robert	Boone	Republican	1869
Charnock, John H.	Ohio	Republican	1870
Cook, Ballard	Wyoming	Republican	1871
Ball, Augustus	Boone	Democrat	1872
Alderson, John D.	Nicholas	Democrat	1872-73
Roach, F. D.	Wyoming	Democrat	1875
Percival, Thomas H.	Jefferson	Democrat	1877
Chilton, George S.	Kanawha	Democrat	1879
Kelley, David O.	Greenbrier	Democrat	1881-83-85
Grass, Thomas J.	Lincoln	Democrat	1887
Madison, James A.	Wood	Democrat	1889
Dent, Willis	Fayette	Democrat	1891
Burton, W. S.	Putnam	Democrat	1893
Campbell, Hiram	Calhoun	Republican	1895
Hamrick, C. C.	Webster	Republican	1897
Hayes, C. C.	Fayette	Republican	1899
Pettigrew, David S.	Nicholas	Republican	1901-03
Dorey, J. M.	Clay	Republican	1905-13
Gough, C. V.	Taylor	Republican	1907-09
Thurman, W. C.	Raleigh	Democrat	1911
Smith, Jack	Cabell	Republican	1915-17-19
Stewart, James P.	Marshall	Republican	1921-23
†W. R. Meacvie	Ritchie	Republican	1925

†Died 1925.

**LIST OF ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES  
FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE**

**SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES**

NAMES	Residences	Politics	When Elected
Spicer Patrick.....	Kanawha.....	Republican.....	1863
Leroy, Kramer.....	Monongalia.....	Republican.....	1864-65
David S. Pinnell.....	Upshur.....	Republican.....	1866-67
Henry, C. McWorter.....	Kanawha.....	Republican.....	1868
Salomon S. Fleming.....	Harrison.....	Republican.....	1869
William M. Welch.....	Mineral.....	Republican.....	1870
Elridge G. Cracraft.....	Ohio.....	Democrat.....	1871
Albert E. Summers.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	1872
W. W. Miller.....	Ohio.....	Democrat.....	1872*
Alexander Monroe.....	Hampshire.....	Democrat.....	1875
Eustace, Gibson.....	Cabell.....	Democrat.....	1877
Geo. H. Moffett.....	Pocahontas.....	Democrat.....	1879
E. Willis Wilson.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	1881
Joseph J. Woods.....	Ohio.....	Democrat.....	1883
Thomas H. Dennis.....	Greenbrier.....	Democrat.....	1885
John M. Rowan.....	Monroe.....	Democrat.....	1887
Joseph J. Woods.....	Ohio.....	Democrat.....	1889
Louis Bennett.....	Lewis.....	Democrat.....	1891
David W. Shaw.....	Barbour.....	Democrat.....	1893
William Seymour Edwards.....	Kanawha.....	Republican.....	1895
Samuel R. Hanen.....	Marshall.....	Republican.....	1897
Owen S. McKinney.....	Marion.....	Democrat.....	1899
William G. Wilson.....	Randolph.....	Republican.....	1901
Frank P. Moats.....	Wood.....	Republican.....	1903
Fred Paul Grosseup.....	Kanawha.....	Republican.....	1905
James A. Scaman.....	Jackson.....	Republican.....	1907
J. H. Strickling.....	Tyler.....	Republican.....	1909
C. M. Wetzel.....	Jefferson.....	Democrat.....	1911
William T. George.....	Barbour.....	Republican.....	1913
Yernon, E. Johnson.....	Morgan.....	Republican.....	1915
Joseph S. Thurmond.....	Greenbrier.....	Democrat.....	1917
J. Luther Wolfe.....	Jackson.....	Republican.....	1919
Edwin M. Kentley.....	Kanawha.....	Republican.....	1921-25
W. E. R. Byrne.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	1923

\*A new constitution having been adopted in 1872, the first legislature elected under it was called in extraordinary session in November of that year. This explains why two speakers of the House of Delegates were elected in 1872.

**CLERKS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES**

NAME	Residence	Politics	Time of Service
Hall, Granville D.....	Harrison.....	Republican.....	1863-64-65
Hubbard, Wm. P.....	Ohio.....	Republican.....	1866-67-68-69-70
Burdett, William T.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	1871
Peyton, J. Bernard.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	1872-73-75-77-79-81- 83-85-87-01-93
Hamilton, John M.....	Calhoun.....	Democrat.....	1889
Dawson, William M. O.....	Preston.....	Republican.....	1895
Hook, E. E.....	Kanawha.....	Republican.....	1897
Byrne, Wm. E. R.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	1899
Shaw, Harry.....	Marion.....	Republican.....	1901-03-05
Topping, C. L.....	Kanawha.....	Republican.....	1907-09-10
Necly, M. M.....	Marion.....	Democrat.....	1911
Prieland, John Guy.....	Marion.....	Republican.....	1913-15
Hamilton, Robert L.....	Calhoun.....	Democrat.....	1917-21
Hodges, M. S.....	Pendleton.....	Republican.....	1921-25

## SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

NAME	Residence	Politics	Time of Service
Morrison, S. G. W.	Ohio	Republican	1863-64-65-66-67-68
Dunnington, J. W.	Ritchie	Republican	1869
Davis, D. L.	Wood	Republican	1870
Horner, John W.	Wood	Democrat	1871-72-73
Moffitt, W. L.	Kanawha	Democrat	1875
French, Napoleon B.	Mercer	Democrat	1877
Clark, Nathaniel S.	Wood	Democrat	1879
Cair, Harrison	Gilmer	Democrat	1881
Sargeant, George P.	Barbour	Democrat	1883
Henshaw, Thornton	Berkeley	Democrat	1885
Dorr, Charles P.	Webster	Democrat	1887
Gibbs, W. Brown	Roane	Democrat	1889-91
Lynch, C. F.	Lewis	Democrat	1893
Morris, M. B.	Gilmer	Republican	1895
Crislip, Cyrus A.	Roane	Republican	1897
Morton, E. H.	Webster	Democrat	1899
Ramsey, W. H.	Fayette	Republican	1901
Worden, H. N.	Tucker	Republican	1923-05-07
Sulphur, Dr. S. S.	Raleigh	Republican	1909
Wood, E. L.	Kanawha	Democrat	1911
Staats, Edgar R.	Roane	Republican	1913
Otto, George W.	Ohio	Republican	1915
Konra, John F.	Kanawha	Democrat	1917
*Curtis, W. H. C.	Ohio	Republican	1919-21-25
Riffe, W. A.	Raleigh	Democrat	1923
*J. J. Johnston	Mineral	Republican	1925

\*W. H. C. Curtis died May 26, 1925. J. J. Johnston was elected to fill the vacancy.

## DOORKEEPERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

NAME	Residence	Politics	Time of Service
Holliday, Wm. W.	Ohio	Republican	1863-64
Whart, Joseph H.	Morgan	Republican	1865-66
Bellville, John Q.	Ohio	Republican	1867-68-69-70
Washburne, O. H.	Lewis	Democrat	1871
Campbell, S. H.	Gilmer	Democrat	1872-73-77
Fatton, William M.	Harrison	Democrat	1875
Neali, James P.	Hampshire	Democrat	1876-81-83
Werryger, A. N.	Ohio	Democrat	1885
Devine, Michael B.	Tyler	Democrat	1887
Knotts, A. N.	Marion	Democrat	1889
Teamster, Thomas L.	Greenbrier	Democrat	1891
Vickers, E. M.	Boone	Democrat	1893
Edmonds, William	Wood	Republican	1895-1905-07
Allen, Joseph M.	Taylor	Republican	1897
Mitchell, Shirley H.	Wirt	Democrat	1899
Ripley, J. A.	Jackson	Republican	1901
Maynard, J. M.	Fayette	Republican	1903
Buckley, John M.	Wood	Republican	1909
Lemon, James H.	Raleigh	Democrat	1911
Fletcher, W. N.	Tyler	Republican	1913
Davis, A. W.	Harrison	Republican	1915
Kidd, J. W.	Braxton	Democrat	1917
Shriver, J. H.	Ritchie	Republican	1919
Morris, Walter M.	Harrison	Republican	1921
Combs, T. F.	Cabell	Democrat	1923
Hutchinson, William	Roane	Republican	1925

**PART V.**

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**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT:**

**Supreme Court of the United States.**

**United States Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit.**

**United States District Courts of West Virginia.**

**Supreme Court of West Virginia.**

**The State Law Library.**

**State Board of Law Examiners.**

**Rules of Practice in the Supreme Court of West Virginia.**

**Terms of Circuit, Intermediate and Criminal Courts.**



FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Name and Office	Whence Appointed	Appointed	Salary
<b>CHIEF JUSTICE</b>			
William H. Taft	Ohio	June 30, 1921	\$ 15,000
<b>ASSOCIATE JUSTICES</b>			
Ollver Wendell Holmes	Massachusetts	Dec. 4, 1902	14,500
Willis Van Devanter	Wyoming	Dec. 16, 1910	14,500
James Clark McReynolds	Tennessee	Aug. 29, 1914	14,500
Louis D. Brandeis	Massachusetts	June 1, 1916	14,500
George Sutherland	Utah	Sept. 5, 1922	14,500
Pierce Butler	Minnesota	Nov. 23, 1922	14,500
Edward T. Sanford	Tennessee	Jan. 24, 1923	14,500
Harlan Fiske Stone	New York	Jan. 5, 1925	14,500

Clerk—WILLIAM R. STANSBURY.  
 Marshal—FRANK KEY GREENE.  
 Reporter—ERNEST KNAEBEL.

TERMS—Second Monday in October, annually and such adjourned or special terms as it may find necessary for the dispatch of business.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOURTH CIRCUIT

Districts	District Judges	Circuit Judges	Justice
Maryland	Morris B. Soper	Edmund Waddill, Jr. John J. Parker John C. Rose	William H. Taft
North Carolina, eastern	Henry G. Connor		
North Carolina, western	Jas. Edmund Boyd		
North Carolina, western	Edwin Y. Webb		
South Carolina, eastern	Henry A. M. Smith		
South Carolina, eastern	Ernest F. Cochran		
South Carolina, western	Henry H. Watkins		
Virginia, eastern	D. Lawrence Groner		
Virginia, western	Henry C. McDowell		
West Virginia, northern	W. E. Baker		
West Virginia, southern	George W. McClintic	Salary \$8,500	Salary \$15,000
	Salary \$7,500		

Clerk—CLAUDE M. DEAN, Richmond, Virginia.

REGULAR TERMS OF COURT AT RICHMOND

The Second Tuesday in January, the Second Tuesday in April and the Third Tuesday in October, of each year.

SPECIAL SESSIONS AT RICHMOND

The second Tuesday of every month except in months in which regular terms are held.

ANNUAL TERM OF COURT AT ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

The second Tuesday in June.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS OF WEST VIRGINIA

## NORTHERN DISTRICT

Composed of the counties of Barbour, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Grant, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Monongalia, Morgan, Ohio, Pendleton, Pleasants, Preston, Randolph Ritchie, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wetzel, Wirt and Wood.

## Terms Commence

Clarksburg—Second Tuesday in April and the first Tuesday in October.  
 Elkins—Third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November.  
 Martinsburg—First Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in September.  
 Parkersburg—Second Tuesday in January and the fourth Tuesday in May.  
 Wheeling—First Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

W. E. BAKER.....District Judge.....Elkins  
 AUSTIN C. MERRILL.....Clerk.....Elkins  
 RUSSELL M. BARRETT.....Chief Deputy Clerk.....Parkersburg  
 JOHN H. CONRAD.....Deputy Clerk.....Wheeling  
 S. R. HARRISON, JR.....Deputy Clerk.....Clarksburg  
 A. C. NADENBOUSCH.....Deputy Clerk.....Martinsburg  
 LILLIAN SHUCKHART.....Deputy Clerk.....Elkins

ARTHUR ARNOLD.....District Attorney.....Parkersburg  
 ELLIOTT NEFFLIN.....Law Clerk.....Parkersburg  
 RUSSELL L. FURBEE.....Assistant District Attorney.....Clarksburg  
 F. E. PARRACK.....Assistant District Attorney.....Clarksburg  
 WILLIAM HOWARD.....Assistant District Attorney.....Wheeling

LOUIS BUCHWALD.....United States Marshal.....Wheeling  
 A. T. BARRETT.....Chief Office Deputy.....Parkersburg  
 HAL M. RAPP.....Office Deputy.....Parkersburg  
 JOHN W. KOONTZ.....Office Deputy.....Elkins  
 ALFRED RICHMOND.....Office Deputy.....Fairmont  
 CHARLES K. WELCH.....Office Deputy.....Wheeling  
 EDWARD L. STEINBICKER.....Office Deputy.....Wheeling  
 MISS ANNA M. DAVIS.....Office Deputy.....Wheeling

## United States Commissioners

OLIN C. CARTER.....Middlebourne  
 JOHN W. KINDELBERGER.....Wheeling  
 FRANCIS B. BURKE.....Parkersburg  
 HARRY A. DOWNS.....Martinsburg  
 BRYAN A. MITCHELL.....Petersburg  
 GEORGE C. LUDWIG.....Keyser  
 GEORGE H. GORDON.....Clarksburg  
 M. M. SMITH.....Elkins

## Referees in Bankruptcy

C. M. HANNA.....Parkersburg  
 RUSSELL NESBIT.....Wheeling  
 WILBUR H. THOMAS.....Martinsburg  
 WM J. SNEE.....Morgantown  
 O. E. WYCKOFF.....Grafton  
 JOHN F. BROWN.....Elkins  
 RAY L. STROTHER.....Clarksburg

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS OF WEST VIRGINIA

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Composed of the counties of Jackson, Roane, Clay, Braxton, Webster, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Fayette, Boone, Kanawha, Putnam, Mason, Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Logan, Mingo, Raleigh, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Summers and Monroe, with the waters thereof.

Terms Commence

Bluefield—Third Tuesday in January and the third Tuesday in June.  
 Charleston—Third Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in November.  
 Huntington—First Tuesday in March and the third Tuesday in September.  
 Lewisburg—First Tuesday in July.  
 Webster Springs—Fourth Tuesday in August.  
 Williamson—First Tuesday in February.

GEORGE W. McCLINTIC.....	District Judge .....	Charleston..
FRED H. SCOTT.....	Private Secretary .....	Charleston
IRA H. MOTTESEARD.....	Clerk .....	Charleston
EARL R. CAVENDER.....	Chief Deputy Clerk.....	Charleston
G. L. MARTIN.....	Deputy Clerk.....	Charleston
RAYMOND GOSLING.....	Deputy Clerk .....	Huntington
ANDREW J. HEARN.....	Deputy Clerk.....	Bluefield
WILLIAM C. GARCELON.....	Clerical Assistant.....	Charleston
ELLIOTT NORTHCOTT.....	District Attorney.....	Huntington
B. J. PETTIGREW.....	Assistant.....	Charleston
ELLIS A. YOST.....	Assistant.....	Huntington
LAWRENCE L. McCLURE.....	Assistant.....	Huntington
JAMES DAMRON.....	Assistant.....	Williamson
SEGEL WORKMAN.....	United States Marshal.....	Charleston
H. H. HUMPHRIES.....	Chief Office Deputy.....	Charleston
MARGARET C. BARRETT.....	Office Deputy .....	Charleston
FINLEY COOK.....	Office Deputy.....	Charleston
R. R. MOTTESEARD.....	Office Deputy .....	Charleston
R. F. BEASLEY.....	Office Deputy.....	Charleston
J. H. ARSALOM.....	Office Deputy.....	Charleston
G. E. SPRAGUE.....	Office Deputy.....	Lewisburg
J. T. REYNOLDS.....	Office Deputy.....	Logan
M. M. JOHNSON.....	Office Deputy.....	Huntington
J. H. HUNT.....	Office Deputy.....	Welch

United States Commissioners

JOSEPH RUFFNER.....	Charleston	A. E. SMITH.....	Marlinton
ALBERT FITZWATER.....	Charleston	L. A. THOMAS.....	Richwood
G. R. HEFFLEY.....	Huntington	N. M. LAWHEAD.....	Pt. Pleasant
E. C. EAGLE.....	Hinton	J. L. RYAN.....	Fayetteville
A. J. HEARN.....	Bluefield	M. F. MEER.....	Williamson
A. S. REYNOLDS.....	Spencer	RAYMOND L. GOSLING.....	Huntington
O. O. SUTTON.....	Sutton	W. R. TOLER.....	Mullens
F. M. ARBUCKLE.....	Lewisburg	THOMAS H. SCOTT.....	Bluefield
IRA P. HAGER.....	Logan	C. F. STEED.....	Hamlin
W. F. BOGGESS.....	Union	SAMPSON N. MILLER, Webster Springs	
W. H. RARDIN.....	Beckley	HOAGLAND FRENCH.....	Welch

Referees in Bankruptcy

- HOUSTON G. YOUNG, Charleston ; Division No. 1—Counties of Boone, Clay, Fayette and Kanawha.  
 PAUL J. CARR, Hinton ; Division No. 2—Counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Pocahontas, Raleigh and Summers.  
 JOHN L. WHITTEN, Huntington ; Division No. 3—Counties of Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mingo and Wayne.  
 H. M. TANNER, Bluefield ; Division No. 4—Counties of Mercer, McDowell and Wyoming.  
 C. W. FLESHER, Gassaway ; Division No. 5—Counties of Braxton, Nicholas and Webster.  
 F. G. MUSGRAVE, Pt. Pleasant ; Division No. 6—Counties of Jackson, Mason, Putnam and Roane.



## STATE COURTS OF RECORD

## SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

## Regular Terms

Begin on second Wednesday in January and on the first Wednesday in September at Charleston.

## Special Terms

At such times and places as may be designated by the Court.  
Notices of motions may be made returnable for any Tuesday in term time.

## Judges

M. O. LITZ, President, Welch, McDowell County; term expires December 31, 1936-----1584 Quarrier Street  
WILLIAM N. MILLER, Parkersburg, Wood County; term expires December 31, 1928-----5 Vensy Street  
JOHN H. HATCHER, Beckley, Raleigh County; term expires December 31, 1928-----Edgewood  
FRANK LIVELY, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires December 31, 1932-----1420 Lee Street  
HOMER B. WOODS, Ritchie County; term expires December 31, 1936-----1423 Lee Street

## Clerks and Assistants

WM. B. MATHEWS, Clerk, Charleston, Kanawha County-----1501 Quarrier Street  
RALPH D. WOODS, Deputy Clerk, Harrisville, Ritchie County-----1423 Lee Street  
S. C. BUTLER, Assistant, Charleston, Kanawha County-----1203 Anaconda Ave.

## Law Clerks

To Judge Miller—DELBERT T. ROBINSON, Charleston, Kanawha County-----Gates Apartments  
To Judge Lively—MAURICE CROCKER, Charleston, Kanawha County-----Gates Apartments  
To Judge Litz—A. D. DCDUIT, Welch, McDowell County-----1119 Lee Street  
To Judge Hatcher—LILA HATCHER, Beckley, Raleigh County-----Edgewood  
To Judge Woods—RALPH D. WOODS, Harrisville, Ritchie County-----1423 Lee Street

## State Library

J. A. JACKSON, State Librarian, Charleston, Kanawha County--302 Elizabeth Street  
ALBERT D. WRIGHT, Assistant Librarian, Charleston, Kanawha County-----709 Court Street

## STATE LAW LIBRARY

J. A. JACKSON, State Law Librarian

The West Virginia state library, consisting of law books and legal periodicals only, is situated on the second floor of the capitol annex.

The library is in charge of the state librarian, appointed by the Supreme Court.

The books of the library consist of textbooks purchased, and reports of other states as well as many foreign countries, all except textbooks coming in by exchange for West Virginia reports provided for by the state librarian, as consecutive volumes of the reports of West Virginia and elsewhere are published.

The state librarian, from West Virginia reports furnished him by the secretary of state, supplies all judges of courts, state officers and some of the other law libraries of the state, each a copy of these reports.

The law governing the state librarian provides that the library shall be open to the judges of the supreme court and the clerks, judges of the United States and circuit courts, state officers, and members and officers of the legislature during the session of that body.

It is also provided that no other person shall be permitted to remove any book or paper from the place where the library is kept.

The law further provides that no book or paper shall be taken from the library until the person authorized to take the same shall sign a receipt therefor in a book to be kept by the state librarian for that purpose.

A provision is also made, that "other persons than those prescribed above may be permitted to use the said library at the place where it is kept."

#### State Board of Law Examiners

R. S. Spillman, President.....	South Hills, Charleston
John O. Henson, Berkeley County.....	Martinsburg
Joseph M. Sanders, Mercer County.....	Bluefield
James W. Ewing, Ohio County.....	Wheeling
James W. Vandervort, Wood County.....	Parkersburg
Wm. B. Mathews, Secretary, Kanawha County.....	Charleston

## RULES OF PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 4, 1925.

## BILLS OF EXCEPTION

1. **Office and Contents.** It is the office of a bill of exceptions to point out errors committed by the court during the progress of the trial. The bill or bills should contain only a concise statement of the facts necessary to present the points intended to be relied on as grounds of error, or only so much of the evidence as may appear necessary to present fairly the rulings of the court to which exceptions are taken. No bill of exceptions should contain matter irrelevant or unnecessary to the presentation of the question intended to be raised.

2. **Points Must be Clearly Stated.** It is the duty of the exceptor to see that the points and objections on which he relies are correctly and clearly stated, so as to show plainly that an erroneous ruling was made to his prejudice, and he should not leave that fact to appear merely by inference or conjecture.

3. **Rulings on Evidence or Instruction.** An exception to the admission or rejection of evidence or to the granting or refusal of instructions to the jury, should state only so much of the evidence or facts proven as may be necessary to show the relevancy or irrelevancy of such evidence or the pertinency or impertinency of such instruction. The judge of the trial court should require all unnecessary matter to be stricken out before signing a bill of exceptions.

## RULE I—PETITIONS

1. **Must Assign Errors—Not Argue the Case—Note of Argument Required.** A petition for an appeal or writ of error may briefly state the case and must assign errors, naming the particular decrees or judgments complained of and the date of their rendition, and in the prayer of the petition it should be stated whether or not a supersedeas is desired; but the case is not to be argued in the petition.

A separate note of argument, setting forth the points and authorities relied on, shall be submitted with the petition, and will be considered by the court, but such note is not to be considered as a part of the petition or to be printed with it. A note of argument may be filed in opposition to such petition.

When the court is in term counsel will not be heard orally on petitions for writs of error or appeals, except on argument days, in open court, and then only to state briefly the points relied on and the facts pertaining thereto. But this rule may be varied when the circumstances call for such action.

2. **Certificate of Counsel.** The petition must be accompanied by the certificate of some attorney duly qualified to practice in this court that in his opinion the decree or judgment complained of ought to be reviewed.

3. **Names of Parties to be Summoned.** It is also recommended to counsel presenting petitions, that they furnish to the clerk a memorandum of the names of parties to be summoned to answer the appeal or writ of error.

4. **Status of Question or Questions Certified.** No question or questions shall be certified under the provisions of section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter twenty-eight of the Acts of the Legislature of 1925, until after decision thereof by the trial court, and such decision shall be certified with the question or questions.

5. **Form of Certificate for Case Certified.** The certificate of all questions arising upon the sufficiency of summons or return of service, or as to the sufficiency of a pleading, certified pursuant to section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter twenty-eight of the Acts of the Legislature of 1925, shall be in form or effect following:

In the Circuit Court of.....County: A. B. v. C.  
D. In assumpsit (Debt, etc., or In Equity, as the case may be.)  
To the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia:

The Circuit Court of said County, of its own motion (or on the joint application of the parties

to said suit, as the fact may be) hereby certifies to the said Supreme Court of Appeals, that on the summons (return thereon, or on the declaration, plea, bill, answer or other pleading, as the case may be) of the plaintiff.....(or the defendant....., as the case may be) the following points of law or fact, have been made: (Herea set forth by number of the several grounds of any motion to quash, correct, amend, strike out, exclude or grounds of demurrer, etc., that may have been interposed to such summons, return or pleading.)

A certified copy of said summons (return, or pleadings, as the case may be, or so much thereof as may be necessary to present the point made against it), and of the affidavits, documents, etc., filed in support thereof (if any), on which the judgment of your honors is desired, together with a copy of the court's decision upon such question or questions is (or, are) herewith presented.

Given under my hand this.....day of....., 19.....

.....  
Judge of the Circuit Court

6. **Notes of Argument in Certified Cases.** The parties in a certified case shall file typewritten notes of argument when the case is presented as an aid to the court in determining whether the rulings certified should be reviewed, and the case docketed for bearing.

**RULE II—DOCKETING AND PROCESS**

1. **Notice to Court Below and Summons.** When an appeal or writ of error has been awarded, it shall be the duty of the clerk to notify the clerk of the court below of the fact of such allowance and of the penalty of the bond necessary to give effect to such appeal or writ of error when such bond is required, and the clerk of this court shall thereupon docket the case and issue process in accordance with the order of the court, summoning all parties other than the petitioner or petitioners.

2. **Non-resident Parties.** Whenever it is necessary that a non-resident party should be summoned to answer an appeal or writ of error, or have notice for any other purpose, order of publication may be had in the manner prescribed by law, which order shall be published once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper published at the seat of government.

**RULE III—PRINTING THE RECORD**

1. **Dismissal for Failure to Print.** If the appellant or plaintiff in error, except in case of felony, shall fail to deposit with the clerk of this court within three months after the case has been docketed herein, a sum sufficient to pay for printing the transcript of the record, or shall fail to have the transcript of the record printed and eighteen copies thereof filed in the clerk's office within three months after the case has been docketed in the court, the appeal or writ of error shall be dismissed.

2. **How Procured.** To procure such dismissal, the appellee or defendant in error must serve upon the opposite party within reasonable time, a written notice that he will, on a day specified, move the court to dismiss the case, and set forth in such notice, the grounds of the said motion. The motion may be made on any day when the court is open whether in regular or special term.

3. **Costs.** But if, when the motion is made the record has been already printed or the cost of such printing deposited with the clerk and no actual delay in the bearing of the cause has resulted from the failure to print the record or make such deposit within the three months allowed by law, the dismissal will be without costs, otherwise costs will be awarded against the party in default.

4. **Renewal.** An appeal or writ of error dismissed in accordance with this rule may be renewed upon presenting a new petition reciting the fact of the former petition and allowance and dismissal and referring to the assignments of error contained in the former petition, if the same be presented within eight months from the date of the decree or judgment appealed from, and new process will be ordered and a new bond must be given.

**RULE IV—ARGUMENT DOCKET**

1. **How Arranged.** Sixty days before the first day of each regular term, or of any special term at which an argument docket may be ordered, the clerk shall prepare a list of the cases then ready and matured, and distribute the printed lists to counsel of record in each case.

2. **Docketing of Cases; Certified.** At the time of preparing the docket of any regular or of any special term, the clerk also shall make a docket of all cases certified for decision and docketed for hearing, pursuant to section one, of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter twenty-eight of the Acts of the Legislature of 1925, which shall be given precedence over

all other cases, and next after cases upon original jurisdiction begun in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

3. **Agreement to Docket for Hearing.** By written agreement of counsel and consent of the Court, or, in vacation, of the president thereof, cases may be placed upon the argument docket for any regular or special term after the docket therefor has been prepared.

4. **Copy of Bond.** No case in which an appeal or supersedeas bond is required shall be placed upon the argument docket until the clerk shall have received a duly attested copy of such bond.

5. **Appellee May Expedite Hearing.** An appellee or defendant in error desiring to expedite the hearing of his case may have the record printed at his own expense and the cost of such printing will, when the case is decided, be taxed among the costs incurred by such appellee or defendant in error, provided the appellant or plaintiff in error does not dismiss his appeal before hearing.

6. **Felony Cases.** When a writ of error has been allowed in the case of a party convicted of a felony, the clerk shall cause the record to be printed with all convenient dispatch, and the case will be called for hearing at the next regular term of court, wherever it may be held, without notice or consent being required, provided the record has been printed sixty days before the first day of such term.

7. **Cases Certified.** The record of cases certified for decision pursuant to section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, need not be printed, unless by order of the court; and without further notice all such cases docketed for hearing will be called at the next regular or special term for which they are docketed pursuant to section two hereof.

8. **Postponement of Docket.** The court will postpone, on its own motion, any docket or portion thereof to a day or days later in the term than that or those for which it has been set for hearing, or to a later term, regular or special, whenever, in its opinion, the public interests require such action, and in such case, the clerk will give notice of the postponement to the attorneys of record of all parties interested.

#### RULE V—BRIEFS

1. **Time of Filing.** In any case on appeal or writ of error, the counsel for the appellant or plaintiff in error at least thirty days, and counsel for the appellee or defendant in error, at least ten days, before a case is called for hearing shall file with the clerk of this court not less than fifteen copies of a printed brief, one of which copies shall, upon request, be furnished to each of the counsel engaged upon the opposite side. Each brief shall show the name or names of the persons on whose behalf it is filed. All reply and supplemental briefs, shall be filed at least five days before a case is called for hearing, and no brief shall be filed later unless by consent of counsel. It is also desired by the court that counsel upon each side will furnish promptly to counsel on the opposing side their respective briefs as soon as printed, but their doing so will not obviate the requirements of this rule as to filing copies in the office of the clerk, and it is recommended that the printed brief shall correspond in size of page with the printed record, and bear the same docket number.

2. **Form and Contents of Appellant's Brief.** The brief of appellant shall contain a short and clear statement disclosing:

First—The kind of action or suit, and a closely condensed statement, without argument or quotation of evidence of all facts necessary to determination of the points in controversy.

Second—What the issues were and how raised.

Third—How the issues were decided and what the judgment or decree was.

Fourth—The errors relied upon for reversal.

Fifth—A concise statement of so much of the record, as fully presents every error and exception relied on, referring to the pages of the record. If the insufficiency of the evidence to sustain the verdict or finding, in fact or law, is assigned, the statement shall contain a condensed recital of the evidence in narrative form so as to present the substance clearly and concisely. The statement will be taken to be accurate and sufficient for a full understanding of the questions presented for decision, unless the opposite party in his brief shall make the necessary corrections or additions.

Following this statement, the brief shall contain, under a separate heading of each error relied on, separately numbered propositions or points, stated concisely, and without argument or elaboration, together with the authorities relied on in support of them; and in citing cases, the names of the parties must be given, with the book and page where reported. No alleged error or point, not contained in this statement of points, shall be raised afterwards, either by reply brief, or in oral or printed argument, or on petition for rehearing, but the court, at its option may notice a plain error not assigned or specified.

3. **Form and Contents of Appellee's Brief.** The brief of appellee on the assignment of errors shall point out any omissions or inaccuracies in appellant's statement of the record and shall contain a

short and clear statement of the propositions by which counsel seek to meet the alleged errors and sustain the judgment or decree, or by which such errors are obliterated. Following this statement, the brief shall contain the points and authorities relied on in like manner as required in the appellant's brief. The brief of appellee on cross errors shall be prepared in the manner required in the case of appellant's brief. The brief of appellant, in answer to the cross assignment of errors, shall be prepared in the manner required of appellees in answer to the assignment of errors. Reply briefs shall be prepared in like manner to answer briefs.

4. **Argument.** The briefs of any party may be followed by an argument in support of such briefs which shall be distinct therefrom, but shall be bound with the same. The argument shall be confined to discussion and elaboration of the points contained in the briefs. The names of counsel shall be affixed to all briefs filed by them.

5. **Non-Compliance—Effect of.** The court on its own motion may refuse to allow submission of any case until the briefs of the party demanding it, complying with this rule in respect to form and contents, shall have been filed, and may also strike out on submission, briefs not complying therewith.

6. **Control of Case.** Either party whose brief has been filed in compliance with the rule may insist upon a hearing when the case is regularly called although no brief shall have been filed by the opposite party, and when one party has complied with the rule and the other has not, the party complying with the rule may have the case either submitted or continued at his option. If one of the parties omits to file such brief, in accordance with section one of this Rule, he cannot be heard, but the case may be submitted or heard *ex parte* upon the argument of one counsel only for the party by whom the brief has been duly filed.

7. **Continuance for Non-Compliance—No Briefs After Submission.** If no printed brief has been filed by either party within the time prescribed by this rule, the case will be continued when called, unless both parties are present in court, by counsel, with their respective briefs, and consent to submit the case with or without oral argument or file an agreement in writing to submit, but in no case can briefs be filed after the case is submitted.

8. **Submission in Absence of Counsel.** It is not necessary for counsel to appear in court in person in order to have a case submitted; when the party desiring the submission of a case has filed his brief in compliance with the rule, he may by written request addressed to the court or to the clerk have his case submitted when called.

9. **Cases Certified—Motions to Dismiss, etc.—How Submitted.** All certified cases docketed for hearing pursuant to the last paragraph of section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter twenty-eight of the Acts of the Legislature of 1925, shall be submitted on type-written or printed briefs, or arguments, filed in the clerk's office at least five days before the case is set for hearing and on oral argument, if desired by counsel or required by the Court. And this rule as to briefs and oral arguments shall apply to all motions to dismiss, affirm, modify or reverse, made pursuant to section twenty-six of said chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code. Certified cases will be submitted on brief or briefs filed in accordance with the foregoing rule without a formal request to submit.

#### RULE VI—CALLING THE DOCKET

1. **Cases—When and How Called.** The cases on the docket will be called on the day on which they are set for hearing in the order appearing thereon.

2. **Set for Hearing.** No case shall be set for hearing on any other days than those assigned to the circuit from which the case comes unless it be such as from its peculiar character or the mandate of the law may be regarded as a privileged case.

3. **Exceptional Cases.** Cases of general public interest or of peculiar hardship may be heard at a special term according to the provisions of section thirteen of chapter one hundred and thirteen of the Code, under such conditions and regulations as may be consented to by the parties or as the court may prescribe.

4. **Agreement of Counsel.** All agreements of counsel in regard to any case or matter pending in court shall be reduced to writing, signed by counsel and delivered to the clerk.

5. **Re-argument.** Whenever the court desires further argument in any case which has been argued and submitted, it will fix a day therefor, and cause notice of the time and place, as well as of the subject or branch of the case, on which argument is desired to be given to counsel.

#### RULE VII—CERTIORARI

1. **How Obtained.** No certiorari for diminution of the record shall be awarded unless a motion

therefor shall be made in writing, stating the facts on which the motion is founded, and all motions for such certiorari should be made at the earliest period possible after the diminution is discovered, either in regular or special term.

2. **When to be Printed.** If the necessity for such certiorari is caused by the failure of the appellant or plaintiff in error to have enough of the record brought up to present fairly both sides of all errors complained of by him, it shall be his duty to have the additional record printed, or in default thereof, his appeal or writ of error may be dismissed; otherwise such additional record shall be printed at the expense of the party asking for the certiorari, but when, in either case, the additional record brought up does not exceed ten pages of manuscript, it need not be printed unless so ordered by the court.

#### RULE VIII—MOTIONS AND AFFIDAVITS

1. **Must be in Writing.** All motions, except motions of course, made to the court, shall be reduced to writing and shall contain a brief statement of the facts and objects of the motion. A motion to dismiss (whether involving the merits, or otherwise), and motions to affirm, modify or reverse, made pursuant to section twenty-six of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, or shall state the points on which it is based and notice thereof stating such grounds shall be served on the opposite party or parties and returned to the clerk's office at least thirty days before the day to which the notice is returnable.

2. **Notice to be Given.** No affidavit shall be read in support of or in opposition to any motion hereafter made to the court unless reasonable notice be given to the opposite party or his attorney of the time and place of taking the same, or good cause be shown why such notice has not been given and every motion, which is not a motion of course, shall be supported by affidavit.

3. **Notice to Confess Error—Time.** Where a party desires to confess error, he shall give notice in writing thereof to counsel of record for the opposing party, which shall be returned and filed with the clerk of this court at least ten days before the day set for the motion.

#### RULE IX—ORAL ARGUMENT

1. **How Many May be Heard.** Only two counsel shall be heard on each side in the argument of any case unless by special leave of court, and the counsel for the appellant or the plaintiff in error shall be entitled to open and conclude the argument.

2. **Time Allowed.** Forty-five minutes only shall be allowed to the appellant or plaintiff in error for the opening and conclusion, and thirty minutes to the appellee or defendant in error for his reply, but by special leave of the court granted before the argument begins, a longer time may be allowed to each side. The time allowed may be apportioned between the counsel on the same side at their discretion. But in all cases a fair opening of the case shall be made by the party entitled to the opening and concluding arguments.

3. **Who to be Deemed Counsel.** The attorneys of the respective parties in the court below shall be deemed to be the attorneys of the same parties in this court until others have been retained and have notified the clerk of this court of that fact.

4. **Record.** In no case is it proper or necessary to consume the time allowed for argument by reading the record to the court, but counsel may refer thereto and state what they consider as proven by any exhibit or deposition on which they rely.

5. **Commissioner's Report.** No oral argument will be permitted upon exceptions to a commissioner's report except upon pure questions of law and without reference to details of evidence.

#### RULE X—CROSS ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR

1. **When to be Considered.** In any appeal or writ of error, if error is perceived against the appellee or defendant in error, the court will consider the whole record as being before it, and will reverse the proceedings, either in whole or in part, and in the same manner as it would were the appellee or defendant in error to assign errors and bring the case before the court, unless such error be waived by the party prejudiced thereby, which waiver shall be considered as a release of all error committed against him. It is, however, advisable for the appellee or defendant in error, if he is of opinion that there is error in the record to his prejudice, to call attention to the same by a formal counter-assignment of error filed at the hearing of the case, or by pointing out and complaining of the same in his brief.

## RULE XI—ABANDONED CASES

1. **When to be Dismissed.** When a case has been called for argument at four successive regular terms, and upon the call at the fourth term neither party is prepared to argue the same, the case shall be considered as abandoned and shall be dismissed at the costs of the appellant or plaintiff in error unless sufficient cause be shown for further continuance.

2. **Reinstatement.** No appeal or writ of error which shall have been dismissed or abated by the court, shall be reinstated or revived after the close of the next regular term after such dismissal or abatement.

## RULE XII—REHEARING

1. **How Obtained.** All petitions for rehearing must be filed not later than thirty days from the date of the decision complained of therein, and no petition for a rehearing will be entertained by the court in any case unless the reasons therefor are printed and filed with the petition. No oral arguments will be permitted upon any application for a rehearing. When a rehearing is allowed, the court may fix the time for re-argument and re-submission, notice of which shall be given by the clerk to the attorneys of record, but, in case it fails to fix such time the clerk shall enter the case upon the docket as if it had never been heard.

## RULE XIII—INDEX TO RECORDS

1. **Must be Indexed—Certificate as to Costs.** The Clerk of any court assembling the record, and in making transcripts thereof for writ of error or appeal shall annex thereto a complete descriptive index, giving pages of the record on which its chief component parts are to be found, including all orders, decrees and exhibits, as well as where the evidence of each witness appears in such record. Such clerk also shall endorse on the petition a certificate that deposit has been made or bond given for the costs incurred and expenses of transmission of said record in accordance with section five of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code. Unless such complete index accompanies the record, the clerk of this court shall return the record to the clerk of the court from which it is certified and the case or cause will not be considered until such complete index and certificate are made in accordance with this rule.

## RULE XIV—OFFICERS OF COURT

1. **Accounts.** The officers attending this court and receiving an allowance per diem therefor, shall, at the end of each term, furnish an account of the number of days so employed, verifying their accounts by affidavit, and orders of allowance will then be made by the court and certified to the Auditor of State, but such accounts will not be considered or allowed before the close of the term.

## RULE XV—REPORTS

1. **Arguments to be Omitted.** In publishing the opinions of this court, the reporter shall not publish the arguments of counsel, but he shall report the names of counsel on each side, and when the counsel on the side adverse to the decision of the court shall furnish to him the points and authorities relied on, clearly and briefly stated, he may publish in the report such points and authorities; but in no case shall such points and authorities occupy more than one page of the printed report unless express authority therefor be given by the court.

## RULE XVI—ORIGINAL PAPERS

1. **Not to be Withdrawn.** No transcript of record, petition or other original paper or opinion of the court, shall be withdrawn from the custody of the clerk of this court unless upon motion made in court for this purpose and upon order of court permitting such withdrawal, except as provided in section nineteen, chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code.



## TERMS OF WEST VIRGINIA CIRCUIT COURTS

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—J. B. SOMMERVILLE and J. H. BRENNAN,  
Wheeling, Judges

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Ohio.....	Second Monday in January, second Monday in April and second Monday in September.
Brooke.....	First Monday in March, first Monday in June and first Monday in November.
Hancock.....	Second Monday in March, second Monday in June and second Monday in November.

## SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—P. D. MORRIS, Judge, New Martinsville

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Marshall.....	First Monday in January, first Monday in May and first Tuesday in September.
Tyler.....	Third Monday in March, third Monday in July and third Monday in November.
Wetzel.....	Second Monday in February, second Monday in June and second Monday in October.

## THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—S. O. PRUNTY, Judge, Harrisville

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Doddridge.....	First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and fourth Tuesday in November.
Pleasants.....	Second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April and second Tuesday in September.
Ritchie.....	Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in October.

## FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—WALTER E. McDOUGLE, Judge, Parkersburg

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Wood.....	Fourth Monday in January, fourth Monday in April and second Monday in October.
Wirt.....	First Monday in January, first Monday in June and second Monday in September.

## FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—W. H. O'BRIEN, Judge, Ripley

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Calhoun.....	Third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in August and first Tuesday in November.
Jackson.....	First Monday in April, first Tuesday in August and second Tuesday in November.
Mason.....	First Monday in January, first Monday in May and first Monday in September.
Roane.....	Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—THOMAS R. SHEPHERD, Judge, Huntington

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Cabell.....	First Monday in January, first Monday in May and second Monday in September.
Lincoln.....	Third Monday in March, fourth Monday in July and third Monday in November.
Putnam.....	First Monday in March, fourth Monday in June and third Monday in October.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—ROBERT BLAND, Judge, Logan

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Logan.....	Second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and second Monday in October.
Wayne.....	Second Monday in March, second Monday in June, second Monday in September and first Monday in December.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—R. D. BAILEY, Judge, Williamson

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Mingo.....	Third Monday in January, second Monday in April, first Monday in July and second Monday in November.
Wyoming.....	Third Monday in February, third Monday in May and second Monday in November.

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—I. C. HERNDON, Judge, Welch

Counties	Commencement of Terms
McDowell.....	Second Monday in February, second Monday in June and second Monday in September.
Mercer.....	Second Monday in March, second Monday in May, second Monday in August and fourth Monday in November.
Monroe.....	Second Monday in April, second Monday in July and second Monday in November.

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—J. W. MAXWELL, Judge, Beckley

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Boone.....	First Monday in February, first Monday in May, first Monday in August, and second Monday in November.
Raleigh.....	Third Monday in February, third Monday in May, fourth Monday in August and first Monday in December.
Summers.....	Third Monday in January, third Monday in April, third Monday in July and third Monday in October.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—S. H. SHARP, Judge, Marlinton

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Greenbrier.....	Second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in November.
Pocahontas.....	First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in October.

**TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—J. W. EARLY, Judge, Fayetteville**

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Fayette-----	First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in September.
Nicholas-----	Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May, third Tuesday in August and third Tuesday in November.

**THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—ARTHUR P. HUDSON, Judge, Charleston**

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Clay-----	Third Monday in March, third Monday in July and third Monday in November.
Kanawha-----	Second Monday in January, second Monday in May and second Monday in September.

**FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—JAKE FISHER, Judge, Sutton**

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Gilmer-----	Second Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in November.
Braxton-----	Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in October.
Webster-----	Second Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and Second Tuesday in September.

**FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—BIRK S. STATHERS, Judge, Clarksburg**

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Harrison-----	First Monday in January, first Monday in May and first Monday in September.
Lewis-----	First Monday in March, first Monday in July and first Monday in November.

**SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—W. S. MEREDITH, Judge, Fairmont**

County	Commencement of Terms
Marion-----	Second Monday in March, second Monday in June and second Monday in November.

**SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—I. GRANT LAZZELLE, Judge, Morgantown**

County	Commencement of Terms
Monongalia-----	On Thursday after the first Monday in January, on Thursday after the first Monday in April, on Thursday after the first Monday in July, and on Thursday after first Monday in October.

**EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—A. G. HUGHES, Judge, Kingwood**

County	Commencement of Terms
reston-----	Second Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in November.

NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—WARREN B. KITTLE, Judge, Philippi

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Barbour.....	Second Monday in January, second Monday in April and first Monday in October.
Taylor.....	Third Monday in February, third Monday in May and second Monday in November.

TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—H. ROY WAUGH, Judge, Buckhannon

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Randolph.....	Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in October.
Upshur.....	Second Monday in January, second Monday in April and first Monday in September.

TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—A. JAY VALENTINE, Judge, Parsons

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Grant.....	First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in November.
Mineral.....	Second Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June, first Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.
Tucker.....	Third Monday in January, third Monday in April, fourth Monday in July and third Monday in October.

TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—GEORGE W. McCAULEY, Judge, Moorefield

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Hampshire.....	First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in September.
Hardy.....	Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in October.
Pendleton.....	Third Tuesday in March, fourth Tuesday in July and first Tuesday in December.

TWENTY-THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—DECATUR H. RODGERS, Judge, Martinsburg

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Berkeley.....	Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in October.
Jefferson.....	Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April and third Tuesday in September.
Morgan.....	First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in April and first Tuesday in September.

## TERMS OF OTHER COURTS

## CABELL COUNTY

COMMON PLEAS COURT—H. Clay Warth, Judge, Huntington. Terms commence first Monday in February, first Monday in June and first Monday in October.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT—L. D. Isbell, Judge, Huntington. Terms commence first Monday in March, first Monday in June, first Monday in September and first Monday in December.

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## HARRISON COUNTY

CRIMINAL COURT—John C. Southern, Judge, Clarksburg. Terms commence first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June and Second Tuesday in November.

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## KANAWHA COUNTY

COMMON PLEAS AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT—Morgan Owen, Judge, Charleston. Terms commence third Monday in February, third Monday in June and third Monday in October.

JUVENILE COURT—Every day in the year.

INTERMEDIATE COURT—Henry K. Black, Judge, Charleston. Terms commence first Monday in April, second Monday in June and second Monday in October.

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## MARION COUNTY

CRIMINAL COURT—L. S. Schwenck, Judge, Fairmont. Terms commence second Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.

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## MERCER COUNTY

CRIMINAL COURT—George L. Dillard, Judge, Bluefield. Terms commence first Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.

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## McDOWELL COUNTY

CRIMINAL COURT—James A. Strother, Judge, Welch. Terms commence second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and first Monday in October.

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## OHIO COUNTY

INTERMEDIATE COURT—John S. Ritz, Judge, Wheeling. Terms commence second Monday in February, third Monday in May and the first Monday in October.

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## RALEIGH COUNTY

CRIMINAL COURT—A. D. Preston, Judge, Beckley. Terms commence second Monday in January, third Monday in March, second Monday in June and third Monday in October.

PART VI

HISTORICAL DIVISION

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# WEST VIRGINIA ANTHOLOGY

BY ANDREW PRICE

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Published under the auspices of the West Virginia Historical  
Society, through the courtesy of the Editor and  
Compiler of the "Blue Book."

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And on that day no loving arms  
Reached forth the new-born child to take,  
Mid cannon's roar and war's alarms,  
Did West Virginia's soul awake.  
Behold her face is stern and wild;  
The beetling crag, the darkling fen,  
Mark deep her mien, the war-born child,  
Grim mother of hard mountain men.  
We hail the day, we pledge anew,  
Our hearts, our hands, our lives to you!

---

1926



## PREFACE

It was the intention of the West Virginia Historical Society in the first year of its existence, to take an inventory of the riches and wonders of the State of West Virginia, to form a convenient hand-book to stimulate the memory of the citizens of West Virginia, and to inform the stranger within our gates. We proposed in writing history to begin at the beginning and go on to the end and then stop. We were allotted space in the "Blue Book" for this purpose, but did not get under way in time to supply the "copy" when it was needed, but have the promise of space another year.

The editor of the "Blue Book" kindly allowed us to use the space allotted to us in the 1926 edition if the copy was delivered forthwith, and I have taken the liberty of supplying this from my own work, as being the only available source, ready at a moment's notice. If it does nothing else, it bulks big.

I call it "West Virginia Anthology," and anthology once meant a "bunch of flowers" but in late years it has come to mean almost any kind of a bunch. These chapters were written from year to year. You will notice an earnest desire to get away from everything that is useful and sacred in history. The reason for this is that people will not stand for pure history. I have tried them. I had two objects in writing. First to fill space with words, and second to get the said words read. I have been writing of West Virginia for many years. I could furnish many books like this. Give me then credit for my moderation.

*Marlinton, W. Va.*

ANDREW PRICE.





**THE WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

At the session of 1925, the Legislature passed a bill forming the "West Virginia Historical Society," making it a corporation and body politic. The bill was known as Senate Bill No. 376. It was introduced by Hon. Dennis M. Willis, a Senator from the Eleventh District, and was enacted into law the 24th of April, going into effect ninety days from its passage.

The act as it appears in the Acts of 1925, beginning on page 254, is as follows:

AN ACT to incorporate the trustees of scenic and historic places and objects in West Virginia; preserve and publish history of West Virginia; and to provide for and keep certain property of the state.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:*

That there be created an organization to preserve and keep the natural scenery and historic places and objects of the state, and to preserve and publish the history of West Virginia.

Section 1. The governor shall appoint a body of fifty-five persons, each one of whom shall have been identified in some manner in the preservation of history in this state, to be selected for an indefinite term, and so that each county of the state shall have one member, to constitute a body politic and corporate under the name of the West Virginia Historical Society, which shall have the power to purchase out of money in any manner coming into its hands, receive, and hold by grant, devise, bequest, or otherwise in trust or in perpetuity, real and personal estate for the use of said corporation of a value not to exceed one million dollars. It shall also have the power to publish and preserve the written history of the state.

Section 2. Said society shall in its discretion make recommendations to counties and other municipalities as to the preservation and control of scenic and historic spots, especially as to marking such spots along the highways of the state.

Section 3. Such society shall have the power to purchase out of money in any manner coming into its hands, receive, or in any lawful manner acquire historic objects, memorable, or picturesque places in fee, or in trust, and to preserve and improve the same; *provided, however,* that admission to the public shall always be free unless otherwise expressly provided for by some subsequent act of the legislature.

Section 4. No member of such society shall have any interest in any contract in which money is to be expended by said society. Such society shall have no capital stock. It shall have no power to sell, mortgage, give away, or encumber its property.

Section 5. The officers shall consist of a president, a vice-president, six directors, and a secretary-treasurer, who shall be elected annually and hold office until their successors are chosen. No salary shall be paid to any officer or member except to the secretary-treasurer, and to him only when specifically appropriated by the legislature.

Section 6. Such society shall make reports from time to time to the legislature.

Section 7. Nothing in this act shall in anywise affect the department or bureau of archives and history or the property under its supervision and control.

Section 8. Vacancies occurring in the list of said society by death, resignation, removal from the state or otherwise, shall be filled by the governor.

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**ROLL OF MEMBERS APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR GORE**


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- BARBOUR—W. D. Zinn, Philippi.  
 BERKELEY—C. J. Faulkner, Martinsburg.  
 BOONE—H. H. Andrews, Whitesville.  
 BRAXTON—John D. Sutton, Sutton.  
 BROOKE—Dr. Cloyd Goodnight, Bethany.  
 CABELL—Boyd Jarrell, Huntington.  
 CALHOUN—A. G. Mathews, Grantsville.  
 CLAY—E. G. Pierson, Clay.  
 DODDRIDGE—Hugh L. Hammond, West Union.  
 FAYETTE—Hon. J. Alfred Taylor, Fayetteville.  
 GILMER—Dr. E. G. Rohrbough, Glenville.  
 GRANT—Arch J. Welton, Petersburg.  
 GREENBRIER—Miss Io Boone, Ronceverte.  
 HAMPSHIRE—Hon. H. G. Kump, Romney.  
 HANCOCK—R. M. Brown, New Cumberland.  
 HARDY—Mrs. A. L. McNeill, Moorefield.  
 HARRISON—Hon. Haymond Maxwell, Clarksburg.  
 JEFFERSON—Miss Ella May Turner, Shepherdstown.  
 JACKSON—Sattis Simmons, Ripley.  
 KANAWHA—William B. Mathews, Charleston.  
 LEWIS—R. Ad. Hall, Weston.  
 LINCOLN—Hon. Jacob D. Smith, Hamlin.  
 LOGAN—Walter R. Thurmond, Logan.  
 MARION—Mrs. Samuel Leeper, Fairmont.  
 MASON—Dean Chas. E. Hogg, Point Pleasant.  
 MARSHALL—James M. Rine, Glen Easton.  
 MERCER—H. W. Straley, Princeton.  
 MINERAL—C. N. Finnell, Keyser.  
 MINGO—Mrs. M. Z. White, Williamson.  
 MONONGALIA—Thos. Ray Dille, Morgantown.  
 MONROE—Miss Nettie Campbell, Union.  
 MORGAN—S. S. Buzzerd, Berkeley Springs.  
 McDOWELL—Mrs. Luther Anderson, Welch.  
 NICHOLAS—Miss Gertrude Dotson, Richwood.  
 OHIO—Mrs. Julian G. Hearne, Wheeling.  
 PENDLETON—H. M. Calhoun, Franklin.  
 PLEASANTS—Ross Wells, St. Marys.  
 POCAHONTAS—Andrew Price, Marlinton.  
 PRESTON—J. C. Gibson, Kingwood.  
 PUTNAM—C. A. Forth, Hurricane.  
 RALEIGH—Mrs. W. H. Rardin, Beckley.  
 RANDOLPH—Claude W. Maxwell, Elkins.  
 RITCHIE—J. A. Wooddell, Pennsboro.  
 ROANE—W. H. Bishop, Spencer.  
 SUMMERS—Mrs. Princess Turner King, 805 N. Boulevard, Richmond, Va.  
 TAYLOR—Harry Kunst, Grafton.  
 TUCKER—Mrs. W. F. Lipscomb, Parsons.  
 TYLER—Mrs. Harrison W. Smith, Middlebourne.  
 UPSHUR—Hon. H. Roy Waugh, Buckhannon.  
 WAYNE—Miss Jenny Crum, West Moreland.  
 WEBSTER—William Waggy, Wainville.  
 WETZEL—Hon. L. S. Hall, New Martinsville.  
 WIRT—George W. Roberts, Elizabeth.  
 WOOD—Hon. John T. Harris, Parkersburg.  
 WYOMING—Mrs. Thomas Garner, Pineville.

## CHAPTER I

*The Affair at Yellow Creek. Logan's Charge Not Sustained. A Defense of Daniel Greathouse.*

An indictment carries with it an imputation of guilt. So far as the public is concerned in this censorious world, the mere fact that an indictment has been found is sufficient. The most famous indictment in the history of the Virginias was the charge that the Indian chief, Logan, brought against Captain Michael Cresap, in which he said that Cresap had killed all of Logan's relations. This was contained in a letter that Logan sent to Governor Dunmore at the surrender on the banks of the Ohio.

The fear of Lord Dunmore had entered the hearts of the savages who had been on the war-path all summer and they met at Dunmore's camp to enter a peace-treaty. Lewis had whaled the everlasting daylight out of Cornstalk a few days before, and the Indians wanted peace. The two armies were then on the Ohio side of the river and about to destroy the Shawnees and their allies root and branch. Then the Indians cried aloud for mercy and Dunmore, as commander in chief, granted them terms. Then the soldiers murmured among themselves for they were serving without pay on the promise of plunder. Dunmore's tent had to have a company of soldiers around it to guard him from the anger of the disappointed soldiers.

Happily wiser counsels prevailed and the armies were withdrawn from the Ohio country in a dignified way for the United States was there born, and it would have been too bad if that magnificent campaign had degenerated into a horse stealing and looting affair.

All the principal chiefs came to the council meeting except Logan, and he was wanted, for he was the one that had been raiding Western Virginia all summer. His inroads on the settlement had been marked with great ferocity and cruelty. He had burned the cabins, ambushed travelers, shot white men in the field, ripped open women with child, and burned captives at the stake. He refused to come. John Gibson went to his camp and brought back a letter dictated by the Indian chief, which was as follows:

"I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat; if he ever came cold and naked and he clothed him not? During the course of the last long, bloody war, Logan remained idle in his camp, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed as I passed and said, 'Logan is the friend of the white man.' I had even thought to have lived with you but for the injuries of one man, Colonel Cresap, who, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living 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; but do not harbor a 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? Not one."

It was read to the army. The message caused a sensation. It made a hit. It was the finest bit of hokum they had ever heard. Cresap was furious. His nearest friend, George Rogers Clark, found it no laughing matter with Cresap. But everybody else admired the effort, and the soldiers shouted the sonorous lines as they marched through the woods. It still remains one of the choicest bits of English literature. It is a genuine Logan production, but it owes it elegant diction to the fact that the amanuensis was John Gibson, an educated and talented man. Prior to that time Gibson had been an Indian trader, but he lived to be a general in the army under Washington, and a learned judge in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Historians insist that it was delivered by Logan in the Indian tongue and translated by Gibson. Gibson said himself that it was translated, but what he meant was that he had supplied the grammar and the punctuation. Logan was half white. He was raised among the white people and was in full command of the English language. What he meant by not a drop of his blood running in the veins of any living creature was that he had no direct descendants. As he and Gibson forged out that powerful indictment, Logan was the uncle of Gibson's own child, by a deceased wife, Logan's sister.

None of the men in the two divisions of Dunmore's army could have known that their campaign had started the revolt against England that was to result in the formation of the United States, which has gone from strength to strength until it is the light of the world.

The censorious seaboard immediately took up the cause of Logan on the publication of his deft, especially in Pennsylvania. Virginia was so filled with conflicting emotion on account of the mountaineers' uprising that not much attention was paid to the Logan issue the first year, and it remained for Pennsylvania, that had a side war with Virginia, to carry the news to London. So speedily did Pennsylvania get the word across the sea, that Dunmore found a letter at Williamsburg, on his return, asking for an explanation. Dunmore answered that it was Pennsylvania spite and hostility, and that neither Colonel Cresap nor Captain Cresap were Virginians, both belonging to Maryland. Dunmore saw fit to omit that he had given Michael Cresap a commission in the Virginia army.

The war clouds of the Revolution gathered so quickly following this event that there was no special investigation. On the Western Waters the subtle Scotch dismissed it with a lick and a promise, not realizing that great events hung on the issue of 1774. They knew that Logan referred to the deaths of some of his tribe near Wheeling and at Yellow Creek. The Scots, as a convenient alibi, hung it on one Daniel Great-house, who had conveniently departed this life soon after the event, succumbing to an attack of the measles. So the neighbors blamed it on Great-house and some others whose names to the jury are unknown, and let it go at that.

The Revolution followed and the formation of our great nation.

Peace fosters internæ1 hate, and up rose Thomas Jefferson, one of the bright and shining lights in the history of the world, but who may have broken a commandment or two himself in his time. Thomas Jefferson could do anything from shoeing a horse to ruling a turbulent country. He published the little effort of Messrs. Logan and Gibson, in which their wrongs were so admirably expressed. And then there was a commotion.

Captain Michael Cresap was dead. He had led a company to join Washington to the north. While quartered in New York City, he took sick and died, and was buried in Trinity graveyard at the end of Wall Street, where he lies awaiting the resurrection. The indictment reflected on the memory of Cresap. His son-in-law was Luther Martin, one of the ablest lawyers of his day and time, the leader of the bar in the state of Maryland. He undertook the defense of the memory of Cresap, and he cleared his memory. That is, he furnished material for such defenders as we are who have to explain the winged words of Logan.

But the trouble is that neither Luther Martin nor any of the long list of historians has ever dared to say a kind word for poor Daniel Greathouse, maligned by every writer who ever penned a word on the subject.

This appearance then is in behalf of Daniel Greathouse and the other defendants whose names were unknown. I could give you the names of these others, but it might not be appreciated by their descendants. They can be furnished at request, or put in the record in the future, it to be hereafter decided that West Virginia has a peculiar interest in defending these pioneers, for they belonged to us, and we enjoy the blessings of the land that they won for us.

It is considered to be improper for an advocate to state his own convictions in arguing evidence before a jury. In other words if he would assert his honest belief that the defendant is not guilty, in one case it might easily occur that in another case before the same panel he might not be able to testify freely. But be that as it may, I am willing to say that I consider that there is much that can be said in defense of Daniel Greathouse.

The ruling generation read Logan's speech in McGuffey's reader in school. I leave it to you if you did not get some such impression as a child from it as is here given: One night when Mr. Logan was away from his home, Mrs. Logan, heard all the little Logan's say their respective prayers, and kissed them good night and put them to bed, and then lay down as though in peace and security. And that some time in the night some bad men came to the home and killed them all.

Nothing could be farther from the facts than that. Here is what occurred, and it is evidence from eye witnesses.

Yellow Creek is in Ohio. It comes down into the Ohio River a little below Pittsburgh. If you ever have occasion to go there you can make it by crossing over the Ohio River at Follansbee to Steubenville, and drive up the river to Toronto, and there turn to the right and follow Yellow Creek to its mouth near Wellsville. It is a good, narrow dirt road and Yellow Creek flows through the woods most of the way. In 1774, the Six Nations did not allow any stray Indians on this side of the

Ohio, but the white men were coming in ever increasing numbers to possess themselves of the land. The place in question, Augusta county, Virginia, claimed it, and Washington county, Pennsylvania, claimed it, and there was great hostility between the inhabitants of the two colonies. Virginia lost all except the narrow pan-handle, but did succeed in keeping the point where the Indian tragedy occurred, which is opposite the mouth of Yellow Creek.

In a general way this is the formation of the Ohio River country: If on one side the bluff comes to the river, on the opposite shore is a rich bottom. At the mouth of Yellow Creek the broad bottom land is on the West Virginia side. Here at some time prior to 1774, Joshua Baker established a trading post and a tavern. He dispensed the firewater that the Indian traders brought into the country. In the immediate neighborhood, now Hancock county, West Virginia, a considerable settlement sprang up, and the leading man of that community was Daniel Greathouse. The whiskey proclivities of the Indians are well known. Sober for the most of the year, when they drank, they drank deep.

It was the custom for a tribe of Indians to bring their furs to such a market. They then paid up the debts at the post, and purchased the necessities of life, especially powder and lead. With the balance of their furs they bought a keg or two of whiskey. A council was held in some instances and volunteers were called to remain sober and prevent murder. In cases in which this was not done, it often resulted that during the course of the community spree large numbers of Indians lost their lives.

Logan's tribe at the end of the fur season made their camp up two miles on Yellow Creek, and from there they sent a committee across the river to trade. It was not permitted that the tribe cross for there had been bad blood for more than ten years between the races, ever since the enforced peace that Bouquet made with his Augusta county troops in 1763.

One of the Indian women, sister of the chief, Logan, and wife of John Gibson, came and went at will. She took her little child with her. She was somewhat intoxicated on April 29th, 1774, and told Mrs. Baker that before the camp broke, the Indians intended to raid the Baker tavern and the neighborhood and wipe it out. That night word was sent to Greathouse and on the next day, he and a number of the other militia-men, mustered at the tavern and were prepared for war.

On April 30th, the next day, five Indian warriors came to the tavern, and instead of taking the keg of liquor back to their camp proceeded to get drunk and to take the place generally and all were killed. They may have fought among themselves, but I think that they were killed by the soldiers as an act of war, and Greathouse was the commander, though probably without commission. In the excitement, Mrs. Gibson was shot. She evidently tried to reach the canoe to alarm the Indian camp, and was shot by a soldier, to prevent her escape. It was an act of war, and terrible, as are all such events. She lived long enough to ask the whites to see that her child was taken to its father, John Gibson, a justice of the peace of Augusta county. This was carried out.

The militia then lined the bank of the Ohio River and presently some thirty Indian warriors attempted to cross and land and were fired upon by the pioneers from the bank; whereupon they desisted from landing and floated away down the Ohio River where some of them were killed by soldiers under Cresap and Clark.

Here is the most significant fact of all on the question of justification. The five Indians who came to the tavern on April 30th were painted for war, and when they arrived before the militia assembled, instead of trading and buying as had been their custom, they seized the tavern, took control of the trade room, and proceeded to drink and rob the house. Even under the common law such an attack on a dwelling place may be lawfully repelled by force, under the law of the domicile. This taken in connection with the warning that the Indian woman had given to Mrs. Baker the day before, and the painting of the faces of the Indians, makes an excellent case for the defendants.

The Indians evidently came to the tavern earlier than the soldiers, for the Indians seized and took all the rifles that were at Baker's house, which would not have been done had the soldiers arrived there in time to have prevented the Indians taking possession of the house.

To the mind of the unprejudiced, it must appear that with the exception of the unfortunate killing of Mrs. Gibson, the sister of the principal chief, who had tried to save Mrs. Baker, there was nothing unusual in the battle at Yellow Creek. Mrs. Gibson's baby was less than a year old and she came and went from Joshua Baker's house daily, for milk for the baby, which Mrs. Baker gave her freely. When Mrs. Gibson told Mrs. Baker about the danger she urged that the Bakers immediately vacate the premises and retire to the fort at Catfish Camp, now Washington, Pennsylvania.

The number killed, which probably includes those Indians who fell before the troops in and around Wheeling, was twelve. Logan probably was correct in his estimate of killing ten white persons for every life lost to his tribe.

Nearly all the historians open the war with the killing of Indians near Wheeling, at the mouth of Pipe Creek, fourteen miles below Wheeling, usually referred to as the Captina affair. But Judge Henry Jolly, who was sixteen years old at the time, and who lived near Baker's, says that the battle at Pipe Creek occurred when Logan's tribe escaped down the river and landed at Pipe Creek. That Cresap fought them there and took one Indian scalp. Cresap had one man badly wounded.

As to the date when a state of war existed, it can be said that the proclamation of the Governor of Virginia, dated April 25, 1774, calling upon the Virginia militia to protect the settlers from Indians, is the true date of the opening of Dunmore's War.

After the killing of the Indians at Yellow Creek, the whole community moved to the settlements and reached Washington (Catfish Camp) in about twenty-four hours. On the evening of May 1st, they brought the Gibson baby to the home of Judge Jolly. His mother fed and dressed it and kept it for a time. Judge Jolly remembered how attractive the little one was, and that his mother wanted to keep it, and raise it, but



about that time Col. Crawford came by, returning from Virginia to Fort Pitt, and his party took the child to Fort Pitt.

It is no wonder then that Chief John Logan and Col. Gibson were able to produce that wonderful address that goes accusing down the ages, making our pioneers turn in their graves at the injustice of the charge.

It is just another reminder that nothing is as good or as bad as it seems to be. No matter what happened west of the mountain, there were censorious men on the seaboard to turn it and twist it to our disadvantage. One of the sly little digs was the practice of saying that there were no honest men or virtuous women in the hinterland, which makes the reader wonder what kind of society the traveller sought, as is the case now when a man returns from wandering and says that the United States is wet.

Here is the defense in a nutshell: The militia came and found Joshua Baker's house had been taken by five painted Indians on the war path, the house robbed, and the Indians drunk. They proceeded to make good Indians out of them, and extricated the community without losing a life. A matter for praise and not for blame.

## CHAPTER II

### *A List of Notable People, Places, and Events of Pocahontas County. Next Year We Hope to Have a Full List for Each County.*

[An inventory of wonders of Pocahontas county prepared for the West Virginia Historical Society for a Proposed Handbook of West Virginia.]

1. General facts: One of the claimants as the largest county in West Virginia. Formed in 1821. Territory has been included in the following counties: York, Princess Anne, Spottsylvania, Orange, Augusta, Monongalia, Greenbrier, Harrison, Randolph, Bath, Pocahontas. Latitude from 37 degrees 40 minutes to 38 degrees 45 minutes, north; longitude 79 degrees 35 minutes west to 80 degrees and 24 minutes west. Greatest length, 75 miles; greatest width 25 miles. Population, 1920, 15,002. Altitude from two thousand to forty-eight hundred feet. It is the largest, highest, and most sparsely settled county in West Virginia. Its area equals the combined area of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, and Wetzel.
2. Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. Northern entrance to county over the Cheat mountain country. Now road number 56. Old pike was a great thoroughfare in the day of stage coaches, from western states to Washington. Constructed under the surveys made by Claude Crozet, engineer, who saw service with Napoleon.
3. Cheat river country. High above Greenbrier river. Flora that of Canadian fir woods. See thornless blackberry, orchids, balsam fir, and fifty-seven listed varieties of fern. Civil war camp of Gen. McClellan's Union army. Fortifications plainly visible. 1861.
4. Narrows. Between Durbin and Pocahontas Tanning Company's plant. A famous runway for deer. In these narrows Henry Clay maintained a hunting camp.
5. Battle of Greenbrier Bridge. Artillery battle, October 3, 1861.

Union army brought its cannon down the mountain during the night. Bombarded the Confederates in Camp Bartow all day and returned that night. Greatest amount of powder expended of any battle in West Virginia, but without gain to either side.

6. Camp Bartow. At the town of Bartow at foot of Allegheny mountain. Confederates held bridge at this place. 1861. Fortifications still to be seen.

7. Travelers Repose. Ancient stage tavern on site of B. B. Beard's residence. Abraham Lincoln stopped here. Place famous in writings of Porte Crayon, Ambrose Bierce, Joseph Hergesheimer, and others. Country of the play: "Tola'ble David."

8. Sinks. High plateau grazing country on headwaters of the East Fork of Greenbrier River, adjoining Pendleton county.

9. Greenbrier River. Longest river wholly within the State.

10. Allegheny Mountain. Longest mountain of the Appalachian range.

11. National Forest Reserve. Southern limit of this reserve is near Durbin extending north. It has acquired upwards of two hundred thousand acres in West Virginia, and is being added to each year. Primarily for forestry and water supply, it is destined to be the most beautiful forest in the eastern part of the United States.

12. Battle of the Allegheny. Battle site on old pike on top of the mountain. See fortifications near school house and church on western brow of the mountain. December 13, 1861. Union army under Gen. Milroy attacked winter camp of Gen. W. L. Jackson. Victory for Confederates.

13. Green Bank. Site of Green Bank Academy, one of the University of Virginia preparatory schools, incorporated March 26, 1842. Present site of first-class high school. In 1861 the company known as the "Mountain Rifles" was mustered into the Confederate service at this place, 100 men, all over six feet tall. It was one of the companies destroyed in the Bloody Angle at Spottsylvania.

14. Dunmore. Only place named for Lord Dunmore which did not change its name on the waning of Governor Dunmore's popularity in Virginia. So called by owner of the plantation, Major Jacob Warwick, who served in Dunmore's War.

15. Warwick's Fort. One of four Indian fighters' forts to be called Warwick's Fort, but this is it. Between Green Bank and Dunmore, by the state highway, in the exact forks of Deer Creek. See peculiar mound in forks of road where the road branches off to Cass. From the top of that mound an Indian warrior shot an arrow into the stockade of the fort, a carry of about six hundred yards.

16. Glade hill. A curious serpentine mound up the stream from Dunmore. It is thought by some to be the work of the mound builders. It can be seen from the state highway, but it is well worth close examination.

17. In the pass between Dunmore and Frost. Note the upheaved strata. Some local belief that this rock grows forward across the pass.

18. Judge C. F. Moore. Noted author, orator, and after dinner speaker

of New York was born and reared at Dunmore. Old homestead north side of Sitlington's Creek.

19. Seneca Forest. Between Dunmore and Huntersville by the most direct route. First of state parks. 11,848 acres. Bought by dollars paid by hunters for licenses.

20. Michaels Mountain. Note the fire station on top of mountain. At its foot just below the fire station is the birth place of Geo. W. Sharp, Secretary of State, and Judge S. H. Sharp, the famous twin brothers of West Virginia.

21. Allegheny Club House. At Minnehaha Springs. Club House set in the edge of a noted grove of whispering pines (white pines.) The murmuring pines of Longfellow.

22. Camp Northwest. Just east of the club house on the road through Riders Gap is the site of Camp Northwest, where an army of ten thousand men under Gen. Loring was held in 1861 to watch the pass to the west.

23. Northwest Passage. Rugged mountain pass through which Knapps Creek flows between Minnehaha Springs and Huntersville. Called by Gen. Andrew Lewis "the narrows". See the curved strata at the bridge.

24. Huntersville. First county-seat of Pocahontas county. Site of Huntersville Academy incorporated January 18, 1842, as one of the University of Virginia Schools.

25. County Seat. Marlinton since 1891. Incorporated 1900. Present population estimated at two thousand. Called Marlins Bottom until 1887.

26. Oldest English settlement. The oldest recorded settlement of the English on the Western Waters is that of Jacob Marlin in 1749. Marlin's descendants still live here. Stephen Sewell was with him for one winter. Marlin lived in a cabin across Knapps Creek opposite the hollow sycamore tree used by Sewell, which stood near the crossing of Court Street and Eighth Avenue.

27. Fort Greenbrier. Located near the court house. Occupied by Gen. Andrew Lewis with 150 men in 1752, the year of Braddock's defeat.

28. Charter Oak. Oldest standing corner tree in the Mississippi Valley. Marked by Gen. Andrew Lewis in the year 1751. This tree is a member of the American Hall of Fame for trees.

29. Fort Drennen. At Marlinton, above the mouth of Stony Creek. Battle with Indians 1778. Henry Baker killed. In all thirteen killed in community that raid. Iroquois, Simon Girty or some other painted white man in command.

30. French and Indian war. According to the Preston register eighteen settlers were killed by the Indians in the seventeenth fifties in the vicinity of Marlinton, then called Greenbrier.

31. Seneca Trail. Road 24 is exactly on the Warrior's Road, between Price Run and Kee Run in Marlinton. The trail is plainly to be seen on hillside north of Price Run and many other places. The Warrior's Road extended from the St. Lawrence River to Georgia along the Allegheny Mountain and its continuations, always on the west side. See Albany treaty of 1722. This road policed the eastern border of the land reserved by the Indians.

32. Indian Village. This town was on the terrace on the west side of the river at the mouth of Price Run, in Marlinton.

33. Gibbs' mill. A carding mill built and operated by James E. A. Gibbs stood near A. C. Pifer's residence at Marlinton.

34. James A. Moffett. James A. Moffett, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, at the time the company was fined twenty-nine million dollars, was born at Marlinton in the year 1849.

35. Fortifications. Marlinton was fortified in 1861 by a Confederate army of ten thousand men under Gen. W. L. Jackson. R. E. Lee was placed in command of both Jackson's army and Loring's. First night spent by Lee under canvas in Civil War was at this place.

36. Polly. A slave woman at Marlinton named Polly was tried and acquitted upon a charge of killing her child to prevent its growing up in slavery.

37. Lorenza Waugh. Methodist minister and author, born near Clover Lick.

38. Jacob Warwick. Home plantation at Clover Lick.

39. Jim Bridger. James Bridger, of Fort Bridger, born at the Bridger Place at Harter. He was married twice to esteemed Indian women, but not at the same time as intimated in "The Covered Wagon."

40. Clover Lick Fort. Garrisoned before and during the Revolution. First wagon carried in on pack horses and operated here.

41. Indian Rock. On railway half way from Marlinton to Clover Lick at mouth of Big Run. Famous rendezvous for Indians. Moses Moore was captured by the Indians at this place.

42. Head of Ohio River. The uttermost fountain of the Ohio River is near Mace at the foot of Maces Knob, claimed by some to be the highest peak in West Virginia.

43. Bald Knob. On Eastern edge of Cheat Valley. The top of the fire station is 4902 elevation, the highest point in West Virginia.

44. Lee's Camp. Robert E. Lee's army camped 1861 at Linwood facing the Union army at Elkwater. Fortifications still there.

45. Magic rings. At Gibson's on Old Field Fork of Elk in a meadow is a circular ring about 100 feet in diameter. Probably an Indian earth fort. Land was cleared by the Indians.

46. Barricade. The pass in Elk Mountain through which the state road 24 passes was barricaded by timber by Robert E. Lee.

47. Watering Ponds. Dead water on Williams river and Penick Meadows. Near Woodrow. Driftwood floats up stream when breeze is blowing the way. Tea creek, Sugar creek, Hateful creek, and many other beautiful streams near by. Spruce forests. Penick Meadows rich in bird life.

48. Hamlin Chapel. Old log church, over a hundred years old near Onoto. May 3, 1854, Col. Sam Young preached there and made an appointment forty years from that date. He did not live to fill it but memorial services were held for him May 3, 1894.

49. Lost Cities. On headwaters of Greenbrier River in the beginning of the twentieth century when the heavy growth of fir timber was being

operated a number of thriving towns sprang up and flourished for a while and disappeared. Among them: Wildell, Gertrude, May, Braucher, Madeline, Olive, Nida and Winterburn.

50. Thomas Ewing. Senator Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, born on Swago Creek, 1788.

51. Swago Creek. Postoffice, Buckeye. Site of Revolutionary powder mill. Home of purebred Scotch Irish. Boyhood home of Judge Geo. W. McClintic.

52. Bridger Boys. John and James Bridger killed by Iroquois Indians in Bridger Gap, on Warrior's Road, overlooking Mill Point, 1778.

53. Stephen Hole Run. Small stream one mile north of Mill Point, so called from cave occupied by Stephen Sewell in 1750.

53. Fort Ellis. Sometimes called Fort Beckley, Fort Eckley and Fort Day. At Mill Point on knoll occupied by J. L. McNeel's residence.

54. High Rocks. Overlooking Mill Point on mountain. Curious cleft in cliff through which Seneca Trail passes.

55. Cranberry Glades. A peculiar formation of quaking bog of about one hundred and fifty acres, similar to the tundras of Alaska. Wild cranberry found there in great profusion. Reindeer moss and many rare plants.

56. Little Levels. Rich farming community, claimed by many to be the garden spot of West Virginia.

57. Pocahontas Blue Grass. Indigenous to whole county. Grows without artificial planting. Most valuable grass known. Same as Kentucky blue grass and a greater area than in Kentucky. Bloom is blue.

58. Gibbs. Log house in which Gibbs lived when he invented the chain or tambour stitch sewing machine in the eighteen forties. Working model made from a laurel root. Gibbs has the best right to be known as the inventor of the sewing machine. House still standing at mouth of Stamping Creek, near Seebert.

59. Academy. Now called Hillsboro. Little Levels Academy, a University of Virginia school, incorporated February 14, 1842. Levelton Male and Female College incorporated February 27, 1860. Civil War breaking out colleges never opened.

60. Battle of Droop Mountain. Fought November 6, 1863, overlooking Hillsboro. Greatest battle ever fought on West Virginia soil. A Union victory.

61. View. The view from the battle-field looking north is considered to be truly wonderful.

62. Poage's Fort. A mile east of Hillsboro on Locust Creek road.

63. Sanitarium. State hospital for Colored consumptives at Denmar.

64. Indian Battle. In August, 1777, a pitched battle took place in the rocks and fallen timber on Droop Mountain overlooking Locust creek. About a hundred Indians opposed to a like number of white settlers under Captain Poage. Indians routed and eleven killed. Whites five wounded. Probably on Warrior's Road near Trump Run.

65. Cliff house. A peculiar rock formation just below the mouth of Locust Creek. Supposed to be cliff dwellers' house. Moonshine still found in it of late years.

66. Judge Matthew Edmiston. Once a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, born on Locust Creek.

67. Lobelia. A community living in a basin in the mountains watered by two sinking creeks.

68. Saltpetre cave. Near Lobelia used during the Revolution.

69. Big Lime. Greenbrier limestone exposed for the whole length of county. Stratum as much as six hundred feet in thickness.

70. Marble. Great deposits of marble especially rich in the Little Levels district.

71. Averill's Retreat. Name proposed for state park at mouth of Spice Run. At this place the Union army under Averill crossed the Greenbrier River in time of flood on the noted retreat from Salem. It had penetrated to the heart of the Confederacy and destroyed army stores and railways and extricated itself by going through the pathless woods and over great mountains.

72. Nancy Hart. The famous Confederate spy spent the declining years of her life in a log cabin on the head of Spring Creek.

73. John McNeel. Home of pioneer where M. J. McNeel now lives. It was at this place that Bishop Asbury preached in 1784.

74. Panthers. Last but one panther to be killed in this county in cattle scales on pike halfway between Hillsboro and Mill Point. Discovered lying there in daytime, 1883. Last panther killed by Col. Cecil Clay in 1887 on Tea Creek.

75. Wolf. Last wolf was killed in 1897, on waters of Elk River.

76. Joseph Hannah. Pioneer of Elk River. In fleeing from Indians jumped a ravine making a running jump of forty-two feet, a record that will never be equalled.

77. Rhododendron. State flower grows here in great profusion. Vote of school children in this county caused its adoption.

78. Battle with Indians. In 1765, a party of Indians that had raided Bath County, was overtaken at the Marlin ford, at Marlinton. A child prisoner was killed. Joseph Mayse, then 13-years-old, was rescued.

79. Split Rock. Curious formation near Linwood through which Big Spring Fork of Elk flows.

80. Caves. A large number of caves are to be found in this county. None of them are open for exhibition but many have been explored. Near the forks of Elk River is an opening to a cave said to be many square miles in extent.

81. James McLaughlin. Born on Browns Creek, crossed the plains in a covered wagon in 1851, to California. A letter announcing his arrival there said that he had nothing in particular to write about.

82. John Brown. John Brown of Harper's Ferry bought wool in this county in the fifties. Spent Sunday in Marlinton. Held family prayer but did not kneel. Sat in his chair, talking to God. Was a deeply religious man who would not travel on Sunday.

83. Sandy Creek Voyage. Bones of five persons in a cave near Buckeye, of white persons and Indians, supposed to be remains of soldiers who perished in the expedition to the Sandy River in 1756.

84. Rainfall. Average rainfall 47 inches.

85. Climate. Said by observers to be better than that of California or Florida. Victor Murdock was impressed by the long lives as recorded in the county history. Mrs. Ellen Buzzard, of Frost is over a hundred years old.

86. Peaks. Among the long list of peaks over forty-five hundred feet high are Bald Knob, Mace Knob, Gibson Knob, Gay Knob, Spruce Knob of Elk, Spruce Knob of Williams River, Barlow Top, and Briery Knob.

87. Coal. About two hundred square miles of New River coal in this county.

88. Anthracite. Along Greenbrier River anthracite coal has been discovered in a number of places.

89. Oil and gas. Leakage of oil and gas goes on in this county. Big Indian sandstone is exposed; take a sample home with you.

90. Iron ore. Great deposits of iron ore along the eastern border.

91. Sugar beets. The rich land and summer rains indicate a favorable condition for sugar beets.

92. Selim. The famous character Selim, the Algerine, was found in a perishing condition at Linwood in 1759. He had been captured in the Mediterranean sea by the Spanish, sold into slavery at New Orleans and was escaping to the English settlements.

93. Frosts. A frost may be expected somewhere in Pocahontas county every month in the year.

94. Elevation. Pocahontas county is the county of the highest average altitude east of the Mississippi River.

95. Drainage. Not a drop of water drains from any other county into any part of Pocahontas county.

96. The following rivers head here: Ohio, Cheat, Elk, Greenbrier, Gauley, Williams, Cranberry and Cherry. And on the eastern border the James and the Potomac.

97. Lithia. Lithia Spring a mile east to Dunmore by the state highway. Do not overlook it. If you see it once you will never pass it without stopping.

98. Falls. The falls of Williams River, the falls of Tea Creek, and the falls of Hills Creek are well worth seeing but are not accessible.

99. Potatoes thrive at high elevations. Potatoes raised on farms of twenty-five hundred feet altitude and over are so superior to others that those accustomed to such potatoes will eat no others.

100. Name. Pocahontas, the Pearl of the Alleghenies.

### CHAPTER III

*A Review of a Book Published in 1826 that Developed the Provincial Sport of Detraction. Calls Natural Gas, "Air that Burns."*

It has been a matter of considerable importance to know how early the great events of local history found a place in print. Tradition is the essence of truth but it is woefully wrong about the rest of the mixture.



**FOREST SCENE IN POCAHONTAS**

*Photo by A. B. Brooks*

In the valley of the clear-flowing Knapps Creek, a Pocahontas County tributary of the Greenhrier River, pure stands of stalwart young white pine trees are to be found taking the place of the original forests of this magnificent tree, some of which were used by the pioneer settlers for building rail fences similar to the one shown in the illustration.



Up to this time the books that had come under my notice—the oldest so far as local history was concerned—was Withers' *Border Warfare* published in 1831.\* Howe's *Virginia* was published in 1845. I have always been inclined to give Withers the highest place for the reason that he was a mature man when he was writing and must have talked to many of the Revolutionary Soldiers and Indian fighters.

My attention has recently been called to a volume of 392 pages, printed in 1826, entitled, "Sketches of History, Life, and Manners in the United States," by a Traveler.† It bears no name of author or publisher, but it appears to have been printed in New Haven.

The first hundred pages of the book contain an account of a trip from Huntsville, Alabama, to Alexandria, D. C., in the course of which he passed through West Virginia.

I could not tell who wrote the book. It is highly offensive to the people among whom he visited, and who let him escape unscathed. This unlovely trait has been fully developed in the traveling provincial who speaks as an authority concerning the country he passed through casually. It is an exceedingly bad tempered book. That part of the volume devoted to this section is headed "West Virginia" as though the States had already been divided.

It is apparent that the author of that book was a man of mature years for he speaks of having lived in Staunton in 1787, and having been old enough to take interest in history at that time.

It was on this trip as an old man that he saw his first oyster. In Kanawha county, he saw the Burning Springs and wonders that air should burn. He knew nothing of natural gas—not even the term. Turn a provincial loose for the first time, even though that provincial has been confined to the corporate limits of a city as big as New York, and he is apt to disapprove of all the manners, customs, morals, and styles that do not measure up to the standards set by the snub-nose vagues of his own home town.

It is an awkward term to refer continually to him as the author of the book, so the party will hereinafter be designated by the appropriate name of Ananias.

Ananias was the first to blackguard West Virginia. He started the favorite indoor sport of reviling the mountain man.

Ananias was feeble, and he had been told that there was balm in West Virginia in the form of mineral springs and he journeys thither.

He comes into Virginia by way of Washington county, Virginia, and he spits venom in the opening lines. He notes three things peculiar to the proud State that he is to visit. They are: bastards, fleas and the soft accent.

\*The first book published in western Virginia relating to the border wars was "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, from 1763 to 1783, inclusive, together with a Review of the State of Society and Manners of the First Settlers of the Western Country" by Rev. Joseph Doddridge, of Wellsburg. The book was printed by the Gazette at Wellsburg in 1824.

†Curiously enough the book was written by a West Virginian, at least one by adoption. The author was Anne Royall, wife of Colonel William Royall, of Sweet Springs, Monroe county, where she spent thirty years of her life. Mrs. Royall published ten travel books and one novel between 1826 and 1831, after her removal to Washington, D. C., and published a spicy newspaper, *The Paul Pry* and the *Huntress* at that place from 1831 until her death in 1854.

As to the natural children, that was none of his business. The soft accent that he admired is their own. As to the fleas that took to him, if he had been better versed in science, he would not have given away the loathsome secret that he was parent to these parasites, for while some persons cannot help attracting fleas, it is the last thing that they should admit. And it is no cause of boasting. As Ananias naively admits that he was infested with fleas, and made history of the fact, we will pass it along for what it is worth. Now do not get your back up if you are flea bitten, for I have known many fine people to be bitten by fleas. Ananias tells of another flea parent he met at a tavern. They had something in common. This other was a Frenchman, and his method of hunting fleas was to pretend to fall asleep. Then the fleas thinking it safe would bite and the sleeper would slap.

It is not very plain which one of the numerous watering places in Monroe Ananias honored with his presence, but he went to the county-seat, and calls it "a poor little village."

Speaking of this section generally, he says:

"This bleak, inhospitable, and dreary country, remote from commerce and navigation, destitute of arts, taste, and refinement, derives great advantage from these Springs. Thousands of dollars are left here annually by those wealthy visitors, and in the meantime, as they are mostly people of taste and refinement, they bring a fund of amusement and instruction home to the doors of its inhabitants."

True then as now. Also some rare specimens of hobnailed livers. Also some whose only mission is to syphilize the country.

Not getting much better of his ailments at the Springs, Ananias left for the west. He passed through the Savannahs of Greenbrier county. After crossing Greenbrier River he observed the Savannahs. I find here corroboration of the theory that I advanced some years ago that in and about Lewisburg there were no forests. He says that there were no trees on the Savannahs but that they were covered with luxurious grass and a small shrub which sheltered the grass and protected it from the drying heat of the summer and the freezing cold in the winter.

The Savannahs disappeared by the time Sewell mountain was reached.

He records Sewell's experience at Marlinton but says his campmate was Carver, instead of Marlin.

He notes, too, the absence of forests on the mountains which coincides with the tradition that the Indians kept the country burned off and that most of our fine West Virginia timber grew after the expulsion of the Indians.

He arrived at the Burning Springs of Kanawha county and found them burning. There were seven vents each about the size of the little finger—round holes as though bored with a spike gimlet.

One was not burning and from that one he noticed that the air that issued had a nauseous smell, something like the wipings of a foul gun, but much more unsufferable. Boatmen used the flames to boil meat for their camps. The flame was about two feet high and would burn for months if not extinguished by rain. He called it "burning air." "It is the

air that burns," he says. "No opinion has been expressed respecting this phenomenon or any pains taken to ascertain the nature or cause of its existence."

It is apparent that he had no conception of that great element known as natural gas which has brought so much wealth to West Virginia.

The salt works that had first been operated by the Indians were in full blast, Col. David Ruffner having established them. He records the fact that the Kanawha salt is very much stronger than other salt on the market, and that in Alabama he had observed that bacon cured with Kanawha salt kept well, while that in which other salt had been used did not keep at all.

He says that owing to the fact that the canal was about to be built along this river that he had been at pains to pick up everything concerning it.

He talked with soldiers who had fought at the battle of the Point fifty years before.

Among others he talked with Ann Bailey, who carried gunpowder to the army at the Point, or Fort Randolph. He found her very poor, almost naked. She begged for a dram which Ananias gave to her.

Charleston was a town of four stores, two taverns, a court-house, a jail, an academy, a postoffice, and a printing press.

Lewisburg is recorded as having a handsome stone courthouse and jail, two clerks offices, two churches, one for Presbyterians, (which is still standing) one for Methodist, one academy for young men, one for young women, two taverns, four retail stores, a post office, a printing office, and forty dwellings.

The town of Lewisburg is described as being more important than Charleston. He refers to Rev. Dr. McElhenny as the principal of an academy for women, the only one in the republic.

He said that at preaching he counted one hundred men, and that they were all but one clothed in foreign cloth. The one exception was Hon. William Smith, member of Congress, who wore domestic cloth.

He thinks that the visitors at the springs have been the cause of the styles in Lewisburg, and they are still struggling with that problem down there.

Ananias criticises the accent, the manners, and the homes of the Greenbrier people. And thus:

"Indeed, West Virginia has dealt out genius with a sparing hand; with the exception of John Breckenridge. I am told she has never produced one man that might be called great."

He has some valuable details about the Clendenin massacre, and it was through a talk with Mrs. Mays, a daughter of Mrs. Clendenin, that they were obtained.

Mrs. Clendenin was captured and the Indians went by Muddy Creek to Keeney's Knobs, and found that Yokum on Muddy Creek, and Cea (See) on Keeney's Knob had been killed. They left some women prisoners in camp with one old Indian to guard them, and the party went east and returned after three days, with a large number of horses, and on every horse was a bell. These Indians (Shawnees) had in the meantime per-

petrated the second Kerr's Creek massacre. The Indians immediately set out for their towns but before they were off of Keeney's Knobs, Mrs. Clendenin had made her escape. She went home and found the dead body of her husband. From there she walked by night and in nine days arrived in Dickinson's on the Cowpasture river, with nothing to eat.

Ananias here relates an incident which must be rejected as impossible and untrue.

He says that on Howards Creek, within two miles of her home, she met some white men, one her brother-in-law, who gave her no assistance.

Of the family the only survivors were Mrs. Clendenin and one daughter who was afterwards reclaimed from the Indians. She married a Mr. Davis, and had several children, one of whom was the mother of Ballard Smith, once a member of Congress.

Mrs. Clendenin after her return to Augusta county married a Mr. Rogers and by him had two children, Mrs. Mays and a son. Mrs. Rogers died in 1817.

At Lewisburg, the traveler met and talked with the widow of Capt. Mathew Arbuckle. She was in her seventieth year, and was married a second time to a Mr. Welsh.

He records that the earliest settlement at Lewisburg was in the year 1775, when Col. John Stuart and George Mathews, of Augusta county opened a store on this Savannah.

Mrs. Welsh was living at that time near the site of the town of Lewisburg. During the Revolution and before, a fort stood at Lewisburg called Fort Savannah, and this fort was located where the house and garden of Mrs. Welsh stood in the year 1824.

Fort Donnally stood eight miles north-east of Fort Savannah. Col. Samuel Lewis relieved the fort when attacked.

In 1810, in Greenbrier, a frost occurred in August that wholly destroyed vegetation and nearly caused a famine. We have heard of that frost ever since.

Ananias relates that Indian corn does not succeed well, but buckwheat is reared in great quantities.

It appears that the shrub that Ananias speaks of as growing on the Savannahs, the only thing except grass, and which he calls "pipe-stem," is somewhat of a mystery.

"This pipestem is a curiosity; it grows to the height of from three to four feet, straight as an arrow, of equal size from top to bottom, and perfectly free from branch or protuberance. It is without leaves, except small tufts, resembling grass, at the extremity on innumerable slender branches which terminate the top. This pipe stem is hollow, like a reed and about the same size. They are used for pipe stems for which it answers equal to the reed, and from which it took its name."

Ananias describes the people as being ignorant, rude, dirty, prying, and at the same time as possessing the only academy for women in the republic. He then says they are remarkable for their good morals and inoffensive manners and for their freedom from crime. Their ladies are very domestic. And the men are very accommodating, and refuse tips and gratuities.

He says that wild horses in 1763 were on these Savannahs in immense numbers.

If the sesqui-centennial is held at Lewisburg next year as scheduled, this book of the prophet Ananias will be invaluable for the greatest liars are also the greatest truth tellers for the reason they talk so much that their output of truth is greater than that of silent persons. For instance there are more Democrats in Pennsylvania than there are in Virginia.

Ananias is the only writer of the pioneer days who took the trouble to speak of the mannerisms of this ancient civilization.

He found it queer that for "pretending" they said "letting on." For "not a thing," "not a hate." For "get out of the way," they say "get out the road." For "chair," they say "cheer."

"From Montgomery to Harrison" he says, "there has never been reared one man of abilities of any sorts." I take it, by this he means the country lying in the rich valleys of the Cheat, Greenbrier, and Bluestone, bordering the divide between the eastern and western waters. And he goes on to say, "Kanawha, inferior as it may be, has produced one of the brightest stars of American genius, Henry Ruffner, LL. D., a man of profound erudition who would do honor to any country."

Statements like the foregoing are in keeping with the remarks on page 30, where he says, very little limestone is seen west of the Allegheny mountain. As a matter of fact the Big Lime is all west of the Allegheny Mountain. He suffered from a beam in the eye.

The wild animals he noted were bears, wolves, deer, panthers, wild-cats, raccoons, foxes, ground hogs, opossums, rabbits, squirrels, white and striped ground squirrels, fairy-diddles, and the skunk. "All of which are numerous in the mountains and will ever continue the proprietors of those immense wilds."

In the Elysian fields from whence Ananias looks down upon those wilds he has a better knowledge of what is meant by the word "forever".

Ananias reveres the summer boarders. He objects to the citizens of Greenbrier and adjoining counties wearing fine clothes like they do. "It never comes into their heads that those people, whose exterior they so sedulously imitate, are from the seats of refinement, and highly polished manners, that they are people of education, information, and reflection. Such eternally is the effect of ignorance."

He would reject the finding of a wise man to the effect that Judy O'Grady, and the Colonel's Lady, are sisters under the skin.

He divides us up into two classes. "Visitors and yeomanry." When in yeomanry we should do as yeomans do, and not as the visitors.

The visitors still come, and barring a disposition to drink champagne in the days of campagne before breakfast, I never saw much difference, in the idle rich and the idle poor.

He notes the fact that many of the mountain people live to be old and then die suddenly, falling in their tracks, so to speak. Sudden deaths are confined to old people, he says, and he thinks it is due to the climate. He would like to hear the opinion of the learned on the subject,

Here is the opinion from the unlearned. It is due to the fact that

mountain people are great athletes, climbing mountains and putting forth strenuous efforts. The result is health, happiness, and long life, together with a dilated heart, which breaks, and grants the greatest boon of all, a speedy and unexpected exit from the world.

Ananias was in Pocahontas County but does not record anything peculiar to this county, probably because we were without the zone of influence of the "Summer Visiter," as he spells it. So we were allowed to remain unspotted from the world. On his return from Kanawha county, he came by the way of Nicholas and Pocahontas.

He groups six counties together as being on the bosom of a vast mass of mountains, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pocahontas, Nicholas, Giles, and Tazewell, with Greenbrier as the "mother" of the whole.

He records that the mountain people were kind and hospitable, and then ridicules the home he visited, the food, the table manners, the home made ornaments on the walls, the china, the linen, and the family life. Local philosophers long ago disposed of such sports, or breaks of nature, by saying that if we can stand such a life all the time, he ought to be able to stand it a part of the time.

Probably Ananias reached his highest flight of oratory when he penned the following: "The country is so full of mountains that they are offensive to the sight."

He praises Callahan's Tavern, the celebrated stand. He has known the Callahans since 1787. The old man then dead, had been diminutive in size, but his two sons who run the tavern are stout, well looking men, and he is not only surprised but astonished to find them so genteel. Oh, Ananighass!

Staunton consisted of two court houses, one prison, two clerk's offices, a fire office, one printing office, one post office, three churches one for Episcopalians, one for Methodists, and one for Presbyterians. There are no public squares in Staunton; the public buildings are on the streets. Staunton contains two hundred and forty dwelling houses, ten stores, three doctors, and thirteen lawyers. It was an incorporated town without watch or patrol. Formerly it drew all the trade west of it but the merchants such as Beirne and Caperton, of Monroe, had begun to take the trade away from it.

During the Revolution, the legislature of Virginia was forced back from the tide water into the mountains, and sat in Staunton. Ananias talked with Mrs. William Lewis, who lived in Staunton at that time.

She said that word was received by the legislature that Tarleton with a British force would arrive in Staunton the next day, arriving by Rockfish Gap.

The Staunton and Augusta men formed a large, irregular company to block the pass through the Gap, but nearly all of the members of the legislature got their horses and fled to the west, leaving the streets strewn with parcels dropped in their flight. Tarleton was stayed and did not cross the Blue Ridge.

In this short review of the ancient volume I have been aggravated and interested. Ananias lived among us at the time when he must have

known such men as Gen. Andrew Lewis, and the heroes of the Revolution. He has not put down very much but he is the Original Detractor of West Virginia.

West Virginians are proud people. They do and dare and have always loomed large in the history of their country. They are mountain men. Such men as George Washington and Abraham Lincoln have considered them to be the salt of the earth, and the pivot on which the destiny of the nation turned.

But never have we been able to furnish the right kind of tinsel for the provincial abroad.

Our solecisms are too many and too glaring. We have never been able to satisfy the class who consider that the necessities of social intercourse arbitrarily fixed are more important than the fundamental virtues. We have never been able to live with those who despise the ancient sacrifice of an humble and a contrite heart.

And I sometimes think that when we are inclined to get puffed up and proud, that the Lord sends a social hermaphrodite to write us up, and tell the world of the rude and uncouth men who go shouting through the woods.

## CHAPTER IV

### *A Study of Youth and Jackson Mills. The Summer Haven of the Boys and Girls.*

Jackson Mills is in Lewis County, one hundred and eighteen miles from Marlinton, five miles from Weston, and nineteen miles from Clarksburg. It is on the West Fork of the Monongahela River. The mill itself is of the grist variety and seems to be a well built frame building on an ancient rock foundation. A trolley line runs along one side of the river and the passenger looks across upon an hundred acres of sod fringed by the fine trees. On the sod there are a number of buildings of the country club style of architecture. The land is owned by the State, and many of the counties are putting up houses for their boys and girls. These houses range from cabin size to very pretentious habitations but all are neat and well built. Webster county's log cabin is the gem of the collection and Harrison county is building one as big as a hotel.

Jackson Mills was once the home of Stoenwall Jackson. It was here that he spent his boyhood. He lives everywhere in the hearts of his countrymen but nowhere are the precious memories of his boyhood so well preserved as they are upon this historic spot. For instance here is the tree that young Thomas climbed to shake out a raccoon one night to the eager dogs below.

This is the State Camp for boys and girls and it is ruled over by a burly monarch, Prof. W. H. Kendrick, director and dictator, of the velvet glove and the iron hand.

I had had a very hazy idea of the scope and purpose of the work there. But I know now the voice of the camp. It is that it is fashionable to be good.

In the alcoholic past of our great race of people, the youth was taught hotly to deny that he was good. It worked havoc with myriads of reputations. It prompted war and pestilence.

After I had mingled with a hundred and fifty youths from all parts of West Virginia for a couple of days and sensed their clean hearts from their pure speech and kindness, I felt that I had seen the coming of the glory of the Lord. Why not, if it is possible to gather together so many boys? And not a tough among them?

Vespers. They gather on a knoll at sunset and the boys do their own preaching, praying and singing. I was greatly moved.

"May the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my Strength and my Redeemer!"

"From yon blue heavens above us bent the gardener. Adam and his wife smile down at claims of long descent. Howe'er it be, it seems to me, 'tis only noble to be good; kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood."

If I had a boy I would see that he had at least one trip to Jackson Mills so that he could have first hand proof that at least in the kingdom of youth that goodness was the spirit of the times.

Perhaps emotion was stirred in me more profoundly by what I had observed immediately before starting to the camp. I had been in attendance upon the circuit court of Pocahontas county during a tense period that the county had experienced in trying a youth named Tiny McCoy for a horrible murder. This child of wrath had married a mild, gentle, inoffensive, harmless girl, and during the critical first year of married life he had so thoroughly terrorized her by his brutality that she had fled from him and gone back to her parents, and he had in a vainglorious way threatened to wipe out the whole Totten family. And time and circumstances decreed that this boasting was to be carried out. On a Sunday in April he armed himself with a revolver and traveled fifteen or twenty miles to the village of Deer Creek where his own and his wife's people lived. He found his wife visiting at the home of a neighbor. His presence put her in a state of terror and she was weeping and talking with him in the kitchen when she saw her brother and her mother hastening to the place, evidently brought there by the word that the violent husband was there.

She made a brave and heroic effort to prevent a tragedy. She sprang to the doorway and held the door for an hour, her husband in the kitchen, and her mother and brother outside, while the quarrel raged. And after all, the husband drew the revolver and shot his wife dead, first, and immediately shot and killed his mother-in-law and his brother-in-law and then fired an ineffectual shot into his head. His own wound being but a superficial injury, and the revolver jammed, he fled from the scene of the tragedy, but was soon captured and put upon his trial. A large number of eye witnesses appeared and a great crowd of people heard the story. The defense was that he had acted without consciousness and that he had no recollection of any of the occurrences from some point of time before the shooting until he woke up in the hospital. The



jury brought in a verdict that carried death, and Judge Sharp, without prolonging the defendant's agony, immediately pronounced the death sentence, fixing the date as of Friday, September 12th, and remanded him to jail.

As he entered there leaving hope behind, his cell mates intensely interested in the outcome roused up in the night-time, for it was fast approaching the beginning of a Friday the Thirteenth. One of them asked: "How did you come out, Tiny?"

"They give me the rope," McCoy replied. "Get the deck and let us have a game of cards."

Some twenty odd years ago a baby was born in this valley and a loving mother, of all the names selected "Tiny." What a name to be preserved in history in the way that this one will be! Some one hundred and fifty years ago when all this country was in Augusta county, there was a trial at the court house at Staunton of one Violet, a slave, charged with arson. The judgment of the court was that among other things the head of Violet should be severed from her body and placed on a pole at the gate of the city.

The wages of sin is death. For as a man thinketh in his heart so is he. And it is not pure fate. A man may be captain of his soul and the master of his fate, for in another part of the record is a provision to the effect that those who think that they stand take heed they shall not fall. For they have no temptation but such as are common to men. And men are not suffered to be tempted above the point they are able to withstand.

And it was from this scene of misery, pain and death, that I was wafted away to that haven of peace on the banks of the river, where coffee is tabooed, tobacco unknown, and alcohol beyond the wildest dream.

Tiny McCoy has published a repentance in which he says he goes to pay the just penalty for his deed but that through the atoning blood of Jesus Christ, his personal Saviour, he expects to be justified before God. He asks all Christian people everywhere to pray that he may meet his end with Christian fortitude and his God and Saviour with joy.

I do not wish to discuss this remarkable statement for it deals with matters too deep for me. Without question the murderer has dwelt with memories too great to be borne by the average mortal, and almost any ecstasy might be expected in the rebound of the depressed mind. But some do recall the case of the noted Chicago murderer executed thirty-odd years ago, who after conviction became ultra religious and interested a great number of fine Christian women in his behalf. A hardboiled editor therefore flung to the public one of the first spread-heads ever seen on the front page of a newspaper, the morning after the hanging. Across the entire page were the words: "Jerked to Jesus."

"There is a time we know not when, a place we know not where, which marks the destiny of men, to glory or despair."

And of late years it has dawned on the thinking public that the part-

ing of the ways comes in childhood, and so they train up a child in the way he should go. When he is old he will not depart from it.

I got invited to speak to the boys and I was so complimented thereby that I cast about for ways and means to go. I knew it was connected more or less with farming so I took it up with one of my farming neighbors, Elmer Sharp, who has two boys, Dolpha and Dorsey, fifteen and twelve years old respectively, who are so good to work on the farm that their fame has spread far and wide. So we made up a trip in the good deep-sea going car, "Henry," and we four left Marlinton in the dim dawn and bumped the bumps half across the State, and I got all the original sin shaken out of me. It has been an ineffectual spring. The roads are rutted. The differential drags. It shakes you up good, it curdles your brain, it addles your blood.

In thirteen hours we made 113 miles to Weston, where the "nuts" go. The distinction is that it is a place where they repair brains and do not make them, and that is the reason that the teaching there has disappointed so many.

From there it was five miles to camp and the garage man ventured it as his opinion that we could make it in half an hour if we could make it at all. They little knew "Henry." He can go where fine stately cars falter and fail and give up the ghost.

So we dragged the differential, ported the helm, and fared down the river and drove into camp and for a moment I felt as though I had about run the gauntlet as at a summer hotel. But the very first lad that reached us—and they all came forward pretty much—showed that he wanted to help us. His face shone. I turned to another boy and he was there for the same purpose. I was myself a hundred miles from home and as friendly as a pup, and from that very first moment I was among friends. I never expect to experience such a wordless and yet genuine welcome until and unless I enter the pearly gates of heaven and find myself among friends. I suppose that all of us as we grow older learn to read faces. I do not think I am ever fooled in a face any more. I read it right. My keenest concern however is still that little babies trailing clouds of glory as they come will make up with me. The poor little things with the memory of a better world still with them, holding out their little hands to a battered old relic full of sin and misery. Dear baby.

They lent us a towel. They showed us things to eat. They led us to vespers, or evening prayer. The silent prayer, a part of the printed program: "That we may grow strong and clean." This was on the sacred knoll. A fine big yellowhammer perched on the dead limb of a tree far above our heads.

After church everybody gathered in the assembly hall and there was a student orchestra and singing. Governor Morgan was to have been there for that gathering but he had not been able to come and I had to understand for him and the citizens of West Virginia treated me with compassion. If I live to be as old as Methuselah, I will never have anything but an apologetic, hang-dog look when I am punishing a crowd of fellow

mortals. I know I must have that look for that is the way that I feel as I gibber at them. I can feel my poor, naked, perspiring soul hanging up unclothed before them, and I know that home is a better place.

That first effort I sold them trees. And I believe I did sell the idea. We held a convention and fixed the height of a tree. That is there are certain plants that are not worthy to be called trees, like the huckleberry, the honeysuckle, big laurel and the like. There are others that fall into the category without question like the stately oak and the tall pines. But there is a border line of plants that might be one or the other, a bush or a tree. We fixed it at twenty-five feet. If a fair specimen attains that height then it is worthy to be called a tree, so be governed accordingly.

So like a tooth, I wrenched each slow, reluctant truth until it was time to adjourn.

I suppose as time goes on I will continue to show a lack of self control and continue to bare my soul in public places if any further opportunities arise. You remember the case of another poor fish:

"When the sands are all dry,  
He is as gay as a lark,  
And speaks in contemptuous tones of the shark.  
But when the tide rises,  
And sharks are around,  
His voice has a timid, and tremulous sound."

They gave us a room in the Lewis county cottage and four cots. We woke up with the birds and it looked like rain. So we decided that the thing to do was to take "Henry" out of that gumbo mud and put him up at a garage in Weston, and we did this before breakfast, coming back on the trolley car.

I drank several cups of cocoa for breakfast but it did not seem to reach the spot—too much like looking through a keyhole with a glass eye, as the feller said. So I worked bootlegger lore and got a surreptitious cup of coffee after which I smoked a stealthy cigar.

The morning was put in looking over the farm and trying to visualize the great general who had once worked in the fields. We borrowed a fishing pole and made a few futile casts into the muddy waters of West Fork, not as one who has hope but just to add to the list of streams that I have fished. Dorsey was at a loss to know why it was muddy. He had not realized that there were muddy streams in the world. He has lived where the streams are clear and where he can hear the water running over the rocks. All his muddy water had yet to be experienced.

At the morning assembly I sold the boys animals and talked about the debated question of whether animals reason or depend wholly on instinct. It seemed to be the universal opinion that animals do have some degree of reason. After the show a student submitted to me the strange case of a cow. He stated that one fall when they started to wean the calves, all of the cows bereaved bawled and lamented sorely except one cow that remained silent. But on observing her closely, great tears rolled out of her eyes. And the young man's question was whether the cow was weep-

ing or not? I have seen so many marvelous things that I am ready to believe anything, but I passed the incident on to the boys: How Rachel, the cow, stood weeping for her child, while the great, big, Texas tears ran down the gulches in her cheeks.

The boys were divided into Indian tribes. The Senecas, Bear Cats, Cherokees, Delawares, Mohawks and Shawnees. Away back in the woods, in a dense growth of trees, these tribes have a common council fire. A high stockade is arranged in a circle of perhaps a hundred feet in diameter with a big wood fire blazing up in the center, and seats around the edge. There is one throne-seat for the principal or chief. On Monday night we had a council fire and discussed Indians and Indian things. That day we had gone to Clarksburg and been on the ground where Jesse Hughes, in the fort at the mouth of Elk Creek, had seen a boy about to go up the hill to get a turkey gobbling in the woods. He induced the boy to stay in and going up around, Jesse Hughes came to about where the Waldo Hotel now stands and there in a cover made by sprouts growing up around a chestnut stump, he saw an Indian peer out and gobble like a turkey. So Hughes laid him out and took the scalp back to the boy.

The next morning was Tuesday. We woke early and the day was just dawning. We had arranged to stop over for another assembly but I had talked three times and that was enough. Elmer Sharp and I thought of our cornfields in the grass and we got up and dressed and silently stole away. The cars were not running so we cut out a couple of satchel sticks and walked the five miles to where "Henry" was ready to bear us on the wings of the wind home.

We got breakfast at Weston. We stocked up for lunch at Buckhannon. Ate lunch at the battle ground of Rich Mountain, of which more anon, and up through the broad Tygarts Valley where corn-working was going on at a great rate, and where the women were working in the fields. It showed that woman as of old in the pioneer days can rise to the occasion.

And having been invited to the camp so many times before, may I not invite myself back again?

## CHAPTER V

*Indian Relics. How to make your own Arrow Heads. Dynamic Force in use of Bow and Arrow. The Conchoidal Fracture*

The editor of the "Fayette Tribune" refers to me an article in the "Atlantic" by Mr. Charles D. Stewart, on the subject, "The Arrow Maker," and a review of the same in the "Boston Transcript." I was glad to get this commission because I have definite, fixed ideas on the subject. The articles are interesting. Mr. Stewart reveals the method by which the ancient Indians made the stone arrow head. It seems that he called on an antiquarian who made an arrow head for him in eleven minutes and left him gasping with wonder. The arrow maker took a bit of stone and a bone stylus and fashioned the arrow head. I am inclined to think that the antiquarian was not altogether open and fair with the scribe

for I consider it no great matter to shape an arrow head and I place it for mechanical ingenuity and skill along with the sharpening of a tooth pick or the cutting out of a paper doll.

The writer in the "Boston Transcript" catches up the ball of ecstasy and throws it on. "It is an article of discovery, of revelation," he says. "It unfolds in a most surprising manner the way in which the pre-Columbian Indians made arrow-heads, spear heads, and other cutting missiles and implements of flint, obsidian, quartzite, jasper and other hard substances. Their method of work was long a mystery. Nobody seems to have found out in the early explorations."

If he had been informed this statement would have read that nobody found out prior to Captain John Smith, who is the earliest observer to set down in writing in our language the method described by these space writers.

The only process discussed by them is that of pressure by which the rudest weapons were fashioned, and they probably do not know that a sure-enough discussion can be waged on the subject of pressure versus percussion.

When the mail brought me this much needed inspiration for a space filler, I went to work methodically to getting ready for this sitting. I went down to the garden and commenced to hoe the vegetables, knowing full well that I had to do this as part of the daily task, and that I could count on picking up an arrow head, and in a few minutes I had found a fair specimen, and then I chose a bit of flint from the many pieces lying about and adjourned the garden work for a few minutes. I took a tooth brush that had outlived its usefulness and broke the handle off and with a file sharpened the point, and commenced to chip it into shape and in a short time it became an arrow head. Then I put them on a card to mail to the Fayette editor for his observation.

I have come to the conclusion that the finding of arrow heads on the surface of the earth is about such a gift as the ability to distinguish a four leafed clover. There is no doubt that it is a trained eye in addition to the gift in both cases. Those who pick up arrow heads learn to look for the fluted edges that indicate man's handiwork, and the finder knows by that whether it has had a history or not. For with us there is always to be found any number of pieces of flint about the same size that have not been fashioned by man.

I can average about fifty arrow heads a year in my garden that are good enough to keep, and I always pick them up, and count that day lost in the garden whose lowly setting sun finds me without a new one. The housekeeper does not value them. They are cultch to her.

I remember one time I showed off. It was early in the spring of the year. Some one was at the house and we were discussing Indian relics, and it occurred to me that it would be a good time to find some arrow-heads that had been exposed on the bare earth by the storms of the winter, and we adjourned to the garden and I picked up eight and the friend none. An average of one a day is about what the work in the garden nets in the summer time when the fight with the weeds is on.

I feel sure that where I live was the home of an arrow maker on account of the unworked fragments that are lying around. A large number of these are too small and thin to make an arrow head and they probably represent the chips incident to the work, but there are any number of larger specimens and without exception they have strong veins of white quartz in them, denoting perhaps that this quartz, did not lend itself to the work, not breaking right.

Flint will break off in minute shells leaving little hollows and the workman using pressure works from the edge in. The fine particles fly about in a dangerous manner to the eyes and care should be taken not to be injured thereby. But the most common objection to the trade is that they cut the thumbs, like glass, and sharp edges cause the blood to flow, therefore it is an art that can best be exercised by putting on a pair of buckskin gloves. The man in Wisconsin had a grooved oak board that he used, according to the magazine article that we are discussing, and he showed that he had gone through the bloody thumb process. It is a pity that artists have to wear buckskin gloves for this work, otherwise they could carry the spelican and a bit of flint about with them and work at it in the moving picture shows and other places like a lady with her knitting. Summer boarders could sit in a rocking chair on the hotel porch and make arrow heads to while away the idle hours.

It is the conchoidal fracture that does it. That is the tendency of breaking off in shell like particles, present in glass and hard stone.

The attention of Mr. Stewart is called to the account of Captain John Smith in regard to the Virginia Indians: "His arrow head he quickly maketh with a little bone which he weareth at his bracept, of a splint of stone or glass, in the form of a heart and these they glue to the end of their arrows. With the sinews of deer and the tops of a deer's horns boiled to jelly they make a glue which will not dissolve in cold water."

The glass referred to was volcanic glass no doubt as there was no such thing as the glass that we know prior to the time of Captain John Smith in America.

At this point I want to take up the local tradition that arrow heads were made by heat and water. This persists in these mountains and I was raised in the belief that it was the true method and many years ago I tried it and got no results. The old men told us that the Indian heated the stone and then put a drop of water on it from a straw and this caused the shell like depressions. But in the light of my own experience I have come to the conclusion that there is no reason why this cumbersome manner of manufacture should be employed, even if it were possible to work flint that way.

I think that it may be stated that the crude way to shape an arrow-head is by pressure by something equivalent to a husking peg. That for common garden variety of points this is the method for what might be called a homemade arrow. None other was needed. But when it comes to those works of art that shine like jewels such as are to be found in every collection, then the antiquarian is forced to the conclusion that they

were not formed in this way, and that is what brings up the third branch of this matter, and that is the percussion question.

Probably the most valuable item of property known to the race prior to its degeneration by the association with the conquering race of white men, was some examples of the work of the artists in stone. There were knives that compared in value with the finest diamonds of the white race.

These stone artists were recognized as a privileged and superior class of citizens. They could pass through the enemy without being halted or questioned, and without any danger for they were Arrow Makers. I like to think that the place I live is the site of the home of an Arrow Maker. These adepts were chosen and elected by the tribe for their skill, and it was a sort of academy that they formed.

The workman sought the material far and wide. There is a great flint quarry in Crabbottom, Highland County, Virginia, where the flint was quarried and carried all over the country. The workman first reduced the large blocks of flint to fragments by a stone hammer, and the parts assorted for the implements suggested by their shape. The master-workman seated himself upon the ground and laid a flake on the palm of his left hand holding it firmly with one or more fingers. In his right hand was the chisel or punch. This was often the enamel of the teeth of animals; sometimes of a very hard stone; and there is evidence that the American Indian knew how to temper copper to a hardness not known today. In front of the arrow-maker was seated his helper or striker. The point of the stylus was placed on some slight projection of the flint and the striker gave it a slight blow with a mallet of very hard wood, and the flint was flaked off under the chisel. The secret was in placing the point of the punch and striking with a rebounding blow and the yielding of the palm that held the piece of stone.

It is only by allowing for the two methods that the difference in the marks of the specimens can be accounted for.

If necessary I could go into these technical questions at great length, but I want to take up some more phases of the use of arrows by the Indians.

There is one phase of the use of arrows that has never been accounted for and that is the force by which the missile could be propelled. If a high powered gun is placed in a vise and fired, the bullet will travel with the same force exactly as if the rifle were pointed and fired by hand.

But if a bow and arrow were used in the vise, the arrow would be propelled with a feeble and insufficient force and the weapon would be useless. In the hands of an Indian Bowman however, this arrow attains the speed of a bullet and is effective to a distance of two hundred yards and could be used with precision at that distance, and that is farther than a rifle can be made effective in the hands of a common marksman. It is a long drive with a golf ball. There is some sort of dynamic force that the Indians of ancient times were able to impart to their arrows as if they threw their very souls into the flight of the arrow, and this could be taught and acquired. The secret is wholly lost and gone now. There is no doubt that there have been many exaggerations in regard to the force

that an arrow could be propelled, but it is certainly true that an arrow could be shot entirely through the body of a buffalo.

Col. James Smith, who spent a number of years in captivity among the Indians of the Ohio Valley, speaks of going hunting one winter when the food in the wigwams ran very low. After travelling for some days they came to a large elm tree that showed scratches on the bark indicating that bears had climbed it, and forty feet up was a hole in the tree large enough to admit a bear. The Indian hunter with Smith climbed up the tree and took with him a pole on which he had tied some dry rotted wood and bark. When he got near to the hole he set the wood and bark on fire and put it in the hole in the tree and presently heard a bear snuff, and he then came down the tree in a great hurry. But it was sometime before the bear came out of the hole and the Indian shot it behind the shoulder with an arrow. He shot but once and directed Smith not to shoot, and presently the bear fell to the ground dead.

The Spaniards reported that the arrows of the Indians would penetrate the armor of the soldiers. Explorers agree that these arrows were effective for the biggest game known to the American continent. And it is no doubt true that while the Indians could shoot at considerable distance, they were very expert in crawling close to game and took no chances on a long shot if they could get close in.

One explorer says that he has seen arrows imbedded in oak trees to the depth of eight inches.

Beverly, one of the oldest writers on the Virginia Indians, says that they made their bows of locust wood and that sounds reasonable to those who know what this region affords in the way of bow-timber. The bow was about forty-eight inches in length and the string was buckskin, deer sinews, or twisted gut. The bows were kept unbent except when in actual use.

Every collector of arrow heads has specimens so small and well made that he wonders how they could have been used to tip arrows, and as a matter of fact, it is pretty certain that they were never used with the bow and arrow. They were for blow guns, and used mainly by boys in hunting small game. The arrow point has on it a bit of cotton or wool from the thistle, when used, and is blown through a hollow reed or bit of cane eight or nine feet long, and is good for bird or a grey squirrel up to about sixty feet, which just about represents the range of the modern cheap shot gun in the hands of the modern boy.

But the Indians were quick to abandon the use of the bow and arrow and they took to the rifle and the expert bowmen all passed many generations ago. But they say that on the Indian reservations, and about the towns in the west, you may happen on a stray Indian who will break up a beer bottle and make an arrow head for you out of glass while you wait.

When an Indian warrior was shot with an arrow and was brought in still living and required treatment for the wound it was the act of a numbskull to withdraw it. You can almost imagine the wise old Indians discussing a case where a member of the tribe had died because some ill



advised and well meaning friend had drawn the arrow out. The arrow must be pushed through to the other side of the body, otherwise the arrow point will pull off and be left in the wound and cause the death of the patient.

The Boston Transcript is in transports over the "rescue of one of the Indian arts." It is as though boys had ceased for a time to make pop guns and then some young visitor had restored that art to all its pristine glory and noise.

The history of the world is partly written in these stone relics. They are the only indestructible evidence of man's progress, and when he had progressed far enough he ceased to make an everlasting record. The arrow heads are pretty much the same the world over. The stone implements have been found as much as thirty feet below the surface of the earth and are sure evidence of intelligent man for as many years as any one cares to fix it.

In Germany they are called thunder stones from the fact that they are so much more readily found after a summer thunder storm on freshly cultivated land, the rain having washed away the mould from around them.

In Scotland and Ireland, they are called elf arrows, and the belief prevails that they are still fired from the air by elves and that they are of supernatural origin. If a cow beast is curiously affected it is believed that they have been shot with an elf arrow and they say that a horse-doctor sometimes will come and run his hand over the hide and find the arrow which he then boils in water with other ingredients and drenches the sick animal and cures it.

There the belief is to the effect that though it is not unusual to find these elf arrows that it is always by chance, and that if a search is made for them, that they are never found. This I have disproved to a certain extent, though I have friends and acquaintances who are more than ready to believe this part of the legends.

And there is the belief in the old country that an arrow head set in precious metal and worn about the person is a talisman against misfortune.

Some years ago I picked out three specimens and had the jeweler make breastpins out of them and gave them to the family, at the expense of four dollars each, not having done very much for them prior to that time. They were thankful but not noisy about them, and do not wear them with any great degree of regularity but every now and then some girl will send in a request for one, and as far as I am informed they have proven to be fairly satisfactory as amulets and charms. The little golden arrow-head that keeps the child from harm.

I see no objection to making arrow-heads, there being no protecting patent, but we may be drawing a smear over the page of history, and some day experts may be required to read the arrow-heads aright.

## CHAPTER VI

*Facts and Fancies Concerning White Tail Deer. Study of an Animal of Prime Importance to the Pioneer*

The deer season opens October 30, and closes November 10, so I am informed, during which time it is legal to kill a deer with big horns. No unarmed deer is to be killed and game wardens caution all riflemen to be sure to see his horns before they shoot, for if they do not see the horns it is a sure sign she has not any. For many years it has been a work of supererogation for me to debate whether it was wrong for me to kill a deer when it was against the law, for the simple reason that it was impossible. It has not been so many years ago that the best minds of the mountains held it to be no scandalous offense to kill a deer out of season. Then as the freedom of the hills became more restricted, it was held that any man was perfectly justified in killing a deer when confronted by sudden and overwhelming temptation and opportunity. That is that it was wrong to hunt or lie in wait for a deer, but if you happened on one and did not shoot it, there was something abnormal about you and you would bear watching. Then as men's blood got thinner we arrived at the present stage of reading the law as it was written and no excuses are accepted.

In the old days, even lawyers were known to kill deer in the red and eat up the evidence.

It is related that during the fading days of liberty that a West Virginia lawyer was hunting on the waters of Anthonys Creek and there fell and killed a deer. As he gloated over the trophy, a game warden stepped out of the brush and arrested him, and the lawyer acknowledged the corn. And the two proceeded to galloch, or as we would say, gut the deer. But before they began to butcher it the lawyer induced the officer to hang the deer around his neck so that a kodak picture could be secured and when that was done, the officer was informed that if any arresting was to be done that he, the game warden could consider himself under arrest and they would have a swearing match about the deer, and the photograph would be produced. So they compromised.

The first deer of the season reported in this section, that is the first fatality, was but a short time ago, when a small doe fawn got on the railroad track near Seebert in front of one of the local fliers. The deer ran a short distance along the track in terror and then the exasperating little beast jumped into a wire fence along the right-of-way and broke its neck. The game department was notified and the deer was dressed and sold. It weighed twenty-seven pounds net and brought thirty-two cents a pound.

The deer of these mountains is known as the Virginian or White Tailed Deer. It is a little over three feet high and dresses as much as 175 pounds, and its antlers have measured as much as twenty-seven and a half inches in length. Its range is from Louisiana north and is confined largely to the eastern parts of America. Selous writes of killing one in the woods in 1897. "He was coming," he writes, "through the scrubby rather open brush straight towards me in a series of great leaps, rising, I think quite four feet from the ground at every bound. But when little more

than the width of the stream that separated us—when he was certainly not more than ten yards from me—he either saw or winded me, and without a moment's halt, made a prodigious leap sideways. I fired at him when he was in the air, and I believe quite six feet above the ground." The deer ran on a short distance and was found dead. It was a big buck.

I know something about that kind of a change in direction with a madly running deer. I was standing on the brink of a river in the mountains with a rifle, looking across the stream, and at my back was a river bottom densely covered with big laurel. I heard a noise behind me like a galloping horse and I knew in a moment that nothing but a deer could be charging through the brush like that and the animal came on with the speed of a train until it was so close to me that I could have reached out with my rifle and touched it, only it turned at right angles without halting so much as a fraction of a second and I saw its side to me like a flash of light and it was gone. I did not shoot. I had no time to do anything. I was paralyzed. Three feet more of that forward course and the deer would have jumped against me or over me. The noise that it made running through the brush was tremendous. I do not know what kind of a deer it was but I rather think from the noise that it made that it was a big buck.

Roosevelt has a good deal to say about the White-Tailed Deer. He says that it is the most widely distributed of all the big game and that there is hardly a state in the United States in which it is not found, at least in some out-of-the-way corner.

That in the plains, when they were first settled, the white-tail was the last plentiful and the least sought after all the big game, but as the other large animals were driven out the deer became more plentiful and more sought after. It is the only ruminant animal that is able to live wild in thickly settled communities. He ascribes this to its habits and its protective colorings. The deer lie closely hid during daylight and will allow the hunter to pass within a few feet without moving, and if they move, it will be to skulk or sneak away without sound. It seems to know how to avoid the natural walk-ways of the hunters and its tracks are not seen. It lies down only in the thickest thickets. Its red color in the summer seems to blend with and be like red earth, and in the fall its blue gray color blends with the timber of the dead and dying year.

If suddenly startled, deer will make off at a bounding gallop, with the white tail in the air, and that white flag is about all that the hunter has any recollection of seeing. A buck with big horns throws them back on his shoulders and holds his nose straight out in front of him and runs rather blindly but with his smelling organs in full force. The horns instead of being in the way seem to protect the body of the deer from the timber and help it to plough its way through.

The deer seem to know how to take care of themselves when not in a panic, and there is a pretty good reason to believe that a deer will see a hunter a hundred times where a hunter would see a deer once, and

that in the vast majority of cases the deer will not move so much as an eye lid and let the hunter pass on his way.

About ten days in the fall used to be the annual deer hunting vacation of a Pocahontas county farmer. Just after the corn was husked and before feeding began. The falling leaves made the forest noisy so they wanted a rain and wet weather so that they could cover more ground and avoid the rustle of the leaves.

The old time hunters said that they did not expect to kill any deer the first days of the trip but that the longer they stayed in the woods the more expert they became at seeing deer in their beds. That the white horns of the bucks was the most unusual glimpse that they got of the deer, and the next was the ear of the game. They nearly always shot them as they lay in their beds for the deer once discovered never had a chance for the approach was silent and the hunter came very close before firing. And the hunter looked at the game very little if at all as he moved forward.

Just at dusk it is possible to still hunt and find the deer up and feeding but the night comes on very swiftly in the fall of the year, and with the old time hunter the plan changed with the approach of night, for then he moved swiftly and more or less carefully toward his camp, keeping a lookout for deer. The real hunting however was in the daytime, when he looked long and carefully at every place in sight where a deer might be lying down. There was no better dress for such hunting than buckskin suits and moccasins.

I never killed a deer still hunting and I do not want to pose as authority on this matter, but I have talked with a number of old-timers and they told me that the longer the hunt was continued the more apt to see deer, and I feel sure that it was a matter of getting the eye trained to observe the obscure, just as occurs in the detecting of four leaf clovers, or seeing fish on the bottom of a stream by artificial light.

In the old days there were four recognized methods of deer hunting. Chasing with hounds, by which deer were run through stands on streams. Whip chasing by which hunters drove deer through gaps in the mountain where a waiting hunter got a shot. Still hunting. And walking down. Walking down was during a snow when the hunter camped on the trail and finally overtook the deer and slew it.

Well, let the stricken deer look out,  
This is the hunter's day:  
And some may scrawl while others scout,  
Thus runs the world away.

Old Cervus, the buck deer, goes bounding along like a golf ball, during these days of peril, and the bullets cut around him like the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. He has to run the gauntlet.

But most of the deer are going to survive the ordeal, for the reports of tragedies in the woods come in very slowly. This means that few are being destroyed, or else the killing of a deer is a neighborhood secret, the penalty of divulging it being another neighborhood secret.

Shakespeare speaks of a deer and the big round tears that coursed one another down his innocent nose in piteous chase. That must have been another kind of a deer from the ones in these woods for here they go elsewhere without delay.

In the deep valley of the Elk River two law abiding hunters jumped a doe and a fawn out of a thicket and allowed them to go unharmed. They crossed over a small spur and three shots rang out. The two hunters followed and found both deer dead, and they began to read the signs, being in mood to arrest the hunter who was responsible if he could be found. It was a clear case of cervicide, and they pursued the same tactics in searching for clues that would have been used if it was a case of homicide. They found three empty shot gun shells showing that the hunter had stood on a little mound and got one deer at about thirty feet and the other at fifteen feet. Though it was a very few minutes after the crime that they reached the spot, the man had time to cover the fawn with leaves, but he had been frightened away before the body of the doe could be hid. Nearby they came upon a man taking a drink at a spring, but he was cleared by the fact that he carried a rifle. This man reported having passed a stranger just about the place of the shooting, but he could not give a very definite description of him further than that he flaunted a Charlie Chaplin mustache, so they went on the hunt for a tufted man. In a very short time after that the state police and a game warden were there. The game warden gave it as his opinion that any man who would wear that kind of a mustache would be capable of crime. As I understand it, these tufts of hair on the upper lip look like malignant growths immediately under the nose, and appear to have been left through oversight or on account of the razor having been taken away before the shaving operations were finished. So the word was passed up and down the river to look for a man with an abortive mustache, or one who had two white spots on his upper lip about the size of a dime, where such disfiguring marks had been recently removed. But so far as I have heard, he made good his escape. The man drinking at a spring thought that if he ever saw the man again that he could identify him.

The officers brought in the carcasses and sold them for the benefit of the State at the Laurel Bank commissary. They netted the public exchequer something like eighteen dollars after paying the cost and expense of the middlemen employed to transport them to market.

No one will ever know how many men took guns and went to the woods on the bare chance of killing a deer during the period of twelve days, or ten working days, when the law was lifted. Everyone however says thousands for Pocahontas county alone. They one and all passed silently into the shelter of the woods, and the woods closed upon them and so far as the dwellers in the towns could tell there was no change in the silent, solid forest. Around this town of Marlinton even the noise of the guns of hunters of small game was silenced owing no doubt to the sportsmen being deeper in the wilderness after bigger game.

October was one of the driest months ever experienced in this part of the country. Only an inch and a half of rain all told. The woods were

powder dry. It speaks well for the great concourse of hunters that no great forest fire has been reported. It seems that they must have protected the country from fire for one was due any moment. It looks like the wet season has set in now, and it is possible that there will be no bad burnings in the mountains this year.

Eight men of the Knapps Creek Valley made up a hunt one morning last week. They went up into the main Allegheny, which rises from the valley. The mountain reaches down to the creek bottoms in long spurs, and it is a good country for deer. The State line is on the crest of the mountain. They startled a deer and they must have scared him considerably, for he appeared to several of the hunters and they took hasty and ineffectual shots at him, and he was all but out of danger when he passed in sight of Col. W. G. Ruckman, the oldest man of the hunting party. And that was a fatal move. The singing bullet caught the buck in mid air and he fell like a bird shot on the wing. This was the biggest deer killed in the county. It weighed dressed 182 pounds and had a head of horns of five points on each beam. The eight hunters divided up the meat and each one got a liberal supply.

But most of the reports that come into the county seat are to the effect that somebody saw a buck deer with a basket on his head and that the word was passed around through the community and they gathered and took stands and that nothing more was seen of the deer.

There is one feature about deer hunting that might provoke a saint to break the law, and that is to crave to kill a deer and then finding one, discover that it is a doe or a fawn that could not be killed lawfully. It is almost more than a man can bear. This craving to kill a deer is an inherited taint. Through many generations of deer hunters, there develops the congenital attribute that forces a man to kill a deer, just as some men are doomed from their birth to some time or other shed human blood. And so if a man being possessed of a devil that tormented him to kill a deer, is suddenly confronted with overwhelming temptation and shoots and kills a deer without horns, could he not plead the law of the brain storm and temporary insanity, and irresistible impulse and unwritten law? And should not the justice of the peace recognize the human frailty and be merciful?

There is one feature of the present game law that might arise at any time that will cause much scratching of the judicial head and the exercise of the logical mind, and that is that while the law is that a buck must have horns to be slain legally, there are many incidents accumulated throughout the ages of large bucks being killed that had no horns. My guess would be that upon a liberal construction of the law that such a deer, if an old deer, would not be protected by the loss of the horns, for the reason that the very fact that he had no horns indicated that he was useless for all purposes and that he cumbered the ground.

The distinguishing mark of deer as a species is the deciduous horn, that is, the horns that are shed each year, and grow back larger than ever. The existence of these horns in deer is closely related to its powers of reproduction, and if a buck deer be castrated this process as to shedding



#### THE WHITE-TAIL DEER

*Photo by A. B. Brooks*

The State Game and Fish Commission, organized in 1921, and with offices in the New Capitol, at Charleston, is charged with the duty of protecting not only the game and fish but also the forests and streams which are the home of all forms of wild life.

The White-Tail Deer, that graceful and beautiful dweller in mountain forests, which had become so nearly extinct within the state, is again returning to its former covers, there to live in comparative security under the laws enacted for its protection.

or growing horns immediately ceases. It may occur that the horns may never again be shed, or being shed that they never will grow again. In like manner a doe, if suffering from diseased ovaries, may grow a set of horns. Every old time hunter of forty years ago could tell of big fat bucks without horns being killed.

Some years ago a writer came out and said that our Virginia deer was not a deer but an antelope, and being prone to believe everything that I see in print, I believed him and went about spreading the news that a deer was not a deer but an antelope, but I got straightened out on the subject again and I can assure you that it is not an antelope.

There are two things that mark the the deer and classify them: First, that the bucks have horns that are shed each year, and the second common trait is that the fawns are all spotted. The Virginia deer qualifies under both points and that is something beyond question. Darwin made a great point about the fawns of the numerous deer all being spotted. I forget just what he proved by it in evolution but it was something very wonderful that no matter how far apart the different kind of deer might get in the course of their growth that the young were all more or less uniformly spotted. Something about the habits and habitat of the grown-up deer influencing the succeeding generations. Thus in the old time drinking days all babies were born with nice noses that did not get red until after forty years.

I believe this is the fourth editorial that I have written on the subject of the deer this fall, and I feel that the excitement over the subject is justification for a series of sermons. I think it was a touch of the old time deer fever. It broke out in a virulent form in some of my contemporaries, so that they armed themselves and left friends and fire-side to wander in the howling wilderness ready to shoot at a drop of the hat. With me, it only caused a flow of words on the typewriter. Like the old hunter that "talks as familiarly of roaring lions as maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs!"

But the times are changed from the days when a settler without losing any material time from the gathering of his crops could get a couple of dozen deer in the fall with an old mountain rifle, whereas the modern hunter with a repeating, long distance gun finds it hard work to get any.

The old rule of the farmer-hunter was to get up about three o'clock in the morning and get himself a warm breakfast by the fire place, and take his gun and ammunition and walk some miles into the forest. At the break of day he would be on some distant ridge walking silently along and generally finding a deer just under the crest of the mountain. The deer was shot and toted in and a fair day's work done on the farm. And then the next morning the day's program would be the same. An old timer told me that he got eighteen deer in this way one fall and was not away from home over night, and did not miss much time from his farm work.

I think I have referred to the incident of the Kentucky wilderness hunters before. They were wintering in that country getting together a lot of hides. The weather turned warm and the hides did not keep.



One of the hunters carved on a tree a legend that was read for many years thereafter: "2300 deer skins lost ruination by God!"

And I feel like saying: "2300 deer hunters in the woods, and news is scarce."

## CHAPTER VII

*Who Saved the Army at Point Pleasant, Mooney or Robertson? Argument to Show the Credit is Due James Robertson, Afterwards the Grand Old Man of Tennessee*

In this present month of December, I was riding from Washington to Richmond on the Atlantic Coast Line, making a trip in three hours that it took Grant over a year to travel. I was riding in a Pullman car as I find that in such cars the people are more friendly and less suspicious of an untamed hillman.

The road led through Fredericksburg, and the man I was sitting with pointed out the way the armies were placed and their movements. He showed the Cemetery Road at the place of the cut where it was filled with bodies of dead soldiers, like the sunken road at Waterloo.

This gentleman was an experienced historian, whoever he was. He was a man of mature years. In this day and time you can call no man old until he is dead. I do not know whether it is generally known or not, but I dabble in history a little myself. I find myself in need of words and still more words, and history is so much easier than prophecy. So much easier to tell what a man has done than to tell what he is going to do. But my chance acquaintance speedily got me beyond my depths and I had to come up for air. Under such circumstances there is but one thing to do, and that is to turn the conversation into paths familiar to yourself, and this I did.

I said as impressively as I could: "I have just come from the Congressional Library where I have done a couple of days' work, and I have succeeded in establishing the fact beyond question that James Robertson, of Virginia, and General James Robertson, of Tennessee, were one and the same person."

And so I got him hooked. He struggled some but he had to listen, and I played him until he fled cursing in the night at the end of the journey.

It will be recalled by those who follow this column that my attention was called to Robertson by assigning to myself the subject of who it was that saved our family army from being surprised and Braddocked at Point Pleasant by that deadly old savage, Cornstalk, the fodder of his country. Some of these days I am going to get my chapters on the battle of Point Pleasant together and reconcile them and publish a book. I have come to the conclusion that even those that were there were too busy to take notes of what occurred.

Robertson is the man who saved the colonial army.

It has been customary to give the credit to James Mooney and Thomas Hughey, who left camp before daylight to hunt deer, and who had reached

the mouth of Old Town Creek, three miles up the river, where they encountered Indians and were fired upon. Hughey was killed and Mooney succeeded in reaching camp, but it is all but certain that by the time Mooney got back to camp the battle was on, for it began in the grey dawn of the morning, and the distance that Mooney had to travel precludes the possibility that he was in time to give the alarm. It is certain that he ran into a rear guard. The main army of the Indians could not have advanced the three miles in a helter skelter chase after Mooney. That army was drawn up in battle line within gunshot of the colonial camp before they were discovered. What happened was that Mooney and Hughey passed through the battle line of the Indians on their way up the river without knowing it, and that the Indians let them go so that the camp might be surprised.

The army generally did not know what first put them on the alert. And the fact that Hughey was killed at or about the time the battle began led historians to the conclusion that this is what apprised the army of Lewis that the Indians were present. At the place Hughey was killed, which was at the mouth of Old Town Creek, the victors found seventy-eight rafts on which the Indians had crossed the Ohio, Sunday night—the night before the battle. Mooney did not have time to get back to give the alarm.

Robertson and Sevier went forth, just as Mooney and Hughey had none, to kill deer. It was yet dark. They did not go up the bank of the Ohio but swung to the right and were progressing rather up the Kanawha then up the Ohio. They were officers in Shelby's company. When they got beyond the encampment they came upon the line of battle of the Indians who had advanced to within a half mile of General Lewis' camp. They were approaching in very regular order, and the line extended from the bank of the Ohio back to the point of the hill and across to the bank of the Kanawha. This encircled the camp, with the two deep rivers and the Indian army, the plan of battle being to drive the white army into the river. Robertson and Sevier were within ten steps of the advancing foe and they fired at the advancing line. It was "yet too dark" to take sight or deliberate aim but the noise of the guns alarmed the camp. It is reasonable to suppose that after the battle that this discharge of fire arms was what killed Hughey. The fire had the effect of halting the Indian line, and Robertson and Sevier had time to run back into camp and arouse every man to arms.

General Lewis lighted his pipe, and ordered his men to advance in battle array in the "grey of early dawn," and the battle was on in a few minutes thereafter on the hemming-in line as described by the historian.

It is not possible for the army to have advanced from Old Town Creek, where they were described as covering four acres, in time, after the killing of Hughey, to have thrown a long thin line from the Ohio to the Kanawha and all but walked in on a sleeping army. The four acres of Indians might have been four acres composed of seventy-eight rafts, afterwards found.

I got the above information from an important looking volume entitled

"History of Middle Tennessee and the Life and Times of Gen. J. Robertson," by A. W. Putnam, President of the Tennessee Historical Society published in 1859.

The book is well named for this General James Robertson was the grand old man of Tennessee, and if any one is entitled to first place in the founding of that commonwealth, he is the man, with his lifelong friend and companion, John Sevier, close to him.

This work identifies Robertson with the Robertson of Virginia whose vigilance saved the army of Virginia and made the War of the Revolution possible.

Of late years it has become the custom to make a martyr out of Cornstalk, who was slain by infuriated soldiers while he was a prisoner at Point Pleasant in 1777—"the bloody sevens." But I do not agree to that. He was responsible for the Kerr's Creek massacre, and for the killing of the white settlers at Muddy Creek, and at Clendennin's, where he gained admittances by pretending to be friendly and falling on the whites in an unguarded moment. The same tactics were pursued by him at Keeney's Knob and Jackson River. He was a murderous old visitor.

Still if you are not convinced that Robertson was the savior of his country, prepare to surrender to what follows: In 1843, Col. Martin, sent to Lyman Draper, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, a long circumstantial ballad of the battle of Point Pleasant, two of the verses being as follows:

It was by God's kind providence that ordered it so,  
That Robertson, that morning, a hunting he did go,  
Before that he had walked far, a savage army spied,  
Which drove him to the camp again: "There's Indians, boys," he cried.

"Come on brave boys," he boldly said "to meet them let us go  
For fear these cruel savages give us a fatal blow;  
And we must ne'er give way to them, whilst we remain alive,  
Or else into the River, they surely will us drive."

That there poem is very convincing to me. It is a technical description of the manner of the discovery, the plan of the battle, the inspiration of the soldiers, and the ultimate danger of any weakness.

There is another thing in that Tennessee history of Gen. James Robertson that rings true. There has been much written and printed as to the cause of the Indian uprising in 1774, and the war of words over Col. Cresap and Logan fills many volumes. There were some sporadic killings on both sides during that fall and winter, but nothing more than was expected by the pioneer. This writer in Tennessee says that the cause of general uprising of the Indians was the constant surveying parties that ventured into the wilderness to take up land. There had been many in 1773, but with the breaking up of winter in the spring of 1774, hundreds of such parties prepared to and were actually crossing into the Indian Reservation to take up land and the colonial governments could not stop them. The Indians already felt the pinch of hunger for the game was being destroyed and frightened away by the settlers, and it was a deliberate policy on the part of the Indians to preserve their lands from invasion

and to save enough game to live upon. But westward the course of empire took its irresistible way, and the Indians were doomed to be driven out and over-powered and banished from the land that they had possession of, but which they so royally wasted. None of us can blame our ancestors without stultifying ourselves. It was to be. The Lord so willed it.

I have a couple of letters from Bratton, who is a great student of the events connected with the winning of the west but who has not been printing his discoveries. He is inclined to think that the Blue Stone where Robertson watched the War Road was a small stream of that name near Hinton, but I am not yet ready to accept that, for the Blue Stone in Mercer County is a large river, and well known at that period and was open to the Watauga country. And the fact is that the map shows a circuit could be made down Paint Creek, up Glade Creek, and up Coal River back to the Blue Stone.

Another thing. The War Road was the old Seneca Trail that ran from the St. Lawrence river to Georgia by way of Marlinton where it is still plainly marked. This trail followed the backbone of the Appalachian range first on one side of the mountain and then on the other, and it left the Greenbrier Valley by way of Peters Mountain, to the Roanoke part of Virginia, and it might well have swung back at the other end of Peters Mountain and reached the waters of the Blue Stone. Anyway I am going to hold to the old historic Blue Stone of Boone and those other argonauts until I am forced away from it in favor of an obscure stream near Hinton.

Bratton calls attention to the injustice that we suffer from, as compared to New England that kept records. Our fighting ancestors lacked press agents. For instance, such a world event as the Kerrs Creek Massacre had no date for generations. It was finally fixed by the family bible of the McKee family, giving the date of the death of Mary McKee, killed and scalped on that dreadful day, October 10, 1759. Mary McKee was Bratton's great-great-grandmother.

Bratton refers in his letters to the "strange coincidence" that we both thought of James Robertson at the same time, after having had no interest in the man previous to that time. It cannot be said that we had not heard of him, for I remember that both of us had some discussion about Roosevelt's "Winning of the West," when it first came out so many years ago. And he makes much of him. I am sure that all he said then was like water on the duck's back so far as I was concerned, and it was only when the insistent demand of the typesetter caused me to put a subject to soak that brought in Robertson in a most certain but unexpected way, and I was not at all surprised that just at the right moment I received from Bratton certain papers that formed the backbone of the story, that I published the other day. It was just like any other grist that comes in to be ground, and if grists do not come the mill does not grind.

But I do not consider it anything like as wonderful to get a letter from a fellow mortal about something that will help to make conversation in

the paper, as it is to have some perfectly wonderful thought or expression come from nowhere and clamor for publication.

And life is but a series of coincidences until the great coincidence of all occurs, and that is when the death angel appears.

"A strange coincidence, to use the phrase,  
By which such things are settled now-a-days."

There is probably more in mental telepathy than anything else of the occult. That is something that is a little stranger than speech. If a man tells us something then there is a meeting of the minds, and while it is a most wonderful thing in our loneliness, yet it is so commonplace that we never give it a second thought. But if one mind influences another when out of sight and out of hearing, then it is telepathy, and it is possible sometimes to be certain of the time and place.

Bratton calls our attention to an incident of this sort well known to both of us. A certain large land-owner had bought some real estate and had not recorded the deed. Many years passed, and one day he was alone in his room, when he found his mind dwelling on that piece of timberland, and it occurred to him that it might be possible that he had not recorded his deed. He went to his safe, found the paper yellow with age and saw that it had not been recorded, and mailed it to the clerk of the county court of this county, and it went to record. The matter did not impress the landowner as unusual, until two days later, the grantor made a deed to another person for the same land, which was recorded promptly, but the first buyer was protected by the fact that his deed was on record two days earlier. On inquiry he found that at the moment that he thought about his deed, the second buyer was driving along the road in front of his house on his way to buy the same real estate, he having found that the title was clear so far as the record disclosed.

Tennessee and Kentucky have both honored the name of Gen. James Robertson by naming counties after him. I cannot find that Robertson ever held high office politically. He seems to have been more of a governor maker than of the governor class.

It is undoubtedly the case that the greatest men as a rule never hold office. That may be one of the reasons for their reputations that they have not been exposed to the fierce light of publicity that beats upon the throne. But nevertheless, great men generally lack the suavity necessary to become popular idols. It takes an oily, bland, unctuous, self-complacent man to make his way with the people.

One of Robertson's greatest achievements was his power and influence with the Indians. The formation of the Tennessee colony was directly opposed to the interests of the numerous tribes of Indians that depended upon that region for their hunting grounds. Robertson had won their confidence through long years of association with them and was able to effect peaceful settlements with them, and purchase the lands, and avoid the bloody conflicts that marked practically every other colony that came into existence in America.

When it was necessary for a road to be built through Indian land, or

when the growing population demanded another slice of the hunting grounds, Robertson was the man to make the deal and he went about it in a calm and business way, and if the Indians would not give the right-of-way or sell the land, their rights were respected, and Tennessee has a surprisingly clean record as to seizing land belonging to Indians.

## CHAPTER VIII

### *Incidents Concerning General Averell. Natural History Notes.*

The Droop Mountain battle has brought some recollections of incidents.

Averell said that there was a local guide to show the way around to take the Confederates in the rear, and that Col. Moore found him untrustworthy and that he traveled by the sound of cannon and the direction that the flying pickets took when they were dislodged by the advancing troops. In the last week I have heard three men mentioned as to the identity of this guide. It will probably never be settled for it was a matter that would be kept dark for the first years anyway, on account of the division in the sentiments of the people.

Averell camped the night before the battle along the road between Mill Point and Hillsboro, in the fields now owned by M. J. McNeel and the Captain Edgar estate. In plain view of his camp was the large brick house the home of Col. Paul McNeel, the member for Pocahontas county in the convention at Richmond that declared for secession. Col. McNeel was a leader in the county at the time.

That particular day in the fall of 1863, as the two armies faced each other all the men folks in the Levels were hiding out to escape being taken prisoner, and there were no others at the mansion except women, children and slaves. Then Averell did a very graceful thing that causes him to be remembered by that family with gratitude. He sent three young gentlemen, officers in his army, and they appeared at the house, and said that they had been sent by Gen. Averell, and that they were to say that he had heard that it was the home of an elder in the Presbyterian church, and that he wanted them to know, that he, Averell was also an elder in the Presbyterian church and that they should be under no apprehension of any harm coming to them. The officer added that they were to stay with them to guard the house, and they were guests until the next morning when they moved into battle.

J. C. Wiley, a Confederate veteran still living in this county, was present at Droop Mountain, and he says that when the break came that he with other soldiers buried a brass cannon in the woods and that he intends some day to go there and see if he cannot locate it and dig it up, and he believes that he will be able to find it.

The late A. M. McLaughlin was in that battle and he was retiring in some haste through the woods alone when he came on a Union soldier who had been wounded and who was trying to shoot him. The soldier was in a sitting position with his back against a log but whenever he would lift his rifle to aim the weight of the gun would cause him to fall for-

ward and the gun come to the ground. Whereupon the soldier would use the rifle to push himself back in a sitting position, attempt to raise the rifle and fall forward again. The retreating Confederate seized the rifle and disarmed his adversary and took the gun and bent it around a sapling and went on. And after this story had become a household classic for some years, Mr. McLaughlin on his way back from Lewisburg searched the place and found the gun and brought it in, showing a rusted ruined fire-arm bent in the manner described.

Averell says that when he got to the White Sulphur Springs, after the battle of Droop Mountain, he recovered the wounded he had left there at the battle of Rocky Gap, or the battle of Dry Creek. But he did not get one of his men back without a protest. The soldiers stopped at one house where there was a convalescent soldier boy, and they were confronted by a beautiful red headed girl, and she said, "You can't have that soldier. He is mine. I captured him, and nursed him, and made him well, and he is going to stay with me. He is mine."

But they took him along with them.

Captain John K. Thompson, of Mason county, was a Confederate in that action on Droop Mountain. He says that the fire was the hottest there that he ever experienced and he was a soldier of long and fierce fighting in the war. It was there that he lost an eye. It seems that the bullet came so close to his face without touching him that the eye was drawn from the socket. Captain Thompson was afterwards Republican State chairman of West Virginia, and one of the leading men of West Virginia.

At the time of the battle, Claiborne McNeil, of Buckeye, a Confederate soldier of two years hard fighting, was at home on an indefinite leave of absence. Hearing the battle begin he climbed to a height near his home, Bridgers Notch, and saw the battle, on one side of which was engaged his brothers, Captain Jim McNeil, a Confederate officer, and on the other side, his half brother, Alfred McKeever.

After the battle, Alfred McKeever knowing that his half-brother, Captain Jim McNeil, had been engaged was filled with apprehension as to his safety, and searched among the Confederate dead and wounded, and then passed by the long line of prisoners, who were strung out along the pike. Presently he saw the Captain and rushed up to him with outstretched hand, saying how glad he was that he was alive and unhurt. But Captain McNeill was filled with the bitterness of defeat. He folded his arms and thus he spoke: "I am glad to know, Alfred, that you too are alive and well, but Alfred we are not shaking hands today."

One Confederate veteran in speaking of the dynamic effect of fear, says that it is possible in such a condition to leap Greenbrier River, which would mean perhaps a hundred feet at its narrowest place at the foot of Droop Mountain. Anyway, he says, that immediately after the battle he found himself on the east bank of the river with dry feet, and the only way that he can account for it is that he jumped the stream in his retreat.

In the spring of 1864, the Union troops called at my Grandfather Price's at the old ancestral hall at Marlinton. Averell was proceeding to police the country and to do up his work in this part of his moral vineyard. The first intimation that the family had was the sound of the wooden latch of the gate at the road, falling. They looked out and the whole country from there to the bridge was blue. There were four Confederate soldiers in uniform in the house, James Henry Price, J. C. Price, J. Woods Price and David D. Kinnison. They ran in a southerly direction. Kinnison fell down and was captured and sent to prison. J. Woods Price was pursued to the big sycamore that stood at the mouth of Kees Run and dodged behind this, and one Union soldier came that far and as he came around the tree, the Confederate shot at him and cut a furrow across his brow, whereupon the Union soldier went back and Woods Price escaped. J. C. Price and J. H. Price took to the river, the river being in a state of flood. J. H. Price got across and had made good his escape, but J. C. Price was shot in the thigh and it looked like he might drown and J. H. Price swam back to assist him, but before he could reach the wounded man, the Union soldier that had fired the shot, a very pleasant young gentleman from the State of New York, went into the river and brought out his game. Whereupon J. C. Price was left at home to recover of a flesh wound and J. H. Price was made a prisoner and spent the rest of the period of the war in an Ohio prison. He was turned out at the cessation of the war, and without a cent in his pocket, and walked the hundreds of miles home, and that cured him of traveling. He was wont to remark: "Always have a little money in your pocket." His stories were the delight of the children. He had seen much service; been under fire where "rifle bullets fell like big drops of rain before a thunder storm", been captured, and spent a year in prison, but it had so happened that during the whole period he had never been called upon to fire. "In the war four years and never busted a cap." He was a noted rifle shot, too. He had marched, and countermarched, and endured all sorts of hardships, but it so happened that he never was in a firing line, and he did not propose to magnify his service by intimation of great slaughter.

In 1887, Gen. Averell came to West Virginia and went over the scene of his activities in this and Randolph county with H. F. Cromer.

There seems to be some confusion as to the road that Col. Moore's men took in the flank movement. Some say that he went clear around and came to the Jacox road and from there came into the pike at its junction on top of Droop mountain, but I think they turned at the top of the mountain between Hillsboro and Lobelia and came along on the crest of the ridge.

The strategy of the Confederate general consisted in investing the eminence and leaving the river road wide open to Averell so that he could have passed on towards the south; but if he had tried to do so he would have had a long thin line winding through and across deep ravines, and he would have been cut to pieces from the heights above. He gave battle and won it.



## CHAPTER IX

*Behold, all is vanity and vexation of spirit.—Ecclesiastes 1:14*

## A DIATRIBE

Stranger, see that sod that's creeping on that bit of ancient wall?  
That's what marks the place of standing of my old ancestral hall.

Old enough it looks now in this modern day and year,  
But it was the fourth my race built dating from the pioneer—

Yes, since my roving forbears with indomitable wills,  
Made unlawful entry in this hollow of the hills,

Land that the warlike Iroquois held sacred from the rest,  
All of the Western Waters from the Allegheny crest;

Defying royal proclamations to return and leave it all;  
Holding title by the power to direct a rifle ball;

Holding on in spite of warwhoop and savage Indian foes,  
Until the time had ripened and America arose

And fought the Revolution, and sounded far and near  
That the tomahawk possession had become a title clear!

When the bones of Braddock's soldiers whitened in the sun and rain,  
My grandsire nursed his rifle as he watched his ripening grain.

They have built a modern city where the wild deer used to come,  
Through the forest's fringes you can hear the traffic hum.

I have played my part in building that sophisticated place;  
I have stood for modern progress, joining in the dollar chase;

But the frost of many winters left its markings on my brow,  
The sands of time are running low, and now,

I have come to where a man may whisper to a friend:  
The world that was has changed for me for I can see the end!

And I want to here set down some thoughts that are vouchsafed to me,  
Taking stock of a few vain things in a world that was to be.

I have seen some of the marvels that Tennyson portrays,  
Heard the drumming of the motor drifting through the upper haze;

Leaned upon my hoe attracted by the clamor in the sky,  
Seen the idler in his airship sail magnificently by:

Turned again to dig and labor in a field where weeds were rife,  
Working out a mystery greater: That of life consuming life.

I have known young men of promise, flying on the wings of chance,  
Crashing down like broken vessels on the bloody fields of France.

I have seen an ideal stifed by the cautious, midget mind,  
Old and selfish, half-dead, hardened, cribbed, and cabined, and confined.

I have seen the millions slaughtered on an issue half divine,  
I have seen their efforts wasted by political design,

And a fretful realm has sacrificed a place supremely high,  
In a way so crude and sordid, it has odors of the sty.

All our planning, all our fighting, all our precious, gallant dead  
All our treasure, all our anguish, nearly all of life is sped,

Sacrificed upon a Moloch of the cruel greed of Trade,  
The canker in the vitals of a nation unafraid.

We have sinned the sin of Israel, played a stiff-necked people's part;  
Heeded not the admonition of an humble, contrite heart.

In the fierce, wild, money madness, aged, dying mortals writhe;  
The pulpits prattle sweetly to the music of the tithe.

Money changers in the temples, wolf-like traders in the mart,  
Crime triumphant in the highways, money lust in every heart,—

Naught suffices, all our blessings, discounted ere they come,  
Youth, snarling and uppish, ever natural feeling dumb.

Lord, regard thy people! Restore the ancient ways,  
Give us faith and wonder, grant us simpler, better days,

Truth, industry, honor, and as our days go by,  
Give us peace and save us, and help us to live to die.

Can it be the same rules govern now as when I was a youth?  
Day and night the quest eludes me, me, a searcher after truth.

Has the world succumbed to madness, gone to run and decay?  
Or am I filled with sadness, and have had my little day?

In file copies of the nineties of my paper can be seen,  
A positive prediction of a world war in fourteen;

Let us hope the blessing of that warning will arrive;  
That the curse shall spend its power by the year of twenty-five.

The world looks better to me in every way save rest;  
For hell has made its harbour in the modern mortal's breast.

The thin veneer of culture hides the horror no one sees,  
The strength to keep it hidden, is prayed for on the knees.

The day of vain endeavor, the day when sinners roam,  
Seeking pleasure, Pleasure calling, finds that they are not at home.

Woman once a slave and chattel knows no such word as awe.  
Each one demands a chariot, walking is against the law.

And higher education, know you what that fraud is worth?  
College spews them learned and barren on an unsuspecting earth.

Such hands as held the war horse, smelling battle from afar,  
Now guide the noiseless progress of an easy riding car.

The wisdom of our statutes, conceived in truth and right,  
Lend themselves to Avarice, and deeds as dark as night;

A breed of grasping monsters, who know not theirs from thine,  
With manners of the vulture, dispositions of the swine;

Touch naught of theirs, in these modern tents of Core,  
The blackness of the darkness, is theirs forevermore.

And far below those levels are the predatory hordes  
Of those who covet, scowling, leaning on their naked swords,

Nerved to spring to battle. They know no fear nor dread,  
Their fate could not be worsted in the shambles of the dead.

Religious thought to desperate souls affords a ray of light:  
See Matthew ten verse thirty-nine. O read the words aright:

(For whosoever will save his life shall lose it;  
And whosoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it.)

The vain pursuit of pleasure destroys and dooms at length.

Trust in the Lord of Hosts: They go from strength to strength.

Let me speak to you of Alcohol, the problem of the time,  
Identical with ruin, the associate of crime;

The common form the Furies take to punish and to mar,  
A demon that pretends to be, benignant Avatar.

Men drank a few short years ago, resultant of life's gloom,  
Lived half their lives befuddled, and went shouting to the tomb;

Debased, blear-eyed, drugged and debauched, the drunkard's sodden trend  
Moved sober men to drastic laws, the nation's curse to end.

There was a time when guilt and pomp, allayed the victim's fears,  
The vice was licensed, good men drank, and drifted, years and years.

The times have changed, dirt and disease attend the stealthy means,  
A hidden den, a flickering light, and death behind the scenes.

The furtive air, the desperate glee,—they indicate the strain,  
The features of a drunkard might well have startled Cain.

These bitter men are in revolt, they argue they have cause  
For systematic treason and defiance of the laws.

Observe thy mingle mainly with those of their own class,  
Their sophistry supported by the mouthings of the ass.

Their doctrines are the products of a changed and ruined mind:  
Who would trust the eyesight, or be guided by the blind?

And what of those who pander to the solitary vice?  
Their powers of salesmanship would serve to sell the lousy lice.

They judged a bet that moonshine would outstink a skunk, one day.  
The pole-cat smelled the moonshine and then it swooned away.

The graves hold many secrets of the horrors of strong drink,  
But human wrecks and ruins even made bar tenders shrink.

Those feeble minded servants selling drinks across the bar  
Have glimpsed the tortured spirit, the lost and wandering star.

And shoved the bottle forward with a hellish, detached air,  
Like minor fiends might serve lost souls in Torment and Despair.

A most insidious poison! Why should a rotted gut  
Be cause of exultation, or make the patient strut?

Personal liberty. Their Fetish! That is their joy and pride;  
The school to which such men belong holds briefs for suicide.

No small part of the tangle, the official missing link,  
Who raids the local pigsear to consume the stock of drink.

Who can judge the issue, or use his commonsense  
With the appalling squealing of the pigs caught in the fence?

"They have stricken us," they now explain, "and when we were not sick  
They beat us when we felt it not! It was a dirty trick!"

And so they shout and bicker, and utter perverse things,  
And when a joint is broken up the court with anguish rings.

Law makes a desert, calls it peace; it is not more or less,  
Than Zion redeemed with judgment, and condemned to righteousness.

I have wandered through the cities, seen the standard, stunted mind;  
Moved by studied tides of passion by the evilly inclined;

Seen towns draw as to a vortex more than half the human race;  
Seen the rat-look form and fix itself upon the urban face.

Green looks through the windows of the avaricious soul,  
As they shape the markets, cutting down the farmer's dole.

They have enslaved the farmer by luring him to debt.  
The limbs refused the belly food, a lesson they forget.

Two years of storm and stress is used to make one fat tup,  
The city men get more than half for cutting of him up.

The time has come the farmer feels, the strain, the breaking point,  
He knows the evil of the day, the times are out of joint.

The years of no reward will pass, the fields will fallow lie.  
The greedy cities then too late will hear the hungry cry.

History repeats itself. The Reign of Terror dread,  
Was nothing more nor less the lack and need and howl for bread.

You call men great who govern us by grace of midget votes.  
You do not see the tarnish on the tinsel of their coats.

O, well, we all hold seeds of death, are measured for our shrouds;  
"Not in our time, O Lord," we pray, affrighted at the clouds.

Now I have done, I know not why I wasted time and ink,  
The Zone of Fracture shook Japan, but made no nation think.

All I am sure of is that work is more than half divine,  
With work life is endurable, existence made more fine.

Genius, he who has it, may find that it is plain,  
Is infinite capacity for giving others pain.

And so good bye, God bless you, as on your groping go,  
For I lay down my torture pen to find peace in a hoe.

## CHAPTER X

### *Origin of Some of Our First Families. Hiawatha, the Mohawk and his League to Promote Peace*

How much Indian history can you stand? Sometimes we are inclined to break loose and write a small book about the Indians of the Allegheny mountains. It was so many weary years before we got a clear idea of how this country was peopled before our folks moved in, and when the knowledge did come, it checked up so well, that it makes it a kind of a duty to give the result of all those years in which this knowledge was coming to those who were curious on the subject.

You keep hearing of the Shawnees who overran this country prior to the Revolutionary war, and you keep hearing of them to the east and then to the west. You know that when the seventy-two men went from this Valley to fight them at the mouth of the Kanawha, that they were then living at Chillicothe. There was hardly a time that a Greenbrier Valley man would not shoot a Shawnee on sight, and they were a most bloody nuisance when our ancestors were trying to raise a patch of corn on the rich lands here in the old days.

The mystery of the Shawnee being to the east and to the west is explained as follows: When the whites first began to record history the Shawnees were far to the south and were split into two tribes. One lived on the Atlantic seaboard, around Savannah, and the other west of the mountains in the Tennessee country. They were forced north by their

enemies and they were sometime after that found with towns at Winchester, in the Valley of Virginia, and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and other places in Pennsylvania, while those from the Cumberland basin in Tennessee came north into Ohio. The eastern tribe moved first and no doubt the communicating road between the settlements at Winchester and eastern Pennsylvania traversed West Virginia. They would have to cross Seneca trail; or Warrior's Road, and the military town of the Iroquois at Mingo Flats lay in their line of travel and that is the occasion of the corrupting of that place and making the garrison traitor to the Five Nations.

The whole of the Appalachian Range of mountains was owned, policed, and controlled by the Iroquois or Five Nations. This was the highest type of Indian north of the Rio Grande. For centuries they held a commanding position, their country extending from the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, west on both sides to the Great Lakes and turning there took all the mountain country as far south as Georgia, and they had at least fifty towns along the way from north to south. History deals more with the Mohawks around New York, but the westernmost part of the Iroquois country and that part in which we live was occupied and kept by the Senecas. Get the list of the Iroquois or Five Nations: Mohawk, Oneida, Onondago, Cayuga and Seneca. When the Tuscaroras came in 1726, they were called the Six Nations.

This confederation lasted for more than two centuries and was perhaps the most notable government ever set up by savages. They are the Indians that James Fenimore Cooper wrote about and they are entitled to every bit of the praise that he gives them. They had a council that was noted for its dignity, faith, and ability. The kings of Europe sent ambassadors to that council for many generations, which made treaties, and it was as well known in the London of that day as the American congress now. The Five Nations early agreed with the whites to allow the Europeans to settle and thrive on the Atlantic seaboard and they, the Five Nations, kept the mountains and the western part of their countries.

Probably the first fraud practiced on the Five Nations was the Greenbrier Colony grant of 100,000 acres on waters that flowed into the Ohio, and this was held up for more than thirty years and only matured after the colonies had gained their independence. It is evident that it was first granted on the mistake of fact, that is, that the Greenbrier River, like the Jackson River, flowed into the Atlantic.

The formation of the Five Nations was accomplished about the year 1570, and was the work of two Indians of great fame. Dekanawida and Hiawatha. The name of Hiawatha is famous by reason of Longfellow's poem, but that poem does not contain a single fact of the history of Hiawatha. The two Indians posed as medicine men and magicians and spent their lives to bring about the league to promote peace and to end war. At the time that they commenced their work, war was the religion of the tribes. Hiawatha was a Mohawk, and at that time the Mohawks were cannibals. White historians have seen and recorded instances of the eating enemies by the Mohawks and it can be taken for

granted that the practice was general. The two Indians traveled from council to council, proposing the scheme of the league to promote peace, and it was debated at the council fires, and it encountered the most bitter opposition. The name of the tyrant Onondaga chief, Atotarho, comes down in history as the most formidable opponent to the peace makers.

The first success that they had was to make it unlawful to prosecute family feuds and murder generally. For every murder, the killer was required to pay the family of the dead man ten strings of wampum, as the value of a human life. Later the law was amended to require the payment of an additional ten strings of wampum, on the construction that the first payment was compensatory for the loss of the man, and the second string to take the place of the life of the murderers whose life was forfeited under the old law to the blood kin of the slain man.

In time the confederation was formed. First by the Mohawk, Cayuga, and Oneida. Then the Onondaga came in, and last, the Senecas, came in with reservations, and plenty of them. The Senecas refused to disband their armies and were thereupon made the police force of the Iroquois nations, and kept to themselves the department of war and foreign affairs. In the council meetings, the Senecas always acted the part of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and they became in time famous as the keepers of the Great Black Doorway, (or the Great Back Doorway.) They gave up murder, and cannibalism, but they clung to their military life, and this probably accounts for the fact that they were the most powerful and populous of any of the League. Any young man desiring military service joined the Senecas. That is the reason that the great military road that ran through this county seventy miles was known as the Seneca Trail, rather than the Iroquois road. It was so important a high-way that the French and Indian war, the first colonial activity west of the main Allegheny, was to establish a garrison of soldiers at Marlin Bottom to watch that road, not against the Five Nations, who had been at peace with the English for nearly a century and a half, but against the Shawnees and other allies of the French.

The League got along pretty well until the introduction of fire-water and gunpowder. After that it was hard to keep the peace. A sub-tribe or family would import a few kegs of fire-water, appoint certain members to keep sober, and the rest would get drunk. When they sobered up they would bury the dead and wait until the next big carousal. Indian traders moved with armed guards with their supplies for the white settlers who knew of troubles that would come to them if liquor and gunpowder reached the Indians who waylaid the traders and burned their stock of goods. The final end of the League of the Iroquois came when they joined the British to fight the colonists. They came out of the Revolutionary war, doomed, and most of the survivors moved into Canada, though some are still to be found on the reservations in the State of New York.

There is a change from the days when the Iroquois held the mountains and St. Lawrence River.

## CHAPTER XI

*On Cornstalk's Trail Through the Appalachian Mountains. Twelve Miles a Day but Headed West.*

Last week was hot and dry and I went boiling across the mountains in the Ford but I went across. To cross the Appalachian Range with all the twisting and turning and dodging grades, means that there are something like seven barriers that must be surmounted. I think that is a fair average. There are a great many ways across the Endless Mountains and I have traveled some of them. The mountains to a casual observer seemed to be piled helter-skelter, under no systematic plan of placing. But to those who come to know them well, they appear to fall into orderly lines.

Professor Louis F. Koontz, of the University of California, is the author of a thesis entitled "The Virginia Frontier, 1754-1763," a publication of the Johns Hopkins University. With all the dull lustre of a Doctor of Philosophy, he describes the mountain barriers:

"Seen from an airplane, and by means of specially adapted optical instruments, the Appalachian mountain system of America would appear like a series of huge earthen fortifications stretching in lines from Vermont to Alabama running in parallels and differing in heights. From our airplane we would see immense gaps in these fortifications that would have the appearance of roadways."

He goes on to say: "An observer unacquainted with American history might infer that rival nations dwelt on opposite sides of this great fortification of nature and used the barrier for mutual protection as well as a boundary line to define their mutual limits."

And Forrest Crissey in the Saturday Evening Post of September 12:

"One of the miracles wrought by the coming of millions of automobiles is the creation, out of hand, of a new cash crop which brings certain states hundreds of millions of dollars each year. This crop is scenery, and it is a crop that is being harvested summer and winter, the year round."

When it comes to the question of scenery we ought to be able to hold our own against the world. The greatest economic problem is road building and that can only be accomplished by the government. Here in West Virginia, we have done wonders in the past few years, but we have not done one half as much as we ought to have done, considering that we began to build roads. We are in the position of a man who has started to build himself an expensive house and having got half way done finds the money running out. He has to go on or lose by the forces of nature his half completed building.

But after the road question is solved, the next important problem is the beautification of the roadside and this is the problem of the individual. The mountain people have risen nobly to the occasion, and on all great highways they have built beautiful homes and tidied up amazingly. The flowers in the front yard, and displayed in pots on the front porch are things of beauty and bring joy to the tripper. More attention is



paid to making the farm neat. It is a rare thing to see a neglected farm. All farms have been put on dress parade. The community now frowns on eyesores. Shelters and outbuildings are either repaired or eliminated. The man who lives on the roadside has a new burden. He is a landscape gardener as well as a farmer.

Most of the surface in the mountains is still in the state of nature. The timber has been harvested but the quick growth of the trees on the rich mountain sides soon restore the mountain its covering and color.

It is possible to pass through the Appalachian Range without crossing a mountain but it is not practicable. The road builders have had much to contend with. They have never been able to please with their engineering work of location. The highways lie across the crests like ribbons trailed by careless hands. Virginia's first great effort to make the mountains passable included a scheme to lift a canal over the divide and this would have succeeded had it not been for the invention of the steam railway. The stage coach era came and went. Now we are in the current of the automobile age, and tomorrow we may be flying like birds. It is not hard to imagine the tourist of the future. He will put on a pair of wings. Next he will strap a small engine on his back which will turn a propeller. On his forehead he will bear a lamp, and in his pocket will be a bottle of gasoline, and he will go winging his way over the hills, one of the plane people.

In the gloaming, oh my darling, I was miserable, my queen, I could not fly out to meet you, I was out of gasoline.

Last week I made a trip that had been in my mind for a long time. It is just forty years ago this month since the minister's family moved from Mount Clinton, Rockingham county, back to the old Price homestead in Pocahontas county. It is a hundred miles. Mt. Clinton is within the most eastern bulwark, the Blue Ridge, and Marlinton just within the back Alleghenies, the most western barrier. We had three covered wagons to come for the household goods. The father and mother and three children came around by rail to Covington where a spring wagon met them for the fifty mile drive to the Greenbrier Bridge. And three of us boys were entrusted with the family horse and rockaway and sent over the mountains by the most direct road. The old horse was a pretty good puller. We had a load of freight. I remember at Dayton we got a small organ that was tied on behind the carriage. This load required all passengers to walk up hill. We were five days on the road and we lived off of the country that we passed through stopping with Presbyterians along the road. My father had preached all through the mountains for many years, and was now going out of the land of Egypt to make a last stand in the mountains. He had married late and had grown old with a bunch of small children on his hands, and was now on his retreat.

"An old man, broken with the storms of state,  
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye.  
Give him a little earth for charity!"

The journey that took us five days now requires five hours steady driving.

Last week when we were getting our lunch ready for the first day from home, we put milk in the water bottle, and the cook said that we would not be able to get that bottle clean without warm water. That was the plentiest thing that we were of. Hot water on an automobile trip in the mountains. We were in hot water most of the time. And besides that just after lunch we came to where the hot water flows out of the ground the year round in the greatest profusion and we used that hot water to cleanse the water bottle.

Along in the afternoon we came upon a family moving to the mountains. A rickety spring wagon drawn by a big rawboned horse. In the wagon a lot of house furniture. A woman and a baby sat on the front seat. An old man and a younger man and a lot of children and a cow walked in the road. Westward the course of empire takes its way. With their faces to the setting sun, it was a hopeful happy family. It was like a leaf out of the past for me. They were breathing the horse on a hill and we slowed down and asked them where they were bound for and the answer was Hot Springs. It was not exactly the kind of revelers who head for the Hot Springs these days, but I myself have dined with a President and had lodging for the night at the Homestead Hotel, and I have also slept under a wagon in the road at the Hot Springs and remember both events with satisfaction. They said they were twelve miles out of Deerfield, a place that they had left "airly" that morning. There was no lack of hope in that family. They were outward bound. Westward ho!

We dodged automobiles from the time we left until we came back. A hoot and flash and they went by us driven by the fiend Impatience. They bore the colors of nearly every state in the union, shaping themselves to idleness and taking fools' pleasure. But the most satisfactory sight I saw was that family making its slow way along the road engaged in the pleasures of hope and in the pursuit of happiness.

Just forty years ago I had come along that road. No doubt we children had scotched the wheel and rested the old horse in the identical place that this family had rested. No doubt these children that I saw the other day around that wagon had had their imaginations fired by word of the new home in the mountains. They are all right. They formed the happiest and most important group I saw on the road in this modern hell on wheels. I also saw some covered wagons out of West Virginia making the round trip to Harrisonburg and that stirred up pleasant memories, too, of the days that I planned and contrived and worked to have a covered wagon until it was a fact accomplished.

The road that leads over Back Creek Mountain in Bath county is like it was forty years ago when it was the most used wagon road to the railroad depot. There are splendid springs on the west side of the mountain. The old Rorke place is deserted and there is a long stretch between the fashionable resort Fossilfern and the settlements on Back Creek. It is just as well perhaps that the days of the covered wagon have passed, so far as that road from Pocahontas county through Bath is concerned, for many of the fences are of wire and it would be hard to kindle camp fire.

Some thoughtful mind has cleared the trees away from the edge of the road as it goes down the east side of the mountain, so that a clear view of the farmland on Jackson River can be seen. Or Johnson River as Dinwiddie called it in one of his state papers. These clearings are on the Warwick and Irwin lands and it was here that Fort Dinwiddie stood in the seventeen-fifties.

Old Governor Dinwiddie, sick and unhappy, down in the lowlands fretting and fuming because the Augusta county people allowed themselves to be killed by the Indians, when his figures showed there were so few Indians in Augusta county that the only way that he could account for it was that the Augusta county people were consenting parties to the slaughter. Why did they not stay on their farms and fight back? And he would see that those who had defended themselves and continued to live on the land should be confirmed in their titles to those cowardly farmers that left their home through fear of the Indians.

Dinwiddie was our nearest permanent fort at that time, though Gen. Andrew Lewis built a fort at Marlinton in 1755 and occupied it with a hundred and fifty men, but it was an outpost of the Dinwiddie fort. After the mountain people rallied from the overwhelming Braddock disaster, they got together and with Washington as the head of the Virginia troops arranged for the building of twenty-three forts along the eastern foot of the Allegheny from what is now southwestern Virginia to Winchester to protect the frontier and keep the Indians to the west of the mountains. Fort Dinwiddie was to have a hundred men. It was about twenty-five miles east of Marlinton and by some means or other the people in this community, then called Greenbrier, managed to hang on, though there were eighteen people killed here in the French and Indian war in the fifties. After 1763, the Greenbrier Valley filled up rapidly with settlers, and in twelve years became such a formidable frontier in itself, that the people of the western waters were no longer in danger from the Indians.

We went by the way of Lexington and owing to road construction work went down Kerrs Creek from the headwaters to the mouth of the stream. This is a limestone valley broadening as the stream is descended. This was the scene of two massacres by the popular savage, Cornstalk. The first occurred in the year 1758, when the whole community was broken up, most of the inhabitants young and old being killed. The second was in 1763, after the savages had cleaned up Greenbrier at Clendenin's. In the two raids on Kerrs Creek, some eighty whites were massacred and twenty-five taken captive. I could see about how it was exposed to the attack. The stream runs way back in North Mountain and it formed a frontier of frontiers and a party of enterprising Indians slaying east would naturally come on it first and having done their worst would retreat to their reservation west of the mountain.

I asked several persons about the tradition and no one seemed to have heard of it. One young man intimated that there had been no Indians around there in his time. And I found that I was riding a hobby in a strange land where there was no sympathy for hobbies.

We finally got to Rockingham county. Harrisonburg has become an

important city in the last forty years. There we got something to eat at a big hotel frequented by birds of passage. It was six miles out to Mount Clinton, a village of about a hundred inhabitants. It was six miles that that divided us country children from the town children. It would have surprised those town boys if they had known the reputation that they bore in the countryside. We country boys were firmly of the belief that one's life was not safe from the town banditti, so we stepped very high and softly when we went to the county seat. In those days Harrisonburg was about as big as Marlinton, and I often wonder if little country boys are subjected to the same sort of insult and terror that we were in those days. About all I remember about it was that the country boys were subjects or ridicule and scorn because they wore long pants instead of knee breeches, and because the town boys had our goat and knew it. In later years I was in a distant city and met one of those boys who had been so brash in those days. The storms of life had about destroyed him and he was a seedy, alcoholic, tramp-like person, who borrowed ten dollars off of me, on the goat, I suppose, and I have not seen nor heard from him since. He was an exquisite little boy and an infernal nuisance as a big boy.

As I went by the familiar farms memories of long gone days welled up. There was the original grader of eggs who sold only eggs as would go through a certain auger hole he had in a bench for that purpose. There was the place the lightning struck the tree. Here were the woods that we frequented for chinquapins, the nuts of a dwarf chestnut. There was Gospel Hill where we set rabbit traps and where I found a rich untouched patch of huckleberries. As a child I then learned that the reason they had not been picked was the presence of a big hornet's nest. At the church, I found a newer building but the graveyard was there and the grove of whiteoak trees where the worshippers hitched their horses. I saw the tree that had been sacred to the minister's steed. And in the cemetery, on the cold marble, I saw name after name of men and women who forty years ago were running that country and who were kind to the minister and his dependent family. I was more at home there than anywhere else. I had trouble with faces. The only familiar face I saw was not the man it belonged to, it was his grandson. I walked along the streets of the city of the dead and the names brought back those noble people who made so much over us children when we so much needed kindness and encouragement.

"When I remember all  
The friends so linked together,  
I've seen around me fall,  
Like leaves in wintry weather ;  
I feel like one who treads alone  
Some banquet hall deserted,  
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead,  
And all but he departed."

## CHAPTER XII

*The Oldest Corner Trees in the Mississippi Valley, marked on the 6th day of October, 1751. One is still standing at Marlinton*

## ANCIENT CORNER TREES

The English government granted to the Greenbrier Company the right to locate 100,000 acres of land in whatever sized tracts it desired. It is apparent that this grant, following a similar grant to Lewis and Borden of five hundred thousand acres on the James River, was made under the misapprehension that the Greenbrier River valley lay east of the main Allegheny for England claimed no rights against the Indians at that time to land west of the crest of the Allegheny for English settlers. John Lewis was the moving spirit in both projects founded on the scheme of importing families from the old country and forming a screen of settlers between the Indian country and the rich, ancient settlements east of the Blue Ridge.

Gen. Andrew Lewis was at that time a young man and a surveyor by profession and it was his work that located the lands in the Greenbrier Valley. It is a tradition here that in making that survey John Lewis encountered the green-brier which grows so plentifully here and named the Greenbrier. But it is evident that it had the name already, from the simple fact that the right to survey was made out in the name of the Greenbrier Company.

It was on the 6th day of October, 1751, that Gen. Andrew Lewis marked the two trees as a corner. He made a survey of 470 acres, taking in the bottom land on the river formed by entrance of Stony Creek and Knapps Creek. The lines were run so as to take in very little hill side, the call for two white oaks on a branch indicating that Marlins Run at that time flowed by the trees.

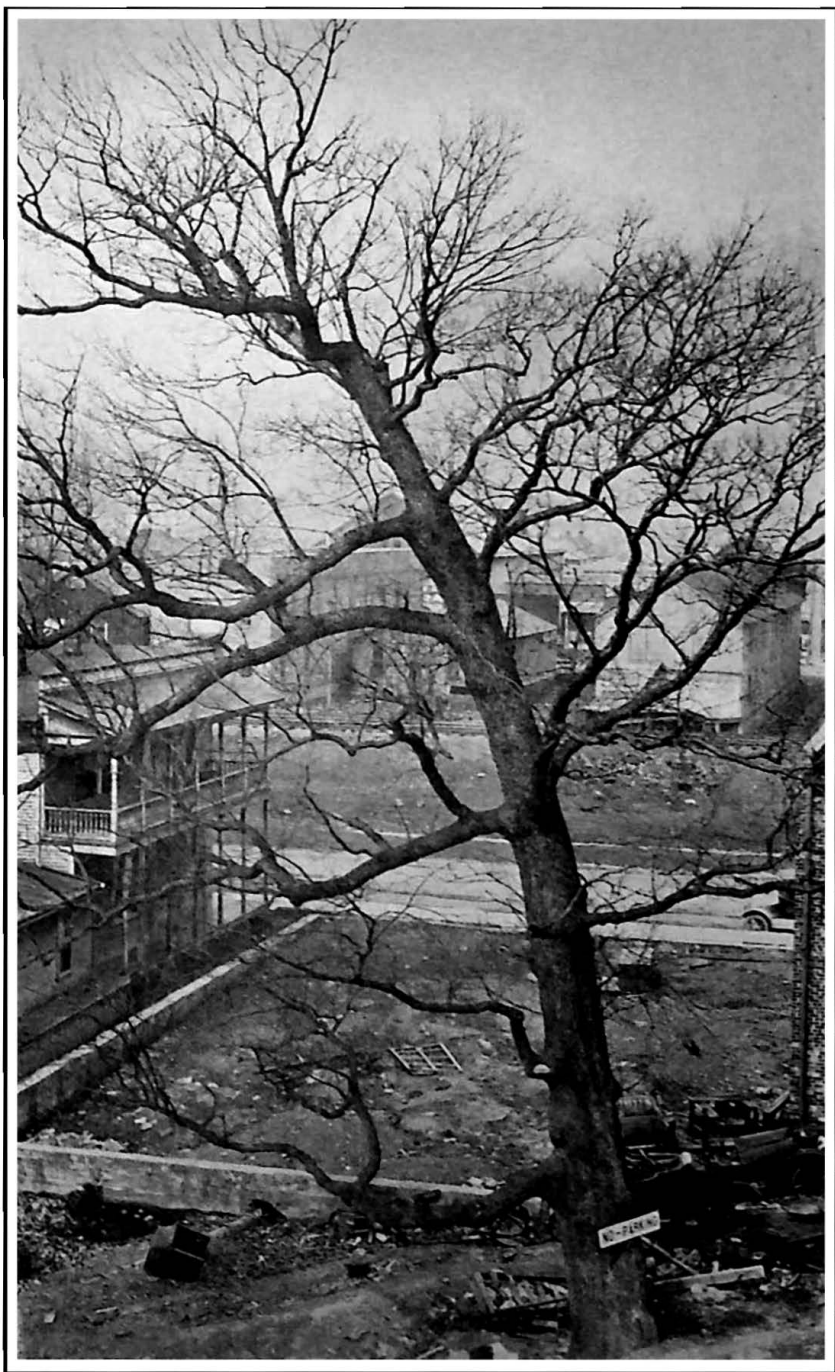
So far as we have been able to discover, there are no other standing corner trees of any of the surveys made by Lewis at that time, and if this is a fact, the trees have the distinction of being the oldest marked corner trees standing in the Mississippi Valley.

Though the survey was made in 1751, and though the title dates from that time, the grant was refused by the London land office, no doubt on the grounds that it lay on the wrong side of the Allegheny Mountain. The titles did not ripen for more than thirty years, when, after the Revolutionary war, the Commonwealth of Virginia made it a pleasing duty to confirm the settlers in their titles.

Before the Revolutionary War the land in Virginia was granted by law in two ways: One by order of council and the other was for military service.

July 12, 1749, an order of council granted John Lewis and others the right to locate 800,000 acres beginning on the North Carolina line and running west and north in one or more surveys. This was called the Loyal Company. It was subsequent to the Lewis and Borden grant.

October 29, 1751, another order was given to the Greenbrier Com-



THE CORNER OAK AT MARLINTON

Marked as Corner Tree by General Andrew Lewis in 1751—Oldest Corner Tree in the Basin of the Mississippi

pany to locate 100,000 on Greenbrier River, north-west and west of the Cowpasture and Newfoundland.

Just what they called "Newfoundland" is more than we can figure out. Probably the lands of Loyal Company.

Some small tracts were surveyed to sundry persons up to 1754, when an invasion of the Indians in this part of the country put an end to all further surveys until the King's proclamation of 1763, instructing the governor not to grant any lands on the waters of the Mississippi, and requiring those who had settled there to move back east of the mountain.

In 1773, the governor and council issued an order permitting all settlers to perfect their titles who had settled under agreement with the Greenbrier Company. But the flight of the governor soon after prevented any grants being signed.

In 1779, the legislature of Virginia passed an act to perfect the titles of settlers on the Western Waters, and under this act it was held that all persons who had land surveyed by the county surveyor under the order to the Greenbrier Company should be entitled to grants. This by a decision of the court of appeals in May, 1783. And the grants to persons for military service were to be located so as not to interfere with these grants.

This took care of a great number of persons who had made their homes in this valley on an understanding with the company that if the company ever could make them a title to the lands they would do so, otherwise they were to abide by the consequences, and it was on those terms that the first settlers came here.

It will be observed that the survey was made in the same month that the order was granted to the Greenbrier Company but at a day prior to that grant. The surveys never referred to the orders of council.

The form of an order of council was: On petition of A. B. leave is granted him to take up 400 acres lying in the county of C.

The town of Marlinton is built on the 470 acres. The trees were named the King George Oaks, a number of years ago, but the name did not "take." Then some one started to call them the Charter Oaks, and while no one had any particular objection to calling them Charter Oaks, they speedily forgot the name and the ancient name of Corner Oaks stands.

Some years ago Col. McGraw sent a tree doctor here and did several hundred dollars worth of work on the trees. A large filling of a cavity is to be seen in the picture.

A fine brick building was put up near the trees after the picture was taken, and the owner fearing that one of the trees might fall on it, cut down the largest oak, but the other stands and is apparently good for a few hundred years more.

## CHAPTER XIII

### *A Short Chapter on Natural History Concerning Squirrels and the Hickory Tree*

Did you go nutting this year?

Did you know that every hickory tree is known by its fruit! That is,

every such tree has its own individual kind of a nut and every tree of the kind should be scrutinized, for it may be of value. Rev. Fred Gray, the botanist, says that there is a standing offer for unusual and desirable kinds of hickory nuts.

It never occurred to me until this fall that the trees varied so much. It was a good year for all kinds of mast, and as I worked in the woods I observed that the hickory nuts were plentiful and so I would bring in my pockets full, for the women folk value them for the cooking department.

Some of the trees had nuts that were round and some long. Some small and others large. The outer husk, or fruit, varied too, from containers no thicker than card board to those of a quarter of an inch or more. And with some the shell is so fragile that it would be cracked by the fall from the tree. And some were like iron.

The first that I got were good but towards the last I found that I had been bringing in nuts that had no kernels in them. That indicated that they had been rejected by the squirrels, those wise little animals.

There was one tree that had thousands of nuts on it and they made a grand showing, so I told the folks about it, and we made up a nutting party and went to the woods to the harvest. The tree was well shaken and the nuts rained down in the greatest profusion, and not a single one was any good, whatever.

The edible nuts of this vicinity are found on the shag-back hickories. The tight skin barked trees are mostly pig-nuts, Corruption probably of pecan. The pecan is a hickory nut and is of great commercial value. The Indians in the South had brought it to great perfection by carefully preserving the best trees.

This nut sells as high as sixty-five cents a pound.

Meshach Browning speaks of bears using under hickory nuts trees.

This is a great section for hickory trees but there has not been much attention paid to marketing the timber. It is a special market and probably easily supplied from more available fields.

The game laws protecting the squirrel and postponing the open season in which they might be hunted took away from the boys their finest hunting opportunities.

When the squirrel season opens, now, it is too late for the squirrels to be found in the hickory nut trees in the way they were hunted when it was lawful to pursue them in the month of August, and I have not had any use for squirrel hunting since then.

The small boy, the hickory tree, and the squirrel made a combination that should not have been broken up.

The young citizen ought to still be trained in the use of the rifle.

In August the nuts of the hickory tree have advanced towards maturity enough to be attractive to squirrels and they commence to use on the trees.

The little animals are very much at home there and the hunter may discover them in three ways. When the squirrel plucks the nut from the tree it is necessary for it to expose itself on the outer rim of the foliage and the small leafy bough shaking may be seen from afar like



the waving of a flag. The young hunter marks the tree from his high lookout and steals through the wood with all the care and silence of an Indian.

Another way that the presence of a squirrel may be detected is the sound of the disturbance it makes in the branches as it goes about its business of denuding the tree of its nuts.

But perhaps the most thrilling is the sound of the chippings falling from the high tree to the earth, as the rodent get rid of the outer covering. The droppings can be heard and the game detected. The boy often has a difficult task to find just where the squirrel has taken its position, but it is certain that the constant rain of particles, like saw dust, have originated some where, and the game is eventually located and a shot obtained.

The old time hunters thought it was not sportsmanlike to shoot the squirrel anywhere other than through the head. This preserved the carcass and meant excellence in marksmanship; and there was another way of shooting the bark from under a squirrel and killing it with the shock without breaking the skin.

The legislature might enlarge the heritage of the little American citizens by restoring the child's right to bear firearms and giving over to him the hickory trees, the rifle gun, and the squirrel. A race of mollycoddles is not desired.

Think of the imagination of a child that finds an abiding joy in a wooden gun. And then think of the importance a boy attaches to having even an unloaded gun. Then think of a law depriving that boy of the right to carry a gun until he is over fifteen years of age. These potential defenders of the country ought to be given the chance to use fire arms in the days of their youth.

And it is an open question whether any of the squirrel family ought to be preserved.

An old time hunter said to me the other day that he considered the red squirrel one of the greatest pests that ever plagued country life. That the red squirrel was as objectionable as a rat. The red squirrel is a great destroyer of birds' nest and small birds will not nest where they abound.

Go into any woods where there are red squirrels and you will see very, very few song birds. They do not exist in the same country.

And gray squirrels work on cornfields and are generally considered a nuisance on a farm.

I believe I have found out why gray squirrels vary so much in number in the same community from year to year. Everyone has noticed that, and the general theory is that they migrate. Some hunters went so far as to say that they cross great rivers by waiting for a favorable wind and then choosing a bit of driftwood, on which they take their stand and hoisting their tails like sails to catch the wind they navigate great crossings like those of the Mississippi River. Here is what happens. The gray squirrels, like others of this kind, hibernates in the winter time, sleeping for weeks and months. Their refuge is always a hollow tree. In ordinary winters they are able to see it through but if an unusual degree

of cold is reached, then the squirrel is painlessly frozen to death as he sleeps, and slips, unconscious of his going, into the sea that rolls round all the world. The squirrel never wakes, and the tree so carefully chosen becomes its sepulcher.

Some lumber contractors cutting trees during an exceptionally cold winter told me they found some trees that had squirrels in them but that all were dead.

But taking nuts as the subject to reason about, it seems that it has become an industry of great importance in the United States, and the nut growers have an organization and even publish a magazine.

One of the activities of Luther Burbank has been to develop better grades of nuts. Mr. Gray has had a good deal of correspondence with him. On one occasion Mr. Gray observed a peculiar black walnut in a country store in Greenbrier county, and taking a saw made a cross-section which disclosed that the walnut was possessed of three lobes instead of two, as is the case with most walnuts. This tree was reported to Mr. Burbank, and he wrote and obtained scions from the tree, and they are no doubt growing and form a part of the experimentation of the great wizard of plant life.

Another thing that the nut people are after is the hazel nut and they desire large or unusual specimens of this nut wherever found.

The chestnut is still growing in this country and I got more this year than ever before, but they tell us that all chestnut trees are doomed; that the mysterious blight from the north has passed over all of Pennsylvania and Maryland and has reached to the northern edge of Pendleton county and may be expected here any time. That will be a great calamity. The chestnut adds zest and interest to life in the country. Its manner of formation is most interesting and peculiar. The burr represents the female and the white blossoms the male, and the burrs are fertilized by the white blossoms that make our mountain sides so vivid in July.

A most interesting nut is that of the witch hazel. The witch hazel is in bloom now, in December, just as though it was the merry month of May. The blossom is a bright yellow. The plant is no doubt growing, having been given its impetus by the frost. The nut will come to maturity next summer just before frost and at the proper time it will explode like a bomb-shell and spread its seeds far and wide. No fairy dares to look on a witch hazel when it begins to detonate.

## CHAPTER XIV

### *An Account of the Life and Times of Perry Connelly and the Confederate Spy Nancy Hart*

I have often thought that I would take a few days off and write a book. And then I think of all the outpouring of my most intimate thoughts through the county paper and other mediums and that something like fifty books would be required to preserve the millions of words that I have strung together, I come to the conclusion that it is just as well that the stream flows evenly along toward the sea of oblivion. And I have of

late years thought that I could write a play. And of still later years that I could write a moving picture drama. All of those temptations have been withstood.

But the other day I uncovered some events of the Civil War that would make a book and a moving picture too, in my opinion.

You have been informed as to the friendship that has sprung up between Col. Lewis McClung, of Highland county, and myself in the later years of our lives, and that on a visit to his plantation he asked me to see if I could find out anything about that brave and courageous girl, Peggy Hart or Nancy Hart, who acted as a Confederate spy for the mountain division in the sixties.

Col. McClung was an officer in the Confederacy and was in command, I think, of the expedition that relieved Summersville, the county seat of Nicholas county, which was being strongly held by the Union forces. In that campaign one of the prisoners taken was the late Dr. W. P. Rucker, a distinguished lawyer of this section, and the father of four distinguished sons, one of whom was the famous W. W. Rucker, who served in Congress from Missouri for so many years. By the way as a Democrat, too. Col. McClung says that he was specially instructed to capture Dr. Rucker who was known to be within the Union lines. That they had expected to find him at a certain house and had searched the house and concluded that he was not there, and were turning to leave the premises, when one of the soldiers remarked that he was about barefooted and that he would take a pair of boots that were in a room there, and when he grabbed the boots he found that the man they were looking for was in them. He was held prisoner at Covington, until a special message was received from the headquarters of the Union army, that if anything happened to Dr. Rucker, three Confederate officers would be executed in retaliation. Then there was a conference, the result of which was that the military authorities decided to leave the door of the jail unlocked, and that ended Dr. Rucker's jeopardy.

It was on this expedition that Col. McClung saw Peggy Hart and he suggested that I find out something if I could of her subsequent history I came home and wrote to some friends in Nicholas county but could not get any connected story of her life and times but I continued to make inquiries and got a clue in the State library in the department of history at Charleston, that led to some stirring history of the early years of the Civil War. The words "the notorious Perry Connelly," appear in Dr. Barton's autobiography, in which he speaks of dressing the wounds inflicted on Samuel W. Gibson. The lower part of his face had been shot away by Connelly. And when I inquired about Connelly, the tragedy connected up with Peggy Hart.

The Connelly family lived in the edge of Roane county. When the war broke out one of the sons, Perry Connelly, fought for the Confederacy and James Connelly for the Union, and with both it was considered to be a war of extermination.

In my search at the library, I was most kindly and considerably treated by the State historian, Hon. Clifford R. Myers. He is a veteran of

the World War and had the unusual experience of reading the official report of his death, and had to sue out papers to call himself back to a legal existence. He was terribly wounded and left for dead, but was able to reach home alive, though he will always show the result of his wounds in his walking. Being an educated man, with a penchant for history, he was given the pleasant and important post of state historian which he fills so well.

The Connelly family was divided by the war. Perry adhered to Virginia, and James Connelly, his brother, defended the Union. Their mother was a woman of great force of character. On one occasion in the early days of the war both brothers came to the house for breakfast early one morning. One entered one door and the other another. They met in the house both carrying guns. They started to draw and shoot, but the mother stepped in between them and took their guns away from them and told them to sit down and eat and behave themselves or she would spank both of them. She is described as a small woman. Perry Connelly was about six feet three inches tall and very large and powerful. He could out run, out fight and out lift anybody in the county. He could hit up a pace of eight miles an hour and keep it up indefinitely. And it is said of him that if he needed an alibi he could put fifty or sixty miles between the scene of the occurrence and his presence between dusk and dawn.

At the outbreak of the war, in these mountains sentiment was divided. Great numbers of young men immediately volunteered and entered the regular army, some on one side and some on the other. But there were large numbers of men who were gathered into hostile groups of armed defenders, who were never recognized as regular soldiers. They were referred to generally as home guards and were dreaded and feared by the people far more than the regular armies. There were two State governments and civil affairs were in a chaotic condition. This section has never entirely recovered from the terrible experience. A word was coined that makes us wince yet. It is a West Virginia word of local origin. Bushwhacker. The dictionary says that it is a guerilla that beats through the bushes. But that is not the way we understand it. It refers to the man who strikes from the concealment of the leafy growth. And when the leaden ball sang from the foliage covering the hill, the word was bushwhacking.

During the first year of the war, Spencer, the county seat of Roane county, was held by the Union local forces and it was surrounded by Confederates. The siege was kept up for a time. Dr. Poole, a young doctor of that town, armed himself in the Union cause, and stationed himself as a sharpshooter in the cupola of the courthouse and for some days made it exceedingly dangerous for any Confederate to come within gunshot of that building.

Perry Connelly had a rifle that was effective at an unusually long range for guns in those days. After a time he succeeded in killing Dr. Poole by shooting through the side of the cupola like a hunter firing through a squirrel's nest in a tree.

A short time afterwards, Dr. Poole's father, a prominent Roane county man known as Col. Poole, was in a tented camp with the Union soldiers near Spencer, on top of a hill. About day break, Col. Poole waking from asleep came to the door of his tent and raised his arms and stretched after the manner of a man who has just come out of sound sleep. While in this attitude a rifle cracked and the Colonel fell dead. This was ascribed to Perry Connelly, who was then becoming a terror to the central part of West Virginia. The band that Connelly belonged to at the beginning of the war was known as The Guerillas, and they were not mustered into service in the regular army until after the death of Connelly. Connelly was also credited with killing three other men, Rodgers, Carpenter, and Cohn. And Samuel Martin had an arm shot away, and Rev. Samuel W. Gibson lost the lower part of his face, all blamed on Perry Connelly.

It became a matter of prime importance with the Union forces to get rid of Connelly and he was hunted through the mountains.

Hon. G. Warren Hays, of Charleston, related the story of Connelly to me. He knew him well. He said that his uncle was with Connelly when they were surprised in a bit of woodland, in Webster county, by Union soldiers who fired on them before they knew they were in danger. Connelly was wounded and fell. Hays was unhurt and was able to escape.

Connelly lay on the ground and fought off his assailants until his ammunition failed and the soldiers surrounded him and he still fought until he was clubbed into submission, and died from his wounds received in that fight.

It is apparent that Roane county, like every border county, had a war within a war. The North and South were in a great struggle for supremacy, but in every county of the debatable lands that were striven for by the Union powers from Wheeling, and by the Confederates from Richmond, there was a private war that distressed the local population far more than the great armies so far away. The history of these local conflicts were known and discussed around every hearthstone in the country, but very little of it is preserved in the printed history of the great war, for it very nearly touched many families who were trying to forget the ravages of war, in the beneficent peace that Lincoln insured to us, who had submitted the question of secession to the arbitrament of arms, and lost.

In Connelly's company was a remarkable girl, Nancy Hart, sometimes called Peggy Hart. She was a girl in her twenties. Black eyed. Of medium height and build. Of modern education. Very active and vivacious. And very beautiful. She was a Confederate, bred in the bone. She was the eyes of the local army. For it was not very long until that part of West Virginia was securely held by the Union forces and the local Confederate fighters were put to the woods and the hills.

Connelly's death caused the little army to disintegrate and the soldiers found their way into the regular Confederate army, but Nancy Hart continued to be of great service to the Confederate army, as a spy.

The near by county seat of Nicholas county, Summersville, was held by the Union troops, but it was near to Greenbrier county that was for the most part of the war within the Confederate lines.

Nancy Hart was captured and held as a spy in the jail at Summersville. After a time the soldiers guarding this slip of a girl grew careless and underestimated the danger of their charge. She was allowed some freedom about the jail yard, and she talked to the soldiers freely and everything seemed to be running along smoothly. One night she approached one of the sentinels and engaged him in a conversation, and she was allowed to examine a pistol that he carried. When the girl secured the pistol she shot the guard dead and made her escape and was not taken again.

The war in the mountains after the first eighteen months "swaged down into a softy misery" as the man said about his tooth ache. The North maintained a Mountain Division of some five thousand troops, and the South did likewise, and these armies marched up and down the troughs of the Alleghenies, and east and west across the ridges, meeting at times and fighting battles, and displaying courage and sagacity, and military genius, but which are lost sight of and swallowed up in the great maneuvers on the plains of the eastern slope, where it was possible to handle great bodies of soldiers, and where the death and destruction were corresponding greater.

But all the time the mountain country reached far south and divided the great slave-holding peoples of the Atlantic seaboard from those of the Mississippi valley, and now historians are more inclined to give credit to those small mountain armies for the ending of the war than they formerly were. It is no uncommon thing for a handful of mountaineers to decide the fate of a teeming low lying land.

But such is general history. Most of the stirring local events of the war are already lost, and it is remarkable how fast they have faded out in the last few years. Just the other day, it seems to me, that there were men on every hand who could give the details of every important event of those war times, and now when the historian is in need of some information and his mind dwells on the names of the men that could give it to him he finds that they have one by one crept silently to rest.

Just the other day an old gentlemen told me about lying on the hillside at the end of where Main street, is now. He was watching the west end of the covered bridge, and his object was to get himself a Confederate soldier. A Confederate soldier rode up on the west side of the river and stopped his horse to peer through the bridge. The rifleman was peering through the sights ready to pull the trigger. His hand was stayed in a way that caused him to wonder. The gentlemen bushwhacker said: "Just then the soldier turned and I saw his face. It was one of your uncles. I come pretty near killing a neighbor boy. I have always been glad I did not shoot."

They tell me that Peggy Hart married Joshua Douglas, whom I remember as an old timer. They settled in the great mountain wilderness

around the head of Spring Creek, and but for one more tragedy, she rounded out a peaceful and contented life.

In the eighties, about Christmas time, the country rang with the news of the killing of Thomas Reed on Spring Creek in Greenbrier County, and the hue and cry for Kenos Douglas, a fugitive, charged with that killing. Kenos Douglas lay in a laurel patch for five weeks in the dead of winter in the mountains but was captured and a great murder trial held at Lewisburg, in which Dr. W. P. Rucker, as the counsel for Douglas made the defense. The result was a verdict of guilty in the first degree and a life sentence. Kenos Douglas was a son of Joshua Douglas. Public feeling was very bitter against the prisoner at the time, but when the years had somewhat softened the resentment of outraged society, more blame was attached to the whiskey that caused the killing, and Douglas was paroled or pardoned.

But in the first instance, there was an almost universal demand for vengeance against the boy.

The Reeds and the Douglases were neighbors but were not intimate. Reed gave a chopping bee in December and Kenos Douglas was not invited. The chopping continued during the day and wound up with a party at the Reed homestead that night.

Douglas, of a party of five, went to the Reed home uninvited. They found a considerable gathering of the neighbors still there late in the evening. The uninvited guests were received and made welcome, but Kenos Douglas was in an ugly mood. He drew a revolver and fired through the loose board ceiling of the room twice. This naturally broke up the festivities to some extent, but as there were more shots in the revolver, a good deal of concern was made manifest as to how they were to be disposed of. Kenos Douglas waved the pistol around and pointed it at a bed in which some small children were sleeping. Reed spoke to him gently but firmly and insisted on Douglas leaving, and Douglas's own friends surrounded him and slowly pressed him towards the door to get him away. Reed followed closely and just when Douglas passed the portal, Reed closed the door against him, and while the door was fast shut, but before Reed had released the door knob, a bullet from the pistol came splintering through the door and killed Reed, and Douglas fled into the shelter of the mountain.

An effort was made to show that just as Douglas passed out of the door and just as it was closed a mysterious man in a cloak with his face concealed passed by the door and fired the fatal shot and went on and was not seen again.

After a time the authorities became satisfied that accident played a great part in the killing, that is, to the extent that Douglas tried to fire in the air as he had done before, but that one of his friends in trying to keep him from firing, and in an effort to get possession of the pistol, pulled his arm down, and in this way the bullet went through the door and killed Reed.

And this is the story of a heroine of the Civil War as it was given me from various sources.

## CHAPTER XV

*The Changing Life in the Streams. The Bass Retreating Sullenly before the Pike, the Fresh Water Shark*

*Le roi est mort; vivi roi!* The king is dead; long live the king! This is in connection with the fishes of Greenbrier River. The king of the waters is no longer the bass but the pike. Every year the pike pushes his frontier farther north. In Summers and Greenbrier counties already the fishermen are testing their lines for pike, and unless they have a line that will lift a dead weight of some twenty pounds from the floor they go not forth.

Locomotive Engineer Meadows, running out of Hinton, went up to his summer home near Pence Spring to take his pleasure in fishing. He tested his lines in the shops to nineteen pounds. In the Greenbrier river at or near Pence Springs he cast a mighty dowagiac patent bait. This is a strange lure that greatly resembles in size and suppleness a jumping-jack. At least it is jointed and made to jump and dance at the end of a string. I never could endure them. In fishing it was too much like throwing a stick at a cow.

Meadows caught or coupled up with a fish as long as a broom. It was a wall-eyed pike. No one thinks quicker than an engine driver. Especially one who takes heavy trains over the crest of the Alleghenies every day. It occurred to him that his couplings would break and he decided to let the pike have a lot of line so that the weight of the wet line in the water with the spring of the pole would overcome the resistance of a great fish fighting for life. So he let a lot of line run out but the fish never hesitated. It could not be turned and the line parted and line, bait and fish were lost.

The farthest north that the pike has been reported is Seebert, ten miles below Marlinton. I have never seen the fish. I am looking forward to having it out with one of them for all my life I have wanted to catch a really big fish. I have had bass break my lines but it was because I had not prepared for them. In fact I had the experience of having the same bass break lines on two separate occasions. O the dreary, dreary moorland, O the barren, barren shore.

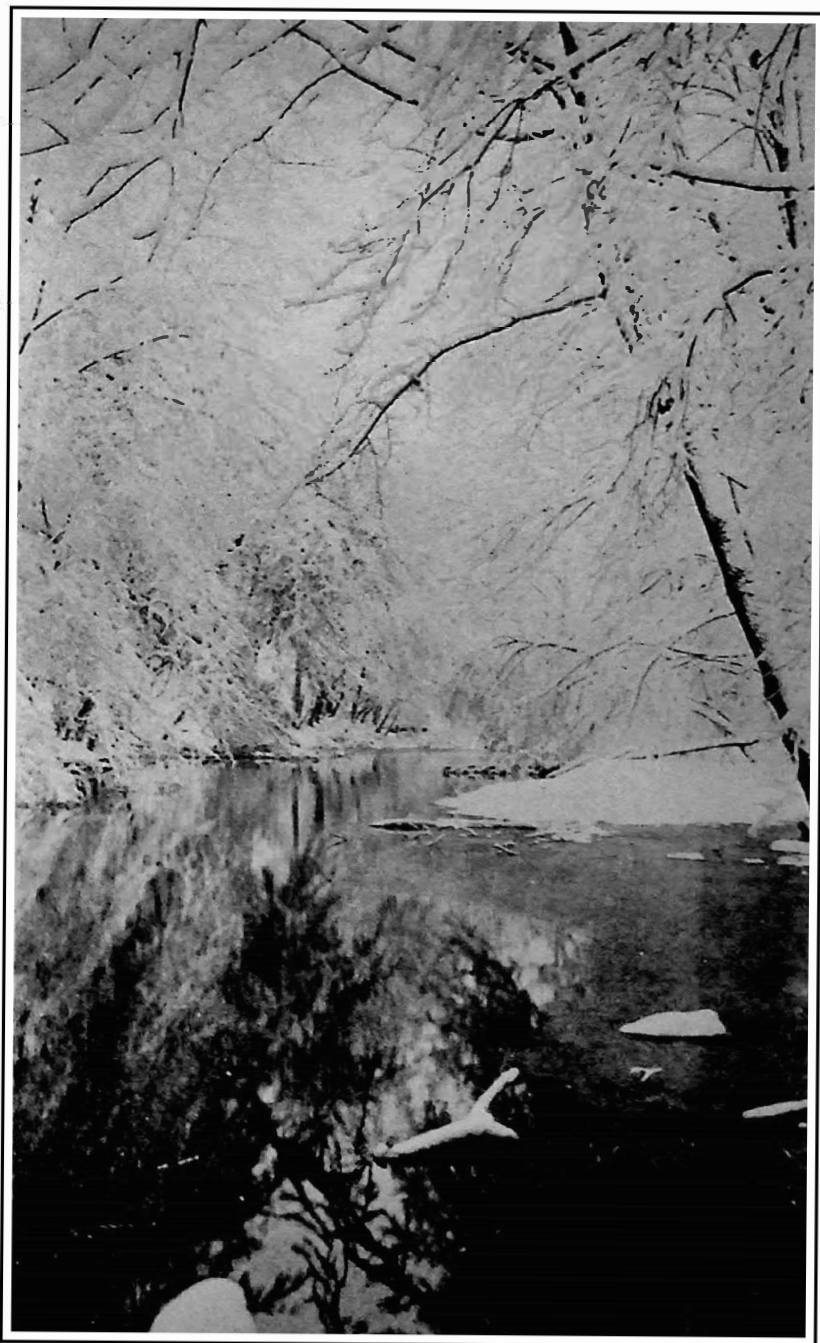
A few days ago a train was held up by orders at the mouth of Wolf Creek on the Greenbrier river below Alderson. The engineer while waiting observed in the clear waters of the Greenbrier a pike approximately three feet long chasing a bass approximately two and there was no commotion in the water. So far as he could tell the bass was not overtaken by its enemy.

The very large bass are mother bass, and as they watch their nests in the spring in the deep water by the banks, they fall one by one to the more powerful fish that has come into this river seeking what he may devour.

The pike ranks with the shark as the most voracious fish in the world. What the shark is to the salt water the pike is to fresh water.

The pike (called salmon) is a well known West Virginia fish and it





*Photo by A. B. Brooks*

**WINTER SCENE ON MOUNTAIN STREAM**

In summer West Virginia streams reflect the beauty of the Rhododendron and the fragrant water honeysuckle; and in winter the snow-laden branches bend over their clear waters.

sometimes reaches the weight of thirty pounds. It is good to eat. Take out the hottest month of August and the coldest months of December and January, it can be taken nine months in the year. It is considered a desirable fish and it is protected by the game and fish laws.

I have never seen this fish either in the water or out of it, and I am looking forward to its appearance in the pools that I have fished with somewhat the same curiosity that I looked forward to seeing a bass.

Up to the time I was fourteen years old, we lived on Muddy Creek, just below the mouth of Silver Creek, in Rockingham County, Virginia. My father was a minister. The creeks were good for eels, suckers and sun perch. I commenced fishing in a diligent fashion at five years and by the time I was ten I was as good a fisher as any boy on those waters. I know that because I could keep the table supplied with fish in season. When I was eight years old, I caught a large eel and skinned it and cleaned it and coiled it in a crock and salted it and placed a pie pan on top of the crock, and sat it on a shelf. This meant that I had got up at break of day and taken the eel off of a night line and fixed it up in a business like fashion. I fix the age by the age and size of a younger brother who is now Dr. N. R. Price. By the time breakfast was ready the child came into the kitchen and wanting to see the eel, he climbed on a chair and lifted the lid off the crock, and the eel jumped out into his face and he fell off the chair and was most horribly shocked. The salt had caused the monster to uncoil like a spring. I was somehow blamed with the terrible scare the child had gotten, and the whole affair added to the complexities of life.

In the early eighties, my uncle, J. C. Price, of Pocahontas county, came drifting by with a great drove of cattle. Cattle from these mountains were driven north in those days. The Valley pike ran north and south through the Valley of Virginia but the great droves did not follow this hard surfaced road. They went by a dirt road which paralleled it and which lay nearer the foot of North Mountain. These droves were sold in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and paid for in currency, which was carried back by the cattlemen to the mountains and was distributed. We lived between the two roads, and this uncle rode in to spend the night.

Owing to the uncertain tenure of office that a minister must know, or for some animus revertendi, or for some other reason, all of us children were raised in the information and belief that sometime or other we would go to a promised land called Pocahontas, where my father had some land. Over there in the valley where there were many cultivated farms of small acreage, the five hundred acres that my father owned in Pocahontas county sounded wonderfully important.

On the occasion of my uncle's visit, he told my father about a new fish that had appeared in the Greenbrier river, called the bass and which was here in great numbers. That made a deep impression on me. At that time fishing was the greatest joy of my life and living in the belief that I was but a stranger in the Valley, that Pocahontas was my home, I was most vitally interested in the fish life of the Greenbrier river.

Up to the time that the bass had come here, the river had nothing but

bottom feeding fish, and only two that were of any value, the catfish and the sucker. The cat fish was taken when the water was muddy and by a dead bait on the bottom. I can well see that with a bass that could only be taken when the water was clear and then only with live bait, was such a reversal of form, that it is not to be wondered at that my uncle brought the news that the fish were here but that no satisfactory way had been found to catch them. The grown ups were discussing the way to get at them, and it was suggested that maybe by using the riding horses that the bass in the pools might be approached close enough to be fished for. It had not occurred to the community then that the day would come when men would stand in the water up to their knees for hours at a time until their toe nails fell off, casting for bass.

And this fishing from horse back was not so visionary after all, for the late Col. Tom Callison, a rich farmer of the Levels district, pursued that course for years and caught untold numbers from the river down towards Droop Mountain. He got hold of a five pounder one day that was too great to be lifted to the level of the saddle and the fish wound the line around the legs of the trusty old mare, and man, horse, bass and all came out on the bank together. This was that good water just below Break-neck. The first time I went there, I caught twenty-five weighing from one to two pounds each, one of the greatest catches I ever made, size considered.

That conversation which was had some forty odd years ago was not one that I had any part in other than that of a listening child, but it was of vital interest to me and I know that I commenced to plan to take bass from that time and strange to say I got the rudiments of a sound plan before I ever had a chance to wet a line in the river and before I ever saw a bass. I had never seen a modern rod and reel but when a few years afterwards we all moved to Pocahontas county in covered wagons I brought with me a line a hundred feet long, working on the theory that the way to catch bass was to cast a long line, and that is the one thing that is essential in the sport.

We arrived here September 10th, 1885. The season was well advanced but the water was extremely low and the bass were in sight. In the meantime, Lawyer W. L. Kee, of Randolph county, who was born here, had come back on a visit and knowing something of bass fishing had got the local rodmen started at the business, or at least they were discussing the great catches that he had made. Also some Englishmen had come here with fly rods and had caught great numbers of bass. One of them left a two handed sixteen-foot rod here that I afterwards used myself. Fly fishing was out of the question for it never occurred to us, the native born, that any of us would ever pay out money for a fishing pole, when the woods were full of them.

That first fall, I never got a bass. The long line was a strong soft cotton line and it was awkward to throw and I saw no way to use a pole with it. I tried it as a hand line. The next spring, I got the hang of the thing, by means of a springing pole and line and the knowledge that a half grown craw-fish was good bait. The great discovery however was

that the bait should not touch the bottom, and that bass conversely to the sucker, took the bait moving, half way between the bottom and the top of the water. And pretty soon I had the family so thoroughly fed up on bass, that the food began to pall on the palate.

It took many days for me to take my first bass, but after that it was easy. Then as now, the water had to be just right. The water had to be low and clear, though I have known fishermen who could fish best on the first muddy rise in the river after a drought.

It was just in this way that I looked forward to seeing and taking my first bass, and now after all these years of vanity and vexation of spirit I look forward to the coming and the taking of the pike, and if I can believe all that I hear, then the taking of a big pike is as far ahead of the fighting bass as the bass is of a sucker.

And as it was in the beginning so it is now that I am full of information and theories as to the way of taking a pike, that will probably not be reduced to active practice before my strong arm fails and my strength is spent.

The plan that appeals to me is from Bailey's Angler's Instructor which lays down the following rule:

"Having cast your bait as far as possible, allow it, if you are fishing in a pond, or lake, or deep water, to sink a little say two feet, then wind away at a brisk rate, holding your rod on one side, rather low; if no run, wind out and throw again, but this time, wind brisk four or five yards, then all of a sudden, stop a moment, then off again, doing so three or four times at one cast. I have often found this a good plan. If you still had no run try another throw and wind brisk as before, but occasionally giving your rod a sharp but short twitch."

This is a good deal like describing the way to lasso a wild steer. Take a lasso and throw it around the horns or feet of a wild steer and wind in. Or if that fails put a little salt on his tail.

No man by taking thought can add a cubit to his cast. It is a question of constant and actual practice. I once had to clear practically an island by cutting willows with my pocket knife to get room for a back-cast to take a trout that I coveted.

Pike eat anything that moves. They have been known to drag down and devour dogs swimming in the water. They are destructive to water fowl and musk-rats are speedily exterminated by them.

Ten years or so ago, a fisherman told me that they had entered the Greenbrier river at its mouth and that in a short time they would have driven the bass out of the stream.

As a matter of fact, if it were not for one thing, all other fish life in a stream would be exterminated, and that is because, the pike is a cannibal. It devours its own kind. All the side streams of any size have bass in them, and it is not likely that the bass will be exterminated wholly either in the river or the creeks, but the day of the sure catch in bass fishing has gone by.

The automobile has multiplied the fisherman by untold thousands, but the old rule applies, and that is that most men are harmless so far as

fishing is concerned. In the days when the men who knew how could fill a basket with bass in an hour or so, there were untold numbers of fishermen who could not take any. This was just as true in the nineties, when bass fishing was at its height in the Greenbrier as it is now.

Men like Col. O. H. Kee can go out with a fly and bring in a lot of bass yet, but the common run of fisherman can only count on the average luck of men and an appetite.

I have seen the fish life change in the Greenbrier from time to time in my brief existence. In the eighties a strange disease attacked the suckers and they died like flies. We children thought it was ruination. They were not wholly exterminated. Then the bass suffered from a parasite that rendered many of them unfit for food. The catfish that had swarmed the river practically disappeared, happily to come back to some degree afterwards.

In the past few years catfish have been taken in great quantities from the Greenbrier in Pocahontas county, but it is probably an exodus of the catfish fleeing before the pike of the lower pools.

Then a fish has appeared here by the untold thousands called the goggle-eye. It is the rock bass and it is supposed to be an enemy of fish life as it is predatory in its nature. It is a very good pan fish and its only objection is that it is so small. It is an oval shaped fish nearly as broad as it is long. It has a powerful fin surface and takes the fly. The first report of this fish that I can find is a government publication noting the taking of one near the mouth of the river. The date of the publication is 1903.

I seem to have lost my lust for slaughter, but the stories about the big pike, must have found a trace of the savage in my blood, for I am planning to get some time off and go to the big pools down near New River and see if there is a cannibal wall-eye waiting for me. Far away in the silent reaches, in a deep blue pool by a sycamore tree, where the cannibal pike or the black bass breaches, a wall-eyed beauty is waiting for me.

But there is more pleasure in pursuit than in capture, and surer by weakness wiser men become, as they draw near to their eternal home. I was traveling with Hon. E. D. Talbott, of Elkins, the other day, and he has a fish story about taking a big fish that was too big. He was wintering on an island in the Gulf of Mexico, at a hotel on the edge of the sea. He got bored one afternoon and some boys came to his relief and out-fitted him for shark fishing. They took a hook made by the blacksmith and a rope. A sheep's-head was used for bait. The cast was made and the line tied to the pier. Presently word was passed to the mountain fisherman that he would better come and take care of his prey before it destroyed the pier which seemed about to be pulled down. With the help of the community in which the catch was made, a thousand pound shark was landed, and it was promptly killed. After a time, the landlord came to where the fish was lying in front of the hotel and demanded that it be removed. For two dollars a local teamster brought his mules and the fish was snaked away for a distance to a high bank above the ocean, and

committed to the deep. The next morning the landlord came again and demanded that the fish be removed. During the night it had floated back and was at the same place. And it took another two dollars to haul it away so far it could not come back. This shark was so large that the mules could haul it by the hardest and by frequent rests.

Mr. Campbell, the high-rod of Lewisburg, has a camp on the Greenbrier and we hear of some big pike that he takes at this point, some miles above Caldwell. And large catches of pike have been reported from the deep pools near the mouth of Anthony Creek forty-five miles below Marlinton. My guess is that this fall they will be in our midst, and almost any day, some fisherman may come down Main street with one of the strangers hung on a handspike on his way to a grocery store to be weighed on the scales.

Then it behooves every little girl to watch that beloved kitten for some enterprising pike fisherman will be looking for that kind of bait for the new sport about to be inaugurated in these waters.

The king is dead: long live the king!

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## CHAPTER XVI

### *The Mingo Monument to the Mingo Indians in Randolph County.*

The Mingo monument to the vanished Mingo town was unveiled recently, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of a large assembly! The monument is an artistic figure of an Indian chief set upon a pedestal. It is prominently located on a head land looking towards the setting sun.

It is about half a mile from the Confederate monument and it adds charm and interest to Mingo Flats which is naturally one of the beauty spots of the world.

Hon. S. H. Wood, the old resider, was the active force behind the movement. The good people of Randolph had furnished a great feast for the occasion and all were well fed. Addresses were made by Hon. H. G. Kump, Hon. Arthur B. Koontz, Judge W. S. O'Brien, Capt. W. H. Cobb, Hon. Roy Waugh, and Andrew Price, the last named being us, having been invited to attend and testify as to what had occurred some hundreds of years prior.

It was agreed that it was a historical meeting, and the crowd was asked to indicate its love for the study of history, and one person held up his hand but for all that the audience listened intently, drawing near on the sod to the great well of truth as it issued from the grandstand.

Liars are said to be divided into three portions, for comparison, as liars, damned liars, and historians, and for that reason a good text to indicate the spirit of the address would be a part of a verse of scripture which being slightly altered from the ancient Hebrew was to the effect: "Ananias stand fourth," and that we were perfectly willing to enact the part of Ananias, if Lawyer Kump, Captain Cobb, and Judge O'Brien, would stand first, second and third, respectively.

And in order to keep the record straight it should be stated that according to the passage in the well beloved McGuffey, "I come to bury

Caesar and not to praise him," for we belong to the school which holds fast to the belief that a good Indian is a dead Indian.

There has been some criticism as to the propriety of the descendants of the pioneers honoring the memory of a cruel and a treacherous foe, but as we read the scroll of ancient events, there never was a time when the mountaineers were not perfectly happy and willing to bury the Mingo and bury him deep. And the importance of this enduring monument is emphasized by the fact that already doubters have arisen who are asserting that the head of the valley was not peopled by a tribe of Indians who have wandered from this place through the wilderness to the west, keeping their tribal identity until they found their present place of abode in the Indian Territory. And while we of the present day do not know it all, we know more about the first inhabitants of the valley than those who will come after us, and it is fitting that we do know what the pioneers might have done in a day that is dead, and fix the fact beyond dispute.

Authentic history reaches back into the seventeenth century and it is crystalized from the time the white people became firmly established on the Atlantic seaboard. From that time the Indians were forced back into the mountains and the white people were assigned to the country lying between the mountains and the ocean. The Indian tribes became a confederacy under the name of the Iroquois or the Five Nations, and the division of the territory was so complete and endured for so many generations, that it was believed to be a permanent thing, and like our constitution which has not as yet lasted as long as the partition of lands, it must have seemed to the slow generations of those former times, that the division of territory was forever.

When it was first made, the settlers on the seacoast had a vague idea of the rich mountain country in which we now live, and believe that they were too rugged to explore. One of the favorite fallacies of those days was that the snow never melted in the summer time on these hills.

Up until comparatively modern times, the most authentic accounts of the mountains and the lands west of them were the reports of the Jesuits who went there as missionaries to the Indians.

When the Iroquois had become firmly established as a nation, the land drained by the Ohio river from the great lakes to the Ohio, was held by a powerful tribe of Indians known as the Eries but they are constantly referred to as the Cat Nation, because their tribal sign was that of the panther. This is the tribe of whom it was reported by a priestly voyager, that he floated down one of the rivers in the State of Ohio without ever being out of sight of a corn field.

Up to the year 1653, the Iroquois had a treaty of peace with this nation which was renewed at stated times with imposing ceremonies. That year, thirty ambassadors appeared at the council lodge of the Iroquois for the purpose of continuing the treaty. When they had arrived, and before the meeting, a dispute arose, and one of the ambassadors killed an Iroquois chief. Whereupon the Iroquois arose and killed all but five of the visitors, and war broke out between the nations, and lasted for three years.

The end of the war came in 1656, at which time 1800 Iroquois appeared before a fort in the Cat Nation and demanded that it surrender to save carnage, for the invading chief told them that it was useless to resist for the Master of Life fought for them. The Eries replied that they depended upon their arms and acknowledged no other power. In this fort there was an army of 4000 warriors and the women and children of the tribe. Reading between the lines, the superiority of the attacking force must have consisted in a cannon and gunpower for the fort was taken and the Iroquois entered the fort and the carnage was so great among them that blood was knee deep in places.

It is reasonable to suppose that the great fort that was taken at that time was the one still preserved by the State of Ohio, known as Fort Ancient, in Warren county. It is a headland about three hundred feet high overlooking the Miami river fenced in by a wall varying in height from 6 feet to 19 feet and enclosing a boundary of one hundred acres of land. This fort is well preserved but was abandoned prior to exploration and it is pretty certain that it marked the spot where the Cat Nation was conquered, for only such a fort could have contained the fifteen or twenty thousand Indians present at the time of the great battle.

The Eries surviving were absorbed into the Iroquois nation, and as the Senecas of that nation occupied the western border they naturally became the tribe of the conquered people, and their numbers were so great that the towns of the Senecas increased from four to thirty. And this frontier work of guarding and amalgamating with a conquered people naturally resulted in the Senecas becoming the military department and power of the Iroquois nation.

Prior to this time the Ohio river was named the Black Mingo river, and the Indians living on the waters of that river, with the intolerance of race, were called Mingoos, meaning a stealthy, treacherous people, by those living to the east of them. This racial feeling is like that which prompts us to call Italians, Dagoes, and Austrians, Bohunks, which to say the least are words of little esteem.

And so the Iroquois council found a question of foreign affairs before it. In considering it, they referred to it as their Mingo problems. A part of the policy was to mix the native stock with the Mingo element and form a line of villages reaching from the St. Lawrence river south to Georgia, policing the whole line of the Endless Mountains. In council, if a statesman arose to bring up the subject of the faraway village on the head of the Tygarts Valley river, he would probably say: "I want to take up the question of supplies for one of our Mingo towns," just as a congressman might say today: "Here is a matter about our colonial possessions." In the Iroquois council we can almost hear a chief say to the English ambassador stationed at the Capital of the Five Nations: "Yes, we of the old original stock respect the contracts we have made with the English, but our widely scattered Mingo settlements are of mixed blood and we can never be sure that they understand the bond that is between us. And then they are apt to be influenced by strange tribes like the Delawares and Shawnees."



It is interesting to trace the origin of the word Mingo. It first meant chief or greatest. It became the name of the great river. Then it was used as a word to denote the inhabitants of the country drained by that river. Then to distinguish the foreign from the native blood of the Iroquois. Then to designate the towns which were located in faraway parts of their possessions. And finally by the pioneer white men to mean a particularly deadly tribe of Indian outlaws who having moved to the far bank of the Ohio harried this country for more than twenty years during the days of the first settlements west of the Allegheny. The English tongue in spite of the fact that it is fixed and made definite by the art of printing, is constantly changing the meaning of its words. For example a few generations ago the word "villain" meant a tenant, and the word "miser" meant a sick person. Both are in universal use today with the meaning wholly changed, and the old meaning all but lost.

The Batts and Fallam expedition got as far as the Big Kanawha in 1671, and reported the signs of an Indian town near the falls where the fields were grown up with weeds, small prickly locusts and thistles. That reference to second growth locusts tells its own tale to a man of these mountains. It fixes the date the site was abandoned as fifteen years before the end of the great war.

It is fairly certain that from 1656, to 1756, an even hundred years that the Five Nations—that is the Iroquois—maintained a fighting town or garrison on this part of the great Seneca Trail, which extended the whole length of the Appalachian Mountains. There is a trace of an old fort in the old field that gives the name to the Old Field Fork of Elk, fifteen miles east of Mingo Flats. There is a possibility of that being the town for a time. But in 1754, David Tygart wrote a letter from this valley saying that he would have to leave on account of the proximity of an Indian Village. And he did get safely away, but the Files family, on the creek of the name at Beverly, did not get away and they were all killed by these Indians that same year, and their bleached bones found and interred in 1772, eighteen years after.

We know that the Iroquois tried to help Braddock in 1755, and that they were driven away from his army by that martinet. We know that tribe moved away from this place in 1756, and that they went just beyond the jurisdiction of the Iroquois. There can be little doubt that they had a hand in the massacre of the army under Braddock, and that they left or were driven out by order of the Iroquois council in 1756. The killing of the Files family in 1754 shows that they were being corrupted by the deadly Shawnee and were getting out of hand.

From 1766, to the present day their history is definite. In 1766, they were found at Mingo Bottom, above Wheeling, which was the only Indian settlement immediately upon the Ohio river between Pittsburgh and Louisville. They told the early explorers they had been there for ten years and that they moved down from the head of the Ohio ten years before. The Ohio has two heads, the river forking at Pittsburgh. But the Tygarts Valley river and the Monongahela form by far the longest fork. The water does not divide evenly at Pittsburgh. The southern fork is

the longer by at least fifty miles. But the clinching fact that this is the uttermost fountain of the Ohio where they lived is that they were near the Shawnees and the Delawares. That is true of Mingo Flats and it could not be true of the headwaters of the Allegheny river, the north fork, for the Shawnees were southern Indians forced north by the Cherokees. The Shawnees were split by the mountains, one part going to the east and settling in the Valley of Virginia and the other in southern Ohio, so that the road between the two Shawnee places ran by or through Mingo Flats, and the Delawares, originally from Delaware river were allied with the Shawnees in the French and Indian war of the seventeen fifties.

There will never be a better time than now to fix the facts in history. Here is the chart of the Mingo Indians, so called because of the handiwork shown in the signs of the atrocities they committed on the pioneer settlement of our ancestors:

In 1755, at Mingo Flats, Randolph county, West Virginia. In 1766, at Mingo Bottom, now Steubenville, Ohio, numbering 60 families, making a total of about 300 persons. In 1800 they lived on their own lands on the head of the Sandusky and the head of the Scioto Rivers. In 1831, they numbered 251. This is the year that they sold their lands in Ohio, and moved to lands on the Neosho river in the State of Kansas, where they lived until 1867, when they moved to the Indian Territory, where they now live. In 1885 the number of the tribe was 239, but in 1905 they numbered 366. The tribe seems to have just about held its own all these years, and it seems a matter of regret that an effort was not made to have a representative of the tribe present on this occasion.

After the tribe left here the most notable conflict with them in this neighborhood occurred in 1780. Thomas Lackey saw Indian tracks at Valley Head, and thought he heard a voice saying, "Let him alone and he will go and bring more," which is a clear case of telepathy. He warned the settlers at Fort Hadden, but the next day a party under Jacob Warwick, returning to the Greenbrier settlement, were fired upon by Indians in ambush, and three men killed: John McLain, James Ralston, and John Nelson. James Crouch was wounded but escaped. Thus passed the names of McLain, Ralston, and Nelson from this valley, but Crouch has many descendants. A similar preservation of a name occurred in Pocahontas county the same campaign. Two men, Hill and Baker, went to the river to wash. The Indians fired on them and killed Baker, and his name faded away, but Hill escaped and his name is one of the most common of family names in that county.

We are here to dedicate a monument to the memory of a bitter foe, and to preserve an historical truth by writing it upon tablets of stone. And every effort that is made to preserve the memory of those heroic times is to be applauded and encouraged. And no less important is the duty that each and everyone of us owe to the lives of the departed of our families and friends to mark the last resting place.

Many years ago there lived in Scotland a man by the name of Robert Patterson who had reached the age of eighty-six years at the date of his death. The last forty years of his life were spent in traveling from

churchyard to churchyard restoring with his chisel, the tablets marking the graves of the Hill-men or Cameronians, who had been persecuted for their faith. As it is so beautifully put:

"In the dream of the night I was wafted away,  
To the moorland of mist where the martyrs lay;  
Where Cameron's sword and his bible are seen  
Engraved on the stone where the heather grows green."

This remarkable man would accept nothing for his work and Sir Walter Scott named one of his immortal works for him by calling it by the name that had been given Robert Patterson, to-wit: "Old Mortality." Yet when it occurred to Sir Walter Scott to search out the place where Robert Patterson lay buried in order to place a modest monument there, he could not discover the place though the most exhaustive and diligent search was made. What a comment upon the lack of appreciation of those Old Mortality labored among.

And in this connection, mention should be made of the fact that under the laws of this land burial expenses are made the first charge upon the estate of a decedent, and these are to be paid even before debts due the nation or taxes and levies. And it is not too much to say that burial expenses ought to include the cost of a monument in proportion to the size of the estate accumulated, and that if we could imagine a descendant objecting to this tribute to the life and memory of the departed, that courts would so hold.

"Our lives are like the prints which feet,  
Have left on Tampa's desert strand:  
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,  
All trace will vanish from the sand."

## CHAPTER XVII

### *The Battle of McDowell and Some Lights on the Life and Character of General Milroy*

This is about Highland county, and it is not about roads. We went over to that county the other day but it was before road delegations met the Virginia road commission at Monterey. The inevitable question of whose farm a state road passes by sprang up and flowered there in all its vigor, and there has not been such an invasion in Virginia since Milroy moved his army over from Randolph and fought the battle of McDowell. On road questions, while in that county, I stepped high and softly, delicately. It is a delicate question. Over the Alps lies Italy, and lies and lies and lies. And around through the Gap also lies It. And some say to go over the top and reach Travelers Repose by the fewest number of miles, and others say to go through the gaps around by Frost and go over the mountains on the fewest gallons. I paid a peaceful visit to Highland before the storm broke. If anybody said "road" to me I replied that it had been a good season for corn. In this county nearly a hundred years ago there was a falling out over the building of a State road over Droop Mountain. They argued that he who goeth not over the top but around

some other way is an undesirable person. Family feuds and animosities were stirred up at that time which still poison the countryside long after the cause has been forgotten. Roads are local questions.

It was just such a question as caused the unpleasantness at McDowell on May 8, 1862, and caused the neighborhood to be all cluttered up with cannon balls and leaden bullets.

Milroy, commanding the Union troops, had spent the winter at Elkwater and in the spring he took possession of the Staunton & Parkersburg Turnpike, and when Stonewall Jackson, on the part of the Confederates, undertook to use the same road, it was found that it was not broad enough to accommodate both armies and Milroy sidestepped to the left and went by Franklin after a short debate.

The army department is preparing for maneuvers in the Valley for this month and they are going to reproduce some of the battles of the Civil War and expose the soldiers to the danger of being run over by motor cars. I do not need to go to all that trouble. All I want is to go to the battleground and I can go away and write it up just as if it never happened.

The other day I made my headquarters in the house where Milroy had his headquarters at the time of the battle, and it is quite possible that I had his room. They put me in a cubby hole of about twenty feet each way with a ceiling so high that it took something like a fishing pole to reach it. Perhaps I should have said that it was his headquarters before the battle, for it was hardly far enough in the rear to find a general when fighting is going on.

McDowell is an old Virginia town on the Bull Pasture river. The river at this point is about as big as a stream. It flows through beautiful meadows lying between Jack Mountain on the west, and Bull Pasture Mountain on the east. The town is a long street of houses built on the turnpike, which makes a right angle bend in the town about half way through it.

Generals Milroy and Schenck marched their armies over the mountains in the spring of 1862. When they got to Monterey they came into contact with the Confederates, and on the 12th day of April, 1862, they had a brush with about one thousand southern troops and maintained their position. The word brought to them was that the enemy (that is us) was in force at McDowell, ten miles to the east, and also on the Shenandoah Mountain ten miles beyond McDowell on the same turnpike.

Milroy stayed at Monterey until April 30, and on that day he marched to McDowell and went into camp that night. On the 1st day of May, the command was wakened up early and fell in line for a march on Staunton, some thirty miles or so to the east, and the order to march had been given, when a dispatch was received from Gen. Fremont, in charge of the Mountain Department, to remain there and the army went into temporary camp to await orders to move which came on May 7. Three regiments moved forward that day and got as far as the foot of Shenandoah Mountain, when scouts brought the word that Stonewall Jackson had combined his forces with Johnson, and were advancing toward McDowell,

and the three regiments were ordered to fall back on McDowell. The next day was the big day. The Union army awoke and lifted up their eyes to Bull Pasture Mountain, a cleared crest about a mile or so to the right and front, and saw a great force of grey soldiers on that mountain looking down upon the blue encampment. Milroy began to get ready for the butchering, and about ten a. m. Gen. Schenck arrived and I believe he was the ranking officer and technically the commander-in-chief, but he does not seem to have made the impression on us that Milroy did, and we hear only of Milroy in ordinary conversation about that campaign. The day was passing with a little long distance firing, and all fatalities might have been averted if the sun had been allowed to set so that the armies might have had a chance to shift to prevent collision. But at half past three Milroy saw that the Confederates had just about completed a battery that would throw shells into the Union camp. Two regiments advanced up the mountain from the front and reached the crest and stayed there under fire about an hour and a half, while three regiments tried to turn the right flank of the enemy and could not do it because the Confederates would not let them. The 3rd West Virginia got in a very hot place. As a part of the flanking party they were met with a terrible fire on their front, and the Confederates sending a small army down the pike, the 3rd West Virginia was exposed to fire from both sides. The 3rd had been recruited at Clarksburg, and on the other side was the 31st Virginia, also recruited from Clarksburg. This 31st was the one that came down the pike and came close to the 3rd, and saluted them, and called them by name, and proceeded with the slaughter. On the other side the Confederates occupied the crest of the hill at that place and they had the 3rd West Virginia (Union) at the edge of a piece of woods about 100 yards distant. The Confederates fired by regiments. They would load, march to the top of the hill, fire, fall back, and another regiment would immediately appear and fire and retire to load again. And so the long May evening wore away, every body having a pretty good time except the 3rd West Virginia under Col. Francis W. Thompson, who were at bay in and by the little wood, and they had to stay there until 8:30 when they came back to camp for supper.

But there was no rest for the weary. Milroy decided to get out of there, and withdrew during the night making a forced march of thirteen miles towards Franklin, getting out of the valley in which McDowell is situated. The Confederates followed to Franklin and skirmished around there for three days from the 11th to the 13th, and Milroy deciding that there was too much opposition to his forward progress, ended the "on to Staunton" campaign. Gen. Fremont joined them in person at Franklin and rearranged the brigade and placed Milroy in command and they campaigned the Valley and points beyond. They went around by Petersburg and by June 8th were fighting Stonewall Jackson at Cross Keys.

From McDowell, Stonewall Jackson sent a dispatch to Richmond:—"God blessed our arms with victory at McDowell yesterday." This the other side at one time were inclined to resent, probably on the theory

that their legs had been blessed which carried them out of danger from a superior force in the night time.

As the result of my researches I declare that the fight was won by the Confederates on points, as well as by the fact that the Union forces withdrew before the bell rang.

I did not get to walk over the battle ground, as I had fully intended, having been trying to figure it out for some time as a part of the military movements of the Civil War in the mountains, but I was treated so well at McDowell that I want to go back there as soon as I can, for in spite of its glorious history as a scene of a battle, there is more peace there than any place I have been for years.

Peace and a slumberous calm.

I have not been there very often. I can place with certainty but three former dates. 1874, 1881, 1889, and 1923. Possibly some other times in the dim red dawn of man. The seventy-four trip I remember mainly because it was there the children got into a bog and dirtied up their nice clean clothes. I knew there had been such a catastrophe but I had no idea where it was or when, until a lady at McDowell told me the other day that she was one of the children and that it was here. In 1881 I saw it under the auspices of a boy of my own age and that recollection is largely that of a beautiful river in the spring of the year and fishing.

In the winter of 1889, I was part of an expedition that moved through the mountains with great deliberation. That year I rode horseback to Harrisonburg with an English gentleman by the name of Metcalf. Metcalf had got himself an extra fine horse that had been so well cared for and so fully developed that he had had fine offers for it, and he took a notion that if he went to Harrisonburg, the Mecca of horsetraders, he might do a great deal with his magnificent horse. I was about eighteen and he was a little older. We had a splendid winter ride around by the way of Rockbridge to Harrisonburg, and when we got into that section of Rockingham. I found the children that I had played with years before grown up and giving parties and we had a pretty lively time.

I never knew exactly how it happened for I was not present at the tragedy, but Metcalf told me one evening that he had traded his horse off and he had to show for it an attenuated mare and a magnificent gray stallion, and we turned our heads home. Within a few miles we developed serious tire trouble. The old stallion had the worse set of corns on his feet that ever were seen, and the best that we could make out of a long day was about fifteen miles, and we rested at McDowell one night at the hospitable home of a Mr. McNulty. I remember the next day that a forced march took us to Hightown, sixteen miles. There I begged to be excused and Metcalf kindly consented to let me ride on the next day and so get home. After I was gone he took his time and made it in three more days.

The other day when we got to Hightown traveling as the guest of Mr. J. A. Sydenstricker in his car, we drew up at a palatial home. Mr. Jake Heavener has built and furnished a great home on his broad acres on the farm where both the Potomac and the James rivers head. I think it is the finest home I ever saw on a farm. I have seen homes that cost more

in the town, but I am not sure that I ever saw a more striking example of a luxurious home. Here we called up the Mansion House at McDowell, to say that we would be there in an hour or such a matter. Surely automobiles make mountains look like mole hills.

I was eager to get back to Highland county for at least one good reason and that was to see if it was as pretty a county as I remembered it, and I am here to tell the cock-eyed world that it is. Those smiling valleys are yet unmarred by the cutting and slashing of modern progress and those people have something finer and better in life than can come in the cut-throat competition of busier centers. They have a better background. They have had more chance to develop individual traits. A hundred years scarce serves to form such a society; a year may lay it in the dust.

We called on the Wayands and some other friends at Monterey, and went on to McDowell where we stopped at the old Hull house, now a hotel under the name of the Mansion House, a favorite port of call for touring parties. It is a stately brick house built before the war by the Hulls and afterwards acquired by the Bradshaws who still have it.

It has been fifty-three years since my father and mother moved away from Highland county but that does not seem to have cut any figure with those Highland county folks, for I was received like the prodigal son and I went in and out of the neighbor's houses like a popular boy just back from his first year in college. I do not know when I have had such a pleasant experience.

At the time that Gen. Milroy seized the Hull mansion for his headquarters the lady of the house was Mrs. Ann Hull, a lovely Virginian, and she came to hate Milroy like the devil, for his military occupancy. The pride of the furnishings of the house was a great square piano in the parlor, and when on that dreadful 8th of May, 1862, Milroy brought some wounded officers into the parlor and laid them on top of the piano so that their life blood gushed out and spoiled the valuable instrument, the lady felt that she hated Milroy more than any person in the world. And it will be remembered that he left hastily that night and took his wounded with him.

After the war, Mrs. Ann Hull left her Virginian home and found a new home in the wilds of the State of Washington, clear across the continent. She had lived there some years. She was a devout Presbyterian and there was no church of her own persuasion near her. Then she heard that at a some days' journey away there was a Presbyterian church and that on a certain date there would be communion service, and at great trouble and expense, she was able to be present. And when the great moment came to partake of the emblems, she saw that the elder advancing towards her was none other than Gen. Robert H. Milroy, whom she had not seen nor heard from since the war. This was the man she still hated. She thought that this was the work of the Devil, if she refused to receive the sacrament at his hands, and by the time the elder reached her she was able to take the blessing of the rite from his hands, and overcome the wiles of Satan.

Col. Lewis McClung, the great historian of that part of Virginia told me this the other day, and being curious and having a habit of checking up historical facts, I find that Gen. Milroy was born a Presbyterian, and that after a number of years of skepticism and doubt, that he became a profoundly religious man, and that he was a member of the Presbyterian church, at Olympia, in Washington Territory, under the ministry of Rev. J. R. Thompson. Owing to his dash and courage, his friends were fond of calling him the Murat of America.

We were in McDowell over Sunday. We went to Sunday School. The Sunday lesson was about a protracted meeting held at Antioch some years ago. Both Sydenstricker and myself were given time at the end of the service to talk. There seemed to be no end to these good people's kindness and forbearance.

I was particularly glad to visit Highland county at this time on account of the question that has been recently raised as to whether a county is better off with a railroad or without one. There is another question that of late has been ever uppermost and that is how to make the best of what we yet may spend, before we too into the dust descend.

It is hard to tell. It looked like Highland county is the place. But it is hard to tell, for to go there and live means taking the same old mind with you.

"But life is sweet, though all that makes it sweet  
Lessen like sound of friend's departing feet;  
And Death is beautiful as feet of friend  
Coming with welcome at our journeys end.  
For me Fate gave, whate'er she else denied,  
A nature sloping to the southern side;  
I thank her for it, though when clouds arise  
Such natures double-darken gloomy skies."

It was seven miles to where Col. Lewis McClung lives on his country seat near Clover Creek, so we drove down there to see him, thinking that was the revised version of a Sabbath Day's Journey. And so we went down there to ask him a question. He lives on the site of Fort George, one of the many frontier forts that sprung up at the beginning of the French and Indian War—that conflict which started in Virginia and ended at Waterloo. And the question that we went there to ask the Colonel, will be developed later.

## CHAPTER XVIII

*The Morgan Horse. Highland County, Virginia. Selim, the Algerine.  
Fort George. Natural Bridge*

A name for a horse used to be Selim. There were Selims in all the neighborhoods. I do not at this time number any Selims on my list of friends but the name may still persist in the horse register for all that I know. The horse has had his nose put out of joint of late years. When the speed maniacs congregate in this day and time they talk about the tires, and gas, and cylinders and things like that. But I can remember



when they talked horse, and the horse had a long run. We hear Portia in the Merchant of Venice complain: "He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and he makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can shoe him himself. I am much afeard my lady his mother played false with a smith." And I am much afeard that the horse which held its own from the time of the earliest recorded history has within the period of some twenty years lost most of his greatness.

Selim is reserved as a name exclusively for horses and I had figured out a theory as to the origin of the name that seemed to be a fair conjecture in accounting for its use. At one time the pride of the country was the Arabian horse called "The Morgan" after a famous horse breeder by the name of Justin Morgan, of Vermont. This was a medium sized horse of great speed, strength and endurance, and well suited to the mountains. The Morgan strain has been immortalized by Bret Harte in his stories of the Pacific slope and that in itself shows that they had spread from shore to shore. If this was the Arab then it is no violent assumption to presume that many of them received the name of Selim, for that was the name of the only Arabian who was ever intimate with the people of this section.

So far I have not been able to find out whether Selim had any other name or not, but he is remembered by the designation of "Selim, the Algerine." My father in his life time occasionally referred in his writings to this person but I do not find any other reference to him.

When I went over to Highland county the other day I pretended that I had an objective and I engineered a detour that brought us to Col. Lewis McClung's place on Bull Pasture river. He lives in a brick house facing the road. It was a fine Sunday afternoon. The house has a long porch. On it were gathered a group of persons, and just within the broad front door and framed by it was the finest sort of an old colored mammy seated in a low chair, separated from the white folks by a few inches of space and an imaginary line. You could not tell whether she belonged to the family or the family belonged to her. It was a pleasant picture.

I felt some hesitancy in breaking into that exclusive society but when on an automobile tour you are supposed to have your nerve with you and so we got out and broke into the front yard. I had seen the Colonel once before. It was about fifteen years ago and he was away from home. When we entered the front gate he rose from his chair and stood silent with his hand stretched out in welcome and that was a great picture with a great background, and standing so he waited until the visitors reached him.

So we, a party of five, joined the Sunday afternoon assembly and I took up a number of matters of historical interest after which I had been groping, and I found that he had an inexhaustible fund of historical knowledge and that he could read and interpret the signs that had been left by the course of events, a faculty that marks the true historian.

We talked about the fort established there in 1754 when the frontier of Virginia was being guarded against the French and Indians raiding from



**SELIM, THE ALGERINE**  
From Photograph of Painting by Charles Wilson Peale

the West. This is Fort George and it is reasonably certain that the old Indian chief who lodged a complaint at the council at Easton, Pennsylvania, that a friendly party of Iroquois had been taken prisoners at Marlinton, referred to this fort. He said that they were taken two days' journey to another fort, and that means that it was either the Fort Dinwiddie on Jackson River or this Fort George on the Bull Pasture. The old chief said that was in 1755. Gen. Andrew Lewis was in charge of the garrison at Marlins Bottom that year. Before reaching the fort, "two days journey" away, two of the Indians were killed, and one taken prisoner, and the rest escaped to take the bad news home.

The Colonel said he had the lock of that old fort there and it was brought out. The bolt and springs and key were iron or steel, and the main body of the lock was made of very hard wood, a block some six by ten inches. The lock was in working condition. The historian explained that locks were unusual in that day and time, and that in the case of a fort the only object of a lock was to make the powder magazine safe from children or careless persons. And he added that there was a prize offered for anyone who could tell what kind of wood it was. I was like the poor boy at the frolic who was boasting that he could tell the different kinds of wood by the sense of smell, and said when they had the end of a cat up to him when he was blindfolded that it was yellow linn. But I had a recollection. I had heard of the lock before and that an expert had identified the wood. So looking no doubt like the cat that stole the cream, I offered to make a "guess" at it and said that it was English oak and that was accepted. I did not consider it essential to tell the congregation how come I said that, but I make the explanation now.

The Colonel has material for many books on the silent shores of his memory and I would not want any better recreation if I had a couple of years to spare and the privilege of using it, than to record that material for posterity. As I said before he not only knows the events but the meaning of them.

And before I forget about it I want to submit a question as to the identity of two Pocahontas soldiers killed at or near Martinsburg in the Civil War. The Colonel was near a Pocahontas company in a battle when a cannon ball took off the heads of two soldiers. And the rest of the company was so shocked and horrified at the terrible death that they shrank from burying them, and the Colonel and some others from a different company in the regiments gave the bodies burial in an orchard on a farm. He says that he has recently received word that those two graves are decorated each year and kept in good condition and that there is now interested inquiry as to the names of the soldiers. That he himself remembers that one was a Poage and the other a Thompson. There can be little or no question that one of the soldiers was William Poage who was killed at Jacks Shop in the manner described, but the identity of both is here referred to the county, that their names may be supplied to those who have watched over the resting place.

The Colonel would like to know also something of the subsequent history of a brave girl, a Confederate spy, named Nancy Hart or Peggy

Hart, released by his command from a war time prison in Nicholas county.

Before the visit was ended I said: "Colonel, I came a long way to ask you a question: What about Selim, the Algerian?"

"You mean, Selim the Algerine?"

"Yes, the Algerine?"

"Why they found him out in your county."

And this is the story in substance: About the year 1760, a hunter by the name of Givens, a brother to a famous Col. Givens, was hunting in the wilderness on Elk river and at a place near the Big Spring, he came upon a man hid in a tree top. The man was naked, starving, and all but dead, but he was able to restore him and brought him to the settlements on the Cow Pasture river, some sixty odd miles east of the place where he was found. There he was taken in by Col. Dickenson. It is said that he was first taken to the home of Andrew Sitlington. This was my step great, great, great grandfather from whom I get my given name, and we have it down that he lived on the Greenbrier at that time, having lived at Marlins Bottom, Clover Lick, and Dunmore after moving in from the Cow Pasture settlements.

The captive was a dark skinned man of pleasing appearance but no one could understand his language. After a time he was taken to the Old Stone Church settlement near Staunton, and the pastor of that church was the Rev. Mr. Craig, who was a French scholar, and when he addressed the stranger in that language it was understood and they soon had his story. The fact that the man understood the French language indicates that he was an educated, cultivated man. It appeared that he was a native of Algiers, of the Mohamedan religion. His name was Selim no doubt derived from sultans of that name, Algiers being a Turkish possession down to 1830.

The French and Indian war having broken out Selim came to America as a French soldier and landed at New Orleans and came up that river and during the course of the campaign was taken prisoner by the Indians and brought to some Indian town in the interior. There was no Indian town at that time within the bounds of West Virginia. The Indians in the middle west were all with the French. There was an outlaw band of Indians at that time on the Ohio River known as Mingoos that were independent. Their town was at Mingo Bottom which is a few miles out of Wheeling. Anyway he was in some such Indian town, and might well have been with the Mingoos, for when he escaped he was found within a few miles of Mingo from whence the Mingoos had moved at or about that time and the trail must have been still well marked.

He said that while he had come from the South, that two women prisoners among the Indians had informed him that the nearest white settlements were to the east, and if these women prisoners were French, Fort Duquesne at Pittsburgh might have been indicated. He escaped and made his way as far as the head of Elk river when he was found by the hunter in a perishing condition.

Under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Craig he accepted the Christian

religion, and remained in the settlements on the Cow Pasture a considerable time.

After a time he left the mountains and made his way to Richmond where he was made much of by the people of that city, and a little later he was heard of in Philadelphia, where his picture was painted by some great painter. And then he went back to Algiers.

After being gone some years he came back to Richmond saying that his father had disowned and disinherited him because he had renounced the Mohamedan faith. He remained in the vicinity of Richmond the rest of his life and is buried in that city.

And that is the story of Selim, the Bey. You can take it up with Selim the Bay, and see if there is any kick.

The next time I am in Richmond, I will try to get some more details as to this matter, and as Pollyanna says I have something to look forward to.

This is the second chapter of a trip to the Old State. And I want to complete the record this week. Davis Barlow travels by the thousand miles but I never yet had got even one thousand miles away from home and the circle narrows as I get older. But living as I do about eighty-four miles from the Natural Bridge, and never having seen it, and having a day to spare as I thought, we went on to that point of interest. And when I got there I found that all that I had read or heard had not given me the correct idea of this great span, often listed as one of the seven wonders of the world. This list was made out before the days of Henry Ford and no doubt he is entitled to one of the places in the first seven and he may have jarred the Natural Bridge loose. But be that as it may, every body living in walking distance of the Natural Bridge ought to see it once and I put it off too long. There is so much grandeur in the mountains of Pocahontas county that I do not think that any native son is going to be over awed by any natural structure. He will get a greater thrill by the awful face of the ocean for that is something so different from the mountains.

I will probably fail to give you a picture of the wonder, for I know that no one ever was able to get me to realize just what they were talking about. In the first place it is used for a bridge, but it is not a bridge, it is a portal. It is true that a pike crosses it and to that extent it is a bridge but the very first two persons I mentioned the natural bridge to when I got home said that while they had crossed the bridge they had never seen it. Does this not prove the point. Imagine if you can a person crossing a bridge in the daytime and not seeing it. Bridge is a misnomer.

Another thing that might have been mentioned by the witness to convey some idea was something that they never thought of mentioning so far as I have read, and which might have given me some idea of what I went there for to see, and that is that it is limestone, and of pure limestone formation, and while it may take some thousands of years, yet it is even now disintegrating, and they tell me that they have to go over the walls carefully from time to time to make them safe.

Now if this great structure is a portal or door-way, the question arises to what? And that is something they did not tell me. It is to a great

amphitheater which appears to be about a mile in its greatest length and of an oval form. The Landscape Gardener scooped out such a place and at one end walled it in so that the stream falls over a declivity of some hundred feet or more, then meanders through the oval and issues at the great triumphal arch, such as might have been erected to mark the fall of Lucifer from Heaven.

I soon saw that the show was to walk through the doorway and follow the stream up to the falls and return. The amphitheater is still in a state of nature. It contains fifty-seven varieties of trees. A foot path and some rude bridges permit you to make the trip with no more fatigue than an ordinary forest ramble. There is a saltpeter cave at one place and at another place where you can glimpse an underground stream such as is common in limestone sections, you can hear the musical roar of its waters.

It is pleasant to see the untouched forest and greet your old friends. They are all there from the Blue Beech to the Hemlock. But I wondered if the amphitheatre had been sodded over if it would not be more impressive than a forest that obscured the view. I wondered if all that dense growth of trees had not sprung up since the days when the fairies elves, gnomes, and squidcumquees danced and sang and shouted there.

I most earnestly advise all persons to see that place at least once, and that they do not put it off until they have lost their power to wonder. That is the reason that I am taking such a prosaic view in this cold recital. It seems to me that if I had been younger I could have gone shouting through the pines until the attention of the police would have been attracted to me. As it was I could not forget the dollar I had parted with to get in. That is what it is to belong to the kindred of the dust.

It is a question of whether one can throw a baseball or other such object over the arch. Those I talked with seemed to be doubtful. We know that George Washington had at least two silver dollars in his time for he threw one across the Potomac River and the other over the Natural Bridge, and that was another thing that distracted my attention for I spent part of my time looking at the bridge and part of the time looking for that dollar. But that is not the only bridge money that has been lost there. Anyway it was not an American dollar for there was no American dollar in existence during the period of George Washington's life that his arm was in condition to throw. It might have been a Spanish piastre.

I did not try to throw a dollar over the bridge. They took it away from me at the entrance.

I tried to find the place that George Washington climbed up to carve his name high above all other men, but could not identify it. I saw many other initials and some w's among them but at no place that was difficult to reach.

Some of these two hundred-yard golf shooters could send a golf ball over the arch. The kind that shoot a hundred yards up and a hundred yards down.

I do not know what made me ponder on the question of removing the foliage of the trees from the vicinity of the bridge so that it might stand

forth in all its majesty, unless it was the numerous signs and solemn warnings about stealing a single leaf from a tree. I would have them know that it is the last thing I would be prone to do—to cut brush on another man's land. But the moment you see that kind of a sign you begin to hanker for a leaf.

## CHAPTER XIX

### *A West Virginian Attends the Monroe Celebration in Richmond*

The history of America is the story of the pioneer.

The people in this valley are still pioneers, in that we have just begun, so to speak, to remove the trees that shade the soil and to let the sunshine in. But it is not many hours travel to marble halls, and last week I was commissioned to go to Richmond to assist in the holding of a centennial in memory of one of the great presidents of our country, James Monroe. My part consisted in listening to oratory, words without end by men and women. I am the poorest listener known. Squirming time has no joys for me, and I speedily got more than I could absorb, but I think that I noticed enough to make a short chapter more or less relevant to the subject.

In his message to Congress on the 2nd day of December, 1823, Monroe after much thought and deliberation, with courage mounting with the occasion, notified the Holy Alliance and the world at large, that no invasion of the new world, would be tolerated by the United States. It was an undertaking in behalf of the weaker countries in North and South America all of which took the United States as a model of representative government, and it was particularly noble and unselfish in that the power of the United States was furnished the weaker countries without condition and without pledges of any kind from the sister republics.

This policy or rather principle of the United States has been termed the Monroe Doctrine and it is the brightest jewel in Columbia's crown. Our country has gone on from strength to strength until it must seem at some time or other we pleased the Lord so that His protecting care has been about us, and the United States has become the favored nation of the world.

Many of us believed that the Monroe Doctrine was the flower and that the League of Nations was the fruit but that was to be. Upon mature reflection our country declined to enlarge its sphere of influence. This refusal at the time was a considerable shock to me personally believing as I did that our country had committed itself to the plan of the League of Nations, but I accept the result. I consider that the matter is ended so far as we are concerned.

The hundred years having been accomplished, a jubilee was held at Richmond as a tribute to Monroe.

And many citizens of this country and representatives of foreign countries traveled to Richmond to take part in the memorial services.

It seems to be universally acknowledged by this time that our motives were good and our heart pure in 1823 though we did have to compromise

with Mexico in the forties, by which we acquired much territory and incidentally, Hiram Johnson. But certainly we have as good a defense as had Father Jones of whom it was said: That he was no land shark—all that he wanted was just the land that joined his'n.

It seems that not long since some New York lady referred to Monroe as that "obscure Virginian." A lady speaker who was a grand-daughter of that Virginian paid her respects to that unhappy expressionist in a way that must have made her ears burn.

It seems that Monroe was born on the head of Monroe Creek, on a farm that belonged to his grandfather, about fifteen miles out of Fredericksburg; that at the age of fifteen he was taken by his uncle, who lived in that town, and attended school there. Then he went to William and Mary college, and from there to fight in the Revolutionary War, distinguishing himself by gallant conduct on the field of battle. Later he began the practice of law, and had the distinction of having served many times as governor of Virginia, as ambassador to France, as secretary of state under Madison, and twice as president of the United State. He departed this life in New York, where he was buried, but later his remains and those of his wife were removed to Hollywood cemetery, in Richmond. The anniversary of the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine fell on a Sunday and on that day a great procession formed and marched through the streets and services were held at the tomb.

The meetings of Monday and Tuesday were in the auditorium of the great Jefferson Hotel. On Sunday night a great crowd gathered in the city auditorium where several thousand were present to hear William J. Bryan and others speak. I had not seen Mr. Bryan to speak to him since 1912, when he was battling with a recalcitrant convention that was bent and determined upon nominating Champ Clark for president, and where Bryan led what looked like a forlorn hope for Wilson. He won on a question of physical and mental endurance after many days.

I listened carefully to Bryan's speech for I thought that he might vouchsafe some sign as to whether we would have to fight the war over again next year on the League of Nations issue, for there is a close connection in most person's minds between the Monroe Doctrine and the League of Nations. But he had nothing to say on the question that he had not said before, and that was that he believed that some time or other, and in some form or other, the United States would take its place in some movement to insure the peace of the world. Further than to indicate that he considered the question not yet a sealed book, he suggested no issue for the next campaign.

The same week President Coolidge in his message to Congress said that our country had definitely refused to adopt and ratify the covenant of the League of Nations, and that the incident, so far as we were concerned, is closed.

That is a voice that is sad and prophetic.

Bryan is about the easiest man in the world to listen to. There is a charm about his voice such as great singers have, and what he says is always interesting. Certainly it is the man. There is no one that I



would rather hear speak, and yet I cannot and do not read his voluminous writings. In the case of another great man, Roosevelt, I read and reread what he has to say, but never cared to hear him speak. That is one difference between the two great antagonists.

Monroe left no sons. His descendants spring from his two daughters, so no direct descendant bears his name, but quite a group of lineal descendants were present upon the stage and they were introduced one by one, and we solemnly arose and bowed.

The meeting was congenial to Richmond. They are no prouder of their ancestors than the people of other places, but they think it no shame to glorify themselves through their ancestors, and that suits me exactly, for there is nothing else for me to boast about. So I like to cry aloud in the market-place that the best blood in Virginia runs in my veins, as well as the Scotch-Irish descent from the men of West Augusta.

I heard a distinguished looking man in the lounge of the Jefferson say: "I told my folks at home that I was going to the Hoosier state."

"Why, this is not the Hoosier state," replied his companion.

"Yes it is. They always ask you, who's yer grandfather."

And then I came plunging in to the conversation. "Sir," I said, "You speak like one from the colony of low cunning, Connecticut, on the stern and hidebound coast."

And he laughed and said that it was so. I knew where he was born for he was a very famous man. I had the pleasure of talking to him for hours after that on the soft seats of the Jefferson hotel and we got on very well, or at least I did, and he laughed a plenty.

It has come to pass of late years that the germ of the idea of the Monroe Doctrine is ascribed by a certain objectionable school of historians to Adams, the northern statesman, and as history is made by clamor, it is considered very dangerous to the lasting fame of Monroe.

It was not a debatable question at the meeting last week. If a defender of the Adams tradition had arisen, it is hard to estimate the sizes of the pieces into which he would have been torn. It would have been a rash and unhappy venture. I was with the Hon. Herbert Fitzpatrick, a good deal, that unspoiled favorite of fortune, who lately has just about reached the top in the lists of American lawyers. He suggested that in case I found the proceedings dull that it might add to the hilarity of nations for me to get up and suggest that Adams originated the principle. But I was not intrigued. I considered that my life was of value to me if not to my country. None of this Moloch business for me.

And I soon saw when jealousy was shown as to the bare mention of Thomas Jefferson in connection with the subject that the first man that shouted Adams in that crowd would be thrown out on his ear.

After a good many hours of debate as to whether Jefferson might have possibly helped Monroe to make up his mind, I felt like rising and saying that I was obliged to the speakers for so much light on a subject that had been puzzling me for many, many years: "Which is the mother of the chicken, the hen that laid the egg or the hen that promulgated it?"

But I was like the farmer with one besetting hen, I was not capable of

carrying on any such conversation in the polite society in which I found myself. I had a back seat, it is true, but I had a seat.

I sat by one pompous gentleman who seemed to repel me with a corner of his eye, until I arose and said: Do yourself no harm, I am not going to speak to you.

He looked a little startled as I moved away. I should not wonder if he was like myself, five hundred miles from home and as friendly as a pup, and dying for a conversation with mankind.

And another thing: I would like to have told that convention that story about the mice belling the cat. It is not considered that much fame and glory was to be accorded to the mouse that had the bright idea of attaching a bell to the cat so that the mice might tell when she was coming as to the heroic mouse that was to bell the cat.

The greatest living authority on this question is Governor W. A. MacCorkle, who like myself was born within, but now lives without the pale. He is the author of the book, "The Personal Genesis of the Monroe Doctrine," in which he settled it in favor of Monroe.

The proceedings were comparatively tame until he marched down the aisles of that convention like a plumed knight and threw his shining lance against the detractors of old Virginia. He has lost none of his fire and vigor, and it is a delight to me to revel in his resistless eloquence and see him speak. He is the best living exemplar of this fierce democracy of ours.

And what better occasion could have arisen, or where could he have found a better setting, than in this meeting met to celebrate the day when the United States set the limit to the rising tides of the European powers.

Our great chieftain is not so old in years. The fact that he was governor at the age of thirty-two makes his public life seem long.

I have never been under the same roof with so many foreign diplomats, and I had the opportunity of meeting and shaking hands with ministers from distant lands. I found one of these to be a most genial and wholesome gentleman, his excellency, the Hon. Mirza Hussein Khan Alai, Minister of Persia. And I sat on the sofa and talked with him a long time. He asked me what church I belonged to and I told him that it was the Presbyterian church, and he said that he himself was a Moham-medan, thereupon I felt very much at home with him for I read in the Koran a good deal. I asked him if he knew that our churches were very close together on one important doctrine, that of predestination. He looked rather incredulous, and I said to him: "See if I quote the Koran right: 'The fate of every man have we bound about his neck'." I could see by the light of his countenance that he recognized the quotation, and he murmured something to the effect that one should be careful not to be led into fatalism, and it struck me that his philosophy was that of some wise old Presbyterian theologian well versed in truth.

In the course of the deliberations, the Persian minister made a most notable address on the subject of "The Monroe Doctrine in its Application to Asia." I listened attentively, and it seemed to me that he in-

timated that if there had been some great Monroe, that Asia might have been saved for Asia as even as America was saved for Americans.

Anyway I was very much impressed with the spread of the Monroe Doctrine. In fact this was an International Centennial. I heard these foreign diplomats speak until late in the night and I sought my pile of hay to repose. I passed into a dreamless sleep and when I awoke the next morning, I was so full of adjectives that I could hardly breathe, and it seems that in the watches of the night, a poem had fermented within me, and was seeking expression. And of all the subjects that were ever distorted by a poem, the subject of "The Monroe Doctrine," seems to be the most remote. It had not occurred to me as a possibility until I woke with the completed work in my head. I got up and wrote it down without even hesitating, and got back in bed and had another nap. And when I woke again, I remembered that I had written the blamed thing, but could not recall a word of it, or what it was. All I knew was that I had been disturbed in my sleep and had gotten up and written something about the Monroe Doctrine, and I had to go to the paper lying on the writing table to see how it hung together.

Usually by the time you have fitted a poem together you know every line and every verse for it is a slow job to get it adjusted so that it will run smoothly.

I tried it out by sending it to the "Times-Dispatch" the leading paper of the South, and it was good enough to print it on the editorial page, and I am going to print it here to let you try it on your accordion:

#### THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Then James Monroe, with courage high,  
Calm and supreme and unafraid,  
From the New World sent his def—  
The greedy Old World's hand was stayed.

Through the mysterious maze of state,  
Where myriads fall through fear and wrath,  
The brave may find malignant fate  
Brushed like a cobweb from his path.

Day after day utters this speech,  
Night after night shows us this lore,  
Far as the winds of heaven reach,  
The God-born words touch every shore.

The vision that he saw survives,  
And as the changing cycles go,  
New men, new plans, new hopes, new lives,  
Bless and shall bless the name Monroe.

My next poem will probably be entitled, "The Missouri Compromise." Watch for it.

## CHAPTER XX

*Selim, the Algerine, a Famous Character. Rescued in West Virginia*

To begin with, this was one of the most persistent traditions of this valley, and at the same time, one of the most dim. All during my father's long life he referred to Selim, the Algerine, on occasion, but his information of the details was meager. Last summer, I went to see Col. McClung, the historian of Highland county, and told him that I had come a long way to ask him a question: "Who was Selim, the Algerine?" And the Colonel assured me that there had been such a person, and that he had been found in the woods in this, Pocahontas county, in a starving condition, and restored to health.

That was the most definite thing that I had up to that time, and it spurred me on to follow up the threads and learn something certain about the character that I had about come to believe was a myth.

I went to Washington and searched there but could find no traces of his name in any of the index cards that I consulted, and I looked under every heading that I could think of. His name had about played out, for of all the historians that I took the subject up with, Col. McClung was the only one that knew anything about such a man, or who knew that there was such a tradition persisting in this region.

At Richmond, I found out a lot about him, in the State library, and when I had read in the different works what had been committed to print, it seemed to me that I could visualize the Arabian and he appeared real. And finally I came upon a picture of the man himself.

When it came to putting the tale together it seemed to me to shape itself like a book, and that is the plan that I have used though the book will be no longer than my usual three thousand words that I string together each week, a habit of many weary years standing. So here we chapterize.

## I.

In the fall of the year, 1759, Samuel Givens, of the Cow Pasture River, now in the county of Bath, went west to kill meat for the winter. It was in that period of Indian unrest usually referred to as Braddock's War, but which historians describe as the beginning of the French wars, which began with a shot fired in the Alleghenies in America, and ended with the battle of Waterloo in Europe. The defeat of Braddock in 1755 had thrown all of the frontier into a state of panic until Gen. Andrew Lewis restored some degree of peace and confidence by taking Fort Duquesne in the year 1758.

So Givens felt safe enough to take a couple of pack horses and cross over the mountains by convenient Indian roads until he reached the headwaters of Elk river, and made his camp near the Big Spring.

To take from the wilderness a supply of meat was a part of the routine work of a pioneer. I can recollect the day when it was a sorrowful bride who was not fed on wild game and fish by her young and active husband in the first years of the home building period.

Samuel Givens crossed three divides and made his camp near the Warrior's Road or Seneca Trail. Hunting from there, he came one day to a place where a tree had fallen and in the tree top he observed something living, that he thought was some wild animal, and prepared to shoot, when he perceived that it was a naked man. I rather think that Givens thought at first that he had discovered an Indian and was preparing to do his duty by him.

The creature was in a starving condition. His feet were wrapped in rags showing that the remnants of clothes had been used for that purpose.

Givens could understand none of the words used by the unfortunate man, but he was well versed in the knowledge of what to do for a starving man, and nursed and fed him back to some degree of health, and when he returned to the settlements, he brought him with him on a pack-horse.

Col. Dickinson then lived in the Windy Cove neighborhood and he took the stranger in.

## II

About the year 1740, in Algeria, there lived an officer in the army of the Bey of Algiers. At that period, Algeria was a Turkish province, and no native born was permitted to serve in the army. All the soldiers were recruited from Turkey and came there as young men and married native Arabian women, but the children of such marriages were not accorded full rights, and were not eligible for military service. This officer had married the daughter of a desert sheik, and there was a born a son who was called Selim, after certain former Sultans of Turkey.

The boy was placed at school in Constantinople at an early age and remained there for years carefully educated in one of the mosque schools, famous at that time for the thoroughness of the education that they afforded. Having completed his education, the time came to return to Algeria and take his place as a future shiek, or head of a tribe.

As the ship sailed across the Mediterranean Sea, it fell into the hands of a Spanish privateer. The ship was captured and all of the crew and passengers taken prisoners. Before land was reached, a French man-of-war was sighted and a number of the prisoners transferred, among whom was Selim. The French ship sailed to the port of New Orleans in the New World, and Selim and other prisoners were disposed of as slaves to Louisiana planters.

Selim was a desert born noble and was no more fitted for manual labor than a wild fox. The overseer tried to get some work out of him by beating him, and to the day of his death, Selim could not forget or ignore the ignominy of those blows. As a slave on a Louisiana plantation, he found life unendurable.

## III

Escaping from the plantations, he shaped his course to the north-east to reach the English colonies. He was an educated and intelligent youth, and knew that the English was the only country represented in the new

world which was at peace with Algeria. In a short time he fell in with those wide roving Shawnees and was taken prisoner by them, and brought by easy stages to their towns in the region of Chillicothe, in the State of Ohio. This period of his wanderings was passed in comparative comfort by the desert born captive.

Selim had a definite plan before him, however, and that was to get home where he was long overdue. In the Shawnee towns were some white women prisoners, and he learned from them (pointing to the rising sun) that the English countries were due east.

In the fall of the year, 1759, Selim set forth to walk to the settled portions of Virginia. The cold weather was coming on. He lived on roots and herbs and berries and nuts. He had some clothing when he started on the trail, but as he traveled, every part of his clothing, was used to improvise foot coverings. Early snows occurred and the scarcity of food rendered him weak and unable to cope with the hardships of the wilderness. And by the time he reached what is now Pocahontas county, within twenty miles of a safe refuge in the early settlements of the Greenbrier, he crawled into a tree top, there to surrender to peril and privation.

And it was in that condition that Samuel Givens found him and nursed him back to life.

#### IV

The captive was made welcome in the home of Col. Dickinson. It was sometime before there could be any communication between him and his host. But Selim was a scholar. He procured writing materials and set to work to learn the language. From books he would copy a word and show it to some member of the household. They would pronounce the word, and show him the object that it represented. Or he would point out some object and they would tell him. It is said that in a month the Arab had acquired a fair working knowledge of the English language, and before the winter was over he was a fluent speaker. He was very much beloved by all who came in contact with him, and his presence and story as he told it was the big event of the year in the settlements in the valley. It is this period of his life that left its impress on this locality and fixed the tradition in the hearts of the people, but there was scant record made of his life here at the time. Long years after, historians of the Tidewater preserved much of the life of the sheik.

#### V

Selim made his bow to our little world in an approved form. He was taken to Staunton, the county seat, at the spring court, where he was the subject of much curious inquiry and examination. And a strange thing happened here, that is referred to here, and now to those mystics who believe in visions.

In Staunton on that occasion, Selim came face to face with a venerable Presbyterian minister, Rev. John Craig, pastor of the Old Stone Church of the Valley of Virginia—the oldest church in these Scotch-Irish sections. Selim went up to him and said: "Sir, I am going home with you."

When asked for an explanation he said that when he was in a starving condition that he had a vision in the wilderness, by which he seemed to see a great crowd of men of a strange country, just such an assembly as was then in Staunton, and that these men seemed to move towards a place where every thing was to be what the heart could desire, but that nearly all of the men when they reached a certain point fell into a chasm and were seen no more. But a few of the men went around to one side where an old man told them how to go to reach the place of the heart's desire, and such men by following his instructions came safely through. And that he saw in the Rev. Mr. Craig, the old man that he had seen in his vision, and that he, Selim, desired to go with him and learn what the vision meant.

Mr. Craig took him home with him. It is said that when he was shown a Greek New Testament, then and now a part of almost every minister's equipment, that Selim read it as to the manner born, and in this way received additional light on the matter of the Christian religion, and was impressed with the doctrine of the golden rule, which glorifies the Christian religion above that of all others.

In a short time Selim was being inspected and examined by the session of the Old Stone Church as to his religious experience, and satisfying that inquisition, he was admitted as a member of that band of iron-sides.

## VI

The life and times of Selim are woefully lacking in detail so far as I have dug up the evidence, but enough has been disclosed to show that up to this time Selim was a brave, intelligent, educated gentleman who was well treated and well liked by the pioneers of Augusta.

The question that he next took up with them was whether he should not go home and play his part in the country of his birth. The settlers had a town meeting on this and after some debate, money was furnished him to go home by the way of England. He was given a letter to the correspondents of the Augusta county at Williamsburg, the capital of the colony, and he was provided with an escort to that place, and so he reached the sea again by a wonderful journey across the land from New Orleans. The agents in Williamsburg put him on board a ship, and outfitted him with food and clothing and sent him home.

## VII

Selim made the journey by the way of England and reached his ancestral tents in Algeria in due time. It will be remembered that he had not seen his people since he was a small boy. He was of a mixed blood, part Turk and part Arab, and between the two there was perpetual conflict in everything except the question of the persecutions inflicted upon Christians in that country. Of all intolerant countries and of all intolerant times, the eighteenth century in Algeria, was easily the worst and most severe when it came to punishment and torture for Christian converts.

It became so notorious that it was made an international matter and Algeria lost what independence she had and became a French colony.

Selim never knew what real trouble was until he got home. Selim was not very fluent about his experience at home, but what he went through there was of the kind that would make a fiery furnace a pleasant place, and in a few years, Selim was back in Virginia, at Williamsburg, haggard and worn and more than half crazy. The burden of his song was: "I have no friend, I want a friend!" Over and over again. We Virginians are always equal to the occasion, so we led Selim, the favorite Oriental scholar, to the mad house and threw him in, where he was left demanding a friend.

At this point, fortune favored Selim. For a few miles away lived John Page, a great Virginian. In Gloucester county at the mouth of Queens Creek, in the finest mansion in the New World was Roswell, the home of the Pages. Built of red brick, ninety feet long, ninety feet broad, and ninety feet high, it was considered the most notable palace of all America.

As soon as Selim's mind had been soothed by the tranquility of the mad house, the professors of William and Mary became aware of the fact that Selim was a very learned man in the classics, and he became a favorite companion in the exclusive circles of learning, and John Page, afterwards Governor Page, seeing Selim and becoming attracted to him took him home and kept him all the rest of his long and useful life.

Selim fitted into the life at Roswell perfectly. His pet name was "God-save-ye" given him by the children of the manor from his customary salutation. He was sympathetic and interesting and delighted in the companionship of children especially. He developed some eccentricities, one of which was insisting on the right to wear regimentals or the uniform of the Virginia troops, and another, his refusal to sleep in a house, due no doubt to his desert origin. His profound education acquired at mosque schools made him the delight of every sincere student, and it was a day when education went deep and was revered.

The pleasant years slipped by, and then came 1774 and the Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, and General Lewis assembled his great army on the border. John Page went to Philadelphia and took Selim with him.

In that town was Charles Wilson Peale, the famous portrait painter. He painted Selim's picture and it was sent to Roswell. Now John Page had been instructed to have his own portrait painted and had promised so to do and when the parcel from Charles Wilson Peale was delivered, it was supposed that the master of the house had sent his portrait home, and there was an assembly in the great hall to unpack it, and when the picture came to light and they saw who it was there was a silence until a little daughter of the house piped up, saying: "O see, it is God-save-ye!"

Selim spent his life with the Pages and died universally respected and beloved. He was a very devout man and respected for his piety and learning.



There can be little doubt that his fearful experiences permanently shook him and left him bereft of ambition and energy, but at the same time, everything goes to indicate that he possessed sunshine of the soul.

"There are some spirits nobly just, unwrapped by self or pride,  
Great in the calm, but greater still when dashed by adverse tide;  
They hold the rank no king can give, no station can disgrace;  
Nature puts forth her gentleman, and monarchs must give place."

## CHAPTER XXI

*The Battle of Droop Mountain, Fought November 6, 1863, Marked the Date of the Supremacy of the Union Forces in West Virginia, in the Civil War*

It looks like we had to study another history lesson and how I do dread it! Some weeks ago the Hon. John D. Sutton, of Sutton, West Virginia, came to Pocahontas county in a swiftly rolling car and traveled in ease over the roads that he footed so slowly as a soldier in 1863. When he got home he wrote an article about the battle of Droop Mountain, which appealed powerfully to the people of the State, and which was published generally in the papers of West Virginia.

When he came to Marlinton where the state highway crosses the Greenbrier river, he thought it was the place that his command waded the river on Wednesday of the battle. He was mistaken in this, for most of Averell's command marched from Huntersville to the Levels by the Beaver Creek road and waded the river eight miles below Marlinton at the mouth of Beaver Creek.

I wrote Mr. Sutton to refresh his memory about this and also about the statement that my father's history said that Gen. Echols marched his army from Huntersville. That history says that Col. Thompson marched his regiment from Huntersville, which is correct. The Confederate troops had marched from Meadow Bluff, in Greenbrier county, marching north to meet the Union army marching south.

I have a letter from Mr. Sutton and in that letter he says he is coming back next spring to examine the battlefield and in the meantime he suggests that I drum up the old soldiers and have them mark temporarily at least the position of the different commands.

There is already a movement on foot to place a monument on the battlefield and I think that will be attended to. And at this time I want here to set down such information as I have in my possession as to the battle and the places occupied by the troops and the movements of the commands at that time.

Of course the battle occurred during a period of a sleep and a forgetting so far as I am concerned, but I have studied it more or less for half a century. I try to be very careful in these historical matters for I sense that the dead know what the living say about matters in which they are concerned, and that death has its disadvantages and precludes communication with the living. The dead are released from sickness, sorrow, pain, and anguish. Their physical powers are gone. They may be able

to create thoughts in the living, however, and it may be that some are more susceptible to this influence than others. We do not know, but thoughts seem very real at times. Pray for an understanding heart and a retentive memory.

The campaign in 1863, in West Virginia, on the federal side, was under the command of Gen. W. W. Averell, of the Fourth Separate Brigade. He had at his disposal some five thousand troops and he was opposed to any army of about the same strength. The campaign in the mountains has been ignored by historians generally. The broken country of high hills and narrow valleys prevented the maneuvering of large bodies of troops, but it was no less important than the vast armies on the tidewater plains, for West Virginia was a barrier between the North and the South that the government must hold at all hazards. The federal forces had met with disaster until Averell took charge in the spring of 1863. He was a New Yorker, a West Pointer, countrybred and efficient. He had won his spurs in subduing the Kiowa nation. He could move his troops faster than any other commander, unless it was Stonewall Jackson. He is entitled to be called the Stonewall Jackson of the federal army.

When he came to West Virginia, the first thing that he did was to mount his infantry upon horses and after that he was able to move his army with great rapidity and he moved up and down the long valleys on either side of the Allegheny at will.

He was in many engagements, but the great battle was that of Droop Mountain.

In the first week of November, 1863, he ordered Gen. Duffie to meet him at 2 p. m., November 7th at Lewisburg, and Duffie marched from Kanawha, 120 miles. Averell marched from Beverly and had 110 miles to go. Averell reached Lewisburg on Saturday November 7th, at 2 p. m. and found that Duffie had got there at 10 a. m.

Sunday they started from Beverly and came over Cheat mountain by way of Cheat Bridge, and marched by Camp Bartow, where they left the Staunton & Parkersburg Turnpike and took the road leading by Green Bank to Huntersville. Outside of some apprehension from bushwhackers, they saw no sign of the rebel army until they got to Green Bank and from there on they drove the pickets before them.

They reached Huntersville on Wednesday at noon, and there Averell heard that Col. W. P. Thompson, with the 19th Virginia Cavalry, was at Marlins Bottom, at the Greenbrier Bridge. Huntersville was the county seat, and while the pike between the Levels and the county seat ran by Marlins Bottom where the river was bridged, all persons attending court on horseback from the Levels, when the river could be forded, turned to the left at Stephen Hole Run and rode by the Beaver Creek Route. They saved by this about six miles—the distance from Marlins Bottom to Huntersville. Marlins Bottom is now called Marlinton. So on Wednesday there was a horse race. Averell sent the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry and the 3rd West Virginia Mounted Infantry down Beaver Creek to cut off Thompson at Stephen Hole Run, and sent the 2nd and 8th West

Virginia mounted Infantry to Marlinton with Ewing's Battery. But Thompson left in a hurry and cut a barricade of trees across the road on Price Hill, and beat the federals to Stephen Hole Run and joined up with the Confederate troops in the Levels and there turned and stopped the advance. There was some cannon firing that day. Averell, at Huntersville, got word in the night time from his command at Marlinton and from Stephen Hole Run, that Thompson had escaped the trap.

Averell moved his Huntersville army down Beaver Creek, Thursday, starting at 3 a. m. and reaching Mill Point at 8 a. m. He had ordered the colonel in charge of the Marlinton army to cut out the barricade and join him at Mill Point, and both wings of the army arrived at the same time. The effect of this was to put the Confederates in motion and they retired from the plains around Hillsboro to the heights overlooking that town, and erected embankments and fortifications on the brow of the mountain overlooking the Levels where the pike tops the mountain going south. It is exactly at the point that the tourist having traveled north through the three miles of sand on the flat top of Droop Mountain, comes in sight all at once of the garden spot of West Virginia spread out some fifteen hundred feet below him. It is a breath taking experience.

Averell says that the reason that he did not attack on Thursday when he came upon the Confederates in the Levels was that he was thirty-four miles from Lewisburg and that if he drove his enemy forward that day that they would get by Lewisburg before Duffie would have arrived from Kanawha.

On Thursday then about all that was done was to try to go around the Confederates and cut them off from the mountain, but Jackson beat them to it and left the Levels to be occupied by Averell.

Averell made his headquarters camp along the hill on the western edge of the Levels about where Gen. M. J. McNeel, of the Confederate Veterans, resides. Averell himself, was the guest of Col. Paul McNeel that night, and the whole community was Confederate but all who met him were charmed by him.

When the Levels was a lake Droop Mountain was the dam. The Greenbrier forced a passage through along the extreme eastern side and still plunges through the pass. Last summer the Road Commission blocked this road just as the army did in sixty-three, and we who desired to march south had to either go down the river road on the right or to the left and climb the ridge and swing round the circle by way of Lobella and climb up the road that intersects the pike on top of the mountain back of the battlefield. They call these Hobson Choice detours these days.

So Averell detoured. Like Stonewall Jackson, he was an early riser, and he got his troops into position before daylight. Here is the way he laid out his attack:

He sent the Fourteenth Pennsylvania to the left and they took up their stand near the Locust Creek bridge and appeared to be ready to charge up the mountain. Keeper's Battery was placed on the high

ground above Beard's mill and commenced to fire on the batteries on top of the mountain. Several families living in the low place formed by Locust Creek stayed there all day under the artillery fire. Ewin's Battery was placed to the left of the pike between Hillsboro and the foot of Droop Mountain. Gibson's Battalion and the Tenth West Virginia were held in or near Hillsboro on the pike. The Second, Third, and Eighth West Virginia regiments were placed to the right of the pike about the Renick place, out of sight of the Confederates on top of the mountain. The 28th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and one company of the 14th Pennsylvania, in all 1175 men, were sent by the long nine mile detour to the right by Lobelia, and while they started long before daylight they did not reach the battlefield until 1:45 p. m. In the meantime a great deal of cannon-firing had been going on.

I imagine that something occurred during the slow morning hours that caused Averell the gravest apprehension. He had not attacked the day before for good and sufficient reasons, but about nine o'clock, the Confederates announced by cheers and by band music, and by the display of battle flags, that Major General Echols had brought his army up and that the forces were equal, and that the Confederates held a safe position.

I have given the position of the federal troops, occupying a full half circle to the north of the battle field. Here is the way the Confederates were stationed:

On the river road to Greenbrier: Edgar's Battalion. On the farmland on the brow of the mountain where the battle was fought: 22nd Virginia Cavalry, Col. Geo. Patton; 19th Virginia Cavalry, Col. W. P. Thompson; 20th Virginia Cavalry, Col. W. W. Arnett; 14th Virginia Cavalry, Col. James Cochran; Derrick's Battalion; Jackson's Batteries. On the Lobelia-Jacox road: Nobody. The failure to guard the road leading in from the rear cost the Confederates the battle. This oversight has never been explained.

At 1:45 p. m., the flanking party arrived and came through the woods firing as they came and the rifle balls fell every where. It is said to have been one of the most sudden and most fearful fires that men were ever subject to. In about an hour, the Confederates were in full flight.

As soon as Averell heard his flanking party commence to fire, he moved the 2nd, 3rd and 8th regiments obliquely to the right up the mountain. The horses had been left at the foot of the mountain. They came out on top of the mountain exactly on the left of the flanking army and together they advanced on the breastworks of the Confederates and the fight was over in a few minutes, and the army in full retreat. Averell sent Gibson's Battalion after them up the pike, together with one section of Ewing's Battery. But parts of all the regiments joined in the pursuit, and Averell was able to halt his command on the top of Spring Creek Mountain, overlooking the Big Levels of Greenbrier. This was the evening after the battle, Friday, November 6, 1863.

He tried to hold back the pursuit so that Duffie might cut them off at Lewisburg, but that was not to be. They got through Lewisburg and on

towards Union on the way to Dublin, by a matter of minutes, and were able to cut a timber blockade in the road.

We Confederates never had any luck in West Virginia after the battle of Droop Mountain. It was a losing fight from that time on. We had given Averell a defeat at White Sulphur Springs the summer before, but with that exception, Averell never lost a game. He was allowed to continue in command until the 23rd day of September, 1864, with the most brilliant record for success and efficiency that was ever accorded to a general in a campaign, when for no reason, so far as history can discover, he was summarily dismissed from his command. He openly charged that it was to make room for some favorite in the make up of the army.

His last official communication to his command closed with these words, "I would rather serve in your ranks than leave you, but I am only permitted to say farewell."

During his campaign with the Confederate rangers lasting from May 16, 1863, to September 23, 1864, he fought twenty battles.

That is the outline of the Battle of Droop Mountain. We most earnestly insist that if this sketch is in anywise in error that the historian or veteran will immediately write to us and we will argue it out.

Here is the panorama that would have been presented to an observer standing on the brow of the mountain on the battlefield just before the battle began: To the east, 14th Pennsylvania regiment; to the northeast, Keeper's Battery; to the north, Ewing's Battery, and the 10th West Virginia, and Gibson's Battalion; to the northwest, behind the timber and in the sinks and hollows of the land, the 2nd, 3rd, and 8th West Virginia regiments, lying on their arms, every fourth man holding horses, all waiting for the sound of battle; to the west the thick forest through which the 25th Ohio and the company of cavalry were stealing upon the rear.

Nearly all the Levels' homes were occupied that day by the women and children. Nearly all the non-combatant men were hiding in the woods.

Col. W. P. Thompson after the war became the great railroad builder and millionaire of New York. He had discovered his sweetheart in the Levels, Mary Evelina Moffett, and he fought the battle of his life in plain view from her home. He had to leave hastily that day but he came back for the wedding and they lived happily ever after. Col. W. W. Arnett became a great lawyer, and came back to make a whale of a speech against the Republican party at Hillsboro in sight of the battleground. Col. James Cochran used to tell this tale. He was escaping from the defeat, and he was called on to surrender but paid no attention to the fire and escaped. He said that if the Yankees had said: "Colonel, surrender!" that he would have given up his sword. But when they shouted: "Stop, you damned, red headed, s—of a—b!" it made him so mad that he decided not to surrender.

The famous Confederate Captain Jim McNeill was captured that day. He had had a wonderful record as a brave soldier, the captain of the Nicholas Blues. He was sitting by the road side a prisoner, engaged in

bitter reflections. His brother, a federal soldier, came by. They had not seen each other for a long time. The federal soldier advanced with a warm welcome with his hand extended: "Hello, Jim!" The Confederate looked straight at him and said: "We are not shaking hands today."

My uncle, A. M. McLaughlin, was in that battle. He often told us that as he was escaping he came upon a wounded federal soldier sitting by a log who raised his gun to shoot him, and that he, my uncle, sprang in and took the gun away from the soldier, and bent it around a tree and went on. And he would always conclude the story by saying that he would go to Droop Mountain and look for that gun. Years after he did go there and brought back a gun barrel bent like a hoop. The wood part had disappeared but the story was substantiated.

The late Col. John K. Thompson took over the command of the Nicholas Blues that day after Captain McNeill had been captured.

## CHAPTER XXII

### *Dunmore's War. A Copy of the Resolves at the Mouth of the Hockhocking River, at Fort Gower*

Cleared by the axe and held with a rifle! That is a true description of a West Virginia title to land. This is another chapter concerning the crisis of 1774, when they tried to make us turn back and abandon our lands and give up our homes.

It is an interesting pursuit—the hunting for the truth. The work of the historian seems to have been to put a color on a state of facts that will justify his own people. He is an unscrupulous advocate and defender not of the truth but the reputation of his countrymen.

It is said of a small island that its children are bred in the belief that they once defeated the United States and if the United States does not behave they will lick her again. This in a country comparing in importance and size with a single county in this country.

The incredibility of history has long been recognized by the inquiring mind. Walpole said that he did not want history read to him because he knew it to be false. Kingsley having served a term as a professor of history at Oxford pronounced history largely a lie. Napoleon said that history was a fable agreed. Dumas called it left handed truth.

Usually it is far, far better to accept the fable agreed for the wisdom that it contains, but occasionally it becomes a duty to deny false rumor and report if it affects your own people. And that is the case respecting the part that the pioneers of the Western Waters played in winning the independence of the people of the United States.

We were taught to believe that Dunmore, in 1774, conspired with the Indians to drive the settlers off of the Western Waters. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Dunmore's orders show that authority for the expedition against the Indians had been refused by the colony of Virginia assembled in the House of Burgesses and that he decided to organize it anyway, and so wrote to the Lewises and Prestons and other mountaineers. And to show his good faith he went with the mountaineers

clear from Williamsburg to Chillicothe, walking with his men. It is absurd to say that he induced them to go to their own death against the Indians when he went with them. And it is absurd to say that being within the sound of firing on the day of the battle of Pt. Pleasant he refrained from engaging in that battle. If the Indians had wiped out the army of Gen. Andrew Lewis on the 10th day of October, 1774, they would have overcome the army under Dunmore on the 11th or 12th of the same month.

Our troubles all grew out of the right to settle on the Indian land. In 1774, so many white people had taken up land on the west side of the divide and made their homes there that there were enough to form another colony. and in all that great domain there was not a paper title. It began to be a matter of considerable consequence. One of the schemes was to gain permission to form the new colony of Vandalia. Virginia was the most loyal of all the English colonies. It was governed by English law. It led all of the colonies in wealth, intelligence, refinement and culture. Virginia as a colony was vehemently opposed to any trespassing on the Indian lands west of the crest of the Allegheny mountain.

The Valley of Virginia had been debatable ground but the treaty of 1722 had established the Allegheny as the dividing line and shortly afterwards the settlers came into that part of Virginia. They had to fight for it. In 1742, a small Indian war broke out near Staunton, but it was ended by the treaty of 1744 entered into at Lancaster.

In 1753, war with the Indians broke out again and continued for ten years or more until Bouquet's treaty of peace on November 9, 1764. Then there was comparative peace with the Indians on the Western Waters. During those ten years several thousand pioneers were slaughtered by the Indians. The English government made one determined effort to end the war when it sent Braddock with two home regiments to fight with Virginia levies. Braddock suffered an overwhelming defeat on the Monongahela river. From that time on the mountaineers held on by the hardest. They lived in stockade forts and every man was an Indian fighter. Every summer saw the Indian bands in the country, and there were so many cases of families killed and captives tortured that the mountain boys were bred in the hatred of Indian foes. Probably the most dangerous and deadly temper that the world has ever known was that of the Indian fighters of the Virginia mountains of the period of one full generation in the eighteenth century. Ever present, day and night, sleeping and waking, the pioneer visioned the sight of dead bodies, of tortured and mutilated friends and relatives, and the result was that the vengeance they themselves wreaked was just a sterrible.

Dunmore wrote to Lewis that he, Dunmore, would furnish powder and ball, but that was in the summer after Dunmore had dissolved the assembly and sent it home. History says that Dunmore acted because the legislature passed a resolution of sympathy for Boston, and it is so stated by Dunmore. But when a few days before that Dunmore had asked the legislature to defend the border and had been refused, and then had asked a second time, intimating that the legislature was not

aware of the imminent danger, and had been told by the legislature to get to hell out of there with his proposition to stage another Braddock defeat, it is easy for those who read between the lines of the tortuous tracks of legislation, to know what the real quarrel was between Dunmore and his House of Burgesses.

After the armies under Dunmore had won the war, the supple Virginians made much of the heroes, and passed all kinds of praise resolutions and appointed commissioners and ratified and completed the treaty and did everything to add to the glory and renown of the fighting men of the mountains, except to list their names and to pay them for their time and expenses. Even in after years, when the Revolution had been fought and won, about the only way one of the Point Pleasant heroes could get assistance was to plead that he was a pauper before the county court, whereupon the legislature would appropriate something like five dollars a month. Many a descendant is in the same fix that I am in: Proud of old Thomas Price's pension as a soldier wounded at Point Pleasant, and ashamed of the allegation in his petition that he was a pauper with six small children to support.

Some day I want to make a study of the Virginia intellect of the eighteenth century. Those men had the quickest minds and smoothest tongues of any race of diplomats. Deprived of the power to read the future, they could handle past events to perfection, and they ran rings around the sad and sedate mountain men who were slow on the uptake, until they finally divided the State, and since the first agonies of the wrench and rupture, we have been getting along better.

I was raised in the doctrine that what Virginia does is right, even if it is not right, and it was not until I read the journal of the House of Burgesses in its brief session in May, 1774, that I saw as in a bright light, that the unspeakable body of which Andrew Lewis was a member, had doomed the people of the Western Waters to death and left them to perish.

All this time the people east of the Blue Ridge dwelt in peace and safety and owing to the new land and negro labor, an aristocracy was formed that was as luxurious as any that was ever known in the history of the world. And while this was going on we sealed the border. There can be no complaint about the government of Virginia so long as the settlers of the Valley of Virginia were in jeopardy. Dinwiddie's administration did every thing that could be expected. But after 1764, the people of the Valley of Virginia were not in any great danger. The Indians had been driven back across the Allegheny, and the life on the Western Waters became a game of who could keep his scalp.

When Dunmore came to be Governor of Virginia, he immediately came to the conclusion that it was best to give the settlers on the Western Waters titles to their lands for the simple reason that they would seize what land they wanted anyway, and that it was better to make a virtue of necessity and let the empire take its way westward. As a result of this policy, Great Britain reluctantly permitted surveying to begin in 1774, looking forward to the issuing of grants in due course of time. As I picture it, the surveying parties were getting ready for an inroad



on the Indian lands between the Allegheny mountains and the Ohio river and anxiously waiting until the winter broke enough to let them camp out. The Indians had full information of the new policy and they got ready to fight. Earlier than usual the private parties of Indians appeared on the scene, and the usual custom of rape, robbery, murder, burning, and torture began. But what alarmed the settlers more was the sure information that at Chillicothe, an overwhelming army of Indians was being formed under Cornstalk, the evil genius of the Ohio tribe, a ravaging old savage who killed by the wholesale, as was evidenced by the Clendenin massacre of some seventy-odd whites near Lewisburg.

Then it was that the appeal was made to the legislature and then that legislature went on record as refusing to recognize the danger, and refusing to furnish even as much as a single load of powder for a rifle gun. And that was the trouble in 1774. There never was such a powder famine known. It was the butt end of every appeal that was made for help. Send us some powder.

Then I commenced my long search for another document sometimes called the first declaration of independence, which was promulgated on the banks of the Ohio River, November 5, 1774, by the victorious army, at Fort Gower, at the mouth of the Hocking River, above the mouth of the Kanawha, at Point Pleasant. The troops had conquered the Indians; they had agreed on the terms of peace; and were returning with hostages, among whom was the revered Cornstalk.

All the books that I had dealing with the subject referred to the paper and purported to give the effect of the contents, but I had a thought that knowing the circumstances as I had come to know them, the true interpretation of that paper was that it was part alibi and part defiance to lowland Virginia.

I cannot yet figure out why all those historians so sedulously failed and refused to publish the text of the proclamation.

It was finally secured from our State Historian, Mr. Clifford R. Myers. Read this clear and courageous declaration:

#### MEETING OF OFFICERS UNDER EARL OF DUNMORE

At a meeting of the Officers under the command of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore, convened at Fort Gower, November 5, 1774, for the purpose of considering the grievances of British America, an Officer present addressed the Meeting in the following words:

"Gentlemen: Having now concluded the campaign, by the assistance of Providence, with honor and advantage to the Colony and ourselves, it only remains that we should give our country the strongest assurance that we are ready, at all times to the utmost of our power, to maintain and defend her just rights and privileges. We have lived about three months in the woods without any intelligence from Boston, or from the Delegates at Philadelphia. It is possible from the groundless reports of designing men, that our countrymen may be jealous of the use of such a body would make of arms in their hands at this critical juncture. That we are a respectable body is certain, when it is considered that we can

live weeks without bread or salt; that we can sleep in the open air without any covering but that of the canopy of Heaven; and that our men can march and shoot with any in the known world. Blessed with these talents, let us solemnly engage to one another, and our country in particular, that we will use them to no purpose but for the honour and advantage of America in general, and of Virginia in particular. It behooves us then, for the satisfaction of our country, that we should give them our real sentiments, by way of resolves, at this very crisis."

Whereupon the meeting made choice of a committee to draw up and prepare Resolves for their consideration, who immediately withdrew; and after some time spent therein, reported that they had agreed to and prepared the following Resolves, which were read, maturely considered, and agreed to, *nemine contradicente*, by the meeting, and ordered to be published in the Virginia Gazette:

*Resolved*, That we bear the most faithful allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third, whilst his Majesty delights to reign over a brave and free people; that we will, at the expense of life, and everything dear and valuable, exert ourselves in support of the honour of his Crown and the dignity of the British Empire. But as the love of Liberty, and attachment to the real interests and just rights of America outweigh every other consideration, we resolve that we will exert every power within us for the defence of American liberty, and for the support of her just rights and privileges; not in any precipitate, riotous, or tumultuous manner, but when regularly called by the unanimous voice of our countrymen.

*Resolved*, That we entertain the greatest respect for his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Dunmore, who commanded the expedition against the Shawanese; and who, we are confident, underwent the great fatigue of this singular campaign for no other motive than the true interest of this country.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Whole Corp.

BENJAMIN ASHBY, Clerk.

(Taken from "American Archives," Fourth Series, Vol. one, pages: 962-963.)

Here is the way I construe the document:

1. That the mountain men have shown they could and would defend their homes.
2. That they have been on their resources and that if they have done anything contrary to the wishes of the Continental Congress or the insurgents in Boston that they are not to be blamed for they have had no word of any kind from them.
3. That an effort will probably be made to have them considered outlaws.
4. That the campaign was waged without governmental assistance. Not even salt was furnished.
5. That we will not run wild but act only as in honor bound for the good of America in general and Virginia in particular.

6. That we are loyal to the King and that we regret the necessity of acting without authority from him and the House of Burgesses.

7. That with all due respect to the King, there are certain unalienable rights such as life, liberty, and the pursuit of safety, peace, and happiness, which outweigh every other consideration.

8. That this irregular expedition is not to be taken as a precedent that we may act in a precipitate, riotous, or tumultuous manner. We are strong for law and order as a regular thing.

9. That Dunmore is about as good an old scout as ever slept in the rain.

The above is my construction of the paper. I think I give it its true meaning. A shorter construction might be given it. We did right, we are bad men to cross, and if Virginia under King George does not like it she can lick it.

## CHAPTER XXIII

*Greenbrier County. Circuit Court there. At the Home of the Boone family. Some particulars about the Tragedy of David S. Creigh.*

Let us consider Greenbrier county, the aristocratic blue grass county to the south of us. She has always been a kind of a mother county to Pocahontas and blood is thicker than water. The longer I live the more I esteem the pioneer stock that has flowered to such perfection in the green fields of the Greenbrier Valley. There is a charm about the Greenbrier Valley that is all its own. Other sections of West Virginia have the cities, and the great industries, but for a place to live in peace and plenty give me the Greenbrier Valley, and of the four counties that comprise this pleasant place, Greenbrier is the oldest, and the richest and the most important.

I can remember the time when we were tributary to Greenbrier county but as time went on Pocahontas became more important and now we claim to march arm in arm with the older county. One of the great distinctions that has come to Pocahontas is that a native born has presided as judge over the superior court of Greenbrier county for many years where he is much respected and liked.

Last week there was court there and I went down to the land of Egypt. Most of our Pocahontas travelers know best the city of Ronceverte, the port of entry for Pocahontas county. Here is where all change for points east and west and wait at the hotel. The headwaiter at the principal hotel told me recently that he had been sold with the hotel nine times. Of late years, I have come to look for a landmark in the lobby. I set my name down in the register of the hotel as a matter of good faith, and turn to see if Col. J. H. Crozier is sitting in his accustomed corner. I can generally count on him being there. He is the bar of the city of Ronceverte, and he is a gentleman of true Virginia dignity and presence. He has practiced law in the mountains since the time when most men's minds run not to the contrary, and he has a memory stored with thousands of incidents of the history of the Greenbrier Valley, especially of the county of Monroe, where he lived for so many years.

He told me the other day that he remembered the occasion when Judge Staples, of Virginia, rode from his home all the way to Union for the purpose of beating the editor of the county newspaper for editorial criticism. The editor was the late Col. George W. Warren. The Judge made a pass at the Editor with a cane but the ceiling being low the cane was broken against a joist, and that let the combatants into a clinch, in the course of which they wrecked the type cases and the office generally and rolled down the staircase into the street, and fought there until both were exhausted.

I committed a solecism the other day in Greenbrier county in walking from Ronceverte to Lewisburg, on a clear frosty morning, in the invigorating air. It is a penance recognized by certain old fashioned persons as being conducive to health and economy. The exhilaration that comes from deep mountain climbing breathing is very, very comforting to those who suffer from the dark musings of the dyspeptic, but really it is not done in this day and time.

Good natured strangers saw the shame and threw open the doors of their cars and invited me to hop in. But I would not. For once I insisted upon my technical right to walk on the road for there was nowhere else to walk. It was winter time and the snow was on the fields and the fields were otherwise closed to me. So it was either walk in the road or not at all. And I persisted in my madness and I won through to Lewisburg in an hour and twenty minutes, with not a megrim to melancholize my sublime soul.

It was a grand jury term called in advance of the regular term that begins on the 20th of January. In the course of his charge to the grand jury Judge Sharp instructed them on a point of law in regard to a tragic occurrence in the county. It appears that a stranger working on some contract on the Midland Trail as a laborer had suffered a gunshot wound from some person unknown. The wounded man was then hurried into a car and driven in great haste to the hospital at Ronceverte. There, instead of ringing the bell and entering the patient for treatment, he was placed on the back porch in a surreptitious manner and there left. Much later the night nurse found the man on the porch and he was taken in but soon died from the effects of the cold and exposure during the winter night, in addition to the gun shot wound. The court instructed the jury that under such circumstances the persons responsible were liable to be indicted for murder or manslaughter.

There is an old English case where a deputy sheriff was put in charge of a drug store, under an execution. And he was made comfortable in the sitting room behind the store. About nine o'clock the officer asked the druggist for a drink of gin, and the druggist set out a stone bottle containing about a gallon of gin and drinking set in. The party was composed of the druggist, a brother, a visitor, maid servant, and the officer. They ordered a supper at half past twelve and with it they drank a number of bottles of red wine. After that three pints of porter. After that they had some rounds of rum. By three o'clock in the morning the officer was dead drunk and the rest of the party called a

cab and sent him home to the sheriff. Before he was delivered the cab driver found that he had died. The deceased was a man of sixty years of age and in good health when he took possession of the store. The three men were indicted for manslaughter and tried and found guilty.

Along the same lines are the cases of wilful neglect of helpless and aged persons and failure to provide them with food and heat from which death ensues. This is murder. And the suicide compact where two persons agree to destroy themselves and one survives, an indictment may be found for murder.

The observance for law in Greenbrier county must be very good. Of late years practically all of the old time recklessness that was to be observed in the towns on account of the use of liquor has entirely disappeared so far as the casual observer can discern. If there is any hell raising going on it is kept carefully under cover as it should be.

Claiming to be something of a writer, I took this occasion to call upon a young lady who has been received into the profession, Miss Io Boone, the daughter of W. F. Boone, who lives in the big brick house, known as the Creigh farm, between Ronceverte and Lewisburg.

It is of considerable moment to us who claim to be writers to take heed to the recruiting of the profession. It is a hard way in which to serve the Lord, but as the writers pass on to the Elysian fields others must come forward to take their places and so runs the world away. Nature's chief masterpiece is said to be writing well. Miss Boone was attending Columbia University in 1922, when she was chosen to represent the State of West Virginia in the tableau in which this State won first place. She is to the manner born. She is a wise, stately lady with a classic name, and I think she will go far if she devotes herself to authorship. She comes right down from the great Daniel Boone, the most eminent of all our pioneers of civilization, who founded Boonesborough, the first capital of Kentucky, in 1775. He was the original tall man of Kentucky, and his descendants tower over their fellowmen. Daniel Boone lived in this valley once but was crowded out before the Revolution. He moved from here to Kanawha, and from there to North Carolina, thence to Kentucky, thence to Missouri, blazing the way. The great Wilderness Road was first known as Boone's Trace.

When I went to the Boone homestead—a big brick house from whose front door the fields descend in a most impressive manner—I had in mind the terrible tragedy that started there in the Civil War, that shook the country worse than anything that has occurred before and since. It was at that time the home of David S. Creigh, a veritable leader of men, who killed a man who was robbing the house and terrifying his family. The result was that Creigh was afterwards executed by virtue of a military command.

An account of the affair is contained in a volume by Col. B. H. Jones," entitled, "Prison Prose and Pietry," published in 1868. Col. Jones was a member of the bar at Lewisburg. The account in that volume touching this matter was written by Dr. W. H. Syme, of Lewisburg, an intimate friend of Creigh. The book has been in my father's library ever since I

can remember and it was deeply studied by me when I was a child. My father and mother were greatly affected by the terrible fate of their friend. And I have always been able to visualize the fight. When I stepped into the hall the other day it was the first time I had ever been to the house or anywhere near it, and yet the stairway and hall and porch were just as I had pictured them mentally. I do not think this has ever occurred before with me.

On November 8, 1863, David S. Creigh came home and was told that a man in soldier's uniform had held up the house and that he was then in an upstairs room where the governess lay sick in the bed, breaking open a bureau. Creigh was a man fifty-seven years old, a member of the county court, and an elder of the Old Stone Church at Lewisburg.

He had a pistol and he immediately went into the upstairs room and called the burglar to account. Firing started in that upstairs room and the men clinched and wrestled through the hall upstairs and down the staircase into the lower hall, some pistol firing going on in the meantime. From the hall the struggle carried the combatants out on to the porch and it was apparent that the fight was one to the death. There a colored woman came running with an axe which she gave to her master and the intruder was killed, and the body hid away. The identity of the dead man was never established, and I think that my father had the right theory, and that is that he was not a soldier at all, but some desperate character who had got a federal uniform and was using it to hold up victims.

After the execution the following document was found on the body of the deceased:

"Charges and specifications against David S. Creigh:

"Charge—Murder. Specification: That on or about the 8th day of November, 1863, the same Creigh killed a soldier in his house, dressed in a Federal uniform, name unknown.

"Signed: A. Myers, Provost Marshal."

It will be remembered that the battle of Droop Mountain was fought on the 6th day of November, 1863; that the Confederate army retreated through Lewisburg to Dublin and that Averell reached Lewisburg in pursuit on that afternoon of the 7th, and found that Gen. Duffie, another federal general, had occupied the town of Lewisburg about 10 a. m. The Confederates under Gen. Echols had barely got by. On the morning of the 8th, Averell passed on in pursuit of the fleeing army of Confederates with the entire command, and encountered a barricade. He then sent Gen. Duffie with his command west and he himself went on to Callahans and from there north, and Col. Moore was sent to Beverly by way of Hillsboro, with his wounded and prisoners.

The arrest of David Creigh occurred the following May or June. On the 18th day of May, Averell established a camp there until June 3rd and from there marched to Staunton. On June 1st, Crook's army came by and crossed the Greenbrier River that day. A slave went to the federal army and told about the killing, and search was made and the body found.

David S. Creigh was arrested and held on his own testimony and the

next day was marched towards Staunton. At Staunton the three armies of Averell, Crook and Hunter were united into one, and Gen. Hunter was in command. On June the 11th David S. Craigh was executed near Brownsburg, in Rockbridge county. Gen. Hunter has always been charged with the responsibility of the execution. It has been a question whether the sentence was approved in Washington, some claiming that it was not a summary execution, but considering the fact that they marched to Staunton on foot, and from there to New Providence it does not seem that there was time enough for the papers to have been forwarded to Washington and acted upon.

Waddell the Augusta county historian wrote in his diary on July 11, 1864: "Averell and Crook were opposed to his execution. It is said, but it was ordered by Hunter. A federal chaplain named Osborne, from Pennsylvania, testified that Creigh was a good man, if there ever was one, and the soldiers said he did right in killing the ruffian."

Some years ago a veteran of the war, a business man in Pittsburgh, who was a captain under Hunter, wrote an article for Harper's Magazine, in which he related that he had been ordered to carry out the execution, and had refused, and then was compelled by a most severe order to do it. He had a painful recollection of the affair.

Gen. Crook, afterwards called by the Indians, "The Gray Fox," was here after the war but would never discuss it. One gentleman, who was an intimate friend of Crook told me that all that he had ever heard Crook say in connection with it was: "It was a mistake."

It has always oppressed my spirit as an example of a malignant fate hanging over this man whose life was a good guide and an example to erring men. He was a righteous man and yet he was caught in the toils of destiny and suffered a most painful and dreadful death. The letter that David S. Creigh wrote on his last night on earth is the most perfect and profound outpouring of the soul about to depart that I ever studied. During her long life, my mother constantly referred to it as a great document. We take the liberty to reproduce it in full. His descendants may well be proud of their heroic ancestor:

June 10th, 1864.

DEAR EMILY: I arrived this evening at Rev. James Morrison's in Rockbridge county. After eating my supper I was taken into a house and the sentence pronounced that I was to be hung. I was not permitted any counsel in my case.

I wish you, my dear beloved wife, to bear up under this dreadful bereavement; you and all the children bear up under this as well as you can, and all try to meet me in heaven. I am meeting death with calmness, believing and trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ, the Saviour of sinners. My sincere wish is that all my brothers and sisters may meet me in heaven.

In my sentence it was read, that the house was to be burned to the ground, but the gentleman that brought me this paper said that part of the sentence would not be carried out. I hope that I would once more see you all on earth, but it is decreed otherwise, and I have to submit. I

wish my remains to be removed and laid by the side of our father's and mother's, as soon as convenient. The execution will take place in a few minutes. The Rev. A. G. Osborn has prayed for me before I commenced writing.

I sent for him this minute, and he and the Provost Marshal came in together, and the Provost Marshal was authorized to say the execution, if I wished, should not take place until daylight, which I accepted; that much more time to offer up prayers to God, for myself, and dear beloved wife, and children to meet me in heaven.

My dear brother Louis, I know how this will affect you. You know all about my business. I wish my beloved son Cyrus, if he is spared through this dreadful war, to manage my business with your assistance; as dutiful a son as ever lived, and I must say so for all my sons and daughters. I now leave Cyrus, Thomas, Charles, Rufus, David, Christopher, Lockhart, Egbert, Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth; leave you with your Christian mother. God be your stay and support, trusting in God, and preparing to meet me in heaven.

DAVID S. CREIGH.

And thus passed a man whose memory is honored and revered in West Virginia and from whom many of our best people proudly claim descent, his good name the immediate jewel of his soul.

The country was distracted by a fearful civil war. The federal armies especially that under Hunter, were under orders to rule with an iron hand. "Make the country so bare a crow cannot fly over it." The severest military rule known is one protecting straggling soldiers in any enemy country. But this was West Virginia in 1864, a loyal state, and David S. Creigh was a non-combatant and a citizen of loyal state. It was as Crooks said, a mistake. Creigh is credited with having saved Crook's life on occasion.

But so great is reputation that the years but add lustre to the name of David S. Creigh.

## CHAPTER XXIV

*A Family Reunion. Suggestion of what may be done when the Clan decides to gather. The Waugh Family. Lorenzo Waugh, the Man who Preached from Shore to Shore*

You heard about the Waugh reunion? On that occasion I indulged my propensity to make a speech and promised myself the pleasure of extending my remarks in print. Which motion has carried *ncm, con*. The day was cool, and calm, and bright and the place was an ancient sugar-tree grove where the leaves made a roof and good sounding-board over a natural amphitheatre. There was a lunch, the result of the highest art on the part of the learned cooks. I think it was one of the most elaborate affairs I ever attended.

It does not seem to have occurred to the Waughs to have asserted the claims of long descent but they are entitled to it. When I see persons struggling to join societies formed by descendants of soldiers of the Revo-



lution I think how easy it is for the native born of this county to qualify. It would be easy to form larger associations of sons, daughters and dames, respectively, in Pocahontas county than the State associations. We have paid a good deal of attention to history and we have stayed here and kept the home fires burning. For instance, every one who has Waugh blood is entitled to be either a son or a daughter of the Revolution.

The movement for the reunion started in Kanawha county. On Thursday a notice came out in the paper. On Friday John Waugh, chief of police in this town, and Harlow Waugh, the oldest merchant of the town, got busy and on Sunday Pocshontas lived up to its traditions of hospitality. It was a basket banquet. At first it was determined to hold the meeting in one of the beautiful shades of Knapps Creek, but Mack and Florence Mann, who own one of the old Waugh homesteads had the ideal thought to marsball them on to Indian Draft. I claim to be somewhat of a mystic and I wonder if the spirit of the late Rev. John Waugh was not with us that day, something that is beyond the powers of human comprehension in our present imperfect state of understanding.

Shortly after the Civil War a political orator waved the bloody flag at Edray, and urged the people to vote the way they shot. And Rev. John Waugh replied to him something after this manner:

"The war is over. It is our duty to promote peace. I had a son in the Confederate army and I had a son in the Union army. If the hostilities continue, the factions will be holding their basket dinners in different hollows."

The was the last effort on the part of any speaker to make a bloody flag speech in the county.

Judge Waugh of Buckhannon, is one of the bright, particular stars of the Waugh tribe. The date of the reunion had been set convenient for him but he was prevented by circumstances of great pith and moment from being present.

I was invited as a collateral member, being kin to those of direct descent. Furthermore, I answer to the name of Mr. Waugh so frequently that I do not take the time to correct the error if it is merely a salutation. Harlow Waugh is my double in this town. We are kin through the Poages. And there is another connection. "Miss Lizzie of The Times Office," as she was designated in George P. Moore's will. We have both been on The Times staff for a frightfully long time.

What is here set down relates to one of the most notable mountain families of the Virginias.

The name is pure Scotch. At present it is pronounced as though it was spelled Waw. The trade that fastened the name was that of a fuller. A fuller was the artisan who took the home weaves of cloth and shrunk pressed, cleaned and dyed them. It was an important trade in the days when cloth was made in the home. In such a way, the names of Weaver, Fuller, Waugh, Smith, Collier, Baker, Farmer, Shepherd, and the like were derived.

Sometime ago a West Virginia historian said to me: "Do you know

that the names Waugh and Walkup are the same?" Both names are common in this valley, but it did not make much impression on me at the time for I am loath to take the word of a historian for anything. They snatch at a rumor and catch at a breath, of this one knoweth and that one saith. And if they are not trained in the art of weighing evidence such as comes by a long course in the logic of the law, they are apt to read and misconstrue the sign. But when I got back to my books, I found that there was good reason to believe that he was right.

Whenever you get to fooling with the combination "gh" in a word, almost anything can happen in the way of corrupting the pronunciation. Thus Hough spells Huff, McLaughlin, McLocklin, and Waugh, Waw. The word Waugh is spelled in various ways. Warr, Wahoff, Wachub, Waughub, Wauchub and Waugh. In Scotland the name was pronounced walk. In the records of Augusta county, it is noted that James Waughub acted as a processioner before the Revolutionary war. It is reasonably certain that this was James Waugh, a soldier of the Revolution, who enlisted from Augusta county. I am not sure what a processioner was. But there were a lot of them. He was a perambulator. In the days before titles were recorded, men were appointed to walk around boundaries of land, say once a year and inspect and restore monuments marking division lines. And when taxes in Virginia were collected by parishes to the parsons, it may be that the bounds of the parish were ascertained at stated intervals, especially in a country where new cabins were springing up in the coves of the mountains.

There was a Captain George Waugh in the Revolution and I cannot connect him with the family here. But he was from Orange county—the county from which Augusta was formed—and I have a hunch that he was the father of James Waugh.

All the Waughs that we know of were descended from that James Waugh and Mary Waugh, his wife. James Waugh enlisted for three years in the Revolution in the year 1777. He survived the conflict for he and his wife were defendants in a lawsuit brought in the year 1780. He served the full three years, a fact that is established by the records of the county courts of Augusta county. At the date of his enlistment he was a married man with four children. As such he was entitled to an appropriation from the county funds. December 16, 1777, his wife was allowed the sum of twenty-five pounds. November 17, 1778, she was allowed the sum of twenty-five pounds. November 17, 1779, she was allowed the sum of sixty pounds.

At this time, James Waugh was living in Augusta county, at some place near Clover Lick, now Pocahontas county, West Virginia. I think that he lived on the east bank of Greenbrier River, four or five miles below Clover Lick, but my father gives the place as the Shrader land in the Hills a few miles southeast on the same trail to Clover Lick and Fort Dinwiddie or Jackson river settlement. The old homestead was on the west side of the river but tradition puts a still older house on the east side. There were three James Waughs. The soldier, his son

James, the father of Lorenzo Waugh, and Lorenzo's brother James—the one I remember in 1887, when he was a man nearing the eighties.

The soldier left two sons: James and Samuel. Both married McGuires. James married Rebecca McGuire and Samuel married Ann McGuire, and it was the result of these marriages that account for the many hundred descendents of the soldier. James Waugh, 2nd, had twelve children and Samuel Waugh, his brother, had fourteen children. Take a pencil and figure it out for yourselves. You can see the possibilities of such a start. They have spread over the entire nation, but a great number remain in the hills where the Scot first settled in the new world.

Samuel settled in the hills on the Shrader land and James, 2nd, lived on Greenbrier river. From Samuel Waugh are descended the Rev. John Waugh family and many of the Knapp, Shrader, Fertig, Buzzard, Malcomb, Moore, Martin and Wade families and others.

From James, 2nd, descended the Marcus Waugh branch, and members of the Fleming, Griffin, Ratliff families and others.

Both Samuel and James, 2nd, departed this life in the year 1831, their will being probated that year. In the will of James, 2nd, he provides that land be sold and the proceeds used to educate his children. Sell land and school children, a strange doctrine for that day and time. Another clause in his will was: "I desire that my rifle gun be kept for the entire use of my plantation." That speaks of a day when a good, muzzle loading rifle was a most important part of every man's equipment. It meant a good title to land, a defense against the savage, and food for the family.

James Waugh, 2nd, gentleman, was a member of the first court to sit in Pocahontas county. I note his presence at the August term, 1822. He was one of the fathers of the county. He seems to have been a close neighbor and friend of Major Jacob Warwick, of Clover Lick. Jacob Warwick died in 1828, three years before the death of James Waugh, 2nd.

The plantation as I figured it out as named in his will was a long narrow strip of land on Greenbrier river. Roughly described it is a narrow strip of bottom land about two miles long and an eighth of a mile broad. The bottom pinches out about half way and there is located the famous Indian Rock, and James Waugh, 3rd, took the part above the rock, the old homestead, and Marcus Waugh took the place down the river from the rock. When the Greenbrier Division of the C. & O. railway was built it took a strip a hundred feet broad out of the center of these long narrow bottoms and practically put the plantation out of business.

Lorenzo Waugh says in his book that near his father's house was an old camping place of the Indians, where bushels of river shells had been thrown. He refers to the periwinkle shells. This is a little shell-fish of Greenbrier river. They are about the size of the smallest marble and cling to the stones in the bed of the stream, as every barefooted boy who waded the river well remembers. The Indians probably boiled them for soup. It is a univalve or gastropod, kin to a snail.

One can imagine that when the narrow valley was in its original state, it was a calm and peaceful retreat. The clear river afforded fine

fishing, and the deer would come down from the hills to the waters of the Greenbrier at many crossing places.

The friendship with the Warwick family had its effect in the life of Lorenzo Waugh, who has recorded:

"There was one man in our neighborhood who was called rich, having, I think, over a hundred slaves, and I wish to mention him, as he and his family were real friends to me—Father Jacob Warwick. His daughter Betsey used to come to our house and give me lessons, and with her I learned to read and write before I ever went a day to school."

This was the Elizabeth Warwick who married Col. Woods, of Albemarle.

My recollection goes back to the days when the upper place was occupied by James Waugh, 3rd, and the lower place by Marcus Waugh, both long since gathered to their fathers. These lands are the first "east" of the tunnel. The bottom place west of the tunnel on the railroad being the Bridger place, where we place the boyhood home of Jim Bridger.

James, 2nd, had a son, Jacob Waugh, who was clerk of the county court of Upshur county and the grandfather of Judge Waugh. Samuel Waugh had a son Jacob Waugh, of Waugh's mill on Stony Creek, near Marlinton, the father of Isham Waugh.

Both had sons who moved to Missouri. Both had sons who settled in Kanawha county.

My recollection of Rev. John Waugh, of the Indian Draft country, is that of a clean shaven, aristocratic old man, of distinguished appearance. He and my grandfather Price were very close friends and found great satisfaction in each other's company. I think they must have been about the same age.

Lorenzo Waugh had a remarkable career. Starting in his ministerial life in Virginia, he literally preached his way across the continent to the shores of the Pacific. He was a Circuit Rider from away back. He wrote a book of his life which was so full of moral precepts and instruction that it became a church publication and went into many editions.

From this work it is possible to form a correct estimate of his character and to realize that his life was valuable to his country. The circuit rider of a few years back was inseparably connected with his horse, as note the equestrian statue of Bishop Asbury in the city of Washington. Lorenzo Waugh says that when he was a small boy he won a foot race from a man named Friel, the local champion, which pleased Jacob Warwick so much that he presented the boy with a filly, and that from this stock came practically all of his mounts during the more than a half a century of riding. He crossed the plains in 1851, with his own ox teams.

Here is the way that I read the character of Lorenzo Waugh. He was a vivid preacher of the gospel, a steadfast adherent to the parent Methodist church, a man of clean life, one of the originators of the temperance movement, an enemy of tobacco in every form, a mighty hunter of big game, and a dead shot with a rifle.

He was licensed to preach in 1832 and his first charge was in Nicholas county, and at that time the Methodist church in America was nothing

like the tremendous organization that it is today, and it is apparent that during his ministry the faith he labored for grew from a comparatively small denomination to be the most numerous and the most powerful Protestant church in America. Such being the case, it is safe to say that when the life and times of Lorenzo Waugh become crystalized by history, his long and widespread ministerial work will class him as one of the fathers of the church in this continent.

He fought the twin evil liquor and tobacco. As a matter of fact, tobacco added to liquor has about put John Barleycorn out of business, as both are too much for the endurance of man.

Lorenzo Waugh says that it is true that persons are able to point out certain old men who had used tobacco and whiskey, but they were scabby old specimens.

When he labored among the Shawnee and the Kaw Indians as a missionary he saw some filthy examples of tobacco users. He paints a picture of the Indians who would smoke until they felt the effects of the nicotine, then pick lice from their blankets and eat them, and then smoke again. That is a pleasant sight for you!

The turning point in Lorenzo Waugh's life was seeing a statement in a newspaper that a man in a distant place was willing to assist some boy in getting an education to prepare him for the ministry. He answered the letter and was told that the place had been given to another boy, but the germ had been sown, and he left home and went to Harrison county and proceeded to carry out his plan on his own resources. He worked for his board and went to school. And he had not been there long until the teacher was discharged for drunkenness and Lorenzo Waugh was selected to take his place. From that time on he was engaged in professional duties as a teacher, preacher, missionary and author.

The other clans of Pocahontas county ought to wake up and get together and celebrate their long ascendancy in these mountains. We lack many of the things that the great centers of population have, yet there is a saying that great men come from the mountains. Let us insist upon the fact that not all great men leave the mountains. Let us make the most of steadfastness.

## CHAPTER XXV

*Bald Knob. One of the Highest Points in West Virginia. Flora Abounding There. Warwick's Fort. Flight of an Arrow.*

For something like forty years I have looked up to Bald Knob, on Back Allegheny, intending to go there and stand on its windswept summit. Last Saturday I reached there late but in earnest. The expedition was made under favorable circumstances. It was arranged by Rev. Fred Gray, the botanist. Miss Virginia Miller Lewis and Miss Priscilla Collins, a couple of college bred young women, S. N. Hench, the scientific leather maker, and this very casual observer were the other members of the party.

When I started out I did not know whether there was an article (a literary composition forming a part of a periodical) in it or not. I do not know yet, but as I passed the time of day with friends of the Greenbank District, I kept hearing something like this: "Well, we will hear all about it in the next issue of *The Times*." And this is the way that a person sometimes is crowded into making an effort.

This summer it has been my good fortune to make a number of trips to the Greenbank district. The good road was completed to the county line in the Cheat country so that it is easy to reach the top of the world.

Green Bank has the distinction of being the highest municipality in the eastern part of the United States and of being the largest magisterial district in West Virginia. A number of the smaller counties of the State could be contained within her borders. It is as large as the great county of Webster.

Last winter some enterprising empire builders in the northern part of the State included Green Bank district in a new county scheme and were surprised to find that if they had succeeded in their effort that Green Bank would have dominated the county they had hoped to form and that they would have been left out in the cold.

The oldest part of the settlements in Green Bank were around the forks of Deer Creek near where the village of Green Bank stands. The two parts of the stream come together about a quarter of a mile above the bridge on the Cass road and the banks are high at the fork. It was on this high bank that Warwick's Fort was located, that served as a summer home for the community during the open seasons of the revolutionary times. The bottom lands are broad here and the clearings extended to the foot of the hills.

The Indians could not surprise the fort on account of the opening in the forest and it proved a safe retreat during all of those dangerous years.

There is a tradition that on one occasion a party of hostile Indians besieged this fort and watched it from the hill by the John G. Warwick place and that the Indians sent an arrow from that hill that fell within the stockade. Considering that this was valuable evidence as to the much disputed question of the range of an arrow in flight, I went there the other day and stepped the distance. From the site of the fort to the foot of the hill was five hundred and seventy-three paces, or about the third of a mile. I have no doubt that this is a fair example of the power of the dynamic force that the Indian could lend to the arrow by his skilled use of the bow.

There is nothing in the world today in the way of human dynamics to equal it. Crack golf players with their improved drivers and golf balls come nearest to such feats, but even counting the roll of a ball after it reaches the earth, it far exceeds any drive yet recorded.

The site of this fort is in grass but it is not included within the cultivated fields of the fine farms in and about the forks of Deer Creek and it is one of the most beautiful spots anywhere to be found in the mountains. It has already attracted the attention of historians and when the times comes to improve such scenic and historic places, this should be

one of the first considered. The fine growth of trees along the banks of Deer Creek hide the place from the passing tourist but a path up the east bank of the creek from the iron bridge makes it easy of access without trespassing on fenced fields. I had passed by often without going to see it, but I have fallen in love with the place and I do not know of a more pleasant retreat anywhere.

Just across the hayfields in the forks of the State highway and the Cass turnpike is a very symmetrical mound some hundred or more feet high that has every appearance of being the work of the mound builders. It is about the same size and shape of the Grave Creek mound in Moundsville, and it would be just as well to have it examined by authorities on such subjects to see if it is not of artificial construction. It may or it may not be, but I cannot imagine how such a mound could have been formed except by the hand of man.

The last session of the legislature created a state historical society the duties of which include the marking and preservation of historic and picturesque places and the land around Warwick's Fort deserves special attention. It is on the State road a short distance north of the Seneca Forest, one of the State parks.

And by the way: Warwick's Fort is often confused with the Clover Lick Fort of Revolutionary times, Clover Lick being the seat of Major Jacob Warwick, of Revolutionary times. They were different forts, garrisoned at the same time. In a soldier's declaration for a pension. I notice that he states that he was on duty at Warwick's Fort and was transferred from there to the Clover Lick fort. They are about fifteen miles apart.

Green Bank was the site of two notable engagements during the Civil War. The one at Camp Bartow where the greatest artillery demonstration of the first year of the war was staged, and the other at Camp Allegheny, on top of the main Allegheny, where on December 13, 1861, Gen. Milroy of the Union forces surrounded the winter camp of the Confederates with a great number of troops and was repulsed.

It was a Green Bank company that led the charge at the Bloody Angle at Spottsylvania. This was the company of one hundred men recruited in the first year of the war, none of whom were under six feet tall.

These few remarks in leading up to the expedition last Saturday.

That invitation centered around Prof. Gray, who has been wise enough to make much of the resources of the country in which he finds himself by studying nature. I have been starved into that kind of work myself but with this difference, in that when I find out some of the secrets of nature I write it out in long hand and have it printed in *The Times*, where it bears the scrutiny of such trained observers as H. F. Cromer, and I generally get by with it, though I have had to change my conclusions as the occasion arose. When my stuff is printed and scanned by the local authorities then it seems to go from me and for that reason I am not much of a companion in the woods. But Mr. Gray has his plants assorted in his mind and is ready to answer questions.

The invitation I got was cryptic. "Come to Bald Knob for lilies."

Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?

But the combination of a day in the woods with a botanist and a trip to Bald Knob caused me to let my business slide and go.

Hence came over to our house just before five of a foggy morning and we got under way for Cass just after the five o'clock whistle blew and went up the west side of the Greenbrier river. It is about twenty-five miles up the river by the local roads. The way is across a series of ravines and we had the experience of making deep dives into the fog sea and coming out above the fog. It was about an hour and a half's drive, slowing up from time to time on account of Ford cars and rabbits.

At Cass we were not quite sure where the parson lived, but we soon identified the place by the garden where a good part of the space was taken up by flowers.

Here the courtesy of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company afforded us transportation to the town of Spruce, the highest town in the Appalachian Range. We had a flat car and the best of chances of observing the country through which we passed. The train climbs about fourteen hundred feet in the course of some seven miles. The town of Spruce belongs to the company and we were kindly received and treated with great consideration. The scientific parson was among his own people. A chiel being among them taking notes, has some drawbacks to the hilarity of the occasion, but I carried that part of it on the best I could. The wonder at Spruce is the school of trout in the Cheat River that make the water boil when fed bread and cheese from the foot bridge. These trout have accumulated there in the closed stream, and the people of the place take pride in protecting them. The waters of the stream are colored red from the spruce forests.

From here we took the trail that has been cut by the fire wardens who have a station on Bald Knob. It is about a three miles climb through the spruce woods. There is a richness about the spruce forest that is found nowhere else. There is a wealth of plant life there and a freshness and an exhilaration of height that nothing else possesses. Those who wander in such woods are the only ones who know bad from good, so far as wild life is concerned.

The parson told us that once when he was botanizing around in these woods he had inadvertently walked in upon a moonshine still and he was enough of a general scientist to see that it was just about ripe for a run. But he had spoiled the lick and the operators were not captured.

The trail is plenty good enough for pack animals and so we really had no peril and privation in making the ascent. It was just a healthy walk up the side of a substantial mountain. As we neared the top we came to a thick growth of spruce. This was composed of small spruce trees about lodge pole size and smaller. The tract was spread over the top of the mountain and contained perhaps a hundred acres. The number of trees was estimated to be forty-five thousand to the acre. I called a conference to get an expression so that this growth could be described. The parson said that it was like a Louisiana cane-brake. It was like the hair on your head. It was like wheat in the field. It is a wonder. It covered



the highest point, for strange as it may seem to the thousands who have gazed on Bald Knob from the lower lands, there is a higher point adjoining on which the fire look-out tower is placed, and this is built in this spruce thicket. From the tower one looks down on the most bewildering carpet of spruce tops, as impenetrable to the eye as a thick covering of moss. The top of that tower is the highest point in West Virginia. We have a number of peaks that are forty-eight hundred odd feet elevation, and there is some jealousy among the people about it. They say that the whole state of Colorado is divided on account of twelve feet difference in the two highest peaks. But the building of that sixty-foot tower set the question at rest in this State, for it is 4802 feet at the base of the old fire station on Bald Knob; 4842 feet at the base of the new station, and 4902 feet at the top of the tower. I climbed to the top of the tower, not so much for the view, as to be able to say that I had reached the highest elevation in West Virginia. And when I got there I was more bewildered by the sight of the spruce tops than the innumerable peaks and mountain ranges set on every side.

From there we went on to the barren spot on Bald Knob where the fire warden lives in the fire season. There I got my text, though I cannot preach from it in the common acceptance of the term:

"Hearken unto this. O Job: stand still, and consider the wondrous works of God."

To be consistent therefore I construe that the command to be still carries out the meaning of the injunction.

The top of Bald Knob is barren for the space of some acres, but immediately to the east and a few feet lower is a bench that is denuded of trees but on which is a thick growth of covering vegetation such as mosses, ground pine, strawberry vines and the like, and above these flamed great tiger lilies.

Years ago I wrote something that seems to apply to this place:

Come with me to the mountain height,  
Bathed in a flood of morning light,  
On every side the mountains stand,  
Awful, indomitable, grand:  
Yet through an all-wise Thesmothete,  
The wild-flowers bloom about our feet.

We ate a great lunch while we looked. Stared and ate. Such is life. We found the ice cold spring just under the brow.

We learned so much about plants that day that I suffered from mental indigestion. But here is a sample of the kind of conversation that we had hour after hour in talking about the flora of the spruce woods. The questions are to and the answers by Mr. Gray:

Here on this wind-swept, barren, blasted top, where the fire warden claims to have read the Pocahontas Times for a whole evening by the flashes of lightning, you are cautioned to speak the truth: Ques. Are you acquainted with any members of the fern family?

Ans. Yes. Fifty-seven different varieties in West Virginia alone. I have collected others in other states.

Ques. Are any of them native to this heath?

Ans. Yes, the bracken is common on this top. The hay-scented is also found here in great abundance. Also one form of the lady fern. Strange to say, on this place is found a cinnamon fern that is generally considered a marsh variety.

Ques. Has the fern family made a division of the lands on this mountain?

Ans. Yes. At a point about 4500 or 4600 feet, a spinulose fern ceases, and the dilated fern owns the land with others to the top of the mountain. Strange to say that the fern of the lower level is the evergreen.

Ques. How is the division line marked beside the trail?

Ans. By a standing yellow birch with two gun-shot blazes on the north side. I marked this tree with two loads of shot one fall after the first frosts had made the line of demarcation apparent.

Ques. Is there any such thing as fern seed?

Ans. Strictly speaking, no. There are fern spores, botanically speaking. Ferns have no bloom and therefore no seed.

Ques. How do you account for the barren condition of this mountain called Bald Knob?

Ans. Probably fire first, then winds and scant soil. Destruction of humus by the fire.

Ques. What is that beautiful yellow flower, a solitary plant here on the exact top of the mountain?

Ans. An extra large specimen of the evening blooming primrose.

Ques. Do you see among those present, any exotics?

Ans. Yes. That bunch of timothy for instance. That yarrow there, and this bit of pepper grass. This bit of smart-weed or tear thumb.

Ques. What is the official name of the yarrow?

Ans. *Achillea millefolium*, or the thousand leaved flower of Achilles. The legend is that the old Greek general used it as an astringent and saved the lives of the soldiers of his army.

Ques. What is the most gaudy flower here present?

Ans. The *lilium superbum* or the superb lily. Beautiful color. Orange, red, yellow, with spots like the tiger, hence the local name of "tiger lily." It is prolific almost beyond belief. It has as high as thirty blooms to a single stalk.

Ques. What is this turtle-headed bloom?

Ans. It is a variety of the snapdragon.

Ques. What is its range?

Ans. From swampy places to the highest elevations.

Ques. What about Cheat Mountain huckleberries?

Ans. It is a bush cranberry. When ripe it is from a light red to a deep red.

Ques. What about the thornless blackberry?

Ans. There is such a berry here, the thorns either entirely absent or merely rudimentary. Probably evolving.

Ques. What is that purple blossom?

Ans. The willow herb. Very rich in honey. See those covered with

plant lice, the aphid. They have secreted the honey and those ants are gathering it.

And so forth until a state of mental indigestion is reached or as we scientists might say therapeutic indigestion. I dare not give any more for fear you might get an overdose.

The Bald Knob is a sterile tract but not so barren as it appears from a distance.

We could not forbear bringing in great sheaves of the tiger lily and some of you saw the flowers in one of the Marlinton churches Sunday.

## CHAPTER XXVI

*Connecting up with the Backwoodsmen. First Farms. James Bridger of Fort Bridger*

This is going to read like a farm bulletin. I have been doing my duty by some of the great and important questions that confront us, and added what little pain and anguish I could to solving the unsolvable. So I ask permission to treat myself to a topic that is a consolation to me. There is this much to be said about farm literature; that it must give joy to those who write it, for it is not very exhilarating to those who read it. It do not know who was first responsible for putting the "bull" into the farm bulletin, but somebody did it and it is at home there. They have been complaining about the way people left the farms and herded together in the cities, until the cities and towns having obtained a majority, worked their wicked will upon the struggling farmer.

Maybe the solution lies in an improved farm literature. The present style is not what dreams are made of. The young minds are not formed to dream of the life on the farm. The boys are not trained to look forward to the time they can free themselves from the thralldom of city life, and go and live on a farm. This country has changed from the days of 1776 when ninety-seven percent of the people were farmers, to the condition to-day when but forty per cent live in the country.

When it is too late, men cry out like Jeremiah: Oh, that I had in the wilderness a lodging place of way-faring men.

And Cowper came along in due time and lifted the thought:

"Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness,  
Some boundless contiguity of shade,  
Where rumor of oppression and deceit,  
Of unsuccessful or successful war,  
Might never reach me more."

A distant view of happiness is about all that is given to mankind. It does not do to come too close to it. The imperfections then become apparent. But the nearest approach to an ideal existence is that of a man who when young takes up a piece of wild land in the hollow of the hills and becomes a cove dweller. From that position of the wilderness he shapes a farm and a home, and old age finds with sufficient to live upon, sitting by his own fireside in peace and quiet, surrounded by friends. He has created the farm and added to the wealth of the country.

It is in our blood. The love for the land has been deeply ingrained in our natures from the ancestors who took up the land and cleared it.

This country did not really begin to develop until independence was gained in 1776. Before that time the people were gathered on the eastern slope and had worked out a civilization that seemed to them to be perfect. But about that time they learned that richer lands were in the mountains and beyond, and the backwoodsmen were formed and became an important class in the development of the country.

The usual course in the opening of this part of the country, was as follows: When the man from east of the ridge determined to make a change from the tobacco country, he took a rifle, an axe, and an augur and the mountains swallowed him up. He carried a little salt, but he could not pack flour or meal. He traveled west until he found a place to his liking. The first requisite was a spring. And having selected his flowing well, he marked a tree or two by it and this gave him a tomahawk title. At first a tomahawk title meant what land he needed around that spring. Years after, the legislature, having the question of tomahawk titles to deal with, enacted a law making it fourteen hundred acres adjoining it. And this was just as good in the hands of the buyer of a tomahawk title as it was to the original settler.

Having located the spring, the time until fall was passed in raising a patch of corn, which by the way was also necessary to make the tomahawk title good. There were some dispute as to the question of whether a crop of corn had been raised or not, in suits between claimants of these titles. It was a busy summer. The ground had to be cleared, the crop raised, and a house built. The house was built with an axe and an augur. Not a nail was used in its construction. The clearing afforded the number of logs necessary for the structure. The walls were of logs, and the open places were filled with clay, obtained by removing the rich upper crust of the soil and taking the second layer of the earth. The roof was made of clapboards, held in place by straight poles weighted down by heavy stones. Nails were not used. Whenever a nail or spike was necessary the augur was used and wooden pins.

The chimney of such houses was never of stone, that first summer.<sup>9</sup> It was made with short lengths of wood built up and thoroughly well daubed with mud on the inside. The floor was made of puncheons though many preferred the earth itself for a floor. There were no windows. The door was made of split logs hewed into puncheons. It is said that the settlers became very expert with the axe and could hew timber so true that floors and doors could be made with joints as well fitted as if the boards had been sawed and planed.

Having gotten the cabin ready and the corn to the place that it could be left until his return, the pioneer took his gun in his hand and walked back to the east, and there gathered up his family and what live stock he had, and brought them out where they wintered on the corn that had been raised and the meat that could be killed by the hunter.

This course was pursued by hundreds and thousands of old timers. It refers almost exclusively to the lands west of the Allegheny Mountain.

It includes practically all West Virginia. It accounts for the decided difference in the people east and west of the main mountain, that has been noticed by every observer who has recorded his impressions, and it led as it inevitably must to a separation and the formation of two states. Kentucky and Tennessee had similar experiences. And a great mountain people were formed, inhabiting the country from the St. Lawrence River to the Gulf of Mexico.

Some day and somehow another Homer will be able to do justice to the heroic mountaineers who made it possible for the United States to attain a place and an importance which a few generations ago were considered impossibilities. The history of these mountaineers indicates that they played a great part in the development of the world, rivaling if not equaling, the Israelites in the wilderness. These mountaineers seemed to combine the qualities of courage, carnage, and industry, with religion, education, and skill. They shook the world, and the end is not yet.

The softboned peoples still attempt to patronize us, and I do not know which is more objectionable, their ridicule or their praise. Both make us uncomfortable.

We do not appreciate it when the writers pick out some of our queer characters and hold them up as true representatives of our race. Neither do we like to be petted by strangers.

My idea of the far reaching consequences of the winning of the west by a new breed of men, has an example in the wave of appreciation that has spread over the country recently in the praise of the great scout, Jim Bridger, who played such an important part in the acquisition of the country west of the Mississippi River. He was from the mountains of Virginia. If I have got him right, he was born at the Bridger place on Greenbrier River, eight miles above Marlinton, in 1804, the son of James and Sally Bridger, and went west with the family in 1812. Anyway he was from the mountains of Virginia and when a man was needed to help hold an empire, the mountain breed showed.

Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? Jeremiah thought not.

And I begin to see that we people of the mountains need to work out our own salvation, and that we are not exactly tame. We are not very well fitted for indoor work of any kind, and we cannot work by the clock. And it is therefore my conclusion that the only real contented men that I have ever known or associated with are the men on the farms, who keep the noiseless tenor of their way, and really seem to enjoy life.

It would seem that the old pioneers had put the eternal comehither over their descendants. They have a natural aptitude for the rifle and the axe. Some of them try to substitute a golf club or a tennis racket or some such near-beer. It only works tolerably well.

Taking myself as a typical back-woodsman, and nobody has a better right to the title, I tried to find some surcease from sorrow in golf for a number of years and figured out one day that I had played some three

thousand rounds of golf without improving my game and so I threw my grass stained clubs in wonder down, and got me a double bitted ax.

Last year some kind friends in my absence put me on the executive committee of the state golf association, and the other day I got a letter asking me to exercise some executive authority in regard to the next annual tournament. And I wrote them that we no longer profaned the cow pasture with the game, and that by using the time that I formerly devoted to golf I had cleared and fenced some eight acres of new ground, and that I was as much devoted to the new game as I was to the old.

In the long hours that I have devoted to the clearing or to pottering around my stump adorned farm, I have come to the definite conclusion that in this orgy of woodwork, I am but following a natural bent that comes from belonging to the breed that changed the howling wilderness to the smiling farmlands, of peace, happiness, and health.

I was a long time finding out about that urge. And I do not feel at all sure how long this recreation will suffice for me. But the past is secure, and the four years that I have taken my pleasure in the woods give some standing in regard to an opinion.

There are plenty of poor, dying mortals like myself who are unhappy and do not know there is relief for them in following the steps of their forefathers. Some may call it a curse, but I call it a blessing.

I must have had this thing of being the founder of a few fields in the back of my head for years, for I picked up some stray patches of woodland from time to time, until I had three prospective clearings. On the last of these, I went so far as to have twenty odd acres cleared one year by proxy, but I did not warm up to that enterprise and I sold this clearing.

Then they laid me off the south end of Jericho—thirty-seven acres running from road to road. It was the site of the old Johnson home a way before the Revolutionary war. They say that two United States senators have been born on Jericho, Senator Farnsworth and Senator Ewing, but I have not verified the report, and I do not think it very material anyway. The place was mostly in the original growth of trees, with a grown-up field. About four hundred rods of wire fence was first indicated and I got this built with the cash money, and during that experience, it dawned on me that all a person had to do was to make rails and build his own fences and it would not cost anything. That solved the fence proposition. Since then I have built upwards of two hundred rods of fence for nothing, and these rail fences will outlast several of the expensive wire fences. There are rails on the place that must be upwards of a hundred years old. The fences were old forty years ago, to my knowledge.

We put tannery lime on the old field and had a fine crop of corn on it, and if anything can come through this winter and live, it ought to be good for a crop of clover and timothy hay.

After we got the corn planted it occurred to us that there was no shelter from rain for the cornworkers and after discussing the question of shelter, it solved itself by the erection of a barn twenty-four by twenty-

four, which was followed by a corncrib and a granary, and then by a five-roomed house, all painted red and set on a round knoll, my clearing, already in a heavy sod. About this time a citizen came by the road and allowed it looked like a home, so I take it that the object for which it was built has been accomplished. And it would not only have looked like a home, but it would have been my home, if I could have induced the rest of the family to have even spent part of the time up on the mountain.

But pursuing this question of heredity or the transmission of the physical characteristics to descendants, I am fully satisfied that my axe-swinging ancestors have marked me for their own. What other explanation can be given for the longing for the axe, and the satisfaction of getting an axe in the hands, and felling and shaping the timber. The same is true of the mattock which was also a tool in universal use in the old days. King Arthur had to be content with the "feel" of his old Excalibur sword and he went hewing around with it. He ought to have cultivated the more useful sport of swinging a double-bitted axe.

Now, it came to pass, that all the time working with a definite aim to have something to show for my work, and to bring into existence actual fields, it became important to do certain work such as making rail lengths and firewood with a saw, and after a time I succeeded in discovering a four and a half foot one-man crosscut saw that was much speedier and better than the axe, and I have done a great deal of work with that saw. But it has never given me any thrill such as the axe. It is tame work. You see the old pioneers never used a crosscut saw. They did have a sawpit where they made boards painfully with ripaws, but it was always considered a slavish custom, and greatly to be avoided.

So I am here to tell you that the double-bitted axe is the king of tools for the mountain man. With one axe a man may make a comfortable home and a living for his family in the wilderness, and with two axes, a fortune. I went to the woods with a pole-axe which is no longer placed on a pole as it was when it was a battle-axe, but on a handle. I was wedded to it and I belonged to that school. The neighbors told me all the time that the doubled-bitted axe was an improvement. Finally the time arrived when the increasing business justified the expenditure for a second axe, and it so occurred that the pole-axe had so passed away that there was not one to be found in the stores. So I got the double-bitted axe and I bless the day. It is a dangerous tool to climb with along hill-sides on frozen ground, and it has an unpleasant trait of bounding back from frozen timber and splitting open the face, but treat it right and it will not harm you.

When you come to visit my farm it will look mighty insignificant to you, and you will not see much except the stumps, and stumps make a new home look pretty desolate. You see I never observe the stumps. I am used to them. I saw them develop. We are just beginning to get rid of them and the stumps will disappear in due course. Home was not built in one day.

But an expert woodsman would be able to figure out my progress in the

art of clearing land from those stumps. Take, for instance, the stumps down by the barn when my first clearing was done. They are badly boot-jacked. That is, they are cut by an axeman who stood on one side of the tree for half the cutting and then went to the other side without changing his hands or his stroke. The next period shows where the trees were sawed down with a handsaw, a practice that took too much stooping, but the last period shows trees cut with the axe but with regulation stumps. I could not learn to change my hands on the axe, but I did swing over injun style, which answered the same purpose. If this is too technical, come up and I will show you what I mean.

They talk about "complexes" these days. I am not sure just what they mean by the word, but it is some sort of a curse. Maybe this unrest that is robbing life of half its pleasure is a complex that has come from changing a race of walkers and outdoor workers into a race of riders and indoor folk, and that there is a sub-conscious demand to get back to the earth in some sort or other.

Back to the woods. No money there. Better than money. The cities are not for us. They have their own problems. Cato wondered how that city (Rome) was preserved wherein a fish sold for more than an ox. And Rome did not last.

How can a city (New York) be preserved wherein a case of moonshine whiskey is sold for more than an ox?

In regard to the wilderness road, I know how the pioneer felt when he came home and the family refused to go to the cabin with him.

## CHAPTER XXVII

*The Battle of Rich Mountain. The Monument at Beverly. Alexander Hart. David Tygart and Robert Files. Joseph Logston.*

The past is secure. Beverly is wise to make much of the great events that have occurred there—events that have had much to do in the shaping of the destinies of the nation. Last week a monument was dedicated to three things in the presence of a large and cultured audience. To David Tygart and the Files family; to the coming William Westfall and the fort named for him at Beverly, and to the battle of Rich Mountain. Captain Cobb, president of the Randolph County Historical Society presided; Mrs. Ben Hoover, president of the Daughters of the Confederacy, spoke and read in ringing tones the address prepared for the occasion by Historian Thomas J. Arnold; Hon. Ed Baker, a descendant of the pioneers who first laid the rail made an address; Mrs. Rummell, president of the Womans' Clubs, made a fine oration. She glorified the heroes of the wars and hoped we would never have another one. Amen. And they did me the honor of making me an added starter, on the program.

Beverly is the old county seat at the mouth of Files Creek, and at one time thought it had suffered a disaster in losing the court house, but since it has become the fashionable and exclusive suburban town that it is, there are no longer any regrets concerning the delicate topic.



Mother and I arrived there about an hour early on our long trip across the mountain and went to see Major Randolph Stalnaker who lives like a king there. When he laid down the task of directing the destinies of West Virginia, he bought the Goff mansion and built one of these million dollar porches around it. He must be getting up in years a bit for he was secretary of state fifty years ago, but it has always been a profound mystery as to what his age may be. On his broad porch waiting the hour and the arrival of the lassies of the state federation of womens' clubs then in annual session at Elkins, was gathered a bevy of ladies and gentlemen, and the talk slid back and forth.

Some one asked where was the speaking to be? And someone said the old town darkey had named it: "It was to be at The Rock." The rock was the boulder from Rich Mountain such as two strong oxen might move on a stone sled in which the tablet was inserted. The Rock is set in the plat of green sod surrounded by the most gorgeous border of brilliant flowers.

Another remembered legend of the confusion that ensued in 1861 was when Beverly changed hands over night from the Confederate army to the Union army, and a prominent citizen was seen escaping carrying a valuable but diminutive slave on his back, and the discussion that ensued as to whether he was saving personable property or carrying a free nigger.

And the Major recalled his boyhood days in Lewisburg when he went to the colored church and heard the sermon from the text: "And Solomon had seven hundred wives, princesses, and three hundred concubines." and the response from the pew by the old colored sister: "Dere was men in dem days."

There was a time in 1861, when the name of Rich Mountain rang throughout the civilized world and it is not too much to say that the destiny of the nation was changed by the success of the Union army at Rich mountain. In the early days of the Civil War the North was divided on the question of whether or not the erring sisters should go in peace. The South seceded on the theory that they had a right to a peaceful dissolution of the Union. There had been no solidification of sentiment. The battle of Bull Run in the same month had been lost to the Union cause and the capital was threatened. Fort Sumpter had been surrendered. Gen. D. H. Hill defeated Gen. Butler at Big Bethel. Gen. Price defeated Gen. Lyon at Wilson's Creek. The Union Army was repulsed at Greenbrier River with Gen. Reynolds in command of the Union army. Gen. Milroy of the Union Army was defeated at the Top of Allegheny, December 13th. The first year of the war closed with but one notable success by the Union Army and that was the victory of the battle of Rich Mountain by which the Confederate army, under Gen. Garnett, was scattered, captured and destroyed. It made McClellan commander-in-chief of the Northern armies and shaped the course of the subsequent campaigns.

The first clash of arms occurred at Philippi, June 3rd, 1861, just before day, in a heavy rainstorm. The Confederates withdrew from that town and within a month a very considerable army had formed at Beverly under Gen. Garnett. He had about ten thousand men. McClellan with

about twenty thousand men had headquarters at Buckhannon. Both towns are on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike, thirty miles apart, with Rich Mountain lying between the two places, nearer to Beverly. Garnett divided his force into three parts. He took with him 6000 soldiers and built a fortification with earth and timbers on Laurel Hill, on the Philippi road. Laurel Hill corresponds to Rich Mountain, being divided from it by the breaking through of the Tygart Valley River. Pegram was sent with 200 men to build a similar fortification on the West brow of Rich Mountain two miles west of the Hart farm on the eastern brow of the mountain. Col. W. C. Scott was left in command of the base at Beverly with some two thousand troops.

On the evening of July 10th, McClellan arrived at the Middle Fork River having ordered an advance all along his line. He determined to attack Pegram the next day, having ordered Gen. Morris to feign an attack on Garnett at Laurel Hill. On the evening of the 10th Gen. Rosecrans came to McClellan with young David Hart. The latter told McClellan that his father lived on the pike two miles in the rear and east of Pegram's fort, and that he could lead an army around so that the attack could be made on the front and rear at the same time.

Rosecrans with about two thousand men led by Hart made a tire-some march a long way round on the south side of the pike and got to a point that placed him in a position for a rear attack and sent a dispatch to McClellan that he was ready. The messenger did not get through. Pegram's men got him and Pegram learning that he was about to be surrounded, rushed 310 men back to the Hart farm and got there in time to shelter in the farm buildings, behind fences, and behind some immense boulders lying in the gap on the right hand side of the road.

Rosecrans attacked coming down through the woods and the battle lasted about three hours in the rain. One piece of artillery was used. That belonged to the Confederates. It was a hot fight. The 310 men maintained themselves in a forlorn hope as gallantly as any ever so exposed. As Mrs. Hoover said the other day it was equal to the charge of the Light Brigade.

They were overwhelmed and when the firing ceased, Scott's army was strung out between the top of the mountain to Beverly. He retreated to Monterey. The Federals occupied Beverly. Pegram's men left their dead and badly wounded and got back to the breastworks to the west. He first decided to renew the battle and marched a number of men back to a point near the battle ground, but decided not to attack, and then they all returned to camp which they reached about 11 o'clock at night. A council of war decided to go north and join Gen. Garnett on Laurel Hill. They abandoned the breastworks at 1 a. m. They went through the mountains in a northern direction covering twelve miles to the Tygart Valley River in eighteen hours reaching that river by about 6 p. m. on the 12th of July.

Rosecrans and his men were so fatigued by their forced march the night before the battle, and by the battle, that they lay on their arms on the battle field. On the 12th McClellan took possession of Beverly.

Pegram arrived at the river on the evening of the 12th, found that Garnett had moved out of his fortified place and headed north towards Parsons and that a Federal Army followed him along the road. Pegram not liking the idea of being the third in the procession, headed his men east intending to escape through Pendleton county by a road that passed within three miles of Beverly, but decided that as his men were hungry and there was no chance of feeding them, when he got to the Kittle farm, and after another council of war, sent a dispatch to McClellan at Beverly, offering to surrender as prisoners of war. McClellan, styling the Confederate commander, as John Pegram, Esq., agreed to this, but refused to promise immunity in Washington from any disability incurred by taking arms against the United States. And as they marched to Beverly they met the Federal bread wagon bringing food for the hungry soldiers.

Garnett was overtaken at Carricks Ford, at Cheat River, and was killed.

The Confederate army re-formed at Monterey with regiments from Staunton. Gen. H. R. Jackson succeeded Garnett in command. He marched his army to Marlins Bottom and went into camp. Gen. Loring was at Camp Northwest (Minnehaha Springs) ten miles east of Marlinton. These two armies were consolidated under Gen. R. E. Lee, who advanced them to Linwood, where they faced the Federals at Elkwater for some weeks. The Federals occupied White Top on Cheat facing the fortified positions of the Confederates on the top of Allegheny until winter.

The success of the Federal Army in this mountain campaign effectually sealed the border. By the opening of the new year, the Federals had 640,000 men against 210,000 in the Confederate army, and the Confederates only hope of permission to separate was lost forever.

A few words on the subject of the first settlers of the rich lands in the upper part of Tygarts Valley—a rich valley, some thirty miles long, and as much as three miles broad, it must have been the choice hunting ground of all the lands in Western Virginia, and jealously guarded by the Indians.

David Tygart and Robert Files made homes on the river that bears Tygart's name. That these were settlements and not merely a hunting ground expedition, is proven by the fact that they built houses, and Files, at least had his family with him. Files settled at Beverly and Tygart near the bridge above Beverly. Preston spells the name Foyles, but it has been spelled Files so long that I am loath to accept a modification of the spelling.

In 1753, it had been so long since Virginia had had any serious troubles with the Indians, that little or no apprehension of danger was suffered by the pioneers. In that year, incursions on the Indian reservation on the Western Waters accompanied by the dispute between England and France, started an Indian warfare that was to wage incessantly for more than thirty years, so far as the contest for lands in what is now West Virginia is concerned.

Col. William Preston made a list of Augusta county people who had been killed, or wounded, or taken prisoner from the years 1754 to 1758,

inclusive, 301 in the list. The Files family, consisting of father, mother, and five children, heads this list, and it is pretty certain that they were the first victims of the many thousands slain. There is no recorded history of any such slaughter at any other place or at any other time as occurred along this border. It was a feud. Men were born, raised, and lived through their active years, trained in a peculiar warfare that fastened on them like a habit or a passion. The mountaineers of West Virginia have all been marked by those times.

File's oldest son came in sight of his father's clearing in time to see all the rest of his family destroyed by the Indians. He escaped to warn David Tygart and they fled east. I think this massacre occurred in December, 1753. Then for nearly twenty years no effort was made to settle that valley, though there were reports of its desirability. But settlements extended down from Pennsylvania to the west of it, and the Greenbrier Valley filled up, and presently, in 1772, all the Tygarts Valley from Elkins up was taken in a single year, and it is a fair conjecture that it was so settled in force for mutual protection.

The valley must have prospered fast, for in October, 1786, the county of Randolph was formed, some fourteen years after the first permanent the fact that the bones of the Files family still existed indicates that their cabin must have been standing.

William Westfall took up the desirable land at Beverly and his first duty was to collect the bones of the Files family which had lain unburied for eighteen or twenty years. So well had the pioneers kept away from the well guarded valley, that there had been none before him to make the interment. He found the ruins of the Indian village at Mingo and settlement. Randolph county fell heir to whatever rights Harrison county had to the territory on the upper part of Greenbrier River. There was the same sort of confusion in those days as to what was the district of West Augusta and the counties that were formed from it, as exists today when the tourist crosses the mountains that form the Appalachian chain. For instance they have a hard time distinguishing between Cheat Mountain and the Allegheny, or as the pioneer learned to call them: Main Allegheny and Back Alleghenies. It is probably that Augusta meant to keep the upper part of Greenbrier River. But it was finally adjusted by the formation of the county of Bath in 1791.

There is a pioneer hero who was brought up in Randolph County before his removal in 1790 to Kentucky, who can be claimed by Randolph county. Joseph Logston was the champion of all the western waters when it came to lifting, running, jumping, or fighting. He was the strong man of the frontier.

There is an account of a contest with two Indians that I remember appealed to my boyish imagination as just about the grandest affair that was ever pulled off.

He was riding along a trail in the woods near a fort, when he was fired upon by two Indians lying in ambush. One of the balls wounded him by passing sideways through his breast, and the other killed his horse. He was not seriously wounded as the ball had missed the breastbone. He was eased off his horse and had a loaded gun. Two Indians seeing this took shelter behind trees and one of them exposed his hips in loading and Logston shot him through the hips and that Indian fell. The other Indian,

a very large powerful savage then advanced with his tomahawk which was thrown, and dodged. Then Logston attempted to club the Indian with his gun but it hit a sapling and was broken and the gun flew out of his hands. The Indian and the white man then grappled and wrestled for some time without either securing any advantage. Logston appeared to be the stronger but the Indian was greased and hard to hold. Logston then changed tactics and knocked the Indian down, and the Indian tried to draw a knife which Logston succeeded in getting hold of and the Indian was dispatched.

Turning his attention to the wounded Indian, Logston found that he had reloaded the gun and had crawled to a place by a log but could not raise the gun-barrel to shoot. And when he would try this, he would fall forward and would painfully push himself up to a sitting position by means of the gun.

Logston left the scene of his encounter and went to the fort and related his experience. On returning with others the next morning it was found that the crippled Indian had hid the dead body of his companion, and had used his knife to kill himself.

Randolph county is paying a great deal of attention to history, and a suggestion is here made that after due investigation that in some way the name of Joseph Logston be added to the hall of fame. It seems that after Logston went to the country of Kentucky that he was a member of a vigilant committee and was killed contending with an organized band of horsethieves.

In passing through the delectable town of Beverly on the Seneca Trail, do not fail to observe "The Rock."

## CHAPTER XXVIII

### *The Seneca Trail. The Line of the Forts. Land Titles Under Indian Rule*

Through West Virginia it just naturally named itself the "Seneca Trail." from the international war road of the Indian nations maintained through the period of many generations when the settlements of the whites were confined by law and treaty to the eastern waters, and all of the western waters were reserved for the Indians.

I have been accused of inventing the Senecas, but that is a figment. The Senecas formed the most powerful tribe of the Iroquois nation, referred to as the five nations. A Seneca was an Iroquois just as a West Virginian is an American. The five tribes forming the Five Nations were and are: Senecas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Oneidas. The Tuscaroras having been driven from the Cherokee country, down south, moved north and made the sixth nation of the confederacy. It is a notable fact that whereas the Senecas are never forgotten in the lore of this country, it is hard to remember the names of the other five tribes of the Six Nations.

At first the Senecas were unimportant in the Indian nation, having but four villages. About a century after America was discovered, Hiawatha, an Indian chief, conceived the plan of abolishing war by agree-

ment and he spent his life preaching the horrors and uselessness of war. The result of his labor was the forming of a League of Nations, to prevent war, and this was the origin of the Five Nations, the most civilized of all the northern tribes of Indians. The Senecas came in last and with reservations. They were the most western tribe and the agreement was that they were to defend the League. They were known in the Indian language as "Keeper of the Great Black Doorway," probably suggested by the original name of the Ohio River, then called Mingo River, or Black River. This gave the Senecas the advantage of recruiting all those young men of the Iroquois who had a desire to follow the profession of war. And along about 1656, when a great war broke out with the Eries who inhabited a large portion of the Northwest Territory including all of West Virginia, the Senecas conquered the Eries and took all of their territory, and adopted great numbers of the Eries into their tribe. The Eries as a tribe became extinct. From having four villages, at least sixty-five of the Seneca towns can be named. The only one of those names that I recognized as being kept alive is that of Tonawanda, a city of Pennsylvania.

It was about this time that the great war road was formed to mark the border between the reds and the palefaces and it ran from the St. Lawrence River to the State of Georgia, and was garrisoned by Seneca towns at least as far south as West Virginia. The town of Mingo, in Randolph county, was one of these garrison towns.

A perfect peace existed between the Senecas and the English people for more than a hundred years and it was under such circumstances that the English formed the thirteen colonies. It started with the agreement between the Five Nations and the Dutch of New York and it was well observed until the tide of immigration broke across the Alleghenies, making a cause for war that resulted in the Revolution and the independence of the people of the United States. In the Revolution, the Iroquois adhered to the British cause, and they were the great sufferers from that conflict, as ever since they have been dependents upon the bounty of the Nation and of England, in Canada. It was the Iroquois who inspired the writings of James Fenimore Cooper, who is the fairest historian that America has ever had, as to the virtues and character of the noble red man.

There are more than a hundred ways of spelling Seneca, as shown by the written records of America. It is probably that Catesby's Sennagars is about as good a reproduction of the spoken name as any of them, but the present spelling is fixed in the annals of the country.

It was agreed by the Iroquois, the Shawnees, the Cherokees, the Creeks, and all other Indians of the western waters that travel was to be undisturbed on the War Road, and as far as history serves us, there were no violations of the freedom of this trail on the part of the Indians.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the Seneca Trail became a matter of the greatest importance to the colonies and a branch of the service was known as Indian spies who were to watch this road and garrison the forts along it. There were at least four such forts in Pocahontas county.

It was the violation of the Indian boundaries that brought on the Revolution. The first overt act of the Revolution was the assembling of an army at Lewisburg in Greenbrier county. The Greenbrier Valley was the eastern border of the Indian Reservation. There are two parallel streams in these mountains. Jackson River and Greenbrier River flow from north to south, separated by the main Allegheny and about twenty miles apart. In every respect it would appear to the early explorers that they would eventually reach the sea together, but as a matter of fact the Jackson is the head of the James and enters the sea by way of Chesapeake Bay, and the Greenbrier by way of the Gulf of Mexico. On this false premise, that the Greenbrier River was a part of the eastern waters, the London Council granted the Greenbrier Company the right to colonize the Greenbrier Valley and without waiting for grants to their lands, the pioneers swarmed into the Greenbrier Valley. The scouts of the Indian nation having discovered the trespass about 1751, the complaint was made in London, and deeds were refused for the surveys, and the king issued a royal proclamation, requiring the premature settlers to return. This did not suit their convenience, and there is not a single case recorded where it was obeyed.

This is the first case of successful resistance to the government of England in the colonies. There had been Bacon's Rebellion in 1676, but that had been put down and some twenty odd Virginians hung. One fact alone will convince you that what we mountaineers took we kept. From 1751, the date of the first unlawful survey, to 1777, at the beginning of the Revolution, enough settlers had come to Greenbrier to form a county, the first county to be formed wholly on the Western Waters, with the possible exception of the county of Kentucky.

This brings us to the question of land titles among the Indians. The student will find that while we pride ourselves on having founded our rules on the English common law, that we have much of the doctrine of land tenure of the Indians. The Indians had no written records. Judge Snyder, a citizen of Lewisburg, as a judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, said that the best land title known to West Virginia was a fenced field. The Indian had the right under his laws to take any part of the public domain not claimed and in possession of any other Indian, and as long as he used that land the title was in him, and his heirs. If abandoned it went back to the public domain. Uncultivated land was divided by natural boundaries and assigned to villages and used for hunting and fishing. This corresponds closely to county seats and counties. Indians maintained their boundary lines by force and by arms. The pioneer shot the needle off the compass.

All lands are held by the power of the existing government. I think that our conquered lands are more to our credit than those obtained by sharp practice and nominal compensation. Especially was our West Virginia title based on slender grounds. The treaty that the Indians thought they signed at Fort Stanwix, was permission to the palefaces to use such amount of land as they might need. Under it we took it all by the terms of the contract.

It also violated the rule promulgated by Tecumseh, that all of the wild lands of the Northwest Territory was held in common by all tribes occupying the same and that a treaty with any one tribe was no more than a quit claim.

Indians were good farmers of the intensive order. They raised millions of bushels of corn. They gave to the world the greatest of cereals, corn, and the Milam apple. Corn is king, and we owe it to the Indian. Taking it all in all we get more lore in the country from Indians than we do from Europe. In the days of Jamestown and Powhatan, the Indian was a superior man to the peasant of England. He lost his high estate through the whisky of the conqueror.

The proudest thing that I am of, is the fighting record of our ancestors. Others may revere their parlor tricks, but for me, I justify the conquest of the western waters just as the Bible justifies the conquest of the land of Canaan. We came here and we stayed.

And as for the western borders, ye shall even have the great sea for a border: this shall be your west border.

Even as the Lord spake unto Moses, so it was with the pioneer when he made the first breach into the Greenbrier Valley. They were headed for the ocean and did not reach it.

We have let the plausible New England historian steal the glory that is ours. It is capable of demonstration that Lewisburg is the incunabula of American freedom.

Having moved into this valley and been commanded to return, the mountaineers are to be credited by a passive resistance to the faraway government of England. The time was soon to come when it was necessary to resort to the arbitrament of arms.

The year 1774, saw great numbers of surveyors laying off lands in West Virginia and in the county of Kentucky. The Ohio Indians, under Cornstalk, commenced to assemble an army to put the pioneers over the border and away from the Indian reservation. Appeals for an army to meet them were denied by the House of Burgesses. Three counties were affected. Augusta, Botetourte, and Fincastle. Fincastle included what was afterwards the county of Kentucky. Dunmore, the Governor of Virginia, highly incensed by the refusal of the House of Burgess to authorize war, wrote to the county lieutenants to assemble an army and meet the Indians, and appointed the place of rendezvous, a place where a big spring flowed in the great savannah of the Greenbrier Valley. The Augusta county men came down the Seneca Trail from the place called Greenbrier, now called Marlinton. The Fincastle men came north on the trail down the waters of the Bluestone, by William Lafferty's plantation on New River, around the waters of Big and Little Stony Creeks, by the headwaters of Indian Draft, a branch of Indian creek, and by the headwaters of Wolf Creek, to the headwaters of Laurel Run. The Botetourte men were the men of the Greenbrier Valley with some from beyond the mountains around the town of Fincastle. They organized an army at Lewisburg, by the big spring, elected Andrew Lewis, commanding officer, and marched to Pt. Pleasant, another place in Botetourte



county, and defeated Cornstalk in a pitched battle, and invaded Ohio, all in the spirit of American independence, and against the law of England. And sent word to the Continental Congress to observe that Americans could take care of themselves in our emergency.

It was the first defiance that America made to England in the chain of circumstances leading up to the declaration of independence.

Another thing that the mountaineers yielded to in the assignment of the glory of victory, was the weak submission by which the people of eastern Virginia claimed the victory at Point Pleasant and the fruits of Indian war. Because Dunmore had helped to defy the government of England and had acted on his own impulse, West Virginia has shown weakness in honoring the noble act of Lord Dunmore who backed us to the limit of his ability.

The time was to come when Gen. Lewis was to meet the English troops at Great Bridge and chase Dunmore from Virginia, but the fact remains that Dunmore was the friend of the men of the borderland. We have erected a monument to Cornstalk. And we have erected monuments to the men who fought at Point Pleasant but we have ignored Dunmore who set us on the road to glory.

In 1777, the county of Greenbrier was formed with the following boundaries: Beginning at the top of the ridge which divides the eastern from the western waters where the line of Augusta and Botetourte crosses the same, thence with the lines between the counties north and fifty-five west to the Ohio River at the mouth of the Little Kanawha, thence down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, thence with the Kanawha River and the New River to a point opposite the end of Peters Mountain, thence with the top of Peters Mountain to a point near Sweet Springs, thence passing Sweet Springs to the top of the Allegheny Mountain, and with same to the point of beginning.

In 1722, under Queen Ann, a treaty was entered into between Virginia and the Great Men of the Five Nations that thereafter no Indian of the Five Nations was to hunt or travel south of the Potomac River or east of the Great Ridge of Mountains, without a passport. The penalty was death or slavery in the West Indies, as the governor and council should determine.

This was pursuant to the division of lands which had then existed for so many years. In a like manner and under like penalty, the Indians living within the boundaries of Virginia were forbidden to cross the dead line thus established.

It was this treaty that made the Seneca Trail a fixture on the western border and nowhere did it touch any waters flowing into the ocean that bordered Virginia.

It appears to have followed the Monongahela River from Pittsburg, to the mouth of the Youghiogheny, and with that river to the headwaters, and from thence to the waters of Greenbrier River to its mouth, and thence with the waters of Bluestone River to its head in Tazewell county, in Virginia, and thence south.

Now with the adjustment of the highways occasioned by the new de-

parture in the problems of transportation by the invention of the automobile, we find that whatever action authorities take in the matter, the contour of the country, and the troughs of the Alleghenies, divert the traffic that was intended for the more favored roads to the old Seneca Trail route. It works like the law of gravity. Its unseen forces lead the migratory hordes by ways that they know not, like the tribes in the wilderness.

Four rivers lie end to end: The Youghiogheny, the Cheat, the Greenbrier, and the Bluestone. These ways are ways of pleasantness. Lewisburg as the crossing point where the Seneca Trail intersects the Midland Trail is about to be brought into the light.

Man is ever restless at home and prone to range. Take a position in Lewisburg and soon or late you will see most of the inhabitants of this country.

## CHAPTER XXIX

*Land Around the Headwaters. The City of Richwood Built in the Woods.  
The Cold Knob Country. Extremes of Forest Life and City  
Life Meet at Forks of Cherry River*

In response to a request to write a piece about Richwood, I got out the merry old typewriter. It became about this way: Last week a party of us landed in Richwood on a rainy day, circling like lost geese in a fog, and soon we were surrounded by prominent citizens who made us welcome to the Delectable Mountains. Cook, of the Advance, said to write it, and Dotson, of the Republican, did not forbid it, so I hope they will take this lying down just like reporters.

And before I forget it, I want to record an impression that came to me that brought back a scene of long ago. I walked out of the hotel in the early morning and stood on the bridge across Cherry River and leaned on the rail and looked down at the swift flowing water. And it seemed to me that it was Cranberry River. The color of the water and the swirl of the stream were like Cranberry River in the days when we went far into the untouched woods for trout and deer. In those days we kept to the Cranberry country but over in the next valley they told us that the same kind of country was to be found drained by the waters of Cherry, and there came a time in the old days of the sound of blasting powder through the trees and we heard that the wilderness of Cherry was being invaded and a city was projected at the forks of that stream to bear the appropriate name of Richwood, and from time to time the word of that city came to us. But I had never seen it.

Later the same sort of enterprise affected our own valleys and we built a rival city of our own, to make us exiles from our own wilderness. But the other morning I felt that all I needed was a fishing rod and a couple of flies to provoke those waters into life with a fighting trout on the end of a line. But the moment passed and I realized I was in a city.

"And the country's iron fence  
Like wax their fashion skill betrays,  
To fill the hollows, sink the hills,  
Bridge the gulfs, drain swamps, build dams and mills,  
And fit the bleak and howling place,  
For gardens of a finer race."

The Gauley country is composed of rich mountains and it will produce timber forever. It abuts on the Greenbrier Valley and the height of land that divides the two sections is a long, unbroken, tortuous ridge that may be discerned in one glance from the high points on Cold Knob between Nicholas county and Greenbrier county, looking north by the Barlow Top to the peak called Spruce Knob, near the head of Tea Creek and Gauley River. The river Gauley is formed by four rivers that stick out to the east like the four fingers of the hand. The most northern bears the name of Gauley to its source near the headwaters of Elk. Elk swings to the right and drains a big country and finally comes to rest in the Great Kanawha River at Charleston, some thirty miles below the mouth of Gauley on the same stream. By the time the Elk has come to the place of Webster Springs it has cut down some seven hundred feet lower than the Gauley which is but a few miles away. Gauley then swings to the left and picks up Williams River, then Cranberry, and then Cherry, and then and not till then does it seek lower levels. In all this immense basin in the days of generations ago the timber grew so big and heavy that it discouraged the pioneer, and it proved a paradise for the modern lumberman. Then came the Civil War and the keen eyes of northern soldiers saw the timber possibilities. The white pine of Pocahontas county was first to go, but the hardwood and spruce forests of Gauley, Elk and Cheat Rivers came in demand, and the consolidation of the innumerable holdings of the mountaineers into vast holdings would afford material for many books.

In the Gauley country the two biggest of the new era were the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, with 230,000 acres, and the Curtin interests of some 172,000 acres. From these stands of timber sprang the towns of Richwood, Curtin, Cranberry, Gauley Mills, Camden-on-the-Gauley and other towns, but the greatest of these is Richwood.

There are many idealists who regret the cutting of these great forests but they are wrong. They belong to the school of thought that would rather see a flower wither than for it to be cut at maturity to give joy to the house and health to the plant. When a forest is mature there is no growth from year to year beyond that of holding its own, if indeed it does that. But remove the big trees and the growth of the new born trees is immediate and remarkable. It is not too much to say that such a forest will grow more in a day than a mature forest will grow in a thousand years, and that is what is going on in all the mountains round about us that have been cut over. It is no unusual growth in the rich mountains for a tree to average an inch a year: also this second growth being young and vigorous will produce forests of great value.

Richwood is located on the old Spencer farm at the forks of Cherry.

We used to hear about the place. It was noted for its hunting and fishing. Bear meat, venison, wild turkey, wild honey, and all the mountain delicacies were to be expected there. The Spencer farm was apparently a lot of level fields on the banks of the two forks.

Richwood set out to be the metropolis of the lumber districts in West Virginia, and it is the greatest of all the woodworking towns, and in addition to that, there is coal in the hills, so Richwood is a city to be reckoned with.

I am rather glad that I did not get any more statistics while I was there for they bring on heavy fits of sleep, but the city has two biggest things: The biggest clothes pin factory in the world, the biggest tannery in the world.

But the product that pleased me most was the children. They have over sixteen hundred students in the town schools. It seems that it has been a city of young persons and they have multiplied and done their duty by their country.

My visit to Richwood was a good deal like the only time I ever stopped at Altoona. I came after dark and went away before daylight and did not get a very comprehensive view of that city.

At Richwood I came after dark, but I did not leave so early but what I had an opportunity to see the hope and pride of the community file by to the principal school buildings, which, by the way, seems to be a grander structure than any that the university, for instance, has to offer.

It is a source of continual wonder to me, this making a college town out of every populous community. Thirty years ago, I used to look forward to the train passing through such places as Charlottesville, and other towns where there were educational institutions. Often called boarding schools. At such places would be seen groups of students about the station or on the train. But now you see these kind of groups everywhere. Bright eyed, bobbed hair, strong, healthy, interesting youth. To all intents and purposes they are all college towns these days.

Last week I observed five in the mountains where formerly there were no colleges. Marlinton, Webster Springs, Cowen, Richwood, and Renick. And in each the student was very much in evidence.

It reconciled me to bobbed hair. On the trip I went into a barbershop, meekly and humbly to get a shave, something that fair ladies do not have to disturb them. It was a two-chair shop. On the wall was a sign: "Hair bob 50 cents." I wondered what was the price of bowls, that they had to get an expert to trim them.

You all know what bobbed hair is? It is a new fashion that women have of cutting off the loose ends of their tresses. Her golden hair that used to be hanging down her back now hangs down her cheek, but still beautiful and beloved. Women have beauty which cannot be destroyed.

It is related that Brother Fox went to Brother Rabbit and consulted with him about catching fish in the winter time. And Brother Rabbit instructed Brother Fox to cut a hole in the ice on the river and dip his tail in the water and when a fish came along and laid hold of it to draw the fish out. And Brother Fox did as he was told but went to sleep and

the ice froze around his tail so that when he woke up he lost his tail trying to get loose. So he started a convention and for awhile all the foxes cut their tails off. It was no doubt much easier on them, not to comb it and keep it tidy.

And in some such manner the bobbed-hair started, and now it is no distinguishing mark to say that a girl has bobbed hair, just the opposite. It is probably a wise move. I do not know and do not care. More time for work for an industrious girl. More time for ennui for an idle girl. Ennui the lash of the idle.

When I went into this tonsorial institution, two ladies occupied the chairs and it seemed to an impatient man that each particular hair was given as much attention as if it was a fretful porcupine. One other lady sat in the waiting line. After me came two more ladies. Timidity seized me. Did I come before the two last comers, or was it etiquette to give your place to a lady? I finally put it up to the bobber and he said that I took my place, lady or no lady. The Medes and Persians did not have anything on the rules of that shop so I was treated for hair on the face. I shave myself as a rule, though aging eyesight presents a serious proposition. If I get so that I cannot shave myself, and am gently squeezed out of the bobber-shops, I take it that I could let my beard grow and have it bobbed.

We went over Point Mountain. We crossed Point Mountain. We crossed it in a way that would be credit to "Alice in Wonderland." We crossed it along ways up one end and along the top and down the other. And until you have crossed a mountain that way you do not know bad from good. And it was a dry day and yet those same old bear wallows that distressed us in 1892 were still there in the broad state highway.

It is related that when those two gentlemen, Christian and Pliable, set out on a walking expedition they came to a wet place in the road called the Slough of Despond, and both got into it, but Pliable—who was probably a lawyer—took the back track, while Christian struggled on and would have stuck in the miry place, if it had not been for a citizen by the name of Help who pulled him out.

We got through without any help, but Monday night it rained all night, and most of next day, and I would not go back over that bear wallow country. So we abandoned the ship. And coming to the place called Cowen, found there a railroad, and our homing instinct suggested that if we could get out by the way of Richwood and Renick we would still save a day, and much expense besides. So we took the turning to the left when the train came by. And with us went a cloud of students who were day pupils from the towns of Cranberry, Gauley Mills, Camden on Gauley, Tioga, and Curtin.

And coming into Richwood a taxi man said he would take us over Cold Knob to Renick the next day for twenty dollars, and that was that. We found a good hotel—the Yew Pine Inn. A great coal fire place. "Why Yew Pine?" Asked a young lady of the party. And it came to me with a sudden revelation that a new generation knew not the language of the old. In those days that was the only name we had for black spruce.

"He calls yew pine spruce," was the old time criticism of the northerner. And "he calls linn basswood," was another complaint. But we have surrendered. Yew Pine mountain is now covered with spruces.

Years ago when Richwood in its high endeavors proposed to take a part of Pocahontas county and other territory and form a new county, we Pocahontas people, rose up in our might, and objected. I wrote something about it, and empire-builders was the best name I called them. And we kept our land because it was our own and scorned to give aught other reason why. But some citizen of Richwood was annoyed and sent me word that if ever I came to Richwood they would take my hide and hang it on the barn. And I am ashamed to confess that I thought about this fool passage of courtesies as I sought a lodging for the night and admitted my identity to about the most polite hotel man I have yet met. And I walked delicately. Stepped high and softly, so to speak. And about that time the Rotarians came out of a banquet hall and spotted me. And they were so cordial and friendly, that my storm-tossed, ship-wrecked soul rebounded and I had a most splendid visit to the city, as we sat by that big glowing fire and talked the night away.

I should liked to have paid my respects to the lord of the manor, Mr. Armstrong, but he was away from home. I did see the other genius of the woods, Mr. Curtin, on whom the hopes of Webster county center, at the Webster court. Not so long ago I met both Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Curtin, in a hotel in another city, and we discussed that recent Ben Ames Williams book: *The Rational Hind*. We figured it out that *The Sensible Farmer* was a fair paraphrase for that somewhat obscure title. I appreciated that touch of literature in those who sit in the mountains, bossing thousands of men.

Richwood consists of a grass plot of several acres entirely surrounded by a well built city. Nobody ever thought it worth while to mention that right in the heart of the town they have kept a fine park. It is the only town I know of in West Virginia that had the vision to do this, for all the rest of them crowd into a common center of brick and mortar.

For the rest of this chapter, suffice it to say, that Richwood is like every other important city. It has banks, schools, industries, hotels, theaters, stores, and fine homes, and its successes are so many that it can forget all its disappointments, unless it is a question of roads.

One citizen was inclined to believe that not getting, so far, all the state road they think they are entitled to, may be due to a division of sentiment in the city between those who were for an outlet directly east and those that would have it go southeast. I take it that Richwood does not take no for an answer, and that the fight for an airline to the seaboard has just begun. We hope that it will be by Marlinton.

A few words about the trail that is open into the Greenbrier Valley. I followed the taxi man into the shop and saw that he was preparing his car for a supreme test and was leaving some last instructions in case he did not return from his perilous journey over Cold Knob.

The car ran to the end of a brick paved street and turned to the left and immediately took up the mountain, and pretty soon we were in a

wilderness. The road was steep and muddy—full of mud holes. The car behaved well. It did not get stuck. We made twelve miles in four hours but never for an instant was the car helpless. The pilot ported the helm, and the differential dragged, and the boat answered the wheel sluggishly, and came about in chains, but come she did. And by and by we were on the top of the world.

The road as a road has no pleasure in it. It is a road of heavy travel. Richwood, the city, is a great market for the farm products of Greenbrier county, and the wagons and trucks run continually and keep the road broad and open.

Whenever I get to a mountain top and see the endless array of mountains spread out before me, it seems ever new and wonderful. The sight of the breaking of the surf on a rockbound coast, and the groups of mountains are the two great events in my life.

"In his own loom's garment dressed,  
By his own bounty blest,  
Fast abides the constant giver,  
Pouring many a cheerful river.  
To far eyes, an aerial isle,  
Unploughed, which finer spirits pile,  
Which morn and crimson evening paint  
For bard, for lover, and for saint,  
The country's score,  
Inspirer, prophet evermore,  
Pillar which God aloft had set  
So that men might it not forget,  
It should be their life's ornament,  
And mix itself with each event."

### CHAPTER XXX

*Pure Fiction. Some Inside Dope About How Things Were Worked by  
Politicians in the Old Days. Dunmore and his Mountain Friends*

(The Pelted Earl: Synopsis of previous chapters, if any such chapters had been written, of this historical work of fiction: Lord Dunmore, a poor but worthy Scot, having arrived at the port of New York carrying with him an appointment as governor of Virginia, finds he has disembarked at the wrong station. He is out of money but his credit being good he secures a boarding house for his party and makes his secretary a captain and sends him on to Virginia to raise the wind. Captain Foy succeeds in collecting a sum of money and returns to New York and the governor moves to Williamsburg, the capitol of Virginia where he finds the most stylish and luxurious people in the world, waited upon by a host of happy slaves. Dunmore tries to get pretty in the good society into which he has been pitchforked as a lame duck, but he finds that he does not speak the same language with the exquisite Virginians. He finds, however, that many Scots live in the mountains and the homesick earl welcomes them as they come to the capital city on business. The legislature assembles in May, 1774, and sends a high toned address to the earl and his courtess, to which the Scot replies in good English, but there is a thinly veiled hostility ever present.)

Dunmore sat in his rented house in Williamsburg that May evening. He was in his stockings, smoking his pipe, and he was filled with ire. Up in the mountains the Scotch settlers had broken across the border and settled on the Western waters. The scouts had brought word that the Shawnees and Delawares and other Indians occupying the Ohio country were forming an alliance to clear the country of the palefaces and that a

war cloud was gathering on the western frontier. The House of Burgesses refused to take the reports seriously.

A delegation then appeared at Dunmore's house. It was composed of three men from the mountains, Col. Andrew Lewis, county lieutenant of Botetorte county, Col. Charles Lewis, county lieutenant of Augusta county, and Col. William Preston, county lieutenant of Fincastle county. These three men had in charge, in their three respective counties, territory now embraced in eight of the richest states in the union.

Andrew Lewis was a tall, dark, saturnine man, smoking much and saying little. He was a born commander of men. Charles Lewis was a tall, frank man, popular and much esteemed. He lived in the open and for twenty years had watched the border, living under the open sky. William Preston was a fair haired, ruddy faced fat man, of clerical habits, and the spokesman of the delegation.

"Governor, the Indians are preparing to wage a war of extermination on the white settlers in the mountains. We know there is a change in the policy of the Indian nations. For twenty years they have sent small war parties into our settlements and thousands have been destroyed by them. Now, Cornstalk, who has headed some of the most important of raids, is forming a confederacy among the Indian tribes to get together a force that will sweep the country clean as far as the Blue Ridge, and once there, they may swarm to the seaboard. In the mean time, Indian atrocities are being committed daily. Will the colony send an army against them?"

"It will not," replied the governor.

"What ought to be done," continued Preston, "is to send an army across the Ohio river and strike them before they can strike us. By a bold stroke, we could destroy the Indian towns, and their supplies, and either conquer them in battle or force them to agree to a treaty that will protect our counties."

"Would the settlers agree to move back to the country east of the Allegheny?" inquired the governor.

"They will not. There are too many of them. Why, sir, there are over four thousand white persons in the Greenbrier Valley alone, and they already are demanding a county wholly on the Western Waters. That has been tried and the only effect that it had was to speed the tide of the western movement."

"Gentlemen," said the governor, "I have been thinking about this predicament that I am in and I have determined to do something about it. Outside of the mountaineers, I do not have many friends in Virginia. Everything I do seems to rub them the wrong way. But there is one man here who has sense like a horse, and I believe him to be my friend, and that he is true as steel, and he knows all the ins and outs of this Virginia aristocracy that is smothering me. It is Sir John Randolph, and he is out in the back yard now playing with the children. We will call him in and go into a session and see if we can do anything."

"Randolph," Dunmore said, when that gentleman had joined them,



"we are at the parting of the ways. You believe with me that there is about to be war with the Indians on the frontier and you have agreed with me that the settlement on the Western Waters are so firmly fixed that there is no chance to move them back. How are we to raise an army to strike them before they can cross the Ohio?"

"Governor," was Randolph's reply, "get rid of the legislature."

"But how can I? They treat me with contempt. You know that I laid before them in the most solemn way and with full proof, the danger that threatens from the west. And you know how they received it. They talked it all around the board, about the unlawful invasion of Indian lands by Virginians; that if the Virginians had stayed on the eastern slopes there would have been no atrocities committed; that the Virginians who lived on the Western Waters were trespassers, and in many instances were outlaws and fugitives from justice. They recalled, too, that in the expedition against the Indians in force, nineteen years ago, the Indians had annihilated Braddock's army, and that in the rage engendered by that expedition the Indians had raided clear to the Blue Ridge, and that in less than a year over three thousand white persons had been killed and scalped; that the situation this year is similar to that of 1755, and that such an army as I asked for would be destroyed and all the western part of Virginia would be sacrificed to the rage of the savages. They claimed that we were the aggressors and that the war cloud was one of our own making. And others refused to believe that there was any danger of war, and after they had muddied the water by a long debate, they sent the papers back to me, telling me in effect, that in case of any disturbance the sheriff would read the riot act in the county in which it occurred."

Then Preston said: "Mountain people cannot live anywhere else. The mountains are in their blood. We are going to hold those mountains somehow or some how."

"And you know," the governor continued, "when I sent the papers back to them with another message they refused to consider, or discuss it, and bundled the whole thing back to me, with a strong intimation that if they came back to them again they would throw them in the waste paper basket. Now what am I to do?"

"Get rid of the legislature."

"Why?"

"If the legislature was not in session, you as governor would have the excuse for any warlike action on your part as an emergency measure. There have been many sins committed in the name of emergency. If you attempt to do anything of the kind with the assembly here, they will thwart your purpose, and besides they will talk for days and nights and dull the fine enthusiasm that exists in the mountains to fight the Indians. You would cause a division in the colony that would be dangerous to it, the Indians would find us fighting among ourselves, and they might put our people all to the tidewater country. You could not get arms or ammunition. Send them home."

"But how?"

"Order the assembly dissolved."

"I'll do it! Draw me up an order."

"Hold on, my lord," said Randolph. "Watch your step. It is not as easy as that by any means. Remember that there is more than one way to kill a cat. Take counsel with yourself. The assembly has been here but a few days. It has not done anything except to authorize a ferry or two, and pass on a few petitions about roads. The only debate they have had on any measure is your message in regard to declaring war on the savages, in behalf of our mountain people. That was given due consideration and voted upon and the vote carefully tallied. You were outvoted on the question of the wisdom of a governmental policy, and on an issue defined and so nearly balanced that wise men and patriots cannot be criticised for a division of opinion. To dissolve this assembly for an honest vote, would bring about worse troubles than you now have and would defeat your purpose. I am with you in the belief that the time has come when we must strike and strike hard for territory, or Virginia will be confined to a flat, sandy square of tobacco land. Already Pennsylvania and other colonies are appropriating Virginia land in the north-west."

Then followed a general discussion, and the longer they talked the more determined the governor grew in his desire to send the burgesses home.

Finally, Randolph out-lined the plan and pledging them to secrecy, the party broke up. Randolph took his solitary way to the Raleigh Tavern, the headquarters hotel for Virginian statesmen, where he had a room. His colored boy was in attendance upon him, and when they reached the room, Randolph said to him: "Saul, scout around and if you see Mr. Skylark, give him my compliments, and ask him how he would like a game of chess, and bring him up?"

It was not long until Mr. Skylark was announced. A session of chess was contemplated, but before the play began, Skylark—whose tongue was hung on a pivot—must needs give voice to the latest scandal in governmental circumstances, and that was the arbitrary closing of the port of Boston, as a punishment for a riot in the harbor, when a skipper had lost a cargo of tea, by indignant citizens, who objected to being farmed out by statesmen in London. Boston had had a bright idea to send a man on horseback all the weary miles between the capital of Massachusetts and the capital of Virginia to carry the news of the outrage.

When the importance of the event had been brought home to Virginia by the actual appearance of a special messenger on the floor of the house of burgesses, there was no end to the excitement. Virginia was torn between its loyalty to the King, and its anger at Parliament, and Virginia, loyal and true, glorifying in the remembrance that it had settled the king's hash by Bacon's Rebellion, near a hundred years ago, sought for some fitting expression of its sentiments that would confound Parliament and gratify Boston and reaffirm Virginia's love for the King.

"Randolph," said Skylark, "I know where you stand in this matter, and that you believe the King can do no wrong, and in that, God bless him, I am with you. But in this rotten political matter in London, we

Virginians ought to let that parliament know what we think about them closing a port of the Atlantic. What if they got gay and closed Hampton Roads? Virginia would be bankrupt. We could not get our tobacco out of our goods in. We ought to do something about it. Tell me what. Say, you draw me up a resolve and let me put it in the hopper. Your stuff always does get through when I get behind it. Let's fix up something."

"Will we do it now, or after a game of chess?"

"Chess? What's a game of chess, with the port of Boston closed, and Hampton Roads in danger?"

"Well," said Randolph, "you do the writing, for I do not propose to be known in this affair at all. Skylark, I can make a suggestion that you might want to daddy. It is one that I cannot be known in at all. I would like to see this port of Boston stuff die down, however, for we will not be able to get a bill considered till all the oratory that it has raised comes to an end. Now here is something that might hit the crazy bone, especially if it is introduced by you. Introduce a resolution setting aside a day in the near future as a day of fasting and prayer, and on that day the assembly can repair to a church and listen to a sermon on the subject, and that will give you all a chance to do something to justify that lad's long ride from Boston; you can praise the King; and swear loyalty to him; and give parliament particular fits, and that comes as near steering safely through a rock-infested channel, as anything that comes to my mind. I have been thinking of this tempest in a teapot, and I have come to the conclusion, that such a play is indicated by the position of the pieces."

"But," said Skylark, "What will Dunmore do about it?"

"Just about burst a blood-vessel, I suppose."

"Then, by the Lord Mary, I am for it."

And they then started something that can never be stopped. Randolph suffering from suppressed laughter as he armed the solemn Skylark with his dynamite, could not foresee the end of the train of events that he set in motion in that lighthearted manner. He was to live to see himself a voluntary exile from America, never to return to his native state, and to find a resting place in England, and Virginia, the brightest star in the galaxy of states, free and independent.

And so the resolution passed, and Dunmore was provided with the excuse that he needed to send the members of the house of burgesses to their homes. Declaring that the resolution setting apart the day of fasting and prayer for the sorrows of Boston savored of treason, he summarily dissolved the assembly, and they were parted like a swarm of bees made angry and all the more dangerous.

Dunmore then wrote to his county lieutenants to form armies to invade the Ohio country and strike a blow at the Indian nations before they could invade Virginia; that he exceeded his authority in making the order; that they must know if they succeeded, that popular sentiment would be so strong for them that the assembly would necessarily be com-

pelled to reward them. If they failed—for himself, he would promise the troops powder. That he would march with them.

And so the word was sent far and wide, from Staunton to Crab Orchard south, and from Staunton to Winchester, north, to organize by counties, and everywhere the word came back, that as soon as the crop of corn was safe, the riflemen would assemble.

While the mountaineers were forming the two armies, one to march on the northern route by way of the forks of the Ohio, and the other to cut across the country to the mouth of the Great Kanawha River, and form a line of forts from that place to Pittsburgh, the fasters and the prayers were playing the hand that had fallen to them, by Dunmore's dissolution order. Not being able to assemble at the capital as members of the legislature, they set in motion a movement for a convention, and after a couple of months, on the 1st day of August, 1774; there was a convention in Williamsburg, and delegates were elected to meet with representatives from other colonies at Philadelphia to form a continental congress, and so step by step as though inspired by heaven, the American colonies progressed into the greatest nation that the world has ever seen.

Dunmore marched his armies to the Ohio country. They won the war and secured a treaty with the Indians. That army drew up the first declaration of independence on the banks of the Ohio river, November 5, 1774, declaring the right to protect themselves, though it is not clear whether it was directed to the world at large, or tidewater Virginia, in particular.

(The succeeding chapters which will never be written might show our hero Dunmore caught between the upper and nether grindstones, and pelted out of Virginia. None so poor as to do him reverence. The county that had been named for him was changed to Shenandoah, and his fort to Fort Pitt. His name perished from all and sundry with the exception that my ancestor, Jacob Warwick, one of the soldiers under Dunmore, named his plantation on Sitingtons Creek. Dunmore, and that name is the name of the town there this day.)

## CHAPTER XXXI

*This Chapter is of a First and Meager Exploration of the Batts and Fallam Country. Possession in the Name of King Charles Taken Formally in 1671*

Read me this riddle. I went to the lowlands last week and landed at a place higher than the one from which I started. I have become so used to putting on airs about my altitude that I did not know how to act when I arrived at the city of Beckley and was out of my altitude. I am a citizen of no mean city myself, but we built it on the banks of a river and from there branch out the higher lands of Pocahontas county. Our town is 2200 feet in round numbers and Beckley is 2500 feet, so that made me fall back on my cornfield, for whereas they seem to have me skinned so far as domicile is concerned they are not so high as my cornfield so that by the time Marlinton spreads out over as much ground as Beckley, maybe we will want to open this subject of aneroid barometers.

I stood on the lookout place in the suburbs of the City of Beckley on

the afternoon of the 5th of September, preceding the night of the first frost, when the air was clear, and saw Droop Mountain in Pocahontas County. Earlier in the day I had passed by that point and had traveled a hundred and twenty-one miles farther and looked back home.

"He who first met the highland's swelling blue,  
Will love each peak that shows a kindred hue;  
Hail in each crag a friend's familiar face,  
And clasp the mountain in his mind's embrace."

From that station proof can be had of a statement that was recently made that in the proposed new national park there were more mountains to the square inch than could be found on any other part of the earth's surface. On every side the mountains stretch away until lost in the distance.

On the eastern border of the State there is a long elevation, the height of land now between the old State and the new, but which once was the eastern edge of the tilted plane that formed the island that we now know as West Virginia. Erosion provided a long parallel valley to the west and owing to a crack in the earth's surface that let the New River through the barrier, the valley was higher at both ends than in midway part. And a river was created to take care of the northern part of that valley and it flowed south for some one hundred and seventy miles until it rested in the New River. And at the southern end of this long narrow valley, another stream was instituted that was to be called the Bluestone and it flowed north along the great valley for about one hundred miles until it met its fate in New River. And New River having received the Bluestone into its bosom, flowed north for a few miles until it picked up the Greenbrier and then the three (now a mighty stream) broke away to the west through the crevice they had found on the way of the Father of Waters.

They first called it Wood River. People in our section here are referred to in the Augusta county records as living on the waters of Wood River. It was Wood River because Abraham Wood, of Petersburg, got this far west in 1654.

Raleigh county, of which Beckley is the county-seat, lies snugly in the bend of New River, and to the west of Bluestone River.

When we travel west, when we get to the New River we follow its banks to reach the low lands of the Mississippi Valley, but the aborigines, especially the Iroquois, when they came to Hinton, took the turning to the left for they did not neighbor with the Shawnees in Ohio. So their road led them upstream to the Bluestone and they followed that river to its headquarters, and so on to Georgia and the Gulf. The northern part of the trail ran to the Saint Lawrence River. The old names of this thoroughfare were the War Road, the Warrior's Road, and the Seneca Trail. It is still plainly marked in the woods in this part of the country.

Hiawatha, not Longfellow's Hiawatha, but the real one, traveled it when he went from place to place to form the League of Nations to Prevent War and to Promote Peace. The Five Nations or Iroquois, agreed to

it with reservations. Some Lodge member suggested an amendment that as the Senecas occupied the territory to the west from whence there was a menace from the Erie nation that they be allowed to retain their armament as keepers of the Great Black Door, referring to the Ohio River, then called Mingo River, that is Black River. So the Senecas became the military branch of the nations, and in time Hiawatha slept with his fathers, having accomplished something, but not all that he desired. The Senecas improved the road. All the Indian nations lying in or near the Endless Mountains agreed that no attack should be made on any traveler or band on the War Road, and this must have been well observed, for when Gen. Andrew Lewis and his garrison picked up a party of seven Iroquois here in Marlinton in 1755 on the suspicion that they were Shawnees, it became an international matter between the Five Nations and Great Britain. Lewis could not tell who they were but as they were traveling towards the Five Nations and not away from them, he took a chance and caused complications to arise.

I was in Beckley twenty-four hours and was caught up in a whirl of hospitality that almost took my breath away for I had never been there before. But many of the brightest and the best of that city had been abroad and our trails had crossed, so I saw many people I knew. And it is always a crucial moment when you see your dear friends for the first time in their own houses and in their own home towns. That is an ever present thought in my own mind when I see a boon companion coming down the road for the first time. I have hoped and prayed for strength to make them welcome. When I see them coming I tell them to stop. And this time of year I set roasting ears before them. In the dim red dawn of man, I set a by-product of corn before them, but that day has happily passed, and if supper is not quite as gay as in the old days, the breakfast passes off better.

But I have never seen the art of hospitality better developed than in Beckley. The only criticism that I make of the leading citizens of that city is that they have been too genteel to boast of their town, and I was not prepared for such a large and important place. Being a venerable man, come down from a former generation, I had grouped Beckley and Huntersville together as ancient county-seats, but Beckley is much more like Charleston. And when you add to conveniences of city life the exhilaration of heights, I am not so sure but Beckley has got it on all of them as a good place to live.

It was not until the last hour of my stay there that I found that there were historians present, and before I knew it I was "called" on a statement that I made, and I had to scratch gravel like the dickens to maintain my position. But when I got back to my authority, I found that I had only put on a permissible amount of adornment.

I might say right here to my friends who only know me through the printed page that a man is much freer in his expression in oral statements, and that there are whole classes of interesting matters that cannot be printed at all.

I had been wanting to get into that Raleigh country around the head of

Cole River for some time for I have come across a lot of things lately that have to do with the wilderness wars, France and Great Britain had a great time justifying their respective moral positions in the sight of God and man. And it finally came to the point that the issue was narrowed down to the question of which country had the right to the Mississippi Valley by discovery, as the first battle and overt act occurred here when Washington and some other Virginians fired the first guns at the French on the Western Waters. The French put their cards on the table and relied on LaSalle, the explorer. "Not good," says the King of England, "I take the pot with a pair. Batts and Fallam, who took possession of all the land on the watercourse at Kanawha Falls in 1671, in the name of King Charles, and marked a tree. If you do not believe it go and look at the falls." And turning to his prime minister he remarked in an undertone: "If he pulls any other card from his sleeve, remind me to play Abraham Wood who was on those waters in 1664." But it seems that it was not necessary to play the card in the hole in the game of Waterloo.

I have got the diary of the Batts and Fallam expedition and it shows that they marched across Raleigh county in September, 1671. They speak of seeing things from the heights there like I saw Droop Mountain. They beat me. They put down solemnly that they saw clear to the Pacific Ocean and saw ships sailing there. And they were so thoroughly convinced of this that they recorded that the sea tide ebbed and flowed up to Kanawha Falls. I am not the first man that got carried away with that view.

I hope yet to be able to trace their course through that upland country. I recognize many things in regard to it, that were put down in that diary, since I went to the high places there, that I did not realize before. Batts and Fallam made fast progress through that country and it could only be accounted for by Indian trails and there must of been some good roads through there in that day and time.

The next expedition through that part of the country, as I read it, was the Sandy Creek voyage undertaken in 1756 under Gen. Andrew Lewis, an ill-fated expedition towards the Shawnee towns in Ohio. They chose February in order to take the Indians by surprise. The rendezvous was at Salem, on the Roanoke. There was a northern route that would have taken them by Point Pleasant but they felt that would be watched. The army numbered 288 whites and 130 Cherokees. So they crossed over the mountains and just below the Horseshoe Bend they forded the river and continued down to Wolf Creek and up it and over to the Bluestone River, and from there to the head of the north fork on Sandy River, and from there to the Burning Spring on Tug River, and from there to the Ohio River. Being out of provisions they retraced their steps to the Burning Spring. There they found the hides of two buffalos they had hung up on their way out and these hides they cut into strings or tugs and eat them. Hence the name of Tug river. But query: Was it not the Little Kanawha? Many of the party perished from cold and hunger. What I was trying to figure out was: Is not Horseshoe Bend where the C. & O. railroad cuts through Stretcherneck tunnel at Prince, and is not

Wolf Creek, Loup Creek, where we took the turning to the left to go to Beckley, changing from the great C. & O. to the great White Star bus line that runs from Thurmond to Beckley? It was such important matters as this that had to be left unfinished in the course of my hasty journey to the place that is higher than us.

"What I was "called" on was a careless remark about General James Robertson's summer in those woods in 1774. General James Robertson is the grand old man in all Tennessee history. No one before or since can hold a candle to him in the annals of Tennessee. But there is little question but that he scouted through Raleigh all summer with a company in 1744. That was the year of the battle of Point Pleasant and Robertson was watching the path along New River and also the War Road along Bluestone River. He had a circle of Paint Creek, Glades and Cole River. On the 5th day of July, 1774, he wrote to Col. William Preston that he would have to have a furlough for a few days to see that his little crop was secured; that he had been sweating his boys on a little circuit of some seventy-five miles and that he had not seen any Indian signs. He was then about to set off for Cole River. Among other troubles the powder was poor and he wanted some good powder. "Three of my sons of bitches deserted from the company yesterday." He is afraid that it will give the company a bad name. This was the same James Robertson whose alertness kept the army at Point Pleasant from being surprised on the morning of the following October 10th by Cornstalk's army.

So I think it is practically certain that Robertson was through that interesting country before my time.

The immediate cause of Raleigh county's greatness is coal. Up here corn is king. Down there coal is king. Just now coal is not moving very fast, but even as we stood upon the high point last Friday there was a cold breath from out the north that whispered that the time for coal was at hand.

Many years ago, in the days of personal liberty, I had been far up Loup Creek, which being interpreted means Wolf Creek, but I had not got beyond a bar at Mount Hope. But as we whirled along the other day to the silken soft uncertain purr of a modern sedan car driven by the chief engineer of the White Star line way out through the mountains blue, I found that the way led by that town but it had grown clear out of all recollection. I saw many churches but nary bar. And the way led on and up to the metropolis of Raleigh to a great hotel. I do not know how many rooms it has but I was in number 309.

Starting to read the record books at the court-house, I found that the county dates from 1850, and that the first clerk could write like an angel. That is an art that is fast passing away. I had a very few minutes in which to do any research work, but even in that time I came upon evidences of a heroic ancestry that in a measure accounts for the romance that hangs about the name of Raleigh county. In June, 1861, the county court considered it expedient to take judicial notice of the secession movement and to put Raleigh county in a state of preparedness for the emergencies that had arisen and to this end to raise a fund of \$3000.00.



to uniform the volunteer company and to support the families of those who volunteered. This was carried by the following voters: To raise \$3000, six votes; two votes for \$2500; one vote for \$2000; and one vote for nothing. The fund was to be raised by a tax of fifty cents on each tithable and the residue by taxation on real and personal property upon the ad volorem principle. And at the next term, a month later, steps were taken to secure from Governor Henry A. Wise two hundred stands of arms, accoutrements and ammunition, to be distributed in the Marshes of Cole and other points in the county.

But the disturbance proved to be beyond the power of the county authorities and it was not until October, 1862, that the court met again and then in a private residence, as the county had been invaded and the courthouse damaged. And when they adjourned that court no court was held until September, 1865. And the next term of the county court was in January, 1873.

Today the voice of the county is friendly and assured. And I know of no county where there is a better blend of ancient wisdom and modern progress.

I was invited to the Kiwanis club to luncheon and got a good meal in exchange for a very poor speech. Some one told me to ask them the difference between that body and the chamber of commerce. On "meets" and the other "sits" is the answer but I could not see any sense in it. So I did not try that one on them.

The place they had the luncheon was called The Spinning Wheel. We spinned yarns and paid one wheel, and did our best to live up to the name. It is a place where they serve good things to eat.

It seems to me sometimes that I have such good times when I go away from home that it is hard luck to have to pack my grip and sing. "Good bye, proud world, I'm going home."

As I travel through this mountain country I find a new kind of lore that I would discourage. And that is for the driver of the bus to say: "There is the place where a car went over and killed two men." and so forth. These places of ghastly interest are getting too numerous. And as we rolled towards the station discussing these things, the right hand tire blew up with a large report. just as we passed two young ladies walking, who jumped like a startled deer. But it was only a matter of minutes until it was fixed, and so home.

## CHAPTER XXXII

### *Civil War Activities. Gen. R. E. Lee Spent His First Summer Campaign in West Virginia*

A young person of average or high school intelligence asked me the other day if I fought in the Civil War. A civil question deserves a civil answer. Well, she did not get it. I was not offended because of the imputation of great age, for I have not reached that stage in life where a thing like that annoys me. I think it is all a figment anyway. I think everyone desires to be thought older than he actually is. I know that it

is almost a mania with colored people. What troubled me about this come-on was that she could be so cloudy on historical matters concerning her birthplace; that she had not visualized the great events that took place on her playgrounds, and those of so comparative recent dates that the farmers of the Valley are still making use of enrichment of the soil occasioned by the blood of American soldiers. It is enough to make the bread bitter.

"For I remember stopping by the way  
To watch a Potter thumping his wet Clay;  
And with its all obliterated Tongue  
It murmured—"Gently, Brother, gently, pray!"

The occasion of the remark was her effort to appear interested in a dry as dust exposition of the part this section of the country played in the second greatest of all wars; how, when the United States blew up with a force that almost jarred the gates of Heaven, the North put armies in the field, and the South did likewise, and they all converged on Pocahontas county, and the people of these mountains took the first shock of the war very much as did Belgium in the World War. I should not blame the child so much, for with all of us the past amalgamates and the War of the Roses, the Persian wars, and General Joshua's campaign all run together in the solid past.

The way I figure it out is that I am just about the same age that Withers was when he wrote the Border Warfare about the Indian warriors west of the main Allegheny sixty years after. He had the same opportunity to serve by listening that I had concerning the Civil War. First hand information acquired before listening became a lost art. A writer pointed out the other day that Socrates and Johnson and Ruskin had a faithful coterie of expert listeners, supporting them heroically and playing into their hands all through the time it took to speak the piece. And it is pointed out now that any kind of audience is hard to find and harder to keep, and about all that conversationalists can do is to talk to each other and divide the time—a give and take affair of lengthy soliloquies delivered approximately turn and turn about.

I got wise to that long ago and took to saying it with type writers.

In the instance under discussion I had broken my rule and the little lady was feigning an interest and meant to ask a helpful question. But it broke up the meeting. I pointed out that of all our mutual friends, Mr. E. D. King, who was eleven years old when the war broke out and who before it was ended rode with Mosby, was the youngest who could qualify in that respect. And as it was apparent another question trembled on her lips as to whether Mr. King or myself was the older, I hastily closed the conversation myself.

But the time is at hand when that war will be a sealed book. The old soldiers are getting scarce. They lived beautiful lives. I have seen the animosity flicker and die out and the veterans become cordial with each other.

"For some we loved, the loveliest and the best  
That from his Vintage rolling Time has pressed,  
Have drunk their Cup a Round or two before,  
And one by one crept silently to rest."

This part of the country is about to be developed by great tourist sight-seeing roads. James A. Moffet came here about eleven years ago—the year before he died. He remarked that this country was far ahead of anything else in the country in the way of natural scenery that if the time ever came that good roads could be built through these mountains, that all the world would come to see them. At that time it seemed hopeless for roads were purely local affairs, but it came to pass that we changed the constitution and mortgaged the future. The steam shovel has changed the face of the country, and in a few years the children of Israel will be skyhooting through here dry shod, and if by that time there is anyone who gives a damn about the winning of the west, the Revolutionary war, or the putting down of the Rebellion, it would be well to have a country as rich historically as this one to have the record so plainly marked, that even he who runs may read. There is hardly a mile of this mountain country that has not been the scene of some great event in the history of the country.

Anything that can take the mind away from past regret and future fears is not to be despised in the scheme of life.

Recently I have been refreshing my memory as to campaigns in this county in the Civil War.

The residents of this county had two strenuous periods. The first was the campaign of 1861, when the armies marched and counter marched over these roads, and two battles were fought in the upper end of the county, the battle of Greenbrier River and the battle of the Top of Alleghany. That year the Confederates had all the best of it and they invested and maintained control of the county pretty much until the 6th day of November, 1863, when they left and have not been back since as an army of occupation. Court adjourned in 1861 until the next regular term which was to meet in 1865.

In the first year of the war, Gen. R. E. Lee was here in person and he was the outstanding personality, and in 1863, Gen. Averell, of the Union army, was the great personage.

Gen. Lee arrived here in July, 1861. The Union Army had dug in at Elk-water, on Tygarts Valley River after the battles of Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill, and Carricks Ford, which campaign of fighting ended July 13th. At Elkwater were about nine thousand Union soldiers, with Clarksburg and Grafton as their base of supplies.

The reason of this great force, (about as large an army as could be handled in the trough like valleys of the Alleghenies) standing on the defensive was the two Confederate armies in Pocahontas county. A great camp had been established on the White Farm, then Herold's, near Minnehaha Springs and the Huntersville and Warm Springs pike called Camp Northwest. In July Gen. Loring occupied that camp with eighty-five hundred men composed of three Tennessee regiments, Colonels Maney,

Hatton, and Savage; Mumford's battalion of Virginia State Regulars; 48th Virginia, Col. Campbell; W. H. F. Lee's calvary; Gillian's Virginia infantry regiment; Lee's sixth North Carolina; Burk's Virginia infantry; a regiment of Georgia infantry; two batteries of artillery commanded by Marve and Stanley. At the same time Gen. H. R. Jackson was encamped at Marlinton with six thousand Confederates as follows: 12th Georgia, Col. A. Johnson; 1st Georgia, Col. Ramsey; three Virginia regiments, Cols. Scott, Fulkerson, and Baldwin; one Arkansas infantry regiment, Col. Rust; Anderson's and Shoemaker's batteries and Major Jackson's cavalry.

These troops are set out in this detail for as far as I know they have not been listed for local publications heretofore.

Gen. Reynolds commanded the forces at Elkwater, and the two sides were planning a great battle.

This was just on the eve of the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, when thirty thousand Confederates under Beauregard defeated forty thousand Union soldiers under McDowell.

It was at this time that Gen. R. E. Lee got his first step up. It has been a great question why Lee was put over Loring, when Loring had outranked him in the service, both in the Union service and in the Confederacy. It is probable that there being two armies in Pocahontas county camped within ten miles of each other, that neither Gen. Loring nor Gen. H. R. Jackson could be preferred over the other and therefore a third man was selected with instructions to consolidate the two armies and march on to Clarksburg and Grafton.

Gen. R. E. Lee joined his command at Marlinton in July and spent the first night in a tent in the Civil War at this place. The day that he arrived he was riding horseback, on the road above the bridge along the Saw Mill Meadow (Riverside annex) and it was here that he "froze" a soldier. Woods Price's home was at this place. He was a senior at Washington College, and had cut commencement and the examination in part, though he had gone far enough in the finals to win the Robinson orator's medal. He went back just fifty years after and got his diploma and the medal. He was in the service and he thought it fit and proper to welcome the distinguished general to our fair community, so when the lonely general had passed up the road the young Confederate full of enthusiasm and beans spurred up and overtook the General and told him how glad he was to see him, but that old warrior just glared at him and never said a word.

When Lee took command he marched the two armies to the long grassy slope that lies between the Gatewood mansion and the top of Middle Mountain close to the Randolph county line, and prepared to sweep out of his way the federal forces under Reynolds some twelve or fifteen miles north. The strategy seemed to give Lee the next move on the checker-board of war, and it was to send a party of his force under Loring to the Staunton & Parkersburg pike across Cheat bridge and when he should have broken through there to assail Reynolds on the rear left flank, while Lee brought his army north on the Marlins Bottom and Huttonsville turnpike, but this plan was unworkable because the federals said that Loring should not pass and he was not able to pass.

The battle staged was never fought. There was a great scourge of typhoid in the Big Springs camp that summer. The troops were green and not skilled in the art of camping. The old timers say that in the fall there came the biggest night of rain they ever saw and that in the morning both armies were falling back in great haste and disorder, with drowning Confederates in Elk river, and drowning Union soldiers in Tygarts Valley river. The activities of this year, 1861, culminated in the battle of the Top of Allegheny, December 13th. And the Confederates controlled this valley—so much so that in nearly all the plans for a new state to be carved out of Virginia, Pocahontas and Greenbrier counties were left out, and only got in at the last moment in the final and successful plan.

The year of 1862 was comparatively peaceful in the valley of the Greenbrier, so far as any clashes between the regular forces were concerned, but Washington was paying attention to the Western Waters, for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was moving the powers for the creation of a new state and the fact that the mountains were occupied by Confederate forces greatly contributed to the success of their armies in the Valley and beyond. So they sent Averell, and he having accomplished the task that was given him to do and covered himself with an imperishable glory, subdued all of the mountains between May 16, 1863, and September 23, 1864, when he was summarily removed from command in favor of another general, and Averell wrote a most indignant letter to Gen. Sheridan, whose order relieved him, charging rank favoritism which "trampling upon my record and all military courtesy and justice, consigned me to the ignominy of idleness."

I did not come upon this till lately and I was of the same opinion as Averell, that the seat-warmers in Washington had got him.

Averell was the son of a farmer who had cleared his own land. Averell taught school at the age of sixteen, went to West Point, graduated in 1855, led his class in horsemanship, served in at least twenty-five battles with the Navajo Indians, was wounded and was mentioned in general order several times for gallantry in action.

He had orders to subdue the mountains. He took the infantry that he found and put them on horse back and after that he was here and there and everywhere. His program was interrupted, as the first thing he had to do with his flying squadrons was to harrass Gen. Lee who was getting back from his trip after supplies in Pennsylvania. He was detained around Winchester until August 5th, when he worked as far south as the White Sulphur Springs and fought a drawn battle at Dry Creek or Rocky Gap, and he got to Beverly, August 31, 1863, in good order. September and October were spent in training and sending out scouting parties, and on November 1st, he moved southward again and it was on this trip that he fought the battle of Droop Mountain, in this county, which was the most important battle from the standpoint of troops engaged, slaughter, and results that has ever been fought on the Western Waters, with the possible exception of Point Pleasant in 1774—an occurrence that many historians place as one of the decisive battles of the world.

It was on the Droop Mountain trip that Averell put the Confederates out of the Greenbrier Valley and after that most of what we did to him in these parts was to fire and fall back.

On that expedition Averell's army was made up of the following troops, all mounted: Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. A. Moore; Tenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Col. T. M. Harris; Second West Virginia Mounted Infantry, Col. A. Scott; Third West Virginia Mounted Infantry, Col. F. W. Thompson; Eighth West Virginia Mounted Infantry, Col. J. H. Ohley; Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. J. N. Schoonmaker; Gibson's Battalion and Batteries B and G, First West Virginia Light Artillery They marched by Cheat Bridge, Bartow, and Greenback to Huntersville where they arrived on November 3, 1863.

Here he heard that a regiment of Confederates six hundred strong under Col. Wm. Thompson was camped at Marlins Bottom. This was noon Wednesday. Averell sent two regiments down the Beaver Creek road to the ford at the mouth of Beaver Creek to cut off Thompson at Mill Point, and two regiments and a battery down the pike by Knapps Creek to encircle the Confederates, but by nine o'clock that night a dispatch was received from Col. Schoonmaker to the effect that Col. Thompson had beaten him to it and had joined Jackson in the Levels. Averell got the rest of his troops under way about three a. m. from Huntersville and by eight o'clock a. m. he arrived in Mill Point, and found that his enemy was retiring. Averell says he was thirty-four miles from Lewisburg and that he was due there Saturday at two p. m. to join a force marching to meet him, and Averell decided that if he forced the Confederates through to Lewisburg it might endanger his allies, and that it would be better to go slow, so no pressing forward was done that day, and the Confederates withdrew from the open fields in the Levels and took a stand on the brow of the Droop Mountain, overlooking the Levels, the point that the pike crosses. They were drawn up to give battle, and the armies lay that night in plain view of each other's camp fires. Next day was battle day, Friday the 6th.

On the mountain, the Confederate forces consisted of the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, Twenty-Second Virginia Infantry, Derrick's Battalion, Edgar's Battalion, Jackson's brigade, and seven pieces of artillery—in all about four thousand men. Schoonmaker and his Pennsylvania troops were ordered to go to the side of the mountain next to the mouth of Locust Creek and make a feint of attacking the Confederates from the east. Col. Moore was given the main business of winning the battle and was sent with 1175 men out along the Lobelia road before daylight. They got to the top of Droop mountain the crest of which is even and unbroken for miles and this crest led them into conflict with the Confederates, in the most severe rifle fire, at 1:45 p. m. Averell sent all the rest of his troops then up the face of the mountain obliquely, but before they had arrived the Confederates had been driven from their temporary breastworks and were in headlong retreat. The battle was over at 3 p. m.

The Confederate forces were commanded by Gen. Echols, and he retired to Dublin, Virginia, where he was joined by Imboden.

Averell reached Lewisburg by Saturday at 2 p. m. and there found General Duffie and army from the Kanawha section waiting him with some prisoners they had captured retreating from Droop Mountain.

Averell went back to Mountain Grove and Hightown, through Petersburg, West Virginia, to New Creek, in Hampshire county, from which place in the month of December he made a dive into the heart of the Confederacy and destroyed the stores at Salem, Virginia, and was able to extricate his army without serious loss.

It is such heroic facts as are gathered and retailed by me that lead young persons to think that I must have been present and acting.

"And we that now make merry in the Room  
They left, and Summer dresses in new bloom.  
Ourselves must be beneath the Couch of Earth  
Descend—ourselves to make a Couch—for whom?"

### CHAPTER XXXIII

*Shavers Mountain, Shavers River, Shavers Run, and the Shaver Family,  
Massacre of Tygarts Valley in 1781, Leading up to the  
Moravian Battle*

The largest river in the eastern part of the United States is the Ohio, the second largest tributary of the Mississippi. The uttermost fountain of this river is in Pocahontas county, near the foot of Mace Knob, one of the very highest peaks in the central Appalachian Range. The country was discovered by degrees, and the pioneers were puzzled by the careless manner in which a set of mountains were thrown around. They had gotten used to orderly mountains that lay in parallel rows from northeast to southwest, ridged up like a potato patch. But when they crossed the Allegheny they found all sorts of spurs, dips and angles, and the mountains where there was any direction predominating seemed to lie from the south east to the northwest, or at right angles with the tame mountains on the white man's side. This condition was peculiar to West Virginia, and the geologists tell us that the reason was that long before the continent of America reared itself above the troubled waters, that a little island, West Virginia, endured the storms of winter and the heat of summer for some few million of years. A scientist will concede a million of years more willingly than a school marm will concede five minutes for recess.

So West Virginia got eroded and made mountains that way, and got all its nice coal, oil and gas ready for the spenders.

These strange mountains were bigger than the other. And the long years of erosion had made the land rich, and the forests overawed the pioneer, and he went but a little way fearfully, and settled because the land was rich. But they did get the rivers mixed up. So they called the big river Ohio to the forks at Pittsburgh, and then they named it the Monongahela, to another forks, and then called it Tygarts Valley River to its uttermost fountain, and there it abutted on another river so close that a single step takes you from one to the other, and that is

the Cheat River that joins with the Monongahela at Point Marion, and being the most eastern branch of the westward flowing river and fully as long, or rather reaching farther than the Tygarts Valley, it might be considered the uttermost fountain for it goes the Tygarts River a few steps, or at least one step, or one span, farther from the Mississippi.

Cheat river loses its identity in a way after it gets in the tangle of mountains and divides up into so called forks, but the Shavers Fork is so much longer and greater that it overcomes the others by many times.

Shavers Fork is one of the show streams of the state and it had more spruce on it and all that the word implies than any other West Virginia stream. It is also the stream that drains the top of the world being set high above its sister the Greenbrier on one side and Tygarts Valley river on the other. The Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike crosses all three rivers in twenty miles. At Durbin the Greenbrier is crossed at 3000 feet; Shavers Fork is crossed at 3600 feet; and Tygarts Valley river is crossed at 2200 feet.

The other day I got to figuring out the way that Shavers Fork got its name. Also Shavers Mountain. And Shavers Run. I knew in a general way that the Shaver they were named for was the ancestor of my friend C. L. Shaver, of Fairmont, whose maxim is silence. - But I was not able to go back into the dim and distant past and visualize the life and fate of the Shaver whose name will last as long as these waters run or these hills endure.

But given a start, I was able to identify the pioneer and see in my mind's eye his tragic life in these mountains.

Shavers Mountain is a continuation of Back Allegheny Mountain to the north. North of the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike it is Shavers Mountain. It is the mountain on the west in sight from the train windows between Durbin and Glady. At Glady it is the mountain the tunnel runs through. And it is one of the biggest, most upstanding of all the mountains.

Shavers Mountain walls in Shavers Fork of Cheat on the east side, looking across at Cheat Mountain on the other side of that stream.

Shavers Run is a sizable stream starting in the Cheat Mountain and flowing west to Tygarts Valley river coming into the river at Valley Bend. The tourist will be able to identify this run by noting that it comes in north of the large town of Mill Creek, just opposite to where a road turns to the left to the Rich Mountain side. It was on this road that Peter Shaver settled about the year 1772, and built a homestead, and where he was killed by the Indian in April, 1781. He had been an Indian ranger for years during the Revolutionary War, and was killed in front of his house in the last year of the war, and in the very last raid of Indians that far east.

Withers, the authority, leaves out more names than he records. This is explained by the fact that Withers wrote that work from the great mass of material accumulated by William Hacker and William Powers, two Indian fighters, who set down dates, names and occurrences. Withers as a college graduate and lawyer of Clarksburg, undertook the contract of



making a book from this material for Joseph Israel, printer, and it is said that failure to pay him, caused Withers to bring his work to as hasty a conclusion as might be compatible with producing a book that had some appearance of being finished.

Withers says of the Tygarts Valley massacre of 1781, in effect that the Roneys, Daughertys, Hornbecks, Buffingtons, and many others were killed. The populous country between Huttonsville and Elkins was ravaged. The houses nearly all burned. And all the inhabitants gone, being either killed, captured, or driven east over the mountains. Being the most eastern of the northwestern settlements and being driven east would account for failure to list the names of the killed. The Indian rangers could not tell who were killed or who were fleeing for safety. All that they knew was that the rich valley was deserted. There is enough evidence however to lead one to believe that this was the greatest massacre of West Virginia, not excepting Clendenin's and Fort Seybert.

A large body of Indians appeared in the country in April, 1781, earlier than they were expected. The winter months were considered safe from them and the pioneers lived in their clearings, thinking to go into the stockades a few weeks later.

There were important settlements in the Cheat River country in Tucker county. Like all other pioneers on the Western Waters they had improved valuable land without title papers, and the Virginia legislature had passed a law providing for validating all claims to land made good by actual settlement prior to January 1, 1778. A strong party of farmers had gone to Clarksburg to prove their settlement claims and were returning. When they reached the Tygarts Valley River, perhaps near Philippi, they ran into a great body of Indians and a battle ensued. John Meaner, Daniel Cameron, and a man by the name of Cooper were killed and the others escaped back to Clarksburg and brought word of the early appearance of the Indians.

It afterwards appeared that the Indian army moved towards Parsons, Tucker county, and were discovered by James Brown and Stephen Radcliff. It is a reasonable conjecture that these men were scouts on the old War Road, now called Seneca Trail. Withers says this caused the Indians to go over Leading Creek into the Tygarts Valley where they destroyed the whole settlement. What is more reasonable to suppose is that they struck the War Path and moved south to the settlement.

Leading Creek comes into Tygarts Valley River about one mile below Elkins. Reaching this settlement it appears that the Indians divided and crept one by one to the cabins of the settlers. It looks like they separated one evening and gave twenty-fours for the warriors to appear at the appointed places and struck about dusk the next evening.

Peter Shaver lived at the mouth of Shavers Run. He had but recently returned from the war. His family consisted of three sons and wife, and an old man, probably his wife's father. They had spent the day visiting and towards night went home. Peter Shaver took a near way. His wife and the old man rode the same horse. When near home the body

of Peter Shaver was seen lying across the path. His wife put her hand to her face to hide the sight and exclaimed that her husband had been killed. The old man tried to quiet her by saying that it was a log across the path, but it was soon seen that he had been killed and scalped a few minutes before. The rest of the family escaped to a neighbors and from there fled the country.

Within a few months Mrs. Shaver gave birth to a child, a son, and on his face was a large red birth-mark like the mark on a hand. It was always attributed to the presence of his mother at the tragic finding of her husband dead and scalped. This son was Francis Shaver, prominent in the country life of his time, the great-grandfather of Clem Shaver.

The details of the killing in Tygarts Valley are lost. But never since the plague demanded of Egypt that between dusk and dawn one life would be required of every household, has there been anything quite like it. There was a fort at Beverly, Fort Westfall, but there were people killed that dreadful night within gunshot of its walls. Notably a Mrs. Baker who refused to go to the fort on account of cooking a corn pone and other things in the cabin needing attention.

The Indian army assembled on the second night and struck out north-west to their towns in Ohio. They had made their kill. They had to get back across the Ohio river. Two men, Jonathan Buffington and Ben Hornbeck, who had escaped, carried the news to Friend's Fort and Wilson's Fort. Col. Wilson raised an army immediately and went to Tygart's Valley and found it without a living settler. When we remember that three years after, Randolph county had enough inhabitants to form a county, and that the most populous part of the county was driven out in a single night, we can get a glimpse of the extent of the raid upon it by the Indians.

Wilson's company knowing that the Indians had prisoners, followed them for two days. It would appear that the Indians tried to pass out through the woods lying between Clarksburg and Jane Lew, the latter place then known as West's Fort on West Fork river. Wilson not coming up with them at the end of the second day a council of war was held, and it was suggested to the company that with the Indians out in such numbers, their own homes were not protected and that the men would better go home and man the forts. This was decided upon by a majority of the company.

On that same night, spies reported to Nutter's Fort, that the Indians were camped at the mouth of Indian Creek of Hughes River. When the men who were fired upon at Valley River reported the Indians to the Clarksburg forts, spies were immediately sent out and it was the result of their work that located them at the mouth of Indian Creek. Col. Lowther, in command of Nutter's Fort took a company of men and came to the place in the night time and hid in a ravine until morning. At the break of day, Mrs. Alexander Roney, a prisoner, rose and replenished the camp fire, and just at that moment the white men fired on the sleeping camp, killing seven Indians and one prisoner, young Roney, a son of Alexander Roney, who had been captured two nights before.

As I read it, the party of Indians found must have been but a part of the Indian army. The attacking party numbered seventeen men from Nutter's Fort and the booty secured and sold netted about seventy dollars each.

Captain Bull a noted Indian chief was killed at that time. He was the chief whose family was massacred by the whites on the waters of Little Kanawha near where the present village of Bulltown stands in Braxton county. Jesse Hughes, the great Indian fighter was present. He found Captain Bull still alive, and recognized him. Hughes seized Captain Bull and dragged him through the camp fire and killed him. He then skinned the dead chief for material to restore his moccasins, and when he got back to the fort threw the moccasins into his mother's lap, for her to see the way in which they were mended.

The Clem Shaver line of descent on the Shaver is as follows:

Paul Shaver settled in Augusta county sometime before the formation of that county and died on South Branch of the Potomac, in 1772, owning a tract of land at the mouth of what was then called Paul Shaver's Run. He had four sons: George, John, Peter and Paul.

Peter Shaver married Sarah Riffe. He served as an Indian ranger and spy in the Revolution; was killed in April, 1781, on the occasion of the Tygarts Valley massacre, invasion of Shawnees and Delawares. Sons, John, James, Jacob and Francis.

Frances Shaver married Phoebe Hall. Eleven children: Susanna, Sarah, John, James, Jacob, Hezekiah, Francis Riffle, George W., Mary Eleanor, and Edward.

James Shaver married Elizabeth Campbell. Eight children, one of whom was John Riffle Shaver.

John Riffle Shaver married Sarah Cunningham, eight children, the eldest being Hon. C. L. Shaver, of Fairmont.

The story of the Shaver family is well knit into the history of the nation and state. Steadfast and true are the qualities of such families who have kept the homefires burning and who have built up in a few generations the greatest nation that the world has ever seen. As soon as the pioneer breed had time to breathe, efforts were made to record the heroic life and times of the conquerors of the wilderness. Much was lost by neglect, and though the day is somewhat late, we are in a better position to honor their memories by recounting their exploits, than any generation that will come after us.

The immigrant, Paul Shaver, had a son Paul Shaver, born on the South Branch of the Potomac in the year 1759. This has been denied, and other branches of the Shaver family have tried to claim him, but there is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that he is the Paul Shaver of Paul Shaver's Run, Pendleton county. He made his declaration for a pension in the year 1832 in Lewis county. He was in the army that marched on Vincennes, in 1779, under Col. G. R. Clark. For a full and sympathetic account of this great campaign, see Winston Churchill's, "The Crossing."

Paul Shaver first served in 1776, at the age of seventeen under Jacob

Warwick. That whole season he watched the war road in Randolph county. During the year he detected Indians on three different occasions.

In the year 1777, he served as a ranger under Captain Stuart, of Greenbrier county, first at West's Fort, at Jane Lew, then at Westfall's Fort, at Beverly, and then at Warwick's Fort at Green Bank. He was discharged in November.

In the spring of 1778, he migrated to Kentucky where Louisville now stands. Was drafted in July of that year to go on a tour of three months into Illinois county under Captain Kincaid, under G. R. Clark. Did not succeed in bringing the Indians to a fight.

In the winter of 1778 or spring of 1779, Col. Clark again conceived the notion of marching into the Illinois county as it was then called, and Paul Shaver volunteered for six months. He was at the taking of Kaskaskia and was left there with his old commander Captain Andrew Kincaid. He re-volunteered and in all spent eighteen months on this campaign, and returned with a bad wound in his leg received at Andersontown, which had not yet healed, though more than fifty years after.

There is another record of this same Paul Shaver serving as a ranger and spy in the year 1770—the year of first settlement in Tygart's Valley. I think this must have been 1772. It has been questioned on account of the youth of Paul Shaver. But whether he was 11 years old, or 13 years, I do not consider that young, for that kind of service in pioneer times. Ask the first boy scout that you meet.

This is about all the space I have to knit together the widely scattered strands of the story of Shavers Fork. There are tremendous possibilities in the history. But I want to mention one other thing, to put the historians on the trail:

The fact that the Indians destroyed the Tygarts Valley settlements as early in the year as April, and that they had come from the upper Ohio country, caused suspicion to be directed against the Moravian Indians. These were the Indians who had embraced Christianity and who trying to live at peace with both whites and reds, received nothing but hostility from both, and commencing with the Tygarts Valley massacre events led up by successive stages to a raid on them, and an execution of every one of these Indians as the result of a hasty military trial, in the spring of 1782.

P. S.—The tradition says that Peter Shaver's father, Paul Shaver, was present when the dead body of Peter Shaver was found, killed and scalped by the Indians. This I was compelled to reject for the reason that the court records show that Paul Shaver, Sr. died in 1772 and letters of administration were granted to Elizabeth Shaver, widow. So I thought at first it might be the wife's brother. But it has come to me in the watches of the night, that it was young Paul Shaver who was on the horse with Peter Shaver's wife. Paul was 22 years old and was disabled by a wound in the leg received the year before in the Vincennes campaign, and when the word "old" was applied to him, it was when he was

an old man. He never recovered from the wound. It was still an open wound in 1832. It is natural to suppose that it was this disabled brother who was present and not Paul Shaver, Sr.

## CHAPTER XXXIV

*The Battle at Gnadenhutzen Sometimes Called the Moravian Massacre.  
How Colonel David Williamson got in bad by  
Giving Captives the Benefit of a Trial*

The wrath of David Williamson—he has come from the cold dark tomb,  
Faint as the flying spindrift cloud commingled with the gloom;  
Driving through storm and tempest, the night and the slanting rain,  
To find a windracked lodgment at my streaming window pane.  
The wrath of David Williamson, who knows not full surcease,  
For lying and deceitful tongues can rob the dead of peace.  
The wrath of David Williamson spake bitter words and true;  
Was there never a man of all the men my gallant soldiers knew.  
To voice the words to justify the deed of a fighting race,  
Who smote those fiends as the righteous smite that day in the Huts of Grace!  
Those savages who tortured babes—they found in us the rod,  
The instrument of punishment, but the wrath was the wrath of God!  
Is there never a son among ye, of the border breed and birth,  
Who can or will present our cause, and tell the world our worth?  
We promise you David Williamson. We see through the petty hates,  
In the mountain holds from this time forth you have your advocates.  
Ye iron men of an iron age: With hearts, and hand, and head,  
We fight for you and your good fame! We champions of our dead!

This is a brief filed in behalf of Col. David Williamson and his one hundred and eighty-five Scotch-Irish Covenanters, who executed by due process of martial law, ninety-six Delaware Indian warriors on the 8th day of March, 1782, at Gnadenhutzen, on the Muskingum River, the Ohio country, generally referred to as the massacre of the Moravian Indians.

Here is the way at Smithsonian publication frames the indictment: "They were treacherously attacked by a party of border ruffians and the greater part massacred in the most coldblooded manner, after which their villages were burned." At another place in the same volume the American army is designated as a party of murderous white men.

"Truth is liable to be left handed in history," is what one philosopher said about it, and starting with Withers and some of the old time writers the historians have agreed upon the fable that there was no justification for the action taken by the militia or minute men in breaking up one of the worst snake dens that ever infested the frontier.

West Virginians have been too busy attending to their own affairs to fight back when their good name was villified.

It has been on my mind for a long time to publish a chapter on the border warfare defending Williamson and his men, and calling attention to the hostile attitude taken by historians in regard to this most effective and victorious campaign waged against the Indians.

I do not have the space to give reference at this time but I invite discussion and will produce authority for these assertions upon request, or confess error if I am not able to do so. All I ask is that the evidence

be weighed as it would be weighed in a judicial inquiry by judges trained to recognize truth in a confused heap of facts.

The Moravian church is one of the most respected Protestant religions and dates back to the martyr, John Huss. Its work among the Indians before the Revolution is one of the brightest features of our American history. At Gnadenhutzen, which means Huts of Grace, the Indians had as their leaders in religious matters, the two missionaries Heckwelder and Zeisburger, and in their military affairs they had the benefit of the modern Lucifer, Simon Girty, who, according to a tradition that cannot be verified, was burned alive on a log heap in the Little Levels of this county, by the women of the community.

Gnadenhutzen is a town in Tuscarawas county, at the present time being a postoffice of the third class, showing it to be a town about the size of Hillsboro, West Virginia. It is about forty miles west in an air line from about the middle of the Panhandle. It lay about on a line from the Panhandle settlements to the strongly held British strongholds around Detroit in the Revolution and it was the nearest Indian town to the Virginia frontier. In 1778, the Virginia troops established Fort Laurens near that place and held it with a garrison of some one hundred and fifty soldiers until Indians under Simon Girty and others laid a long siege. After a number of Americans had been killed or died of disease, Col. Gibson, the commandant at Fort Pitt, vacated the fort.

The Moravian Indians were Delawareans. The Delawareans included the Mohicans, the Munsees and other tribes and had been forced west by the combined pressure of the Six Nations and the white people, and of all the savage foes, noted for cruelty and war, the Delawareans were the most dreaded. The French called them the Wolves. Christian missionaries had been with them for more than a generation and had moved with them on the western exodus. There is no doubt that the missionaries did all they could to make the Wolves into peace loving Indians and there is no doubt they thought they were succeeding, in spite of what they called the backsliders. That is, those Indians of warrior age who were fond of going on the war path and devastating the settlements on the Western Waters.

There cannot be any question that they got badly out of hand during the Revolution. It appears that Gibson always believed in their good intentions and that Williamson was not sure. Gibson was a colonel and held his commission from Virginia, and Williamson was a colonel and probably held his commission from Pennsylvania. The title to all of the country north of the line continued west from the Mason and Dixon survey and west of a northern extension of the western border of Maryland was claimed by both the colonies of Pennsylvania and Virginia. This was adjusted in 1785, three years after the event we are now discussing. Pennsylvania took all except the four narrow counties in the Panhandle, but at the time of the Gnadenhutzen affair, Virginia in charge of Fort Pitt was perhaps the most strongly entrenched. The Revolution had cemented the country and there was no feeling as between the states about that territory while the Revolution was being fought, but on the surrender

of Cornwallis, it came to the front again, and the danger from the Delawares and other Indians to the Ohio River settlements became greater. There was a doubt in Gibson's mind about the warlike character of the Moravian Indians and he trusted to their peaceful intentions. This was not accepted by the frontier. The frontier knew beyond all question that all the devilry that was hatched up came through or had its origin at Gnadenhutzen and that was during the years when the settlers were surprised in their cabins and slaughtered and tortured by thousands.

Heckewelder, the missionary, whose writings have had so much influence in blackening the names of Williamson and his men, admits (Heckewelder's Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren, p. 166) that young Christian Indians went on the war path and showed as much ferocity as any of them.

Commencing with the massacre of Tygarts Valley in April, 1781, the Delawares and others made the border live hard. With every raid the conviction became more and more fixed that the troubles sprang from the Delaware towns that had embraced Christianity. Williamson, who had fought Indians with Gibson since 1758, was clearly of the opinion that the Delawares under the Moravians were guilty. In 1781 he headed an expedition to the Tuscarawas country and put the fear of the Lord in the hearts of those dangerous Christians and brought a big batch of prisoners to Col. Gibson, at Fort Pitt. And Col. Gibson being of the opinion that they were harmless sent them home again.

It has developed since that war that White Eyes, the principal chief of the Delawares died in 1778, leaving the kingship to an infant son, who does not seem to have lived to be old enough to acquire a name; that a division arose as to whether the Delawares would be neutral in the Revolution, as White Eyes had been, or whether they would go with the rest of the Ohio Indians as allies of the British, under the Hair-buyer Hamilton, at Detroit. Kill Buck was a candidate for the place on behalf of the peace party, and was voted down overwhelmingly by the tribe in favor of Hopocan. So Hopocan took charge, aided by an evil genius, Simon Girty, as regent, awaiting the time when the hereditary chief should be old enough to qualify. Whereupon Kill Buck found himself in so much danger at home that he refueged at Fort Pitt and put himself under the protection of Col. Gibson. Gibson arranged for Kill Buck and his henchmen to camp on an island in the river near Pittsburg, close enough to be protected by the fort.

Gibson having turned the Christian Indians free and started them west, these Indians not wanting to go home empty handed, proceeded to murder along the way and took home a bunch of good old Scotch-Irish scalps to trade to Hamilton for firewater and other necessary articles of civilized life. To say that Gibson's humane action was disapproved by the settlers, is to express it mildly.

The Delawares piled up such a record for scalps that it soon became apparent that unless they moved out of Gnadenhutzen and their other nearby villages, that the Long Knives would wipe them off of the face of the earth, so the British sent word for them to fire and fall back. The

missionaries would not agree to this order, so the British sent an army to Gnadenhutten and rounded the Delawares up and brought them up the lake somewhere around where Toledo is situated, and there they spent the winter. The missionaries they took on to Detroit and held them there and there they were safely kept until after the Delawares were so fearfully defeated the next spring.

There came a warm spell in February, 1782, and 141 Delawares painted and went on the war path before anybody looked for Indians. They came down through Gnadenhutten to the settlements in northwest Virginia, like wolves on the fold. The time being earlier than a raid had ever been made before, found the whites in their cabins and they slew the men and took the women and children prisoners, and made their get away leaving a trail plainly to be seen.

In such cases, the minute men assembled to take up the trail without a moment's delay. A call went through the settlements and the place of rendezvous was in Brooke county near the mouth of Cross Creek, the line between Ohio county and Yohogania. One hundred and eighty-six mounted men assembled there. It was a case for horsemen, for the Indians were carrying with them white women and children. They crossed without any delay at Mingo Bottom. Now as they followed that awful trail of the Indian army, they had this terrible experience. Every once in a while impaled on a tree beside the track was the body of some white woman or some white child. This was a notice on the part of the Delawares not to follow if they valued the lives of those held as prisoners.

They came upon the Delawares in the village of Gnadenhutten and the nearby villages and surrounded them and took them prisoners. The expedition was not directed against Gnadenhutten. It was known in every cabin in the hills that these villages had been deserted since the year before. The expedition was to follow the war party and it was incidental to this pursuit that the American army was led to the Huts of Grace. And I find no credible evidence that there was a single Indian woman or child at Gnadenhutten. Two young boys were spared. It was a war party, pure and simple, from the Great Lake country. It is likely that the Americans being mounted had surprised the party and were able to surround them and take them as prisoners.

Then the question arose as to what disposition to make of them. A council was held. Each soldier to vote. The evidence of murder and torture and wanton killing against the prisoners seemed to be complete. The vote for the punishment by death was 168 for death, and 18 for mercy. The moving cause must have been the sorry experience of the year before when a body of prisoners was taken to Fort Pitt, then liberated, and who had started to kill settlers as soon as they were out of sight of the fort. And the memory of those women and children impaled along the roads must have had some effect upon the friends and relatives of those unfortunate innocents. Who are you to say that you would vote for mercy, if you had seen a beloved baby impaled along the warpath?

Whereupon the finding of the council or court martial was promptly



carried out by knocking them on the head, probably with a maul. The military report, if any was ever made, cannot be available, for historians disagree as to the number of killed and as to how they were divided as to age and sex. So I consider the best evidence to be that it was a war party composed entirely of men and boys, and that no women and children of the Delawares were executed. Women and babies did not go on these forays into northwest Virginia, ever.

It is not what the Moravian missionaries, who were penned up at Detroit, wrote about it that fixes the status of the trial. It is what the frontier said about it that is important. Never in the history of the world was there such a scourge as the border suffered from. Williamson and his men were honored throughout the land. They had broken up the nest.

Upon their return, so encouraged were the border men that they determined to go into the Indian country and complete the work of subduing the hair collectors, and on May 20, 1782, four hundred and eighty minute men assembled at Mingo Bottom near Steubenville, and formed an army to follow Williamson's trail, but to go beyond that to the other towns of the Delawares, and wipe out the whole nation. On a vote, the famous Col. Crawford was elected commander, receiving but five votes more than Williamson, who was second in command. This is conclusive documentary evidence that Williamson was a man of high standing and that his work had been approved by his countrymen. This was the famous Crawford campaign, during which Col. Crawford was taken prisoner and burnt at the stake in the presence of Simon Girty. Then Williamson took command and extricated his army from their perilous position.

To my mind the fact that the action of Williamson and his men at Gnadenhutzen in March was universally approved is conclusive justification of the act. It is the best evidence now adducible. The writing of those two missionaries afterwards is responsible for the blackening of the names of the pioneers. Since then softboned historians from the lowlands have continually condemned them with impunity, but we cannot be expected to say yes, yes, to their lying.

Here is what really happened. The Delawares had made a winter raid and when they got the shelters at Gnadenhutzen they were under a roof for the first time in many days travel. They counted on foot pursuit, and they tarried a little too long, for the militia came on horseback, introducing a new move in the game, and they were caught red handed.

The young chief fell at Gnadenhutzen. Hopacon was not present. Neither was Kill Buck. There is some intimation that Kill Buck was marked for death at the same time and that some of the army came back by way of Yellow Creek, where I got lost one night last summer, and that Kill Buck was attacked on his island in sight of Fort Pitt, but that is not very well established. It looks like when the word had been grapevined through to Kill Buck that the ravaging Delawares were being exterminated, that he concluded to take to woods and swam to the mainland and escaped. Kill Buck could not afford to take chances with Nemesis. He had a bad record. In 1758, he led a party of Indians into the South

Branch of the Potomac and took two forts, Dunlap's and Seybert's. At Fort Seybert he promised mercy and the fort was surrendered. He made two lines of men, women, and children and tomahawked about sixty persons. This was in Pendleton county. Conscience made a coward of him, and he fled when he heard that retribution had come to the Delawares. Fort Seybert fell in April.

It can be said of the Delawares that they started their season earlier than other tribes. It is likely the Delawares were the offenders in the Tygarts Valley massacre.

The old Scotch covenanter breed that manned the Williamson army was one that followed the old testament and their anger was fierce. I can well imagine that when the minute men saw the bodies of women and children impaled upon trees like sign boards along the road, that they were consumed with anger, and ready to punish the enemy with death.

## CHAPTER XXXV

*Pocahontas, Daughter of Powhatan, Was no Myth. Her White Descendants Can Trace Back to Her With all the Certainty That Belongs to a Chain of Title to Landed Estates*

Pocahontas is one of the many Indian names preserved by the English language in the nomenclature relating to the names of places, but it is the only name so preserved, so far as I am informed, in honor of an Indian woman. The social system of the Indian tribes contained no avenue of fame for women. And this is the more curious, because the only line of descent that was recognized was the maternal side of the house. The citizenship of the husband followed that of his wife. In the jurisprudence of the white man until September 22, 1922, the citizenship of the wife followed that of the husband, but since that date, the citizenship of the husband and wife are independent of each other and each is governed by the status at the time the law was passed, or by the circumstances of birth or naturalization proceedings.

The Indians were a very ancient people and their wisdom consisted more in social rights and customs, than in what we know as the arts, science, and history. But their custom of reserving their women for the glory of motherhood, and making that the ultimate aim of every woman's life has much to commend it, being in accord with the teachings of the Bible. Beverly, one of the earliest and most authentic historians of Virginia says that there was no instance of an Indian child being born to an unwed Indian woman, before the corruption of the race by contact with the European people.

In 1607, the date of the first settlement in Virginia, the territory was sparsely peopled by red men, addicted to the use of tobacco, but entirely free from the use of alcohol. The additional burden of alcohol speedily debased the Indian, and the introduction of tobacco to the white man, in addition to the poison of alcohol, brought about the present condition of mankind, in which a life and death struggle is going on to eliminate

alcohol, it being the opinion that the race cannot survive with both poisons in more or less universal use.

## I

April 26, 1607, Captain Newport blundered into the Chesapeake Bay, sailing between Cape Charles and Cape Henry and so the English came to America. For more than a hundred years Spain had been exploiting the New World, but those who had examined the coast of what is now the eastern shore line of the United States had found it so sandy and poor that it had been regarded as a kind of a desert of Sahara and not worth taking. England had become anxious to obtain a foothold here but it was so slow in acting it had to take what was left. The expedition that Newport commanded had been on board sailing and hunting a place to land since the 19th day of December, 1606. Nearly all the band were gentlemen. That is, they were adventurers, and not trained to work, and they had a very unhappy experience.

One of them at least had energy and a certain amount of capacity, and that was the rough necked John Smith, who by force of circumstances, soon became the leading spirit in a camp of sick, drunken, and despairing gentlemen.

They found the country inhabited by a confederacy of Indian tribes, under Powhatan, a chief, aged about sixty years. This chief had by conquest and treaty gathered under his control some thirty tribes. His place of residence was somewhere near where the town of Williamsburg, Virginia is now located. Powhatan had a new problem to deal with, and after he had observed the general conduct and the specific acts of the strangers decided that the time had come to enforce a little law and order in the country. Such reforms usually start from the needs of the country, and usually originate with the common people. The first opportunity that presented itself of making an example of a malefactor to punish and to warn was when John Smith was apprehended and brought to the bar in custody, and after a trial, it was the judgment of the court that he be put to death, and the sentence was being carried out in public when Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, raised a high point.

The law was that any captive taken in war and brought to headquarters, and whose life was of so little value that he was condemned to death, could be claimed by any woman of the tribe, and when thus claimed he was put through a heroic baptism, and became the adopted son of the woman that claimed him, and a member of her family. There were many instances of this on the Western Waters in after years, and in some cases the adoption worked so well that the prisoner refused to leave the Indians when rescued. The local case of Joshua Renick, taken in 1761, is cited. He died a great chief of the Shawnees, in 1810.

Pocahontas claimed the captive, John Smith. Of all the incidents that mark the career of this notable woman, it seems to me that this shows how precious and clear sighted she was as a child. She was born 1595, and was twelve years old. She was a wide awake, alert, playful, willful,

spoiled little princess. They called her pokyhants, or as we might say little sunbeam.

And the very first instance that she tried to show any real authority or exercise a right, the administrators of high, low, and middle justice, ruled against her. In the light of reason they held that that law was for matrons who had lost sons and wanted to replace them, and secondly, to wit, the prisoner at the bar was not a warrior taken in war, but a common defendant convicted of crimes and misdemeanors, and not a desirable son for adoption. And so the writ was denied.

Whereupon Pocahontas flew into a royal rage, and shielded John Smith's head as it lay on the block, with her body and defied the executioner to do his duty; "Strike if you must my blameless head, but spare my little son!" she said, or words to that effect.

Then the authorities reversed the decision and John Smith became the adopted son of Pocahontas, a fact that he died in pure ignorance of. Like a vain man, he intimates that it was his manly beauty that was the cause of his reprieve.

## II

This occurrence resulted in the preservation of the new colony. Pocahontas saw to it that Smith and his companions had something to eat. She came to the camp with her retinue of women and warriors and brought corn and other things to eat. The campers had the benefit of the Indian's woods lore, and they managed to survive. The Indian princess speedily learned the language, and she was a favorite with the English people. In the next five years the colony increased in strength. Lady wives arrived from England, and from the first gentle manners prevailed in the settlement. When the first expedition sent the ships back to London, the foreign department considered the report brought in, and it was decided that the proper policy was to recognize Powhatan as the sovereign of the newly claimed land, and enter into treaties with him. So they had the local jeweler to make him a gold crown, and they sent it and many other royal presents back to Virginia, including a wash basin of gold, with a commission to crown Powhatan King of Virginia. They cornered the old ancestor, and went through a coronation ceremony with him, and jammed the gold crown upon his head. Powhatan took it calmly enough, and did all that they wanted him to do except to kneel, and that he positively refused to do, thinking perhaps that if he kneeled, these incomprehensible strangers might give it to him in the neck. But it is certain, that Powhatan dealt mercifully with the newcomers and that he and England got along together very well, and that he maintained his power over his people until the end.

## III

The winter of 1612-13—Pocahontas being seventeen years old—was spent by her in the white settlement. She arrived on board of a ship that had been up one of the tidal rivers. The report was that she was a

captive and had been purchased with a copper kettle. If a copper kettle figured in the transaction at all, it was a present, for she was made welcome by the governor and the ladies of the province.

And there is where she met John Rolph, an educated, Christian gentleman, who fell in love with her, and who spent months in prayer for guidance in the sore affliction that had come upon him, having been moved to marry a woman who was not a professing Christian.

It was to this conscientious and prayerful man, that history owes the story of the consecrated marriage between a good white man, and pure Indian maiden.

It worried him so much that he wrote a long, long petition to the governor of the colony, Sir Thomas Dale, setting out the circumstances that attended his state of being in love, and the conflict that was taking place in his soul about his duty in the matter. The paper is too voluminous to be reproduced in full here, but the following is a synopsis of his reasons for asking leave to marry Pocahontas.

Writing from an unspoiled conscience as to the passions of his troubled soul, he prays the Governor to consider the proposed union. He says he has come to the conclusion that such a marriage would be for the good of the plantation; for the honour of the country; for the glory of God; for his own salvation; and for converting to the true knowledge of God and Jesus Christ, an unbelieving creature, viz: Pocahontas.

He then sets out at full length the heavy displeasure that God conceived against Levi and Israel for marrying strange wives, and after a time he had come to the conclusion that it was a love of a diabolical origin that had provoked him to love one whose education had been rude; her manners barbarous; her generation accursed; and so discrepant in all nurture from himself. So after much prayer he had put the notion from him and thought that his soul was to have some rest.

But his love returned much stronger, and he could withstand much of it. until daily and hourly he seemed to be taxed with neglect of duty—something pulling him by the ear and crying: Why dost thou not endeavor to make her a christian? And these manifestations came when he was farthest separated from her.

He had determined not to refuse a service required of him by Jesus Christ. Besides, she appeared to love him; her desire was to be taught and to understand the knowledge of God; her capableness of understanding; her aptness and willingness to receive any good impression; also the spiritual (beside her own) indictments hereunto stirring him up.

So he yielded and sets down that it may not be such a desperate condition after all, for he knows that one day he will return to his country; that he is not void of friends; that he is not of mean birth; that he could marry in the old country; that he has not resigned his hopes and interests there; and that he will not lose the love of his friends by taking this course for he knows them all.

So he heartily accepted the disposition God made of him as a goodly tax, and a holy work, and that he will daily pray God to bless him to his and her eternal happiness. And so they got married, April 1, 1613.

## IV

The marriage was attended with considerable ceremony. The consent of England and of Powhatan was obtained. Pocahontas was baptized under the name of Rebeccah. They lived happily and in good style in Virginia from the date of their marriage April 1, 1613, until June, 1616, when they sailed for England.

In England the couple were received in the highest and best circles. In London, Pocahontas was treated as a visiting princess, and she seems to have been the belle of the season. This visit to England fixed her high position in the polite world. Her portrait was painted by the most noted painters of the day. And while a good portion of her fame was due to the fact that the King of England was treating with Powhatan as the King of Virginia, yet the impression that Pocahontas made on all who met her was that she was a good, attractive and devout woman.

While in the highest fashionable circles, she remembered John Smith, and sent for him. This famous man was pulled into a hightoned society that he had nothing in common with and very little use for, and when he saw Pocahontas, he tried to treat her with the deference that was due the king's daughter. But it is related that Pocahontas would have nothing of this, and told him that it grieved her to see that he no longer called her his daughter.

John Rolph, gentleman, seems to have played but a minor part in the royal visit to London. It must seem to him, that he had been faithfully instructed in his duty as to his marriage. He shows by his letter that he was no light weight, and it is a matter of regret that outside his powerful letter to the Governor, he left no other record of this famous union. But it is apparent that the one letter was wrung from him by the anguish of his soul caused largely by being a well brought up Englishman who had fallen in love with an Indian. It is perhaps more to his credit that he remained silent, for his race do not wear their hearts upon their sleeves, for birds to peck.

Early in the year of 1617 arrangements were made to return to Virginia. The party embarked on a ship at Graveland, and there Pocahontas was taken sick of the smallpox and died in the twenty-second year of her age, on board of a ship, whose sailing had been delayed on account of her illness. She left one son, Thomas Rolfe, who remained in England, and was there educated. He married a Miss Poythress, and settled in Virginia, where he lived to a good age, and was prominent in the affairs of the colony, and died a wealthy and respected man.

## V

A daughter of Thomas Rolph married Col. Robert Bolling, and from her descend a very numerous family of Virginians, of whom it has been said that as descendants from Princess Pocahontas, they inherit the virtue of mildness and humanity, and form an amiable and respectable family of people.

It was just about the time that the Virginia plantation was well started

that a playwright by the name of George Chapman, took a shot at Virginia and the Scots: that as Virginia and England was one country now, that he would that hundred thousand of their friends, the Scots, were there, for they would find ten times more comfort of them there than at home.

This gave offense to James I and he threw Chapman into prison.

But King James continued to cherish and support the plan for a colony in America, and got along with Powhatan, and used the alliance of Rolph and Pocahontas in the statecraft, and so founded the United States of America, the most wonderful country the world has ever seen welded into a harmonious government, unbelievable fine and great. All this I have known for a long time.

What I did not know was that the marriage of Pocahontas and John Rolph was submitted to and approved in Heaven.

## CHAPTER XXXVI

*The Ku Klux Klan After the Civil War. Greenbrier County Observed August 17, 1786, as a Day of Fasting and Prayer. Notes on the Community of Frost. Some Unrelated Topics Forming a Chapter*

In the year 1868, a specter on horseback rode up to the house of a colored person in the South, and asked for a drink of water. Water in a cup was refused. A big bucket full was demanded, and when it was brought the ghost drank it all and observed that it was the first drink he had had since he was killed at Shiloh. It was just another bit of evidence that the ghosts of the Confederate dead were roaming through the country. The mysterious visitor was a member of the Ku Klux Klan and was engaged in an unlawful enterprise of demonstrating the dominion of mind over matter, for it was in the days when the colored folks had votes and most of the Southern white men had none. The thirsty soul had disposed of the bucket of water by pouring it into a water-proof bag concealed under his robe. It was about this time that the colored population ceased to wander from their own firesides after night fall.

Another favorite trick was for a white robed horseman to call out a freedman and offer to shake hands with him and when the gauntlet was removed and the hand extended it was the hand of a skeleton. Or the rider would say: "Here, hold my horse and my head," and he would remove his head and the colored man would go away from that place. The head was a gourd with a regulation cap on it. The society was known as the invisible empire, and it was a peculiar institution in the days of reconstruction after the Civil War and it lasted for just four years and became so potent for evil that it was outlawed and it disbanded.

It is a debatable matter whether it accomplished more good than bad. Many think it was necessary in the scheme of things for the rehabilitation of the South. Unusual times require unusual remedies. The South had been the scene of a revolution and was being disciplined and being

purged of the sin of disobedience, and the control of affairs in the states was in the hands of a class that developed little genius for government and the lawgivers at Washington were in confusion, owing to a bitter dispute between the President and Congress, which finally resulted in a trial for impeachment in which more than a majority voted to remove the President from office.

If there was nothing else to the credit of the Ku Klux Klan, the prompt disbanding over night, at the order of the head of the organization, in itself redounds to its honor and glory, for that one order was obeyed as widely and implicitly as the edict of surrender at Appomattox.

When I can first remember the tales and discussions of the institution, they were not referred to as Ku Klux, but as White Caps, and everybody was glad they did not ride any more. Much of the odium that attracted to the name was due to the fact that when any devilment was on foot it was customary to adopt the regalia of the society and the society got the blame. The terror of the name was exemplified to me on one occasion. In 1892 I was on my way to a term of court in Webster county, and just as dusk I was riding up a hollow in the Point Mountain country. I was the proud possessor of a white hat that I thought was very fetching and the horse I rode had a white blaze on its head. As I rode around a turn in a road I met a party of women and children. One of the women cried out in a loud voice "White Caps!" and they all took to the brush and I saw them no more.

Since the last great war, an order by the same name, the Ku Klux Klan has come into existence, and it has created a great deal of discussion, especially, in the New York papers, but it thrives on the publicity given to it. At the movies, the other night there was a news picture, showing twenty thousand people watching the initiation of five thousand new members, in Texas, and it was a very spectacular sight. The members all wore the light white head dress covering the face, and had white robes. It was a picture of great dramatic force. There is no doubt a fascination in the name.

One day I was fishing for trout in Williams River in pasture land at the mouth of Days Run, and I came on a small boy engaged in the same pursuit. He told me his name was Jesse James. I remarked that there was something familiar about the sound of that name to me, and he then answered that he reckoned it was because he used to live at Marlinton. This was the same boy who was afterwards inducted in the army and his name caused the fact to be heralded all over the world.

The other day, Mr. J. M. Bare, of Marlinton, showed us an old book printed in 1884, entitled the Ku Klux Klan. It was written and published by Mr. Bare's uncle, the late Rev. D. L. Wilson, a Presbyterian minister, who was stationed at Pulaski, Tennessee, where the Ku Klux Klan was originated in 1865. It was written while the memory of the invisible empire was fresh, and it is the only authority that I have ever had the opportunity to consult as to the history of the society.

The name Ku Klux is a corruption of the Greek work kuklos which means a band and the addition of the word clan, is but a translation of



the first two words of the title. It seems that at Pulaski, when the soldiers returned from the war, the life in that town was dull and depressed. The war had pretty well ruined the South, and there was not much to do except wear old clothes and eat corn bread and work and grumble. Some of the bright young men of the county seat town—to have some amusement—formed a secret society and adopted the name of Ku Klux. There was not much to it except mystery, and they had as a meeting place a family mansion, whose owner and family were absent for a trip, but the meetings got to be so loud and noisy, occasioned by the initiation of new members that they decided to hunt a more secluded place, and on a ridge outside of town was a tumbled down deserted house and in this the subsequent meetings were carried on.

The drawing power of the association was mystery and this was due largely to the name, for it was modelled on such societies as are popular in colleges, wherever located. There was no intention of forming any serious body for any serious purpose, but the members were all schooled in the war, and their practical jokes were rough at times. It is related that a favorite method of rejecting a candidate was to blind-fold him and put him in a barrel at the top of a hill and then let the barrel roll down the hill and thus dismiss him from their minds. A more gentle rejection was to conduct a refused candidate blindfolded to some distant place in the woods and tell him to wait there until called for, and then never go back for him. But if a candidate was accepted, he was made the subject of much horse play and received into the order.

Here is what originated the idea of regulators. At every meeting at the old house on the ridge, two sentinels in the robes of the order made up after the manner of grave clothes, were placed on the road and if any passer asked who it was, the invariable answer was: "A spirit from the other world. I was killed at Chickamauga." It was presently noted that travel ceased on these roads during the hours of darkness, especially as to colored persons, who ceased to roam after night time. The troubles with the reconstruction period coming on about this time, it occurred to some of the men of the South to use the order for influencing the course of government by what might be called direct action. The historian places the life of the league at four years from 1865 to 1869, and the period from 1865 to 1867, as the time when it was a harmless and mirth provoking movement, and the period from 1867 to 1869, when its activities took on a sterner character and assumed such proportions that the Federal Government and the State Government had to interfere. In 1867 the order held a council in Nashville, and adopted a constitution, looking to the general organization of the South, and the principal points of its declaration were that it was to protect the weak, to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and to assist in the execution of the laws.

After this meeting the order received a large membership all over the south consisting of chapters loosely joined together, and having little or no connection. It is doubtful whether there ever was a list of the chapters or a roll of the membership, though there was one Grand Wizard

of all the Dens, and there is but one act of his recorded, and that is to disband and burn all regalia, which effectively terminated the Klan in March, 1869. This followed immediately the proclamation of Governor Brownlow declaring martial law in several of the counties.

It is stated that there was not a single case proven against a member of the Klan of unlawful conduct, and that while many were arrested in the disguise that the Klan invented and used, they invariably proved to be either negroes or outlaws who had never been supporters of the Confederate government.

In 1868, in September, Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, called the legislature together and passed the famous Anti-Ku Klux law. The penalty for belonging to the order was imprisonment for not less than five years. Courts were not to allow jurors to qualify as such until they had sworn that they did not belong to the order. If any witness summoned to testify against the order refused to testify he should suffer the penalty imposed by the first section. All officers of the court at every term were to be examined on oath as to whether they had any knowledge of violations of the act, and failure to perform any of the duties imposed upon officers rendered them liable to the penalty of the first section. Persons interfering with elections were liable to the same penalty. Officers in addition to the usual oath of office were required to swear that they had never been a member of any such organization of disguised men. It was unlawful to have in possession any of the regalia of the order. Damages for entering the house of a citizen in the night time, in a hostile manner was fix at ten thousand dollars, and for killing a citizen twenty thousand dollars. And a number of other provisions of severity. The history is silent as to whether there ever was a conviction under this law. Any way the Klan disbanded soon after it went into effect.

July 4, 1867, was the high tide of the movement. In every county-seat on that day were scattered slips giving notice to the public that the Klan would parade the streets that night. Rev. Mr. Wilson gives an account of the parade in Pulaski, Tennessee, and says that while everybody stayed up to watch the parade, none of the Klan was identified. That the young men of the town who were believed to belong did not take part in the demonstration; that in the town there were four main roads leading to the center of the town forming a cross roads, and that disguised men marched in single file through this town on covered horses for more than two hours giving the impression that there were thousands; but this was caused by forming four companies which marched and counter-marched continually through the town.

One man who claimed to know most of the horses in the county was there that night for the purpose of identifying some of the horses but he failed to recognize any for they were covered from head to tail. Determined not to be baffled, he approached one rider during a halt and asked the privilege of examining his horse and this he was permitted to do, and when he turned back the covering, he found that it was his own horse that he himself had ridden to town that night.

After fifty years another order of the same name appears and the news-

features of the moving picture theater contain views of the solemn initiation ceremonies.

## CHAPTER XXXVII

### *Some of the Places Along the Road in the Mountains*

Thought sluggards deem it but a foolish chase,  
And marvel men should quit their easy chair,  
The toilsome way, and long, long league to trace;  
Oh! there is sweetness in the mountain air,  
And life, that blotted ease can never hope to share.

—BYRON.

It is a mistake to consider that roads in the mountains of West Virginia were inaugurated by the white man. The Indians had as fine a system and net work of roads as could be desired for the modes of travel in vogue at that time. And it is pretty certain that these roads had reached their highest degree of perfection at the time the white people first settled in Virginia in the year 1607. After that time as the Indians were driven back, their roads were abandoned to a great extent. But the earliest explorers set forth on horse back from the tidewater country and rode westward until they tired of the journey and turned without ever coming to the end of the road.

Once in a while a tourist would reach the great lakes and bring back word that he had discovered a fresh water ocean. It was not difficult to make forty or fifty miles a day on those roads on horseback, and friendly Indian settlements got used to white men visiting among them, and a great trade immediately sprang up between the two races. The fur trade was the forerunner of civilization, and almost immediately there was a practical exchange between the reds and the whites, going so far as to put into circulation among the white people the Indian shell money or wampum, which passed current in the white markets as readily as in the wilderness, for it was always worth its fixed value in trade with the Indians.

But probably the most remarkable road in America at the earliest date that history covers was the Seneca Trail that led from New York to Georgia, paralleling the main Allegheny mountain, sometimes on one side of it and sometimes on the other. The Indians called it the Warrior's road. It was some five hundred miles in length. It passed through the City of Elkins and turned there to follow up the Tygarts Valley, crossing over to the waters of Elk river at Mingo, over Elk mountain near Edray, down Indian Draft, and through Marlinton, winding to the west of Hillsboro, coming along Droop mountain to cross the Greenbrier river near the county line between Greenbrier and Pocahontas down Anthony's creek to the White Sulphur Springs, and from there through Monroe county to the Bluestone country and from there on in a southerly direction.

It was the military road of the Iroquois nation. As near as can be figured out, the Iroquois, (Five Nations) conquered the Eries that held

practically all of West Virginia and cultivated much of the land, in the year 1655. The Iroquois were the most powerful of the northern native nations. They attained a high state of national life and were perhaps superior to the mass of European peoples at the date of the first white invasion in New York state. For over a hundred years the Iroquois occupied the mountain portion of the country and white people the seacoast as friendly corresponding countries, and for many years the English government maintained an ambassador at the capital of the Iroquois nation.

After the subduing of the Eries, they became amalgamated with the Iroquois, being distributed among the Senecas, the military branch of the nation, and a law was promulgated setting aside the country between the east bank of the Ohio river and the top of the Main Allegheny, now called West Virginia, as a reserve for the Iroquois, used to form a shield from the powerful tribes in the south and for a hunting ground. A great military road was established, and something like fifty garrison towns lined its five hundred miles length.

The one that was in operation in 1754, in this section, was at Mingo Flats, and it was a party of warriors from this fort that killed the family of seven, Robert Files, his wife, and five children, at the mouth of Files Creek, where Beverly is located. They were probably killed in the month of December, 1753. David Tygart from whom the river and the valley take their name, was living a few miles up the river above Files, and one of Files' sons escaping brought word to Tygart and he deserted his settlement and escaped over the mountains to the Virginia settlements.

There are signs of another fort on this trail thirteen miles south of Mingo Flats just opposite the church building known as Mary's Chapel, on Elk in Pocahontas county. At certain seasons of the year, when the light is right, looking down on the meadow, two magic rings can be seen plainly outlined in the grass. This is the site of an old Indian fort. It is on the Old Field Branch of Elk, so called from an Indian clearing at this place.

When the Iroquois sided with Great Britain in the war of the American Revolution, and hostilities broke out in the seventeen-seventies, this Warrior's Road was the danger zone, and the American policy was to parallel this trail with forts, a little to the east of it, and to maintain a constant patrol the whole length of the trail for hundreds of miles. Such service—under the names of Indian spies—was recognized by Congress about 1830, for purposes of pensions and rewards, and there is much recorded history of this conflict with the Indians given by the claimants in order to receive the bounty of a grateful country.

The most remarkable history, however, connected with the immediate vicinity is the fact that the first activities of the Civil War were carried on in this area.

In 1861 in May, all the available troops of both North and South converged on Cheat Mountain. In May the residents of Tygart's Valley saw a great draft of Confederate troops marching on Grafton and Fetterman. They trailed down the pike for days and on the 25th day of May, 1861,

they arrived at Fetterman, now a part of the city of Grafton. On the night of their arrival, Bailey Brown, a member of the Union company at Grafton, fired on the Confederate pickets and was shot and killed. This was the first soldier killed in battle in the Civil War. In a few days the Confederates evacuated Fetterman as Gen. Geo. B. McClellan with the Union army advanced on Grafton. The Confederates fortified themselves as well as they could at Philippi, but events moved with great rapidity. The Union forces assigned to the attack were divided into two armies, and their orders were to march, one from Webster station on Philippi, during the nighttime of June 2nd, so as to arrive at Philippi precisely at four o'clock in the morning of June 3rd, and there join with the other army that moved on the first parallel road to the east. That was the night of the big rain and windstorm, but both divisions arrived within fifteen minutes of each other, surprised the Confederates, and put them to flight, and the Confederates fled thirty miles along the pike to Beverly. This was the first battle of the Civil War. It was referred to for a long time as the Philippi races. One Confederate officer of late years in discussing a road question of how far it was from Philippi to Beverly said that he did not think it could be very far as he had walked it one morning before breakfast.

On the 11th of July, Gen. McClellan defeated Colonel Pegram on Rich Mountain, and on the 13th of July General Morris of the Union army, defeated General Garnett at Laurel Hill, one of the ghastly trophies of war falling into the victor's possession being the dead body of General Garnett who had fallen in the battle.

During the summer of 1861, the Union troops dug in and fortified the road at Elkwater and at White Top of Cheat. The Confederates faced them in fortified camps at Linwood and Bartow, respectively. Two pitched battles were fought that year, one at the East Branch of Greenbrier river, at Bartow, and the other on Top of Allegheny near the Virginia line. The camp at Linwood was Gen. R. E. Lee's first command in the Civil War.

The year of 1862 was comparatively quiet in this part of West Virginia, but in 1863, the greatest activity of the war was carried on by Gen. Averell who put the infantry on horseback and made flying squadrons of his troops moving with great rapidity over the northeastern counties of the State. This year the battle of Dry Creek, at the White Sulphur Springs was fought, also Droop Mountain, and the raid into the heart of the Confederate forces was made to Salem, Virginia, in December, 1863, army stores destroyed, and the Union army extricated from its perilous condition, on a record march and retreat, the army having marched over four hundred miles in seventeen days, during which time one of the greatest floods ever experienced in this region took place, followed by weather of the coldest sort. At the same time Gen. Crook, the "Grey Fox," was busy in the Kanawha section and as far east as Lewisburg.

To the west of Elkins is Upshur county, the place of the early settlements on the Buckhannon river. In this direction lies the Hacker Creek country and the place of the Bulltown massacre of Indians, the last

known Indian settlement in the bounds of West Virginia. This was in 1772.

To the northwest the road leads through Barbour county, the first settlement there being by the Pringle brothers in 1764, at the mouth of Buckhannon river; and on to Clarksburg where the Nutters, Cottrell, Samuel Beard, Sotha Hickman, and Daniel Davisson settled in 1772.

To the north lies the Fairfax grant country. To the east is the county of Pendleton, the site of Fort Seybert, surrendered in 1758 to Killbuck, the Delaware chief, whereupon nearly all the captives, near forty, were placed standing in two rows. Two Indians—one to each row—walked down the line and killed each person with a tomahawk.

Traveling south from Elkins, Beverly is reached in six miles. This is the place where the Files family was raided by the Indians, probably Senecas, in 1754, referred to above.

Probably about Huttonsville was where Tygart lived at this time. This is the country where Big Joe Logston, the great Indian fighter, was reared. He moved to Kentucky in 1790 where he became the champion of that new country in running, jumping, and fighting. He survived the Indian wars, and was killed in a battle with white outlaws whom he was trying to regulate.

At Huttonsville the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike turns to the east to cross Cheat Mountain. The engineer in charge of the construction of this turnpike was Croziet, one of Napoleon's engineers. The summit of Cheat Mountain is reached near the White Top, the road crossing at an elevation of about 3600 feet. This is the site of the Union Camp. Soon Cheat River is reached, the river that runs on top of the mountain. Cheat river gets its name from crowfoot grass, that resembles cheat, the weed prevalent in wheatfields. Here is the home of H. F. Cromer where tourists are welcome to stop, and most of them do stop for a good drink of water. Mr. Cromer can tell you what has happened in his neighborhood since the year one. Near here was taken a twenty-seven inch brown trout.

Descend the mountain for many miles to the Greenbrier River, so called by John Lewis from the vine of that name. Town of Durbin, so named in honor of Francis Durbin. You first come to the west fork but in less than a mile you arrive at the east fork, and there in the old days was one of the best deer stands or runways in the mountains. Observe a spring between Durbin and the tannery. That is the site of Henry Clay's favorite hunting camp. At Bartow, battle ground and camp, and place of the famous old tavern, "Traveler's Repose." See Hergesheimer's story by that name written about this place. Ambrose Bierce wintered here as a Confederate soldier. Here the ascent of the Allegheny Mountain begins. On the top the battle of the Top of Allegheny, December 13, 1861. Cross the Virginia line into Highland county at an elevation of 3900. On the way to Monterey, and this is the hack line immortalized in the play and story, "Tol'ble David." At Crabbottom note the Hevener barn, one side of the roof sheds water to the James

River and the other to the Potomac. And at Monterey is the place where Averell crossed this trail on the Salem Raid.

Now going back to Huttonsville, taking the road continuing up the river. Note the fortifications near Elkwater. About a mile above is where Col. John A. Washington was killed September 13, 1861, while reconnoitering. For years could be seen carved on the smooth bark of a beech tree: "Under this tree, on the 13th of Sept., 1861, fell Col. John A. Washington, the degenerate descendant of the Father of his Country." The harsh criticism was occasioned by his allegiance to the Confederacy and his native State.

At Valley Head the road that turns to the right is the way up Point Mountain towards Webster Springs. This is the only mountain that is crossed by a road the long way. From its top is seen the finest collection of mountains in the world, which assertion is based on the declaration that in the Alleghenies is to be found the most broken portion of the earth's surface.

At Mingo see the monument to the Indians. On the flats beyond the town is the place where the Mingo Indians lived, the last of the important settlements of Indians in West Virginia. They left here in 1759; moved to Mingo Bottom, just above Wheeling on the Ohio side. From there to the head of the Sandusky river; from there to Kansas; from there to the Seneca reservation in the Indian Territory where the tribe now lives under Edward T. Mingo, chief.

Here is a monument to the Confederate dead. Valley Mountain crossed at the Pocahontas county line at thirty-three hundred feet. To your left Mace Knob, 4700 feet. Then down to Dry Branch of Elk river, and up Middle Mountain, and down Middle Mountain, through the fortified camp of Gen. R. E. Lee. Down Big Spruce Branch of Elk. The grass crowned mountain to your left is Gibson's Knob, 4360 feet. Near the Three Forks of Elk the road crosses a divide to Slaty Fork, and another divide to the Old Field Fork of Elk. Here in 1923, was caught a twenty-seven inch rainbow trout. And I forgot to say that something like a hundred years ago in the head of the Greenbrier, at Bartow, was taken a twenty-seven inch brook trout, in whose maw was found a half grown grouse or as we call it pheasant.

At Mary's Chapel, when the light is right, can be seen the two great rings in the meadow, marking the boundaries of an old Indian Fort. Near the top of the mountain is the place where Gen. Lee cut a tree barricade across the hollow. Elk Mountain crossed at an elevation of thirty-five hundred feet. To the right Spruce Knob, 4730 feet. The Seneca Trail crossed here.

At the foot of the mountain, Edray, the holder of the record as the best community in West Virginia for one year.

Then Stony Creek. Here Henry Baker was killed by the Indians in 1778. Then Marlinton, the oldest recorded English settlement in the Mississippi Valley. See white oak tree on Main street marked as a corner tree in 1751 by Gen. Andrew Lewis. This place was garrisoned by

one hundred and fifty soldiers in 1755, under Andrew Lewis, and marched from here to take part in Braddock's defeat, and returned here after the battle. If the traveler desires to go to Hot Springs, turn to the east here, pass through Huntersville, originally a pioneer trading post, by Minnehaha Springs, in sight of Camp Northwest, a confederate encampment, by Mountain Grove, where the trail crosses Averell's route on the Salem Raid, through the country where the picture, "The Bond Boy," was taken, and so on to Warm Springs and Hot Springs, Va.

Jerking you back to Marlinton, so named for Jacob Marlin, one of the argonauts in the winning of the west, who settled here prior to 1749. On south across Swago Creek (Oswego) to the Levels. The Seneca trail comes to the pike to Marlinton, and also at the mouth of Swago but it is always climbing back to the tops of ridges and it entirely circles the bowl in which lies the Levels. At the top of the ridge south of Swago, the trail goes to the right hand and through a notch, where the Bridger boys were killed by the Indians in 1778. At Hillsboro, the point where Averell came to the road on his return on the Salem raid, and from this point he follows the road on which the traveler has come to Beverly, Elkins, and Webster Station.

South of Hillsboro the road leads up Droop Mountain. The top appears to be 3100 feet, and where the road tops the mountain is the place of the battle. The Confederates were stationed there. One part of the Union Army made a feint attack up the mountain and the other part of the Union army came down on the flank from the woods on the right hand side, and defeated the Confederates with great slaughter.

The road winds across Droop Mountain, through Renicks Valley by way of Renick and Frankford to Lewisburg, the place where the colonial armies convened in marching on to Point Pleasant in 1774. Then known as the Great Savannah, probably called so because of the treeless condition of the Big Levels.

A turning to the left at Lewisburg takes you to White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

And so endeth the first chapter, touching a few of the high points as we go along. In this region lived the men that Washington referred to: "Give me but a banner, and let me place it upon the peaks of West Augusta, and I will rally around me men who will lift my bleeding country from the dust and set her free."

George Washington knew all these hills and hollows. It was here as a boy in his teens that he learned woodcraft under his guide, guardian and friend, Andrew Lewis. Washington was a familiar friend of all the pioneers of this section. They all knew and liked that Washington boy.

I can give but a brief outline of this country in this article.

"We love this land because it is our own,  
And scorn to give ought other reason why,  
We would shake hands with a king upon his throne,  
And think it kindness to his majesty."



## CHAPTER XXXVIII

*The Tories of the Revolution. Very Rare in the Mountains.*

Those of you who were fortunate enough to see the play "America," at the Seneca Theater last week, got a good presentation of the events leading up to the winning of the independence of the united colonies. It was a pleasure to observe that a number of leading citizens from the farms came to the town to take this in. One observed that he had a mind to see a picture of the Old South Church at Boston. I think the play was historically correct. There were some things that I was inclined to criticize but I have had such bad luck lately in criticising historical presentations that I have wearied of the sport.

Mr. Falconer, an attorney from Charleston, was here. He has lived around the Concord and Lexington parts of Massachusetts. The anachronism that he observed was the big celluloid back comb in the hair of one of the minor characters of the play. I was rather inclined to question the accuracy of a play that shows Indians charging a palisade and swarming over the top of it, as their methods of warfare depended on surprise and firing from cover.

The presentation of George Washington in the flesh was very fine indeed, as was one of the Adamses. One picture showed the house of Parliament in England with the carpet with two lines. These lines are still there, they say, dividing the two parties. The space between the lines is neutral ground and is of sufficient breadth to prevent statesmen from reaching each other with swords of standard length.

In the legend of one picture it stated that the Six Nations had massacred settlers far to the south, the Indian fighting being shown in New York state. This had local significance for in 1778 thirteen pioneers were killed by warriors of the Six Nations in this vicinity.

The Tory question was pretty well portrayed, in the form of the rich old Virginia planter who was true to the King, and his son and daughter for the United States.

There was a good picture of the House of Burgesses and the Tory members walking out when they passed the vote of sympathy for the city of Boston on the closing of the port. This was the resolution that caused Dunmore to dissolve the assembly.

My great-great-great grandfather, John Poage was a member of the House of Burgesses about that time and there were very few Tories from this part of the country.

The question of tory ancestry has been one that we have been avoiding a long time. I mean all of us, and yet in some parts of the country more than half of the citizens sided with the King. And in the light of later days when we pledged everything we had to go to the relief of Great Britain, there is no reason why we should not discuss that division of opinion that was referred to in the drama the other night and which undoubtedly existed, even among the Scots-Irish of Augusta county.

The harshest thing I have to say about the tories is that they showed mighty poor foresight and judgment.

Tory: In American History one who at the period of the Revolution adhered to the cause of British sovereignty over the colonies.

Most of these tories, after the war, became the stoutest adherents to the United States, and I venture to say that some of the proudest daughters and sons of the revolution trace back to some Tory who was for the king. That is, while they can find ancestors fighting with Washington for independence, other strains take them back to the aristocracy that held the other way..

Another thing: Even after independence had succeeded, the world at large blackguarded the freemen of the United States something after the manner of the late criticism of the Russian government.

About thirty years ago I had a mind to apply to the Sons of the Revolution for membership and not being up in the history of the mountaineers where I had some four or five perfectly good Americans to qualify under, I wrote to my aunt in Virginia as to whether I could trace back to a Revolutionary soldier on my mother's side of the house and the answer I got was that I could not as our ancestors had been loyal to the king. In after years I spent much time in Richmond and in other libraries going over the records and I was able to find that whatever the most of the tribe adhered to, that my direct ancestor, Henry Randolph saw service in the cause of Revolution, being a private in Captain Robert Bolling's troop. This was my great-great-grandfather.

There was a considerable tory element in all the eastern communities but in the mountains the people were for independence.

I have never seen our tory strength listed so far as Augusta county was concerned but it was not wholly free from them.

We lived in Augusta county then; that is, those of us north of the mouth of Swago. Below that in Botetourte. At Staunton, at the court held in September, 1777, Alex Miller, M. A., for appearing openly in defense of Great Britain in violation of the laws of the Commonwealth, was sentenced to two years imprisonment; Martin Cryder, same offense, three years; John Cryder, two years; and William Hinton, four years.

As near as I can figure out Miller was a Presbyterian preacher who wrote a treasonable letter to John Poage. And William Hinton started out to recruit an army for the king, and enlisted the two Cryders. If there was any more open opposition to the American cause in this county, I have not been able to find any record of it.

Hinton was a miller. Capt. Hite started in to round up the tories. Heard of one Joseph Smith who was reported to have been drinking the king's health. So he went by and gathered Smith up so he could come with him and purge himself of all suspicion. And they went to Hinton's mill. There they seized him and he resisted and got away. He stoned Captain Hite and called to him that the Revolutionists would all be hung yet. Hinton followed them with two recruits; said that he was willing to go but would not go with a damned scoundrel; called Hinton and Smith, "damned tory catchers" and desired an opportunity to tie them to an apple tree and whip them until they were ready to enlist in the service of the king. The king had a right to the country. There

was no need of England sending troops to this country, for he could raise enough men to hold the country, and would drive them like Howe did Washington, like stray sheep.

The case against Miller was different. This Miller was designated as Alexander Miller, Master of Arts, to distinguish him from Alexander Miller, blacksmith. The latter was the first blacksmith to work in the new colony, first called Borden's Grant, and afterwards Augusta. This by the deposition of Mary Greenlee who claims to have been the first settlers with her husband on Borden's Grant. Alexander Miller, blacksmith, became a considerable landowner and was prominent in the county affairs.

Rev. Alexander Miller began preaching in Augusta county in 1746, and served as a minister for twenty-three years. He was evidently unpopular as a minister for there is a suit by him against David Rice another minister in 1767. It does not appear what this suit was about or what became of it. But in 1769, Rev. Alex. Miller sued Rev. John Brown, for slander, and this was a noted cause. Depositions taken in North Carolina. The result was that Rev. John Brown was found to be not guilty, and the court deposed Miller as a minister.

In 1776, the Revolutionists had trouble with Miller. He was accused of giving aid and intelligence to the enemy, and a strong guard was sent 120 miles to Indian Creek in Botetourte county. On this trial he was put under bond not to leave his plantation until after the end of the war, that he do not correspond or converse with the enemy, and not to reason on any political subject relating to the dispute with Great Britain. And this bond was given.

But the next year, John Poage, having been elected to the House of Burgesses, received a letter from Miller which he produced before Sampson Mathews, a member of the Court of Commissioners, and it was on that letter that Miller was convicted.

This letter follows:

SIR:—I congratulate you on your success at ye election, in ye words of Mordecai to Esther, 4. 14, "who knows but thou art come for such a time (of calamity) as this and hope ye will make ye precept Exod. 23, 2, yet constant comparison in ye distressing crisis."

I write (as I proposed) to you with great cheerfulness, confidence, and freedom from a persuasion, yet I have to speak to a man of penetration and honesty, one who has the fear of God before his eyes, and I hope and pray that you may have courage to appear for ye common good, as under ye inspection of ye God who stands and presides in ye Assemblies of ye Mighty.

I doubt not by year's time many, nay, contradictory, plans have been proposed to you and many wants complained of. I think I will complain to you of only two wants, viz: Peace and safety. Other wants will in time be rapidly supplied if these are obtained. You will say, how are these to be obtained? I answer, I think neither by war nor claiming independence: in war, unless by a miracle, we are unfit to conflict with Britain; and to claim independence appears to me evidently wrong, for ye following reasons, viz:

1. What deprives others of their property is unjust and useless; but independence deprive Britain of her property, therefore claiming independence is unjust and unlawful; ye first is true, property is by divine appointment and to invade it is forbid by ye 5th Commandment. Therefore unjust and unlawful the second is thus proven, yet Britain has a property is allowed by common language,

"British America," "British colonies," our patents and ye consent of ye powers concerned in ye late pacification, but independency deprives Britain of her territories, i. e., of her property, therefore unjust and unlawful.

2. What is imprudent and unprofitable is a civil evil and loss to a people, but independency is imprudent and unprofitable, therefore evil and loss. Ye agreement is proven, thus civil prudence consists in increasing wealth, in lowering taxes, in securing ye safety of ye people; ye opposites to these are imprudent and unprofitable. But independency stops our trade, increases our taxes, and exposes us to ye vengeance of Great Britain for attempting to rob her of her property, all which is evident; therefore independency is evil and loss.

3. What will be condemned by friends and enemies, expose a people to general disregard and to be deserted and opposed, nay exposed, to all ought not to be done; but claiming independency will produce all these evils, therefore claiming it ought not to be done. Thus is proven by ye first reason we will be condemned for perfidy and ingratitude to our founders and protectors, and suspected by friends and enemies for ye future. And as our claim is only by force and strength, a stranger may treat us as pirates and take per strength what we hold, and we can't complain of injustice done us, therefore independency ought not to be claimed.

4. What subjects men to ye divine displeasure and punishment ought to be avoided in conduct, but violating oaths to civil persons is such: Ezek. 17, 12 to 22. Independency is inconsistent without allegiance to Britain. You see what will follow—either to avoid claiming independency or be subjected to ye divine displeasure and punishment. If, then, independency be unjust and unlawful, evil and loss; if it exposes to general condemnation and to be treated as pirates by any who can and will; if it subjects to ye divine displeasure and punishment; surely it will not, nor ought not, be claimed by any wise, honest, and Christian people. To these I could add more, but think these are sufficient at present. You will ask, seeing peace and safety can't be obtained by war or independency, how then shall it be obtained? I answer: If we have done evil, let it be escaped from and not persisted in any longer; if we persevere in shedding more blood and prolonging ye calamities of war, we thereby increase ye guilt and misery of ye people. Sha'l we continue to do what—and at first ought not to be done? Our distress is great, but our rash folly has made it so. Our way and our doings have procured these things to ourselves, Jer. 4, 18. You have now an equal right and privilege with any other member to reason and even repeal all or anything hitherto done by conventions or congresses. I think it would be needful to inquire of ye people, ye commissioners of ye committees, whether it was their instructions to you to enter into war with and independence on Britain? And if these men, viz committees, etc., have exceeded ye powers ceded to them by their constituents, they and not ye people ought to suffer. To treat with Lord Howe for peace and safety is ye best plan you can fall upon to save ye lives and estates of your constituents. Great is ye trust now reposed in you and much good or injustice may and will result from your determinations. May God direct and strengthen you to do ye first and prevent you from being accessory to ye last is ye prayer of yours in sincerity.

ALEXANDER MILLER, M. A.

April 19, 1777.

P. S.—If you desire it, I will send you some of my thoughts on ye bill of rights and plans of government; if ye do, let me know by a line. 'Tis reported there has been an engagement to ye northward and ye Americans were not able to keep ye ground. As ye press is and ought to be open, if you see cause and think it will assure any good end, you may put this in a paper by ye following title, viz: A letter to a gentleman on his being elected a Burgess.

## CHAPTER XXXIX

*Discussing the Title to the Belt as Well as the Scalp of an Indian. Jim Bridger and His First and Second Wives*

As you know, I have paid a good deal of attention to local pioneer history and I find that there is a great deal of interest manifested in

the heroic life of the settler who lived through the years of the border warfare extending roughly speaking for about forty years from the seven-teen-fifties to the seventeen nineties.

On this last trip, I had word of a cult that has arisen to whitewash some of the traditions of those strenuous times. One of them in particular, I was interested in, for so far as I know, I am the identical person that dug it up. That was whether Indian leather was once an article of commerce in the North West. That is whether the hardy Indian fighter would tan their skins along with his other pelts. It does not seem to me to be a live question of whether he tanned them or air dried them on the side of a barn.

But some beautiful ladies, I am told, deny they skinned their prey. Far be it from me to argue with them. When I referred to the custom, it was with a feeling of pride in the fact. The Indians scalped us and we scalped the Indians. It was a ground rule of the game. And we played it as long as the Indians did. One of the nicest questions that ever had to be decided by a military commander, was on Jackson river when some friendly Cherokees appeared at the fort with five scalps from the heads of French soldiers and demanded that the fiat money be exchanged at the usual rate for gold. They also had some prisoners with them—French soldiers. One of these soldiers intimated that the scalps had not been really taken from two heads, and that the Cherokees were trying to perpetrate a fraud upon the treasury. A good deal of expert testimony was taken and the record ends with the information that a message had been sent to Roanoke for a gallic-master to act as an interpreter. We hope that the refined Daughters of the Revolution will not make us all agree that the supermen who founded this great commonwealth would never have soiled their noble hands by scalping an Indian. It won't do, my darlings! They might not have soiled their hands, but they would bite off the scalp tuft, if they had lost their knives, rather than not bring it in.

When I think of the strength and the virtues of those men who had a part in the winning of the west, I would not detract one jot or tittle from the traits that made them effective.

The struggle on this side of the mountain was so bitter, and so prolonged, and the frontiersman had so many memories of Indian atrocities that burned like iron when he thought, that far beyond the bounds of governmental control he became a law unto himself, and in some instances, the old Indian fighters never ceased to hunt and kill Indians, until they themselves died. Treaties had been made without their consent and reparation was impossible, so they continued to slay, and in many cases followed the hunting as it moved towards the setting sun.

On this recent trip, I had the opportunity of seeing the drama entitled, "The Covered Wagon," a pleasure that I had looked forward to for some time. It will eventually show up here, and you must go to see Cousin Jim Bridger, as portrayed on the screen.

The book was written by Emerson Hough, who was a close student of history. It is a story of a wagon train crossing the plains to the Cal-

ifornia goldfields and to Oregon, in 1848. It is what they call an historical novel, and it is carefully prepared. Historical fiction bears about the same relation to history, as a great painting does to a photograph.

I had read the book and I was anxious to see the further interpretation on the stage. It is well worth seeing. It brings out the heroism of the pioneer in a striking way.

The next year 1849, a citizen of Pocahontas county made the same trip in a covered wagon and by the fall of the year was panning gold in California. He wrote a short letter home to let them know he had arrived safely, but closed with the remark that there was nothing to write about.

A good deal of attention has been paid to the history of Jim Bridger, the Indian scout and the owner of Fort Bridger, where the roads to California and Oregon forked.

We claim him as a citizen of Pocahontas county. The name of Bridger is familiar to us of this country. Bridger Gap where another James Bridger was slain by the Indians. Bridger Mountain at the head of Swago Creek, and the Bridger Place at the tunnel above town, keep the name alive here. I think that James Bridger was the son of the James Bridger who cleared the big bottom on the west of the river below the tunnel. The elder James Bridger moved to the far west as an old man in the fifties to join his son Jim Bridger, presumably.

A granddaughter of Jim Bridger is reported to have sued the theatrical company, for about a million dollars for asserting in the play that Jim Bridger was the husband of two wives at the same time, one of whom answered to the name of "Blast your eyes," and the other "Dang your Hide." Ground of suit is that the memory of an ancestor is traduced. A good deal like the question of whether you have had any tanners in the line of ancestry.

Jim Bridger did marry an Indian lady, and after her death he married another Indian lady, and it is this that probably caused a rumor to be started in after years that he had two Indian wives. There is a difference.

In the book it is shown that Jim Bridger is a remarkable shot with a rifle. He and another scout take turns shooting tincups of whiskey from each other's heads, both very drunk at the time. Bridger claims to have brought a rifle from Virginia which had been made by Mike Sheets.\* If any of you know of any of the Sheets' between here and Harrisonburg following the trade of a gun maker about 1800, please let me know. Jim Bridger died in the year 1877, aged seventy-three years. He was highly regarded as a man and is looked upon as one of the heroes of his time. It may be a pity that it was considered necessary for the sake of art to show him up as a drunkard and a bigamist, but his place is secure in history. A few candle lights more or less do not make much difference to the sun, and these details serve to make the hero and the man complete.

At the theater, a lady and a gentleman sat next to me and they showed considerable interest in the play. They had not read the book, and I explained some things about it and when the old scout came on unwashed, unshaven and unshorn, I said: "I now introduce you to my Cousin Jim."

Paul Sharp tells me that he can remember the elder James Bridger well; that he lived on the river about a mile or so from the Jacob Sharp place, and that when he left for the west in the fifties he was an old man; that he, Paul Sharp, and his brother William M. Sharp were children and that old man Bridger was a terror to them on account of his rough play; that the old man would chase them and capture them and pinch and bite them, and tease and worry them, and that they as children had fully determined that when they got large enough they would go after him and beat him up.

It was at James Bridger's that old Mrs. Robert Gay was stung to death by honey bees in the front yard, having upset a bee-gum by accident.

\*Since the above was written I have been informed that Mike Sheets made a good gun in the Valley of Virginia.

## CHAPTER XL

### *Dealing With Some of the Details of the Trend of Thought in the Churches After the Civil War*

Allusions to the solid south and its relations to the ossification of the cranium, caused some comment, but it was not much louder than a whisper.

A southern governor was explaining to us boys last summer about the kind of politics they enjoyed in the south, called the "Yellow Dog," so designated from an idiosyncrasy of the canines in regard to the use of a post.

"For Israel slideth back like a backsliding heifer; now the Lord will feed them as a lamb in a large place. Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone."

And the solid south in the two last general elections did look a good deal like a lamb in a large place.

It sort of runs in my family to try to wipe out the bitterness of the civil war. In 1873, my father was forty-three years old. He had been a minister in the Presbyterian church for fifteen years. He had served four years in the Confederate army. At that time he was pastor of a church in Virginia in the Lexington presbytery, the section that held the descendants of the old Lewis Scotch-Irish pioneers. He was sent as a delegate from that Presbytery to the General Assembly that year at Little Rock, Arkansas, and there he made a motion looking forward to the union of the northern and southern branches of the church and he came nigh to being lynched. His resolution did not receive a single vote. The old gray wolves of the Assembly turned to rend him. My poor old governor never got over it and to the day of his death would never discuss it. I think he was glad to escape with his life. I have always thought that he failed in taking advantage of a great opportunity and making it his life work.

There was a great man in the Methodist church who intimated in a merry jest that such division left the one organization just a little north of God and the other church just a little south of God. I have

felt that way all my life, but our churches are like political units in that great changes jeopardize the personal fortunes of the managers. And the longer the harder to get together. Everything that is must be right in the final analysis. My father's experience in fooling with big machinery was unhappy. The northern and southern churches will be joined when the good Lord so wills it, and they are as they are either as a reward for their virtues, or as a punishment for their shortcomings.

The Rev. Dr. Richard McIlwaine in his book, "Memories of three score years and ten," has a good deal to say about the incident at Little Rock:

"The thing that stirred the Assembly for a time, more than anything else, is not a matter of record; but it held its breathless attention. Early in its sessions one of the younger and less experienced members of the body arose and began to read in a clear, distinct voice, an extended paper, containing a long series of whereases, leading up to a resolution to appoint a Committee on Conference with a similar Committee from the Northern Church, if appointed, with the view of removing barriers and bringing about closer relations between the two churches. From the first what was coming seemed evident. There was marked attention throughout the house. An amazed look also took possession of the countenances of the older and more influential members. When the reading was completed, the brother, who evidently felt an entire want of sympathy, after waiting a moment or two for a second to his resolution, stated modestly that if he received a second he would proceed to give reasons for its adoption. In response there was a further and painful silence, which was broken by a manly voice, coming in distinct utterance, from the rear of the church, somewhat in the following words: "Moderator, while I do not sympathize with the paper that has just been read, this is a free country and I believe that every brother has a right to be heard on this floor. I second the motion." This noble position was assumed by that grand old man, Rev. James Park, D. D., of Knoxville, Tennessee, who still abides in the land of the living (1906), and whose heroic life of courage has been an inspiration to multitudes. The way was now open to the propounder, who proceeded under adverse circumstances to evolve his thoughts, receiving throughout respectful and deferential attention. As he finished, the same distinct, but kind voice was heard again, "Moderator, I move to lay the paper on the table!" Which was done *nem. con.*

"The most interesting figure in the house to me, next to my personal friend, the chief actor, was Dr. William Brown, of Richmond, who sitting at the clerk's desk on the rostrum, at first leaned over the table with a dazed look, in astonishment that anyone should have the hardihood to project such a radical measure into the counsels of the Southern Presbyterian Church. In a little time, however, his countenance began to relax and as things went on was wreathed with its wonted smile, and when the denouncement came he put his head down and his whole frame was agitated with suppressed laughter. At adjournment I remarked to the venerable doctor on the variety of emotions which seemed to affect him, from the most sombre to the most buoyant, and he spoke



kindly of our friend, but expressed bewilderment that he should have ventured on such an escapade without consultation with older and more experienced churchmen. He also explained his fit of merriment by saying that the circumstances had recalled an incident of his early childhood. After his father's death, his mother, "Mary Moore," the heroine of the famous little book "The Captives of Abb's Valley," continued to live on her farm in Rockbridge county and to maintain the ordinances of family religion as had been customary in his father's lifetime. One winter morning, the wind blowing a gale and the snow falling rapidly, the family, white and colored, except the old negro man who managed the farm under Mrs. Brown's supervision, was seated in the dining room, ready for prayer, where perfect quiet reigned. Presently the old man, who had been attending to the stock, came in; to whom Mrs. Brown, pushing her spectacles back on her head, said: "Uncle, we have had a fearful night! How are the cattle getting on?" To that he responded, "Dey is all getting on very well, Marm, 'cept the yaller heifer. She tried to have a calf last night, Marm, and it kilt her." "So" continued Dr. Brown "Blank tried to have a calf this morning and it kilt him."

"The good book says: In the multitude of counselors there is safety, and it does seem a pity that in a matter of public import, and at a day so beset with obstructions, a man of excellent sense, high character and unexcelled devotion, should not have been prudent enough to consult with brethren in whom he had confidence before launching himself on such deep waters. For my part, however, I glory in the spunk of a man who thinks for himself, has the courage of his convictions, and on all proper occasions is ready to express them anywhere, everywhere. Nor was it true that my friend was kilt that day, for while he felt a natural abashment at the suddenness of his taking off, he had the consolation of having done what he thought right and received such kindness and consideration from the brethren that he was soon as composed and happy as any of us. In a long life, too, he has maintained his integrity as a Christian thinker and worker and is today in old age exerting his strength in behalf of the church and the world."

Dr. McIlwaine's book was published in 1908 and it is apparent that he was still of the opinion that there could never be a complete reconciliation among the Presbyterians of America.

There is needed some review of preceding history to explain the circumstances attending the opening of the question at Little Rock.

In 1870, the General Assembly met at Louisville, in loyal territory. Dr. Dabney, Stonewall Jackson's fighting chaplain, was the moderator. The body was thrown into great confusion by word that the northern church having united the old and new school branches of the church were sending delegates to make overtures for a union with the southern church. Dr. Green, Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, Dr. Woodrow, Dr. William Brown, and Dr. Dabney held a hasty caucus. Dr. Dabney, the moderator said: Brethren, I hear the northern delegation are here, and they will be presented tomorrow, and I want to confer with you. Of course they will speak, and I must reply immediately. I will have no time to

make up a speech after hearing them, and I do not want to forecast the action of the Assembly in my speech. How can I manage the matter?

Dr. Joseph Wilson said: Dabney, can't you for once in your life make a speech without saying anything?

Dabney replied: I will try.

Dr. VanDyke headed the delegation from the north. The speeches were conciliatory. VanDyke made the point that the northern church was a reunited church by joining the old and new schools and that it was a fitting time to include the southern church. Dr. Backus made a speech full of Christian love and kindness. Dr. Green calls it a goody-goody speech. Dr. Dodge made a bluff and hearty speech intimating that he was doing business at the old stand and would be glad to welcome all his old friends.

Dr. Dabney spoke for the Assembly for the brief period of five minutes dealing in glittering generalities.

That night he wrote to his wife: "It was my duty to reply on behalf of the Assembly. My object was to be perfectly non-committal. My brethren say I succeeded admirably. I spoke for five minutes very fluently, grammatically, and handsomely, without expressing one single definite idea, giving them, meantime one or two sly digs under the fifth rib by innuendo. The whole matter was referred to a committee which I selected, with Dr. Palmer at the head. I hope they will commend an answer which will be firm and wide; but these fellows in Philadelphia are so plausible that I feel much solicitude."

They warred over it some days and seemed to be getting nowhere, when Dr. Dabney called Dr. Bullock to the chair and made a speech an hour long that even frightened Dr. Green. The speaker took the hide off. He recalled the desolation of the south and likened the visitors to the gorged tiger that would be amiable and peaceful for a time but that was the same old tiger that would be fierce again after the meal had digested.

The committee reported recommending that a committee be sent to confer about a few specific matters. "Not about union which shall never be." Another committee was appointed. When it reported, Dr. VanDyke said:

"They have stripped every leaf from the olive branch, and made a rod of it to beat us with."

This will give you some intimation of the reason why McIlwaine thought it wasn't fit subject to inject into the councils of the church some three years afterwards.

In our family councils we children have always been proud of this act on the part of our honorable father and have only regretted that he did not cause a rough house there in that Arkansas city.

Only last week a veteran in Highland county told me that my father—who was preaching in that county when the war broke out and who marched with the tin cup brigade to Pruntytown—was the sole volunteer for a particularly perilous duty.

I do not remember ever seeing Dr. Dabney but I got an early impression of him as being a bad man to cross. My father was under his instruction

in the theological seminary. He was a relative of both my father and mother but very distant. There is no doubt that he was born to rule and on any ship that he sailed on he would walk the quarter deck.

When the war broke out, Gen. D. H. Hill, commanding a division tried to get him join with him; but about the same time Stonewall Jackson offered him the position of chief of staff with the rank of major. It being stipulated that he would rise early, work hard, and preach only on the Sabbath.

Major Dabney joined the army wearing a silk hat, a prince albert coat, and carrying an umbrella. He rode with Jackson and his staff through the army and the soldiers shouted at him, guffing him for his dress. Jackson finally became aware that they were spoofing the chief of staff, and said to the staff: "Gentlemen, let us ride!" He dashed off through the thick brush and woods for upwards of a mile and then umbrella, hat, and coat were in such a state of disrepair that they had to be abandoned, and the major afterwards appeared in uniform.

Col. Grigsby of the Stonewall Brigade said: "I concluded old Jack must be a fatalist sure enough when he put an Ironside Presbyterian parson as his chief of staff."

Dabney led in the work of uniting the old and new school Presbyterian churches in the south which was accomplished during the stress of the war. The church had split in 1838 on the question of Calvinism, the new school having modified some of doctrines of Calvin. Dabney preached, fought, taught, and wrote poetry and generally had his own way.

I think the bitterness has passed out of the church and that the question now is one that does not arouse any special resentment.

I can remember when ministers showed righteous anger when the subject was brought up. I remember one soldier-minister saying in presbytery that if the northern and southern churches ever did unite, he would immediately join the southern Methodist church, intimating thereby that what ever might happen to the other organizations the southern Methodist church would be a safe refuge for a harrassed southern gentleman. This was in the eighties.

In view of the fact that the Christian religion is the one great thing that refines and embellishes civilized life, it is not open to criticism. It is fairly well demonstrated that its greatness depends largely upon the detail of sects. So the church has flourished in all its parts, especially since America has become a sober nation.

So whatever happened to the family fortunes in 1873, when the head of the house made a motion in the parliament of the church, was for the best. Then, as now, we are willing to leave the decision to those who walk the quarter deck, and to those who are anxious to walk the quarter deck in their places.

I am not sure, but I think the modern southerner, with his leaning towards the tariff, but what would have welcomed the olive branch of peace in all its forms.

The Episcopal church was the official church of ancient Virginia. Its ministers were quasi-public officers and were compensated by the

commonwealth, their stipend being paid in tobacco. Under the doctrine of religious freedom the church became as other churches, in that it was self supporting. It took a most hopeful view of the ultimate result of the war. While those of the southern states had to change their prayer books to show allegiance to the Confederate States of America, the church in the north continued to class them as belonging to their church and during all the four years of the war, in their conclaves marked the southern representatives as being unavoidably absent, so the church was in a measure automatically restored at the end of the war, on the same plan that Lincoln had worked out for the civil government of the seceding states.

Dr. McIlwaine was about four years younger than my father, but he was able to attend the Assembly in 1873, and not trifle with forbidden subjects, and so was all his life a person agreeable to those who walked the quarter deck, until the time came for him to be one of those to take command and to occupy important positions in the church organizations.

I was too young to remember the retreat from Little Rock, but I do remember some efforts to haze the head of the house for having a sort of a revival series of meetings in the church in Rockingham. At the critical time of my father's career, he put his foot in it by making a motion without having been prudent enough to consult with brethren having more experience in such matters.

The Lord spared him to the age of ninety, sixty-three years of which time he was an ordained minister. And the motion he made is no doubt in order in the circles in which he now moves.

Mercy and truth are met together.

## CHAPTER XLI

### *A Criticism of the Play "The Birth of a Nation," With Some Facts Bearing on the Subject.*

The "Birth of a Nation." That is the picture I saw the other day. It has been riding up and down the land for years, giving cause of offense to a great many classes. Years ago it was carried along the main line and people went down the branches and paid two dollars a throw to see the blamed thing. Twice before this had I walked up to the box office with the price of a ticket in my pocket to be met face to face with an injunction. Civic authorities had closed it up as against public policy. It is not to be wondered at that I began to wonder whether I would ever see the drama. Some men of high attainments told me they considered it the greatest play ever produced, and other eminent authorities pronounced it absolutely rotten.

Finally it came drifting into the theatre at Marlinton and it was given without hint of molestation on the part of the authorities, and it played to large houses. I saw the play presented under very favorable circumstances in the home town theatre with a congenial party of friends and and after mature consideration, I am one Confederate who is not pleased by the performance.

It outrages my knowledge of the history of the days of the reconstruction of the South after the Civil War. And I am tired of the political propaganda that is still made to the mistakes and unfortunate circumstances of those times. The South has been justified and the people of the South have given evidence of their high breeding, courage and industry, but they are ridden with spurs by petty tyrants in office.

I think I was about the last man in America to see this picture called the "Birth of a Nation," so let it suffice to say that it shows the evils of a day when an aristocracy was ruled by social inferiors with a lot of virus injected that has a tendency to give offense to the negro race. I think all of it would not have caused me to give it a second thought if it had not misinterpreted history as I read it.

Abraham Lincoln was the wisest man of his day and generation. This is a favored nation and just as Washington was raised up to see us through the travail of the birth of the nation, so was Lincoln given to it to preserve the union when a civil war followed a political defeat. And it is not too much to say that Woodrow Wilson will in time be justified by history.

Lincoln held that the Union being permanent in fact as well as in law, that the so-called seceding states had never been out of the Union, and it was on this hypothesis that the war was fought, and the theory was proved by victory and the arbitrament of arms. It is evident that Lincoln was not understood by those who were charged with the responsibility of government after he had passed away, and that they threw away a large part of the advantage of victory by changing the policy of the government in which effort they made so many technical blunders that the Union has today a problem in the solid south.

Lincoln must have taken the view that the common people of the southern states had suffered from the mistakes of their leaders. It is not possible to say now what would have resulted if Lincoln's policy had been carried out but it is a fact that no where is the name of Lincoln more revered than in the South.

In our own time, Wilson took the view that the common people of Germany had been forced into a war by their representatives. He brought that home to the people of Germany and that war came to an end.

Lincoln was succeeded by Andrew Johnson, a southerner. Johnson was born in North Carolina. Early in life he moved to Tennessee. At the time he was married, he could not write, but his wife soon educated him sufficiently to enable him to hold the position of alderman at the age of twenty. Soon after he was elected mayor of Greenville, an office he held for three terms. This is a city now of about four thousand inhabitants. From that position he was elected to the state legislature. In 1840 he was a presidential elector, and canvassed the state for VanBuren, the Democratic candidate. In 1841 he was elected to the state senate. In 1843 he was elected to Congress where he supported the Democratic party for ten years. In 1853, he was elected governor of Tennessee, and re-elected in 1855. In 1857 he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1862 he was appointed war governor of Tennessee, and in 1864 was

elected vice-president and succeeded Lincoln in April, 1865. His youth was passed in poverty. At the age of four years he lost his father who was drowned in an attempt to save the life of a friend. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a tailor. He worked at the tailor's trade for nine years. Beginning at the age of twenty in 1828, he was continuously in office for forty years. He was elected as a Democrat to all the offices except the highest that he held, and to that as a Republican.

Like Lincoln he had had the benefit of poverty, training in manual labor, and the experience of getting an education as a voluntary seeker after learning. He was a fluent speaker and a wise man and a popular idol.

In 1865 he was a man fifty-seven years of age and addicted to the use of whiskey. This habit that seems to have fastened upon him in the fifties was fatal to his work as a successful chief executive. He did not serve much over a month as vice-president but in that time he became an object of wonder and in a measure of contempt in the city of Washington. The text of his numerous speeches was to the effect that the interests of the people collectively was everything, and that no man however eminent as a great man was entitled to any consideration if the interest conflicted.

Lacking an audience, it became his custom to take a place on the steps of the city hall in Washington and address the people in the street where he was generally to be found at the close of the day. It was considered to be somewhat queer that the vice-president should seek an audience under such circumstances.

Johnson became president April 15th, 1865, and from the first rejected Lincoln's theory that the act of secession being void, the states had never been out of the union. In this Johnson was with the majority in Congress, but while Johnson desired to admit the seceding states and organize them by civil power, Congress overcame his veto power and effected a military organization, and then passed the Civil Rights bill over the president's veto. It was this condition that proved so galling to the southern people, and which is so extravagantly exemplified by the drama entitled the "Birth of a Nation."

I can just remember the days when the political orators of the north pursued the course of what was called the waving of the bloody shirt by which they appealed to sectional prejudice. I can remember the last notable instance. In 1884 James G. Blaine was the nominee of the Republican party for president and he came to New York and was received by a delegation. The occasion was used to manufacture some political thunder for the campaign against Cleveland, and a minister by the name of Dr. Burchard, was one of the speakers. He allowed that the Democratic party was made up of Rum, Romanism and Rebellion. Those present say that Blaine, when he heard those words winced as if he had received an injury, but he remained silent, and when he lost the election by losing the state of New York by 1087 votes, those who were wise after the event attributed his defeat to the incautious words of the parson in politics.

Since then the Republican party has become so broad and has had such wide responsibility that it has been most careful not to give offense out of spite or sectional feeling. This cannot be said of the Democratic party. It blurts out the unwelcome truth or offensive opinion. Some of us ascribe that trait to the policy of the southern politicians who do not care how the nation goes if they can hold their respective states in line for the party. The result is that they do not really have elections in about a dozen states in the south, whose wealth, power, influence and intelligence can challenge that of empires. All they have is the primary. The election is perfunctory.

The delegations from these states are used as handicaps in the Republican national conventions. In the Democratic national conventions the condition that results is disastrous. There is no other name for it. The solid south says that it ought to have control of the convention as those states can be counted upon to deliver electoral votes. The doubtful states say the solid south ought to have little to do with choosing a nominee as anyone will be satisfactory to those safe and sure democracies. This fatal division is at a higher point than ever with little hope of reconciliation.

The civil rights bill gave all the men negroes over twenty-one the right to vote but greatly restricted the vote of the white people. The result was that a great many negroes were elected to office, especially to the legislatures. The ultimate result was to deprive the negro of the universal right to vote in the states where he is most numerous.

But I cannot agree with such southern writers as the man Dixon, the author of the "Birth of a Nation," that the reconstruction governments were wholly inefficient and bad. There were enough educated and talented men in power to direct the course of affairs to give it the tone of the ordinary American administration of law and order, which is bound to be filled under any circumstances with errors and seeming injustice.

Suppose we take any large assembly like a state legislature anywhere, and devote all the text to the tenth part of the members whose idiosyncracies render them not quite normal. A volume of the life and times of such a tenth as typical members would condemn the whole assembly, however wise and just it might have proved itself by its works.

Occasionally a member of the legislature away from home is a queer bird. Books could be written about their manner of conducting themselves. And it would be just about as fair to the legislative body as a whole as the tales about the days of the reconstruction.

Get the written records of those legislatures after the war. The acts read well and denote ability and a sense of justice.

In West Virginia our administrations took somewhat the same course, though we eventually suffered more real harm from the unpleasantness, than states that had been out. John S. Wise said that West Virginia was the result of a Caesarian operation following a political rape. As soon as the disabilities of the Confederate soldiers were removed by a kindly federal government, the southerners took over the administration of the state government for some twenty-odd years, but I have no particular

criticism to make of the policy of the administrations of the war and the reconstruction periods. We still cite as precedents the decision of the courts of that time. The free school system and other wise measures then inaugurated have been securely attached to our system of government. I have known many of those wise men who directed affairs in those stormy days going on into serene old age respected and esteemed by the people of the State. I remember Judge Berkshire, of the Supreme Court, loved and honored, earning his living at the bar, going forth each morning from his modest cottage. I have seen Senator Willey serving as county clerk in his old age.

The longer I live, the more the magnanimous attitude of the federal government to the conquered states appeals to me. All over this broad south land there are monuments to the heroic Confederate soldiers who fought for a lost cause. The survivors are honored in the north and in the south. They fought like gentlemen and they accepted the result of the appeal to arms, and as a whole they have had as much satisfaction in defeat as the north had in victory.

Washington in his farewell address foresaw the dangers of trouble among the sections:

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discrimination—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

So it is a matter of concern today that there should be a geographical party becoming more and more solidified as the years go on. And no change of circumstances seems to have the slightest effect upon the political sentiment of the section. The cotton mills have jumped from New England to North Carolina without altering the views of either on the tariff question. West Virginia with her superior water power might have had this benefit except for the question of a few fish and a refusal to make use of the water power of the mountains.

It would be a blessing to the Democratic party if the solid south was not quite so solid. A geographical division is no good to the party. It is not good for the country. It is what Washington warned against.

The people of the south did not want war, so they seceded. They were advised by their lawyers that they had the right under the constitution to withdraw from the union in peace according to the term of the constitution, and in that belief they had been raised. Even Andrew Jackson on Nullification had not greatly impressed them.

It is needless to say they were mistaken in their premises.

Virginia had voted strongly not to secede. But Henry A. Wise argued



that if they seceded the parting however painful with the Union would be peaceful, whereas if the convention refused to secede, there were those in Virginia who were determined to carry Virginia out of the Union by fire and sword, if necessary, and Wise was waving a horse-pistol to give force to his remarks on the subject. Therefore Virginia seceded, the war came, and the south was whipped back into line.

The negroes were something of a problem. There was no particular trouble with him in the South. The generations that had elapsed had fixed their status, and the white folks and the black folks were then and are now mutually dependent up on each other. I would not like to live in a county where there are no colored people. I have found them to be good citizens and an agreeable element in the community.

That is my main objection to the showing of the "Birth of a Nation." A lot of colored folks sat near me when the story was reeled off the other day but I could not see that they were either greatly pleased or displeased. They have a philosophy of their own that settles most of their problems and they seem to be happier in the south than they do in the north.

The picture had a tendency to idealize the order of the Ku Klux Klan as it existed after the civil war, at the time it was outlawed, and it occurred to me that to make the part complete a Ku Klux Klan would have to have a horse. They were like Centaurs in the old days, and in this age when the riding horses is a thing of the past, that large fraternity does not quite fulfill the spectacular part they played in the old days.

I have lived in a section where the predominant sentiment was for the South and where the majority of the men who bore arms joined the Confederate forces. In Green Bank district, after the war, there were seven district offices to be filled—two justices, two constables, and three members of the board of education—and there were not enough legal voters in that district to furnish eligible candidates for those seven offices. In all the nearby counties, there were continuous activities during all of the four years of the war, and many armies marched in this part of the country and many battles were fought. But after the war, as I now recall, there was no case of injustice or oppression charged against the governing bodies formed as they were from loyal classes. On the other hand there were innumerable cases of kindness and forbearance to the conquered soldiers and their families, and I know of nothing that makes the "Birth of a Nation" fair history of a most precarious period when half a million of soldiers of the Southern armies were compelled by force of circumstances to learn to love their Uncle Sam.

## CHAPTER XLII

*Current History. A Bear Chase in Recent Years on the Headwaters of Elk River*

Five years ago they got one toe, and last Thursday, June 5, 1924, they went back and collected the remainder of the Scourge of Elk River—a big black bear that has needed killing for a long time.

He may have been a pretty good bear in his time but mutton was his curse, and by the time he had killed this spring alone fifteen sheep for W. E. Poage, and forebore to leave the vicinity, the neighborhood rose up, took a day off, and exterminated "Lame Paw," the Outlaw.

Bears have no recorded land titles. They take up a range and hold it as long as they can. They hold for their own use and benefit, all and sundry nuts, berries, nettles, grubs, worms, ants, honey, fish, flesh, and fowl, and when their holdings lie far back in the woods they have no particular trouble with mankind. But on the edge of the wilderness where the only enemy they fear has cleared and fenced, are the delectable lands that are only taken over by the oldest, boldest, biggest and wisest bears. These bears become well known and they become the object of the farmer's wrath, for they develop into sheep stealers and work at night. Strychnine that accounted for the wolves and the panthers is no good against bears for bears are not carnivorous animals, and strychnine does not greatly discommode them. Either they are able to detect it or they assimilate it without the deadly effect that this poison has on all strictly meat eating animals.

The edges of the forest afford the best range for bears and when one takes to using there, he becomes a very unpopular member of the community. In some states the life of the bear is protected by the game laws, and it almost causes the mountain farmer who is being preyed upon by the cunning old bear to burst a blood vessel when he reads of the foolishness of legislatures that say they shall not be killed.

A bear cannot be indicted and tried for crime, and if he cannot be erased with powder and ball what becomes of the individual right of the sheep raiser to protect his property? The only way the bear can pay for the damage he has done is with his meat and hide, and in this country sooner or later, the farmer collects.

Five years ago "Lame Paw" stepped into a steel trap and left a toe to show who had been there and the toe was hung up and after that the big track registered the identity of the animal. He had been making his home on Gibson's Knob. This is not the highest peak in these mountains but it is well up in the forty odd hundred feet and in a way it is one of the most spectacular features of the landscape. It has been cleared on the top and forms a long mound covered with blue grass. There is a considerable flat on its top and a few stunted trees there show signs of the fierce winds that blow over the exposed surface. There have been well authenticated cases of this height, making visitors there so dizzy that they have fallen prone and held to the grass to keep from falling off.

The mountain is encircled on every side by fine blue grass farms and it is the center of one of the richest grazing countries in West Virginia.

County roads enclose it. Starting at Edray and following the pike to Linwood, and turning there and traversing the road to Clover Creek and thence by Poage's Lane and Warwick and back to Edray you travel a circle of thirty three miles. That day's journey will show you the greenest, grassiest place in the Virginias. When I was in the postal service, it was the constant aim to make that circle around Gibson's Knob

a daily rural route, and time and again the department agreed to establish such a route but there was always some local objection as to the way it affected individuals that kept it from being done. That pivoting on Gibson's Knob through that rich country always appealed very strongly to me.

I have tried to get a list of men who made up the hunt the other day after "Lame Paw," and I talked to some who were in it, and was told of twelve men and twelve hounds that made up the hunt, but I have a feeling that some were left out of the list. And, in addition to that, every man on every side of Gibson's Knob had a bear load in his gun and was ready to fire.

The twelve I listed were: Charles Sheets, James Gibson, Robert Gibson, Willie Gibson, Dallas Tacy, Charles Tacy, Another Tacy, Doc Gibson, W. E. Poage, Ross Hamrick, Carl Gibson, French Hoover. Added later, Henry Simmons, Amos Wooddell, Elmer Hannah and Roscoe Bennett, sixteen in all.

Of the twelve hounds, two were heroes, "Roamy," belonging to James Gibson, and "Liner," belonging to Dallas Tacy.

The standers were placed and the hounds taken to the top of Gibson's Knob, and there in the bear wallow was fresh sign of the bear. The hounds were loosed and within a hundred and fifty yards they jumped the big bear and another from their beds in a Wind Shake Fall, near a laurel patch. "Lame Paw's" companion in crime lit out from there as fast as he could lay foot to the ground and took with him ten hounds and so far as known is going yet. It was a part of the cunning of the ancient bear, no doubt, to have a young racing bear handy to draw off such dangers as this.

But "Roamy" and "Liner" had been conferring over the matter and they knew very well the small bear was not the main object of the hunt. If it had not been for these wise dogs the whole pack would have been drawn away after the subservient bear that "Lame Paw" kept for the purpose and "Lame Paw" would have been left with his head on his paws brooding over the endless expanse that surrounded his high lookout.

But "Roamy" and "Liner" prodded him out. "Lame Paw" was too old and fat to enjoy running but he decided that he would have to waddle his finest if he got to Gauley Mountain and away from the dogs, men and guns.

He could not do any thing with the hounds. One good swipe of his paw would crush a hound, but the hounds side stepped and kept out of the way. They also kept him from fleeing rapidly. One hung on one flank of the big bear and one on the other. Each dog picked the hind leg that he was to chew and paid attention to it. When "Roamy" bit the leg assigned to him, the bear would stop to cuff him off, and "Liner" would then fasten on the leg left exposed and the big brute was much harried and distressed.

The hounds in the meantime were giving tongue and letting the hunters know the way the game was taking. The bear circled and ran about two miles until he made his last stand in the rough ground on the south side of Russell Hannah's farm, near the passway towards Slaty Fork.

The chase came near the places where James Gibson and Charles Sheets were standing, and the hunters, who were close together, both started to run to the hounds, for they could tell that the hunt had passed them and that the bear was at bay fighting the hounds. The two hunters ran in company a mile or more but there was this difference: James Gibson is sixty-eight years old, and after the first mile finds that his age somewhat affects him, though still sound in wind and limb. Charles Sheets is in his twenties and does not mind how far he has to run. Seeing Mr. Gibson slow up in the foot race, Mr. Sheets slowed up also and said that he would wait and go on with Mr. Gibson at a slower pace. Mr. Gibson thanked him for his courtesy but observed that it was so important to get that particular bear that it would be just as well for Mr. Sheets to proceed to the place where the bear was raising the devil with the hounds, and not to stand on ceremony; so Mr. Sheets came to the bear.

"Lame Paw," twelve inches between the ears, was trying to put his paw on the dog, and when the paw came down the dog was elsewhere. Sheets had the following equipment: A Winchester repeating shotgun, with shell loaded with an ounce ball. It seems that of late years, the man who carries a twelve gauge shotgun that uses shells, each containing an ounce of small shot, may buy at the hardware stores shells in which each has an ounce ball and this ball cartridge when shot from such a shotgun has about the same range as an old time mountain rifle, and it is very effective ammunition for deer and bear.

The bear and dogs were fussing around in a grown up hacking and Sheets was able to shoot "Lame Paw" twice before the harrassed bear knew that his enemy was on him. One of the ounce balls went through the body near the heart and the other entered near the backbone and ranged back to the ham. The bear then went on and the dogs showed their perfect team work, each tugging at a ham, and dodging and coming again.

Sheets followed but for a time it was not possible to shoot on account of the presence of the hounds and Sheets having plenty of speed ran around the bear and took his position on a rocky place in a cleft in the cliffs where the bear must pass. And out of the brush the big brute came, and as it happened, he had got rid of the dogs for the time being.

Now a bear being the wisest and most timid of animals where man is concerned, will not come in shouting distance if he can help it, but when cornered or attacked there is no animal as dangerous and as hard to stop with a ball. This is what caused them to call the grizzly *Ursus Ferox*, or the Bear Ferocious. And when a black bear gets as big as a grizzly, as in this case, it is probably the most dangerous of all wild animals. A rugged, rushing bear has a tendency to make any man give ground.

In this case the bear, desperately wounded but with all his power left, made directly at the hunter as fast as he could lay his feet to the ground, and the hunter refusing to be a consenting party to his own destruction, in the space of a fraction of a second took aim and shot "Lame Paw" square between the eyes, and the big hunt was over.

On being examined, the worn condition of the teeth indicated an old bear. It was as fat as fat could be and the meat was good, to those who like bear meat. Owing to the late spring the hide was in perfect condition, the hair being thick, long, black and glossy.

The bear is thought to have weighed about five hundred pounds, and is the second largest bear that has been killed on the waters of Elk, and that is saying a good deal for there have been hundreds if not thousands killed in those fine bear grounds.

The largest bear was fourteen inches between the ears, and was the famous Williams River sheep killing bear killed on Elk in 1910 by Samuel Gibson. He was generally referred to as the "Old Hellion," and he used on Williams River and Elk River for years and actually put some farmers out of the sheep business. That was the time when farmers hung up lanterns on their farms at night.

On the 30th day of April, 1910, as near as we can figure out, "Old Hellion" visited the Old Field Fork of Elk and killed three sheep and ate his fill and left a sheep for further reference in the woods on the Gauley side of Elk about half a mile from Sam Gibson's house on the river.

Gibson had a bear trap that weighed sixty pounds and he set it at a place where the bear would pass in going to the sheep and then stiled three guns near the trap. That was the first day of May.

That night at 11 o'clock Gibson thought he heard the sound of a gun, and he got up and went on the porch and discussed with other members of the family who were awake whether he had really heard a shot or not. And as he stood there, the two other guns boomed out in an unmistakable manner. The guns set had been a 32 Winchester, a 44 Winchester, and a Winchester shotgun.

The question then before the house was whether it was the proper thing to go to the place at once or wait the slow coming of daylight. The sensible thing to do seemed to be to wait until morning, and if Old Hellion was dead the carcass would be there in the morning, and if he was not dead he was no fit and proper person to meet up with at midnight. But Gibson had still another gun, another 44 Winchester, that he could rely upon, and he took a lantern and went forth to see what all the shooting was about.

All was quiet until he got almost to the spot and then there was a terrible commotion. The bear had got the trap on a front foot and had been shot three times, and had tried to go away and had traveled some twenty or thirty feet into a thicket and there the drag on the trap had caught in a root and anchored the brute.

When the hunter came near, the bear commenced to thrash about in the brush and beat the sixty pound trap on the logs in a frenzied manner, and growl and snort, so that the family at the house anxiously listening a half mile away could hear plainly.

Gibson was there in the mountain in the night time and he could not see the bear or tell just what was going on. He could not understand why the bear did not come out of that. He could not handle the

lantern and the gun too, but about that time a bright moon came up and shone on the scene.

Gibson decided to go into the thicket and shoot the bear that by this time was crouching somewhere just out of sight. Never was a man in more danger. He got to a place in the brush when he was within a few feet of the bear. The bear raised on his hind feet so close to the hunter that the hunter felt the chain of the trap come up between his legs and there within a gun's length of him stood the bear ready to fall on him, and the hunter raised his gun and shot the bear through the heart, and the great brute fell dead at the hunter's feet.

This bear was estimated to weigh six hundred pounds. The hide was eight feet six inches long by seven feet six inches wide, and it is probably the biggest and best bear hide ever taken in this country. It is now a rug in the office of Dr. Parr, at Martins Ferry, Ohio.

The record showed that the bear had come for the sheep and had stepped in the trap and that had set off the spring gun shooting the 44 ball. This shot had hit the bear in the jaw. Then as he struggled with the trap, he let off the shot gun that had hit him behind the shoulder but had not penetrated the cavity of the body. The 32 gun had hit the bear squarely behind the ear, and the ball lay flattened against the skull.

The fact that the old time mountain rifle would not shock a bear sufficiently to stop it unless the shot penetrated the brain or the heart, made bear chasing a sport that depended upon the strategy of the bear dog. The hunter had to be greatly favored to be able to kill a brute. If the bear took to a tree it was not particularly difficult, but the biggest and most dangerous bears would not tree from hounds, and if a shot came from a mountain rifle it generally resulted in the bear going away from that place and being lost. So the old time hunters who got the most bears had a habit of carrying very large and sharp hunting knives and when a bear was bayed they would go in and stab the bear to the heart by reaching over the back and using the knife on the opposite side from that on which they stood. In this way the bear struck from them and did not harm them, whereas, if they had stabbed from the other side on which they stood the bear would have ripped them up with a stroke of the paw.

This country we are writing about is where the late Hugh Sharp lived his long and interesting life. He was a prosperous farmer, but his pleasure consisted of bears and bees. He hunted the first and cherished the last. He had many bear scalps to his name. He was a great friend of John Phillips, of Fairmont, and it was here that John Phillips came bearing all the earmarks of a tenderfoot on his first visit. About the time he arrived, a deer fleeing before the hounds came flashing by the house and Phillips shot five times with a rifle and hit the deer each time and brought it down. Next day he shot at a mark with the local hunters and beat them all. He happened to be a crack shot and he could shoot all around the local talent, and so he made good with them and was accepted into the brotherhood.

How the account stands:

L. P. Bear in account with Man & Co.

To sheep destroyed in eight years .....	\$ 8000.00
By hide and meat .....	100.00
Balance .....	7900.00
Total .....	8000.00

## CHAPTER XLIII

*Trend of Thought in the Mountain Intellect in Relation to the Occult.  
With Specific Instances*

A chapter on spiritualism, my unconverted friends. This is an essay of mine on the subject, and I was a long time getting to it, but I felt that a generation of mountain literature would not be complete without some words of surmise and conjecture. None of us know very much about anything. Truth is like a great hogshead of molasses, and knowledge is the sticky stuff that has exuded through the staves giving a bare intimation of the contents. If the container should burst—good-bye, proud world!

Man has built a mental world. It is so real that it seems that the astronomer with his telescope reads the names of the stars and sets them down in a book. Thus he tells us that this planet is named Mars, or that world is named Alioth. That is a figment. We have named the stars for our own convenience and we do not know what their true names are or whether they have any life that has use for words.

I have been able to believe that the mind (as contrasted with the body) is made up of three departments—instinct, reason and soul. This has been a great comfort to me for I have been able to reconcile all words, thoughts, and actions.

An ancient man said: "Sometimes I sets, and smokes, and thinks; some times I sets and smokes; sometimes I sets."

In the beasts that perish, the governing power is instinct, with traces of reason. In man reason predominates over instinct, both being constantly at war with, but governed, in the case of the normal man by his soul. It would appear that man having advanced to the point where reason predominated over instinct, his body was considered to be a fit temple for a soul, or a prison for the spirit, whichever way you are pleased to regard it.

Chewing gum is instinct; voting is from reason; but if a man lay down his life for his friend, that is the soul. Every act and thought can be traced to its original source, and in a well ordered mind, it may be that each department is carefully kept like a neat machine shop. And that in other cases these powers are more or less jumbled together helter-skelter.

And it is possible for a human being to lose his soul.

"For what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"

That brings up the doctrine of reprobation which in theology means condemned and rejected by divine decree. Abandoned and depraved.

Unconscious of moral and spiritual responsibility. A hardened sinner. Living perhaps for years in the society of men. Spots on the feasts of charity. Bearing all the outward semblance of ordinary men, but whose soul has departed. A type that is more common in the artificial life of the cities than in the country. And also a type that is often found in high places, especially in a government ruled by voters who are compelled to cast their votes for strangers. Reason and instinct have been developed in these cases at the expense of the soul. They have every body fooled but themselves. Every heart knoweth its own bitterness.

Modern scientists have developed the cell theory of thinking machinery, and they figure out that as these cells are destroyed by age or accident the thinking powers wane or cease. Granted at once, if they are competent enough to speak from experience and admit that there is a soul, an immortal essence, that comes to every man, seeking and striving for perfection, and often cast out and banished long prior to the dissolution of the body.

This is judged generally. No one can judge any particular case of others. There have been too many aged men who have been misjudged in their lifetimes, who gave sure and positive evidence before they passed that they were among the elect.

Under the cell theory the soul would be more or less transitory. The old timers said it weighed two pounds in the ordinary atmosphere and could pass through a door without opening it. But be that as it may, if the soul absent itself, and the cells responsible for reason break down, and instinct only remains, a lunatic is developed. If soul, reason, and instinct, all depart, the result is a dead body.

The cell theory also explains the change that comes in the mental makeup called senility. It is very marked in the aged in almost every case. It is the sure result of a successful life—a calm and happy old age. It is the most that we can hope for in a worldly career, that we experience some years of senility, during which time the creature is incapable of tresspasses and of sin. It can be accounted for by the cells of instinct and reason breaking down, and as the soul has nothing to do with carnal things, the aged do not disport themselves to please the young animals in full pursuit of pleasure and beauty.

But the soul may still shine through and while I have seen many instances of sanctification, I have never known a case in any one but an aged person. Their life long righteousness has become a fixed habit. Their hold on life has been loosened, but the soul shows through calm, serene, and satisfied. I think it is true that those who have never known a righteous old age have never known happiness in this world.

"The disappointment of manhood succeeds the delusion of youth; let us hope that the heritage of old age is not despair."

Most of the mortals can count on a beautiful and free old age.

With the cell theory on its way, it is quite possible that some way will be found to preserve these cells and to prolong life, though it is an open question whether mankind would be benefitted thereby. They had the gland theory working away on the old men a few years ago but it seems



to have been disproved. The spurious spurt died out like a drink of whiskey and left the patient worse off than he was before.

This immediate section is wonderfully free of those who practice spiritualism. The mountains here form maze enough for all practical purposes. The mountain man's attitude to the doctrine of spiritism, is to listen, and say what of it, and go about his work. It is not a healthful, or pleasing, or lucrative employment.

If the spirits could speak we would have little in common with them. So little that we could not carry on a conversation with them. They have no use for food, clothes, drink, money, sex, hunting, fishing, games, or any of the things that interest and amuse the mortals. For some strange purpose we are put here to pursue definite courses of life on this planet, and we count it all in a day's work. All that we know of the hereafter is that we take none of the things of this life with us. At the moment of death all earthly life ceases to be important. One of the great consolations of the spiritually minded is that these troubles are left behind.

I hardly know what to say about the souls of the departed having communication with my soul. I rather think they have. I think that my thoughts come from such communion.

Addison was a great writer, philosopher, and statesman. He puts it this way:

"For my part, I am apt to join in the opinion with those who believe that all the regions swarm with spirits, and that we have multitudes of spectators on all our actions, when we think ourselves most alone."

If you would know of an instance when the soul functions alone so far as material things are concerned regard the moment of secret prayer, which by the way is a very different thing from oratorical prayer. In secret prayer the soul is projected through infinite space, and it is exercised and strengthened and restored, and it becomes eventually the dominating power of the individual. It is the sole and only means of spiritual growth. And to my mind it is so far ahead of formal prayer, that there is no comparison.

In our church we have an annual day when the able bodied men of the congregation meet at the church and divide up the town into wards, and delegations, visit the homes of members in the afternoon and get subscriptions to meet the expenses of the year. I was on a delegation and paid a lot of nice visits. I regretted that other men's homes were not open to me every Sunday afternoon for that would solve the tedious Sunday, in which our church requires a holy resting, and to abstain from worldly employment and recreations even such as are lawful on other days. But while visiting and calling might be holy resting for me, it might not be for the families visited. One of the duties imposed the other day on the canvassers was statistical in that we were to ask and ascertain what families had family prayers. At more than one house we were told that while they said their prayers they had set up no family altar, and the General Assembly may mourn that defect but I applaud the secret prayer.

"Hear the right, O Lord, attend unto my cry; give ear unto my prayer

that goeth not out of feigned lips. Hold up my goings in thy paths, that my footsteps slip not. Keep me as the apple of the eye; hide me under the shadow of thy wings."

A mortal is a lonesome thing. Secret and private prayer is his hope and his strength. All prayer and worship is good, but none is to be compared to the soul naked before the infinite. Kneeling in prayer before a stranger is a magnificent gesture, but it is not like the soul seeking consolation in the darkness.

"When thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly."

I do not know why it is, but a discussion like this leads into unexpected places. It comes natural for a child like me who was raised on family prayer night and morning to quote scripture.

There is one thing about this spiritism in this day and generation, and that is it is hard to surprise the modern children of light.

When you can put something that looks like an ear machine for a deaf man to the side of the head, and hear a gentleman remark over a thousand miles away that they were about to sing, "Nearer, My God to Thee," and then hear the music boom, the power to wonder and to disbelieve is fast fading away.

That is perhaps the reason that ghosts are now considered unimportant even if true. One man wrote the book about the critic that mocked at witchcraft, and the author put the runes on the critic, and a Fearful Thing chased the critic along a country road, treed him and then broke his neck. But that was fiction. Nowadays a well authenticated ghost does not seem to add a dollar to the selling price of the home-stead.

A better authenticated case was that of the Whispering Woman of Grosvenor Square which shows the slump in the business. The house was rented by a profiteer, who cared nothing for tradition, and did not know a ghost when he saw one. She had always frightened in the best of families, but the present embodied tenant in her house was a rich soap-boiler, who had so many servants, and changed them so frequently, that he had mistaken her in a dark passage for a housemaid. When she put an icy hand to his head he indignantly gave her a month's notice to quit.

If a ghost rises up in the dark in a lonely road, the driver toots his horn and drives right through him.

If I have to see any more ghosts, I would like to have them nice and hazy and sanitary like smoke or a cloud. The apparition that I observed when a boy was as horrible a sight as could be imagined. Poe has a story about the "Case of M. Valdemar," about the appearance of a man who had been mesmerized as he was dying and so kept in a trance for a period of seven months, and on the mesmerizing being removed, of the body dissolving in a few moments in their sight.

It was in the year 1886, in March. I was fifteen years old. Just after breakfast and after daylight I went to the big log barn at the side of the road to attend to the horses. It was snowing heavily, the snow in the

main melting as it fell, but leaving a tracking snow of an inch or more on the ground. The run where the horses were watered was at the far side of the barn lot and I was leading one of the horses by a halter to the watering place and was walking about fifty feet from and parallel to the road. About half way to the run, I saw a man standing looking at me. He was in the middle of the road. He never said a word. And his appearance was so remarkable that I did not speak. He was a large, heavy set man, with a blanket around his shoulders, and after staring at me for a perceptible time he turned and walked with stiff steps up the little rise and disappeared. I immediately took him to be a tramp that slept in the barn, and that it was now incumbent upon me to take him to the house and give him something to eat, and at that thought a most awful loathing came to me, and it bore down on me that it would be worse than death to have that man in the house, for his face was swollen, discolored, and bore the appearance of a person who had been dead a long time. Still it was in the day when whiskey could make strange death masks of living men's faces, and I did not think of the supernatural until after it had disappeared, when I saw that there were no tracks in the snow. Then I clamped down on it as a matter no body had any business to meddle with, and for more than thirty years, I never mentioned to a living soul.

It was twenty-five years or more after that I found out what that blanket was. It was a shepherd's plaid. I saw one on Harry Lauder on the stage. Then I knew why the blanket hung so evenly and true. It was a well worn plaid or tartan meant to be worn as a cloak. An ordinary rectangular blanket you know will not hang right. Just a few families lived in this neighborhood at that time. It was forty-six miles from the railroad. No one could travel through these mountain passes without being observed and talked about for days. Strangers always accounted for themselves and the word was passed around for months and weeks. If they should refuse to disclose their identity and I never knew of such a case it would have occasioned even more remark. There was no such stranger reported.

The recollection is very vivid and unpleasant yet after a lapse of thirty-eight years, and I have been on the point of setting it down in writing and making "copy" out of it many times, but I have never seemed to find the place to use it, and I do not know now how it will be received. In fact I do not want it taken seriously, for I cannot figure out any particular importance that it could have. And I am not sure that I would have used it now if it had not been for a conversation that I had with my oldest brother last week, when I mentioned seeing that mysterious tramp-like person with the dreadful decayed face, and my brother said that he saw him the same morning on the other side of the barn. When he passed out of my sight he went through the gate and met this brother, who was affected to the extent of keeping silent about the horror. He described the clothes, including the blankets, and the cadaverous face. And remembered as I did that the stranger disappeared

immediately without seeming to go anywhere, and that his presence in the neighborhood was never reported.

The strangest thing to me is that both of us came to the conclusion that it was no case for general discussion, and so the case rested for nearly forty years. In one detail our memories do not agree. I pictured him without a hat, but my brother says he wore a black hat.

Nearly all these cases of apparitions have proved to be caused by the recollection of either the observer or of some person present at the time. But when I found that two of us had seen the same thing the same morning and had been oppressed with the unhappy spectacle for more than a third of a century, it occurred to me that a relating of the circumstance might have news value at the least.

I think that if apparitions are seen they are usually taken to be that of some living person. Most men of any considerable age have had some experience that they cannot explain having to do with eyesight.

As the Gardener said:

"He thought he saw a Kangaroo,  
Which turned a coffee-mill;  
He looked again and saw it was,  
A Vegetable Pill;  
If I should take this thing he said,  
I should be very ill."

Conversation in the family:

"O, by the way I saw a mighty queer looking old tramp the other day. Looked like he had slept in the barn. He had a decayed face."

"When was it?"

"Thirty-eight years ago, this month. Snowy, slushy, morning, just after daylight."

"I saw the same tramp. He had a blanket on."

(NOTE: In reference to blanket ghosts, this member of the family never saw any, but as a child he was told by the late Uncle Wes Brown, an ancient slave of the family, that the ghost of the notorious Simon Girty appeared periodically in these mountains. This ghost wore a blanket. I cannot now remember whether Uncle Wes said what kind of a blanket. He did say that he had a burned face. The tradition is that Simon Girty was burned on a log heap in the Levels by the women of the community.—C. W. P.)

## CHAPTER XLIV

### *Transportation in Former Days by Means of the Covered Wagon, Whose White Tops Gleamed in the Sun from Mountain Passes*

"The Covered Wagon" was given at the Seneca Theater last week to five full houses affording mental stimulus to several thousand persons. From here the drama was taken to Cass where it was played to crowded houses. The cost to each person was fifty cents and the entertainment counted up to a tidy sum, but no more than some flush pioneer might spend in a single trip to Broadway to take a course in drama, the book of the people.

The moving pictures supply the highest dramatic touches. It must be admitted that there are a few gifted persons with charming voices and

deep understanding who put life into words, but their field is very limited and they are bound to play to a limited audience. The moving pictures have come into every county and after a few false starts the institution showed itself capable of the highest art. I can remember when habitual readers were regarded as queer. "He has read so many books that he has injured his mind!" That was agreed to in the solemn conclave around the stove in the village store, and many a worthy man and high class citizen has thanked God that he had not become an addict to reading.

I remember one very sad case. A small farmer lived in this county about forty years ago. As I recall it he did not own his farm but was a tenant on land belonging to some non-reader. I went forth to teach school and took with me a handful of books. One of the books that I had was H. Rider Haggard's "She." This was a fantastic tale of adventure, wonderfully popular. At the farm where I boarded, the work was considerably behindhand and this tenant on the farm in the neighborhood had come on the urgent business of getting the corn in as a day laborer. He came before breakfast and picked up the book and started to read it and instead of going to the field sat by the fire place and read all day. I went to my school and when I got home that evening I found the farm humming with indignation, and I got a little of the blame such as might attach to a third person who had brought liquor on the works and corrupted the labor. The reasoning was clear why the man was poor. But to my mind this reader who had floated away on the wings of the wind to the islands of the blest had something better than gold.

In those days I knew a good many wise men who could not read nor write. Their fine minds had been developed by thought and observation, perhaps in their narrow lines to greater heights than if they had been educated. But they had missed much pleasure and satisfaction.

The advent of county papers and free schools made the art of reading more or less universal, but it is the moving pictures that make young and enthusiastic readers. Such a thing as a young one who has not got education enough to follow the moving picture is unknown in this day, and I am puzzled to know how much credit is due to our expensive and improved school system, and how much credit is due the moving picture theater.

Emerson Hough, the author of "The Covered Wagon," is said to be a kin to the West Virginia families of the same name. It is pronounced "Huff." In Morgantown, there is a family of this name among the oldest settlers. A member of this family is a great scientist—one of the head men of the Smithsonian Institute. I never met Emerson Hough but some twenty odd years ago when I was a contributor to the "Forest and Stream," he was a weekly writer for the magazine and that was the first I had ever heard of him. He made writing his profession and was soon issuing books and his writings were greatly valued for their historical value and for the ability he showed as a naturalist.

At the time of his death, a few years ago, he was engaged in producing a series of three books: "The Covered Wagon," "North of 36," and the

"Tall Man." He died after finishing the second book. That the "Tall Men" was never written is a great loss to us of these mountains for it had to do with the pioneers that crossed the Alleghenies. "The Covered Wagon" developed the crossing of the plains. "North of 36," had to do with the drifting of cattle hundreds of miles from Texas to the new market afforded by the building the Union Pacific. The "Tall Men" would have shown the advent of the white men in the wooded wilderness of western Virginia.

The play "North of 36" will be produced here in time and it will prove to be of the greatest interest. I saw it at Fairmont in November. It is produced by the same talent that develops "The Covered Wagon" so effectually. It was the evening of Thanksgiving Day. I had seen some supermen play football at Morgantown that day, and had seen great exhibitions of skill, strength and endurance but after all it was but a game. I went to the show with a friend of mine. Scott C. Lowe, Jr., of Fairmont. We had both seen "The Covered Wagon" and had read the book, and were prepared to take an intelligent interest in the production then about to be had. Scott called my attention to the criticism certain army officers made of "The Covered Wagon," without prejudice however. One was that the pioneers would not camp in a pocket canyon and suffer an attack by the Indians in that kind of a trap. Perhaps not, but there is one feature in the book and that is to show that the Wingate part of the train was always doing foolish things. Another was that Jim Bridger, as portrayed, is made out to be a drunken trapper and living with two Indian squaws. This is art but it does a grave injustice to a very fine citizen. Jim Bridger, as shown by his biographer, Gen. Dodge, was a high class man. It is true he was married to an Indian lady and after her death to another Indian lady. The third point was that they could never have made yoked oxen swim a river. The last point loses force when it is remembered that if the actors could have done it the pioneers would not have had much trouble.

Of course the merit of the play, "The Covered Wagon," depends upon the art of the author and the actors. I have the letter that Jim McLaughlin wrote to his brother after he had arrived in the gold fields of California, having put in the summer of 1844 in crossing plains in just such a manner. McLaughlin says that he has nothing to write home about further than to let them know that he got across.

In this particular play however, there is considerable local interest. There have been no less than three Jim Bridgers in this country and the name is preserved in no less than three places: Bridger Gap, Bridger Mountain, and Bridger Place. The first James Bridger was killed in Bridger Gap, while scouting, by the Iroquois Indians in 1779. Another James Bridger married Sally Gay and cleared the Bridger place at the tunnel. This was the father of James Bridger, of Fort Bridger. Old Mrs. Robert Gay the grandmother of the hero of Fort Bridger was visiting her daughter at the Bridger Place. She was a very old lady and she accidentally upset a beehive and the bees stung her to death.

The other point of interest in the play is that every mature citizen re-

members when this entire county depended for transportation upon the covered wagon.

I can very well remember when the height of my ambition was to own a covered wagon. Every farmer who had a covered wagon could take a trip and make about twenty dollars clear money in a week's pleasurable excitement. The only cash outlay was the toll on the Bath county roads which amounted to \$2.40 for one round trip and that in the days when Back Creek, Knapps Creek and Jacksons River were unbridged. There were three mighty mountains to be crossed: Allegheny, Back Creek Mountain and Warm Springs mountain. The railway depot was Millboro, Virginia. Other parts of the county hauled from Ronceverte, Huttonsville and Staunton, but Millboro was the most popular port of entry for the county seat of Pocahontas.

The trip took five days, and that meant four nights camping out. Wagons starting on Monday and Tuesday were sure of congenial company and a wagon train was formed and many were the lasting friendships formed in those days of wagoning across the mountains in the white topped schooners of that day and time. The tariff was a dollar a hundred and a good team could bring in about twenty-five hundred pounds.

The horses were well cared for—highly fed and thoroughly curried and attended to. The teams came back without a sign of distress in all cases where the wagoner knew his business, and it was a profession in itself. I do not think I have ever been put to the task of learning a more intricate trade in so short a time as I was compelled to do as a part of a wagon train.

The camping places were well marked and the one great essential was good water. Probably there is no place in the world where there is a road with as many attractive springs as there are on the forty-six miles from Marlinton to Millboro. Every few miles there is delightful water.

The first wagon that we got on our farm was a tar skein. This was the old fashioned wagon and tar was the lubricant used. The thimble skein was invented and it was a great improvement. On it was used the modern axle grease.

Without the canvas cover the cargo would have been at the mercy of every summer shower so the main sheet was essential and no merchant would have chartered a wagon without it.

The merchant advanced freight money but the wagoner if he was the casual kind that make a few odd trips as a diversion was supposed to trade out the compensation in the store. Breakage was not governed by any certain rules. The wagoner got out of liability the best he could. I remember that I broke seventeen glass fruit jars one trip and paid for them over the protest of the merchant who made the amount very low. I did not try to get out of it, and I think that must have impressed the storekeeper for he wanted to call it square without damage money.

At that time there was an agreeable freight agent at Millboro, a Mr. Talley, who took the greatest pleasure in accommodating the wagoners and helping them load and stow their goods. That man never knew what a following of loyal friends he had in Pocahontas county. I venture to

say that for anything in the gift of a great county like Pocahontas, he would but have to intimate and it would have been granted freely. Most of his great friends have passed on but there are still some of us here who hold his kindness and friendly interest in grateful remembrance.

It was in the whisky epoch following the Civil War when a man could drink it or leave it alone and Bath was a whisky county. Even in those days it seemed to us that as compared to the prohibition county of Pocahontas and the wet county of Bath there was a curse on the traffic. The most trusted wagoners were charged with bringing in consignments of whisky. And most of them would take a little for the stomachache, but it goes without saying that the piloting of a covered wagon over the precipitous mountains kept most within bounds, and if there came a case of temporary incapacity, he was skidded in his wagon, and some passenger or perhaps the boy along with his pa for a trip had the proud duty of being in charge of the wagon and cargo.

After I had graduated from the wagon train and was in the printing business here our press ink of about the consistency of tar was sent us in wooden five gallon kegs and these generally came in with gilmot holes under the hoops where there had been explorations by thirsty men.

I noticed the other day in "The Covered Wagon" that the folks seemed to sleep in the wagons and to my mind that is an error, for there is no wagon loaded with miscellaneous freight that has room for any one to sleep under the canvas. It was possible for a sleeping place to be preserved—say in a solid load of salt—but even in that case the odd bundles of horse feed did not leave room. The wagoner slept on the ground underneath the wagon. It would not do to sleep anywhere else near his horses for he might be trampled. My vivid recollection is waking in the gray of the morning with my opening eyes about six inches through the wheel from the hoofs of the horses.

In those days the housewives of this county made a specialty of "flat bread" designed to keep fresh and good for a week, for the wagon box. No other bread was taken. It was a sort of biscuit bread and it did not crumble and get stale like yeast bread or salt rising. The other essential was coffee. The kind of coffee that wagoners made would float an egg and elevate the soul. Bacon was another item. Then such other delicacies as the lady of the house in her goodness might see fit to pack up for the old man.

My recollection is that the grub tasted mighty good at the camping places. It is a matter of some regret that we did not have the esteem of the country we travelled through. Never was there a petty depredation but what it was laid at the door of the wagoners. As a matter of fact about all that we did to devastate the country was to burn fence rails in camp fires, but that was mighty little compared to the trade we brought to the country.

I had not more than got the hang of the thing when I was taken off the farm, and I remember that I was not to be named in the same list with hundreds of experienced wagoners who could make the trip with easy



efficiency. But I did make enough trips to get some idea of the true inwardness of the trade.

Fred Beard was a young fellow of my own age and I learned more about wagoning from him than anyone else. His father was county and circuit clerk and had fitted his son out with a wagon and team and he was on the road most of the season and I made several trips in wagon trains in his company. He has always been an exceedingly kind and accommodating man and he showed me more than anyone else about the ways of the road.

The most trying experience that I ever had on the road was at Jackson River. We came to it one night when it was in flood, and lay there and the next morning decided to cross it. The wagons followed each other and the horses acted splendidly. The water was just up to the bed of the wagon. In my case, when the team got in the middle of the river one of the singletrees got loose and I had to jump out in the river retrieve the horse, and back him into place and hook on the singletree and drive on out. It was not so much of a job for I lived on the banks of the Greenbrier River and was not afraid of high water and was river-bred.

In the old days in the west it is apparent "The Covered Wagon" was possible in the treeless plains from the first. Not so on the Western Waters. The wooded slope prevented the covered wagon from being used. A wagon would have spared the pioneers nine-tenths of their hardships.

In the mountains there were plenty of trails made by the Indians whose occupancy had extended over many hundred of years, and these were good bridle-paths, but pack animals could not be used for the long trip because they could not carry feed enough for the packhorses. So the pioneer into these wilds had to come in by himself in the spring carrying an axe, a rifle, some fishing hooks, and an augur, and build a cabin and raise a crop of corn, and then return for his family. Then the family came with a cow and a horse, and some plunder, and founded an aristocracy of the mountains.

It was a matter of years before the wagon appeared in the wilderness settlements. The sled was the important vehicle. The rule was to raise the crops on the hillside and sled them down to the house in the hollow of the hills. The tradition is that the first wagon to come to Pocahontas county was carried in on packhorses for use on the Clover Lick farm by Major Jacob Warwick.

And this I can testify to: that in 1892 I heard a most intelligent and estimable woman say that she had been out to Mingo and saw a wagon. This lady was grey headed when she told me that. And I think she said it in all seriousness for I do not think there was a wagon in her immediate community, and she had not been away from home very much.

But it appears that in the great plains of the west the wagons go with the first settlers, carrying all the comforts of a home from the very start.

In the James McLaughlin letter it appears that from Missouri to the

gold fields it took thirteen weeks steady traveling to make, and they must have averaged pretty well up to twenty miles a day: It would seem that men, horses, and mules would step out pretty steadily on account of the fact that food and feed would be used, whether the train traveled or not. Anyway, the Argonaut, Jim McLaughlin, did not consider that it was anything to write home about.

## CHAPTER XLV

### *The Surveyors, the Scientific Sharps of the Wilderness. with the Magic Needle*

Does one surveyor esteem another?  
Somewhat thus they malign each other:  
He can't run a line, and he can't see straight,  
When he adds three to four he makes it eight,  
He can't plat none; and his whopper-jawed compass,  
Has started many a neighborhood rumpus;  
He'll help a foreigner steal your land,  
And by gum! he'll lie on the witness stand.

The acrimony of professional jealousy crops out in lawyers, doctors, preachers and all other highly trained professionals, but nowhere does it exist to a greater extent than among those who follow the mystery of surveying. In the mysterious way in which they perform their wonders, they use the enchanted magnetic needle, and it is a rare member of the profession who does not show some jealous of other men in the same line of work. It is high time that the State took cognizance of the profession by inquiring into the qualifications of those who hold themselves out to the public to settle land questions, and to require that they be licensed and registered.

It has always been a highly honored calling in this section. But there never has been a time when a young man with a common school education and a little audacity could not buy a compass and chain and call himself a surveyor and get away with it. The office of county surveyor is not contended for at this time as it carries no salary, but it is very apparent from the records that in the old days it was the one big office of the county. The work of the county surveyors was depended upon to find all the land titles in the days of the public lands, and Virginia being one of the few states that did not lay off its public lands in squares, but according to the whim of the man who entered it, as controlled by the county surveyor, there soon ensued a tangle of land lines that made a county look like several jig-saw puzzles cut from the same board. It was not the intention of the commonwealth to sell the same land twice, but there was no way to tell how the tracts interlocked and interfered with each other. County lines were indefinite. Surveyors departed this life and took the secret of the land lines with them. But land lawyers and surveyors met the conditions by solving the puzzles bequeathed to them by the heroic dead, and they had their own reward in raising up a class of experts in tangled titles, the like of which had never been seen on the face of the earth.

They say that in the battle scarred areas of France so many of the monuments that marked the farms are gone that the farmers are having great difficulty in establishing their lines again. We cannot help but think that it would be child's play to mountaineers who are used to reconciling the mistakes made by old time surveyors in the trackless forests. There is great confusion in the land lines of the mountains, but it is by no means hopeless and it adds greatly to the zest and the interest of life. When men hunt for a corner tree like adventures hunt for buried treasure, there must be some excitement in the life.

In regard to measurement of land, it can be said that it is not practical to reduce that to a certainty. Go to the store and buy five yards of calico. It will be measured on the counter by a clerk with a yard stick, but no two clerks will get five yards of calico the same length, and no clerk will be able to measure two five yard orders the same. There will be some slight difference. Then take the question of measuring long lines up and down mountains, there is bound to be a discrepancy every time the line is measured. In our own time we have seen the local surveyors change from the unit of the rod (sixteen and a half feet) to the foot. Where the old timer carried a chain four rods long the latter day expert has a hundred foot tape. Nothing is more common than to find in the recorded history of a land title, the rods disappearing and the foot measurement showing up. We belong to the school that prefers to think in rods. To consider an acre 160 square poles rather than 43560 square feet. With us it is spare the rod and spoil the map. We said one day to a surveyor that it looked like in using feet instead of rods that they pretended to a degree of accuracy in measurement that was not practical in mountain land surveying, and that the rod was more honest. But he said that that was the reason the change was made. They did not like to show a fraction of a unit and that a half of a rod was too much to disregard; whereas a part of a foot did not matter so much. And this perfectly fair explanation of the change did not satisfy us, for we had been criticising the change for some time.

Every survey whether original or not shall be made by horizontal measurement, says the code. That is a considerable difference in a mountain country. They break the chain. The chainman down hill holds the chain above his head and the other chainman places his end on the ground. If the hill is steep the chain has to be held several times before a chain length is measured out. By doing this fewer chain lengths will be required to measure over a mountain. The dragged chain is surface measurement. The difference in the two ways of measuring can be illustrated by a common stairway in a house. To measure the baluster would be surface measurement or the dragged chain. To measure the face of each step would be horizontal measurement or the broken chain. In one you would measure the hypotenuse which is bound to be longer than either of the other two sides of the triangle. Surface measurement can be especially contracted for.

It is the compass that is the pride and the despair of the surveyor's life. He can never hope to understand it. He accepts it as it is and uses it

to follow in the footsteps of a surveyor who passed that way some hundred years or so ago, but he must allow for the vagaries of the compass. It is anything but exact. It will put him in the right neighborhood but there he must search for the monument and when found take up the slack the best he can. Land compasses have figures marked on the dial, but ship compasses divide the circle into 32 points. What a surveyor describes as N 56 1-4 E the sailor calls North East by East. There is a tradition or a legend or whatever you may call it that in the earliest days of the use of the compass the needle pointed east and west. Scientists know so little about the variations of the needle that they are not able to say whether this could be so or not. The needle is pointing west of north in this part of the country at this time and it swings further west each year and if a turning point does not come it is a matter of time until the needle would point west and east. Local surveyors tell us that in the year 1810, in this valley the needle pointed due north, and that since that time it has pointed a little west of north each year, a degree for about each sixteen years, until it is six or seven degrees out of line. The peculiar thing about this needle is that no two places show the same degree of variation.

It looks like when you set up the compass and turn the set screw that releases the needle so that it can work freely on its pivot, the needle becomes agitated and takes stock of all the iron that is in its immediate neighborhood, and having settled that in its mind, takes up a position and comes to rest pointing in a northerly direction having adjusted itself between the local attraction and the great force that affects all magnetic needles away off in some mysterious magnetic heaven or haven.

But mark the inconsistency of the needle. A pound of iron held close to the compass will make it forsake its faith and set it wild. A few passes of the bit of cast iron that in private life is a scale of weight will make the needle come to life and by giving the weight in your hand a few motions the needle will race around the whole dial making complete revolutions in a very frantic way. It is no trouble to put life into the needle and set it whirling without even touching the compass. At first the needle appears to wake and move its body like a flash in the water. As the iron is waved the responses of the needle becomes more violent until it is whizzing around in its glass-bound cage. If the iron is taken away, in about five minutes the needle will become quiescent and once more point to the place it first picked out. Then take the same weight in babbitt-metal, in which there is no iron, and place it next to the compass, and the needle pays no more attention to it than if it were not there. This makes you realize the queerness of some of the things in philosophy that we cannot understand. Why should the needle cut up shines when a little bit of iron comes close to it, and remain wholly unaffected by an equal weight of tin, copper and antimony.

How can you make these experiments? By buying a compass like we did. Do not for a moment think you can take any such liberties with the compass belonging to your friend, the surveyor. He is not going to let you take the strength out of his compass and set it crazy by ex-

perimenting with it. He has trouble enough as it is in getting it to do its work right.

We honestly set about to read up some learned books as to the variation of the needle before we sat down to write this article. But as soon as we gathered from the mass that nobody really knows anything about it, we joyfully threw all the books down and consider that for once we have a clear field. We hate to make an assertion and then have some person pull an authority on us and show us why it cannot be true. That is the writer's greatest handicap.

About all they do know about the needle is that when it is once adjusted, so that it can move freely and of its own volition, it points northerly and tries to stand on its head. This is the dip and the declination. They believe that there are two magnetic poles of focusses, one in North America, and the other in Siberia; that both affect the needle in varying degrees according to the location of the compass, and that the North American pole is stationary and the Siberian pole moves, and as it moves toward America, for instance, it pulls the needle to it, and that it exerts more and more influence as it comes closer and closer. It seems to us that this theory has lasted about long enough, as the earth's surface has been fully explored and it all seems to be fairly stationary.

It is more likely that the needle is pulled by some far distant heavenly body and that it follows it as it swings in a great orbit through space. It is hard to imagine anything else moving that would cause the compass to vary from east to west through the slow centuries, and the difference in the degree might be accounted for in the local attraction and by longitude and latitude. One thing we do know and that is that iron is the only thing which affects a compass, and that iron is the only substance that flies through space from one star to another. When a shooting star lands on the earth and comes to rest there, it is found to be iron, when it has cooled.

There is one provision of law that is not carried out very faithfully by court surveyors and that is the requirement that whenever a survey is made by order of the court the surveyor shall certify in his report the degree of the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian, at the time of the survey, and the degree of the variation at the time of the original survey. This is a very old Virginia law incorporated in our code and is probably meant for statistical purposes to enable scientists to judge how the variation is coming on in the various countries so that they can draw curves on a map.

To make a good surveyor all that is required is a good education, intelligence, industry, honesty, and frugality. With these almost any person can become a land surveyor if he has with them infinite capacity for taking pains. It is a profession that combines the mystery of the astrologer, with the acuteness of the detective, and the labor of the hewer of wood and the drawer of water. Many a good man has been kept from following the life of the surveyor by the toilsomeness of the job.

We will not be fully satisfied until West Virginia honors the surveyors by making them a limited profession and puts them in a class with doctors and lawyers.

## CHAPTER XLVI

*Averell's Retreat. One of the Most Notable Movements of the Civil War,  
Accomplished With Much Peril and Privation*

There is but one road to Buckeye, so when strange engineers come along and put up detour signs on that road it naturally raises the question how peremptory instructions can be carried out. One of these signs has been up at the fork of the road at the bridge since the work began of making broad the path that leads to Hillsboro, and the voice of the steam shovel was heard in the land as the harbinger of spring. When they were working on the other side of the bridge, they put up a similar sign to detour and that is when all got so hep to the word. That was the road to Edray, and it meant to take to the back road to Edray, and they deviated enough travel from the pike to make that road broad and plainly marked for years. Then it was that we all learned to be detourists. We had heard of detours for years. Persons would return from wandering all over with a new set of tales of a traveler, commencing something like this: "I saw the sign to detour but I kept right on and there is where I broke an axle." But when they make a path to your door and put up a detour sign then it is that you began to take notice.

The first thing that struck me the other day as a purist of the English lingo when they suggested that any one who wanted to reach Buckeye had better detour, was that it was not an apt word, for there seemed to be no way around. When a country is made up of real mountains and narrow valleys, sometimes there is but one way between two settlements, and that is a plenty except in times of war or turn pike construction. It amounted really to a sign that might be expressed as follows: "Buckeye is shut off from all succor from the North." It is a live question at our house in these days of devastation and detonation, for the milkman lives beyond no man's land, but each day the milk comes through so far, and if he keeps up to the end of the improvement he will be entitled to a medal for heroism. As a farmer remarked the other day when he came to town: "If I had only set the milk in the Ford when I left home it would have saved me the trouble of churning when I get back."

For a time I could not figure out any way to detour to Buckeye, but I finally remembered that there was a sort of road that led up Stony Creek, and from there to the top of Bucks Mountain and along the top a little ways, and then down Dry Creek to Swago and to Buckeye, but any person that goes that way had better start early in the morning.

There was a time during the Civil War when the question of a detour around Marlins Bottom was about the most important question that presented itself to the mind of a general who had just about despaired of getting his army by the bridge head at this place to the comparatively safe country at Edray, only four miles to the north.

It was Gen. Averell, on his retreat from the Salem raid. He had been ordered to make a sacrifice hit at the Confederate stores at Salem, Virginia, and had an army of 2500 men. To destroy the property of the Confederate army was the objective of the raid, and Averell was to take his

chances of getting out. Averell was policing West Virginia, and this was a little extra work. To throw a spear head into the body of the Confederate forces and destroy their winter supplies appealed to headquarters. Averell was in Hampshire county, and he had been making swoops to the southern part of the Western Waters, all that year of 1863 and it occurred to some master of strategy that if a quick moving mountain force could be sent into the southern part of the Valley of Virginia and destroy the provisions there stored for the Confederate army, it would be a great stroke for the Union cause, and even if the little army was killed or captured, it would be good use to be made of a pawn.

I have come to the conclusion that of all the instances of peril and privation that marked the great conflict, Averell's good horsesense in extricating his army from the heart of the Confederate forces, and the courage and endurance of his troops was the most notable and heroic feat of arms that I have ever heard of in this or any other war. Historians have ignored it practically. There was no press agent at the time, and all the publicity it got was from the Richmond papers and that was the ridicule heaped on the management of the Confederate forces, when no less than seven Confederate armies allowed the one little Union army to cut through their lines and reach the rear, destroy a couple hundred thousand bushels of grain, and other stores, tear up a railroad, and play hob generally with the wintering for the Confederate troops. One Richmond paper called it, "The reign of major-generals and military science." The point the newspapers observers made was that disaster came so quickly upon them, that a plan could not be evolved by the commander-in-chief but that it was left to the genius of each general to so manage his troops that he could protect the stores, or at least capture the troops that had hurled themselves so recklessly into the strongholds of their enemies. The editorial comment of the Richmond papers was to the effect that Averell was so thoroughly surrounded that some ass suggested to the council that the only possible way for the Yankee to escape was to jump down a well. Whereupon Gen. Early issued orders that the gate be left open and the well guarded. And this same paper mourned over the fact that in the pursuit, Gen. Early had lost his hat.

Averell made his official report immediately on his return to his headquarters in the northern tier of counties. In that report he says that when he was hemmed in he came to the conclusion that if he left the traveled roads he might get through. "If I could cross the Greenbrier and reach Marlins Bottom before the enemy my command would be safe."

He tells how he reached the Greenbrier by an obscure road and crossed it on the 21st and lay at Hillsboro that night.

We local people know something about that. The time was December. There had been a big rain and the weather had turned to snow and then to hard freezing. The roads were a glare of ice. It was the worst possible combination of weather for a starving army. Alvin Clark, my wife's father, was captured by the army and was with them for three days. He said that the Greenbrier River was even with the top of the banks, and that means a very difficult and dangerous crossing on a bitter

cold day. It would have been all but impossible for any other than toughened American soldiers. It is doubtful whether the army had any dry powder left after they reached the west bank, but they brought everything with them. They had some field artillery and the horses had become so tired that the demounted soldiers dragged these big guns. They say that when the army appeared in the Levels they did not come by any road particularly. They swarmed up the side of the river ridge and broke over into the cleared level fields with a front several miles wide. The soldiers were all but starving. They had been marching through a country that was thoroughly invested by Confederate troops and after leaving Covington they had followed trails through the wilderness and the Levels was the first country they had seen for days, affording food and shelter.

It was the one raid into the Levels that took the citizens of that section wholly by surprise. It was almost like a raid of Indians in the winter time, or as it was sometimes called Indian summer. No well regulated army was supposed to be traveling through these mountain ranges at Christmas times, any more than you would expect to see an automobile tourist in the winter time in these days. But there was not much to eat there, for 1863 was the year when the country was full of marching soldiers on both sides, culminating in the great battle of Droop Mountain on the 6th of November. So most of the winter provisions were well hid out. That was the year the lady of the house hid the old family mule so well that neither she nor anybody else could find it, until the mule considered it safe to call out. But what was found was eaten, though there seems to have been wonderful discipline in regard to taking food by force, as there was one case, at least, of an officer shooting a private who would not leave some bacon alone that the housewife insisted on keeping. At one farmhouse they took all the food they could find and ate that, and then ate the contents of a swill barrel that was getting ripe for swine.

Every man and boy they could find they arrested. The old Academy building was set apart for the prisoners and they lay on the floor and the building was jammed and crowded with them. The soldiers were desperate and weary, but there was great vigilance and discipline maintained. Averell had all the citizens that he could capture before him and his one question was: "Is there any road to Edray so as to miss Marlins Bottom?" and no man could tell him of any way. It was a matter of the utmost importance. Hillsboro was in the Confederacy. Edray, fifteen miles north was in the Union. The elections still exemplify this fact. What Averell wanted was to detour and there was no way to detour, and needs must when the devil drives, and the next morning he was on his way, and marched that day fifteen miles along the road and camped at Edray. His report says: "On my way to Edray, my rear guard experienced some trifling attacks on the 22nd." This referred to some very, very distant shots from the brush, where some bushwhacker hung on the flanks of the army.

At Edray, the discipline was relaxed. No particular attention was



paid to the prisoners and most of them quietly withdrew in the night-time, and the next morning, the rest of them were told to go home. Alvin Clark said that he debated with some of his neighbors as to whether they ought to impose further upon the hospitality of the army or not, but he decided to stick it out. And the next morning he went in to call on the general, who had spent the night in the brick house which formerly stood where W. M. Sharp's house is located. The thing that impressed him most was the boyish appearance of the commander. Averell had by that time become a household word in the mountains of West Virginia, and had the reputation of a most powerful and effective war lord. And he looked like a boy. Mr. Clark said that he inquired of him as to what he was doing and how he was situated and was very pleasant in his manner and conversation, and told the prisoner as it appeared his family had more need of him than the Union army, that he could go home.

The odyssey of this great expedition is a story of a march of four hundred miles in seventeen days, from New Creek to Beverly by way of Salem, in the winter time.

The first two days were spent in reaching Petersburg, during which time the shoeing of horses went on, as there had not been time to get the army ready for the march. The plan that was so quickly made after the orders came sent a force towards Kanawha to make a demonstration, and another into the Valley, towards Staunton, and these detachments succeeded in diverting the Confederate forces from the main object of the campaign, which was the raid on the military depot at Salem.

December 8 and 9, 1863, were spent in reaching Petersburg. On the 11th the army arrived near Monterey. On the 12th, a heavy rain, and that day the army marched down Back Creek. At Mountain Grove, a skirmish with Gen. Jackson flying from Col. Moore who was moving on the west flank. On the 14th, Jackson River was reached, and the rain having continued, the river was deep fording. Halted a few hours on the evening of the 14th, then broke camp and during the night went up the road that follows Dunlaps Creek, and about two in the morning reached the junction of the Sweet Springs and White Sulphur roads at the Crow Tavern. Reached Sweet Springs about 10 a. m. and halted a few hours and found plenty of forage there. Left Sweet Springs at 1 p. m. on the 15th, and marched until within twelve miles of Newcastle, where a halt for a few hours was made to eat and rest. Newcastle was passed in the night, and on the morning of the 16th heard the locomotive whistle at Salem, and that was the day the stores and other property was destroyed, the soldiers being engaged for about six hours. On the night of the 16th came the heavy rain that played such a great part in the expedition. The army was already on its return. They completed the work of destruction at 4 p. m. and marched seven miles on the return trip. For five days there had been little sleep for the soldiers. The last eighty miles had been made in thirty hours. A whole night was taken for rest. On the 17th it rained all day and all night and the army had trouble with Craigs Creek, which was so high that it uprooted great trees and carried them away. Drenched, muddy, and hungry, the command reached Newcastle, about sundown

on the 18th. Left Newcastle at 9 p. m. and took the road towards Sweet Springs and marched to the junction of the road and the Fincastle road, and here camp fires were built and after a time left burning and a march of thirty miles northeast made to the Covington and Fincastle pike, fifteen miles from the bridge. This at noon on the 19th, marched on to the bridge and had a fight with Confederate troops. Reached the first bridge five miles below Covington on Jackson River at 9 p. m. on the 19th. And crossed the bridge at Covington soon after, and a running fight was had along here in which the Union force lost 119 men and five officers. The army concentrated at Callahans. This is the point where the fortunes of the retreating army seemed most hopeless. The country in Monroe and Greenbrier counties was strongly held against them. They knew of an army at Mountain Grove. The road up Anthony's Creek to Huntersville, was not open. Then it was that Averell made the most famous detour that was ever heard of. All he knew about it by his official report was that he reached Hillsboro by an "obscure road" by the evening of the 21st. With all the other dates carefully fixed in his memory, all that he knows of the 20th was that he left Callahans on that date and crossed the Greenbrier River on the 21st. It had turned cold, and the streams were still high. He must have followed some trail of some sort for he brought his artillery through and crossed the Greenbrier where there was no bridge, at a bad ford, when the river was too high to be crossed.

That country between the mouth of Spice Run and Callahans is still in a state of wildness, and it would be interesting to go there and see just how that army got through in the winter weather, and arrived in the Levels in a condition in which they were fain to fill their bellies with the swill that the swine did eat, and almost perishing from hunger and cold. It can be accounted for only on the theory that these soldiers were in the very best condition physically and that they had the fierce determination to win through and nothing could stop them. The chances of a single man living to swim the Greenbrier at such a stage on such a day are rather slim, but maybe a whole army plunging into it together could overcome the rush of the icy current and bring them out on the other side.

On the 22nd the march was made between Hillsboro and Edray to safety. Fifteen miles that day. The 23rd and 24th were taken for the fifty three miles to Beverly over roads glazed with ice, the men dismounting and pulling the artillery by hand. And so they got back with all equipment, and reached Martinsburg by the 27th, in time to go into action there. The government rewarded them by giving each soldier a new suit and a pair of shoes.

For endurance, courage, strength, and pluck this experience of an army of twenty-five hundred is perhaps without parallel. These captains courageous, whom death could not daunt. Why much was not made of him, is hard to figure out, for as compared to the ride of Sheridan cantering along on the Valley Pike on his stall fed horse, the work of the twenty-five hundred who split the Confederacy wide open and overcame the resistance of the forces of men and nature seems that of supermen.

I have found some evidence lately that throws light on some of the



*Photo by A. B. Brooks*

**ON THE STATE GAME FARM**

A State Game Farm is maintained at French Creek, Upshur County, where deer, elk and game birds are being propagated for replenishing the fields and forests of the state.

troubles of Averell. He seems to have had a career of universal success in the field and to have suffered from bureau politics. His Fourth Brigade was created March 28, 1863, and given over to Gen. Roberts, the general who made "war on women and children." His policy was to make every sympathizer with the Confederacy leave home. And he had trouble. It was about the time that our first families took to refugeeing. Here is an example of his mistaken policy. He might harry the old folks out of their house and home because they had a son in the Confederate army, to find but later that these same parents had four other sons in the Union army. So he lasted until May and Averell was ordered to find him and fire him. And in 1864, Averell was as summarily removed by a peremptory order of Gen. Sheridan. And Averell hits back and accuses his superior officers with hunting pretexes to make a place for another general, and shows that he is rankling under a sense of injustice and outrage. And the more so as it came at a time when his success at Moorefield had led him to believe that he was to be rewarded and not punished.

The bench-warmers got him.

## CHAPTER XLVII

*Daniel Boone: Seven States Warred for Him Being Dead. Who During Life Found in West Virginia Alone the Proper Appreciation of His Qualities.*

Let us take up some more finished business. Move your calendar back about a hundred and fifty years. Something happened here then that had news value if they had only been known at the time. Daniel Boone and Jacob Warwick had a fight at Clover Lick. After all, it happened the other day and it is not too late to chronicle the event.

This is to do my bit to claim for West Virginia a large share of the fame of Daniel Boone, and, as usual, we have to fight for what we get.

"Seven cities warred for Homer being dead,  
Who living had no roof to shroud his head."

The seven cities were Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Ios, Argos and Athens.

Seven states contend for a share in Daniel Boone. They are Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri. It can be shown that West Virginia treated him better than any of the other states, for it is to West Virginia that he owes his civil and military rank.

West Virginia was at one time filled with traditions of Daniel Boone. He was a hero and the subject of much conversation. His name was on the lips of the pioneers wherever they congregated.

One of the tales that impressed me most as a child was the time that Daniel Boone killed twenty Indians. I believed it then, but I doubt it now, as it seems to me that it would have preserved in written history. It came to me this way: I was receiving instructions how to split a

log to make fence rails, and the use of the big wooden wedges called gluts. These were made in the woods out of dogwood or other hard material, and if carelessly made they would not draw and were inclined to jump out of the log by the lateral pressure. The experts said that twenty Indians surprised Daniel Boone in the woods making rails. Boone thought his time had come. He was working on a log and it had opened by means of a wooden wedge. Boone asked the Indians to help him with the log, and ten on one side and ten on the other inserted their hands in the crack and attempted to pull it open; whereupon Boone knocked out the wooden wedge and the log snapping shut caught the hands of the Indians and held them in a vise-like grip. Then Daniel Boone tomahawked and scalped them at his leisure. Maybe they kept it out of the papers on account of a law against killing Indians, which law was more honored in its breach than its observance.

There is no reason to question the fact that Daniel Boone and Jacob Warwick had a fight. That is well established. My father, who was born two years after Jacob Warwick died, knew him well. All right, say that he knew about it well. My father was a great-grandson of Jacob Warwick, and he could get the story from his mother or grandmother, I reckon.

Boone was a surveyor and land looker but lacked the infinite capacity for taking pains to perfect the titles to his locations. He had started to take up land on Elk river, and had sold it to Jacob Warwick and got money for it. Some time later Jacob Warwick found that he had got nothing in the way of a completed title, and being a man who was then acquiring a great fortune in lands, he brooded over his loss. Then when Daniel Boone came into the community there was a quarrel and a fist fight. We never heard who whipped. I judge from that the old roosters were separated. This might have been at Dunmore but we picture it at Clover Lick. It did not greatly interfere with Boone's visit. Cleared up a misunderstanding, so to speak. Anyway, Boone said to Warwick: "You have never seen any rich land. Come with me and I will show you where there is rich land," referring to Kentucky; only Boone probably called it Fincastle, if this occurred the first time Boone lived here in the seventeen-eighties, or Kentucky if it was during his second residence in the seventeen-nineties. I think it was the first time, for Boone and Warwick started on a long trip to Kentucky, but were turned back by Indians on the warpath.

Look at any reference book you pick up, you will find in it a life of Daniel Boone, yet none of the standard works even refer to his citizenship in Kanawha county, yet that is the only residence he ever had where he was honored by election to office, or where he ever received an officer's commission. He was elected to the Virginia legislature in 1790, with his colleague, George Clendenin. In 1789 he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the militia of Kanawha county and that is where he got the title Colonel Boone, one that he was fond of using, but a title that his biographers never gave him.

When Daniel Boone sought to record some of the history that he had

observed, he looked up with a school teacher named Filson, and got out a publication called "The Adventures of Col. Daniel Boone, formerly a hunter." This was when Boone was 59 years old. Owing to the fact that Boone could not spell, and Filson could not write, it did not add much to the sum of human knowledge. But you can see that Daniel Boone did not despise his colonelship in the Kanawha troops.

Daniel Boone is the beau ideal of pioneer times. He filled all the specifications in the way of height, good looks, endurance, skill and courage. In his day they called these disciples of Ulysses the "Long Hunters," owing to the fact that a few generations in the mountains had produced a race of giants. Of late years they have started to call them the "Tall Men." This was suggested by the late Emerson Hough. It is said that he undertook to bring out three books on related subjects called a trilogy. The first was "The Covered Wagon," and the second was "North of 36." The third was never written, his career being cut short by death. The third book was to have been called "The Tall Men." This would have referred to the pioneers of this section and the hero would have been Daniel Boone. It was an irreparable loss to us of the mountains, but it coincides with our rotten historical luck.

If I had time I would undertake it myself, but I do not seem to be able to abstain from eating long enough to write a book.

Why did men and women grow tall and beautiful when they settled in the mountains? The Bible says that no man can add a cubit to his stature. Perhaps not, but there is no reason why with proper care the human cannot add half a foot or even half a cubit. It was done in the mountains. Even yet you can get a six-foot company of militia together in any of these counties, but our foot is subsiding. See what you think of this theory? The mountaineers were the tallest people on earth because they were cornfed. Wheat was unknown in the mountains for generations. The child was raised on corn bread prepared from corn meal manufactured in a primitive manner from grain ground by stone buhrs. It naturally follows that a child so fed will grow strong and tall, whereas a white flour child may be stunted in its growth. Thirty years ago cornbread was a standard article of diet in this country. There was even a kind of compact formation of great specific gravity called sweetened cornpone, first called johnny-cake. Johnny-cake is something else now. On this corn diet boys grew like live stock. It would be a day full of sorrow when corn was taken away from the beasts of the field. But it has happened that our precious children are deprived of this healthful food and forced to live on starch.

In the old days, when the long hunters or tall men went to the lowlands and there were fed on wheat bread, they almost invariably got sick. They could not digest it. I have heard old-timers talk about "Sick Wheat" many a time. When they first grew it they were afraid to eat it.

Daniel Boone's distinguishing mark was black hair and golden eyebrows and blue eyes.

Just a few dates. Not enough to tire you. But you have to use a few dates in history as you go along. Boone was a son of George Boone,

a citizen of Berks county, Pennsylvania, the county of the city of Reading, the strongest Democratic county in the world. When a boy, the family moved to the Yadkin river country in North Carolina. He was still on the eastern waters. There he grew to manhood and married Rebecca Bryan. He was born Feb. 11, 1735, and died Sept. 26, 1820, aged 85 years. To fix the period of his activities it may be mentioned that they correspond to the life and times of Jacob Warwick, who survived him eight years.

When Boone was 34 years old he was taken up by a certain rich man by the name of Henderson, who had dreams of an empire beyond the mountains. He sent Boone on an exploring trip and Boone spent much time around and about where Boonesboro, Ky., is located, giving it a claim to the oldest settlement in Kentucky, though Harrodsburg has perhaps the better claim by about two weeks.

Henderson then got a color of title to a tract of land from the red men. This tract was about as big as the state of Kentucky and Tennessee, and Henderson dreamed of founding an empire to be known as Transylvania. He did elect one legislature of eighteen members, Daniel Boone and his brother, Squire Boone, being two of them. They held one session in 1775, but the continental congress was practiced upon in the usual style of honest politics and Transylvania was sunk without trace.

The first effort to colonize Kentucky was undertaken by Boone in 1773. He led a colony of settlers in that direction. There were some twenty families traveling in wagons, that were to be left when the Wilderness Trail had been reached. They had gone as far west as Powell's Valley when they encountered a war party of Indians. Powell's Valley is the most western of the valleys of southwestern Virginia.

The party numbered about seventy persons. Daniel Boone sent his son, James Boone, in command of a squad of men to scout as flankers on one side of the march. On Oct. 9, 1773, this party of scouts camped a mile or so in the rear of the main camp for its protection. During the night an Indian war party of Shawnees fired on the rear camp and killed James Boone and five others. This was on the morning of Oct. 10, 1773, just a year before the battle of The Point, and was the beginning of the movement that ended with the subduing the Indians in Dunmore's war. It also marked the beginning of Daniel Boone's feud with the Indians. From that time forth he was dangerous. Before then he might have killed Indians through a sense of duty. After that it was a pleasure.

Dunmore's complaint of the slaughter of the pioneers on the western waters always started with the Powell Valley battle. This caused the expedition to Kentucky to be given up. In Powell Valley the wagon trail broke up and the settlers returned to their former homes.

Dunmore had come to Virginia and had announced his policy of inducing the council to open up the western waters for settlement and this caused the land-hungry people to organize surveying parties to do the work of surveying and locating so that they would be ready to take the titles without delay. They did not wait for spring. In 1774 they commenced to rail west as soon as the days began to lengthen. By June, Dunmore knew he had a war on hands, and one of things he impressed

upon Preston, the headman of Fincastle county, was to warn all those surveying parties that war was about to break out and to give them a chance to return. Preston secured Daniel Boone and Michael Stone as scouts to go as far as the falls of the Ohio (Louisville) and warn all surveying parties. These two men accomplished a journey of 800 miles in sixty-four days in the months of June, July and August, 1774. In the meantime, Preston and Andrew Lewis and Charles Lewis had been drumming up the long hunters for the Lewisburg army.

When Boone got back, the army was already assembling at Lewisburg, and Boone reported there, and was detailed to take charge of Moore's fort, at the mouth of Stony creek, on Clinch river, in Scott county, Virginia. He had no commission. He was referred to in the dispatches as "Boone." The commandant of the fort next to him, Russell's, was William Poage, sergeant, who was recommended for a commission. That is the part that Boone played in Dunmore's war. He saw long and continuous service. None longer, but he was not at The Point the day of the battle.

The next year he went to Kentucky and settled Boonesboro. That was the first year the pioneers took their families with them. Boone stayed in Kentucky for eleven years, and he was an active and important member of that community, and he killed and scalped the Indians. He was captured. He fought two battles with the Indians at Blue Licks, and lost another son in battle with the Indians. He was a friend and contemporary of George Rogers Clark of Albemarle county, Virginia. Those two heroes of Kentucky were simply ruined by peace. After the war they became as nothing to their companions, and the ruling forces. Clark was an outcast and a drunkard, and shunned by all. Boone was sober, upright and popular, but because he had not complied with all the red tape in regard to location of land and proving his claim, he was dispossessed and retired from Kentucky in disgust. He could overcome the red Indian, but red tape he could not understand.

Then it was that he moved to Kanawha county, West Virginia, and settled at the mouth of Crooked creek, on the Great Kanawha, on the battlefield. He and his wife acknowledged a deed at Point Pleasant in Greenbrier county, in 1786, for land in Kentucky, and that is the best evidence of the date when Daniel Boone was driven out of the ungrateful state of Kentucky.

We then find the Boone family back on the West Virginia side of the Ohio river, having parted with Kentucky forever. There must have been some grievance against that state, such as might have followed the loss of his land.

When he got back, Kanawha had growing pains. It was ready for countyhood, taking in nearly all of the territory south of the Midland Trail and a lot north of it. Of course it was a backward settlement. The people of Point Pleasant, St. Albans and Charleston were not stylish like the people of Huntersville, Hillsboro, Frankford, Lewisburg and Union in that day and time, however much "dog" they put on now. Boone was one of three most active men in the formation of that county. This



is sufficiently proven by the fact that he was made lieutenant-colonel of the county. Samuel Lewis was colonel, and George Clendenin and Andrew Donnally members of the legislature. Boone was not a toiler. He could survey if you ever got him started and could keep him at it. We know that he could not spell, but we know he was a man of a large vocabulary and was probably an orator. But here is something that tells me that he was a clever person and one that might conceive the idea of a new country and carry it out. One day when it was open season for Indians in Kentucky he went out hunting and only killed two. But as he hung their scalps up to dry, he remarked: "Today I have been to Lulbegrud and killed two Brobdignags in their capital."

A man who could make that grim play on the words of Dean Swift was a man of quality, condition and character. The place where Boone got the brace of Shawnees is called Lulbegrud creek, somewhere in the dark and bloody ground.

It is remarkable that the ten years or such a matter that Boone spent in Kanawha county could be so universally ignored by historians. The more I see of historians the more I am convinced that they are slow on the uptake. Boone's fifties were passed in Kanawha county, and the county of Kanawha is the proudest monument he has today. He trailed to Missouri about the year 1799, where he lived for the remaining twenty-one years of his life. But his son or sons continued to reside here, and nearly all of the Boones yet qualify for the Society of Tall Men.

It seems to me that Boone during those years went on the good old rule not to allow business to interfere with hunting, trapping and fishing.

Here is a specimen day that that is well authenticated. Patrick Huddleston at the close of the Revolution lived at the Long Shoal below the Kanawha Falls. One evening a stranger walked in, carrying a rifle and a pack. Huddleston was his friend but his boys had never seen him. The boys were delighted to know that this was the famous Daniel Boone. The next morning at daybreak, when the family awoke, Boone was not there but his pack was. After a while he came in and explained that it was his custom to look for game at daybreak. After they had breakfast, Boone told the boys he would show them some beaver. They found a fox trap about the place and within a few days Boone and the boys caught thirteen beaver.

It may be that Boone was that rare bird—a sensible man who took time to live.

## CHAPTER XLVIII

*The Quod Libet as Applied to West Virginia History, and Whether Jim Mooney or Jim Robertson saved the Army at Point Pleasant*

They sprung a new word on me the other day. I knew no more what it meant than a rabbit would. It was the word "quodlibet," used by schoolmen of the Middle Ages to designate the subtle questions in casuistry on which they delighted to exercise their reasoning powers. The literal

definition or translation of the word is "as you please," and was practised by reasoners then as now who took a subject that was not capable of proof and did as they pleased with it. One of the most fruitful subjects was angels. Thomas Aquinas wrote three hundred and fifty-eight articles on angels. One of the articles was devoted to prove that the body of an angel was made of thick air. Another was whether more than one angel could occupy the same space. And another was how much an angel weighed.

Then the scoffers had a fling at the quodlibet. Giordano Bruno wrote a satire on: "Whether a chimera ruminating in a vacuum devoureth second intentions."

I was figuring on writing one and I was going to take for my subject the identity of the two soldiers who got up early on Monday morning, October 10, 1774, in their camp at the mouth of the Great Kanawha river, and went out to hunt deer. And having proceeded up the Ohio river about two miles ran into a body of Indians so great that they could not stand closely packed on four acres. One of the hunters was killed on the spot but the other ran back to the camp and gave he alarm and in a few minutes the battle of Point Pleasant was on. Gen. Cornstalk had collected a force sufficient to surprise and overwhelm the army of white settlers under General Andrew Lewis and but for the chance discovery in time there would have been nothing left of our army and the United States would not have been formed, and so forth.

So it struck me that too little attention had been paid to the two hunters and I commenced to browse through the books at hand and found that a good deal of attention after all has been paid to the subject. Most of the historians say that two men of Captain Russell's company ran on the Indians before sunrise, and others that two men of Captain Shelby's company brought in the word. But I have rejected all the evidence except what is contained in the letter that Isaac Shelby, a young soldier in the battle, wrote to his uncle John Shelby, for he disposes of the matter in a positive way. The only two companies that had joined Lewis, from Fincastle county, now Kentucky, and points beyond, were the men under Captain Russell and Captain Shelby, the father of the young man who wrote the letter—Captain Evan Shelby. The young man afterwards was the first governor of Kentucky.

The Fincastle troops were to meet Lewis who had brought the army down from Lewisburg. Lewis's army was the largest that had been assembled on American soil up to that time and he was determined to wipe out the Indian Shawnee towns in the Chillicothe part of Ohio.

They had no idea they were in any danger because the army seemed to be too strong for an Indian attack but Cornstalk almost got them. If it had not been for the hunters, in the dim grey dawn of the morning, few if any of the soldiers would have got back home. As it was, they fought face to face all day long and the Indians retired that night because Col. Christian and the rest of the Kentucky troops got thereby a night march.

This war had been in the making since April of 1774. The settlers were swarming across the Allegheny. Daniel Boone and others were find-

ing out about the rich lands of Kentucky, and enough population had gone there to make a county called Fincastle. Way down in the Tennessee part of North Carolina the people claimed to be Virginians still, taking the state line with them as they moved. It was apparent that as soon as winter broke in 1774 there was serious trouble on the border. Col. William Preston was in charge of the defense of the settlers there. He was also the surveyor of that county of Fincastle. He sent a messenger to Kentucky early that year to warn the white people that Indian raids were about to begin. He asked for the best man they could get for the purpose and so they sent him Daniel Boone.

And when Lewis marched his Botetourt soldiers and the Augusta men, and the two Kentucky companies down the New River and the Great Kanawha, he was expecting to meet the Kentucky men, and halted at Point Pleasant to make a junction with them, from the south, while Dunmore brought his part of the army down in boats.

Young Isaac Shelby says that the two men who got up before daylight and discovered they were about to be overwhelmed with Indians were two men of his father's company, Val Sevier and James Robertson. And he also mentions the other two men who came in contact with the Indians but does not give their names. They were Mooney and Hickman, the latter being the one that was killed, and the first to fall in that battle.

This James Robertson had moved down on the Holston and when they finally took up the slack in the State line and made it straight he fell to Tennessee and played a great part in the history of that State, having later become a general.

He was a man of great force of character. At the time he married in Virginia he could not read or write and his wife taught him.

While the question of two men was being investigated in a way, Mr. W. A. Bratton mailed me from Madison, West Virginia, photograph copies of two letters that James Robertson had written in the year 1774 to Col. William Preston, without knowing that I was tracing this very man.

Mr. Bratton got the copies from the Wisconsin Historical Association at Madison, Wisconsin, which pays a good deal more attention to what happened on the creek that you live on here in the Virginian mountains a hundred and seventy years ago, than you do. His reason for getting these copies along with others was that he saw by the calendar that Coal river was mentioned in them and as he is now practising law in Boone county formed by Coal river, he ordered the copies.

"Blue Stone, Monday 23d of June, 1774.

SM:—This instant rec'd your letter by Henry Atkins and Andw Woods. We are just returned from Cole River. There we tarried some time endeavoring to make discoveries of Indians or their signs, though could see none. Here we are killing some meat and dressing it for our next journey to Cole River, which if not raining we will set off tomorrow, though the distance from Culberson's to Cole River is much more than we expected. It is at least sixty or seventy miles and really a bad way. We imagine the most proper place to watch the War Road in the matter of the enemy

should they come in is about forty miles below Culberson's as they ever have made that a place of rendezvous, killing meat and equipping themselves before they made the attacks on the inhabitants. Sir, I am certain that you may depend on our discharging our duty, and trust imposed in us. Your humble servants,

James Robertson  
Henry Hayes  
William Hallem.

P. S. If you possibly could, send us some powder that is good. It would oblige us as what we have is so bad that we can scarcely kill provision. Send us a few sheets of paper. Any letters that you send order them to be left at William Crawford's on Blue Stone two miles below Culberson's, where we have left our horses. We will be there in three weeks."

They got back in less time than that.

"Culberson's, July 5th, 1774

SIR:—I must beg a few days furlough about harvest to see my little crop secured. We have watched the War Road about the Glades and Paint Creek since I wrote you carefully though seen no fighting. This day met Capt. Floyd's company and set off with them tomorrow to the Glades, Paint Creek, and to Cole River, which will give some of the young boys a sweat. Three of my sons of bitches deserted from the company yesterday. A great drawback on the Meadow Creek company. I hear some of the new officers are not fond of being acquainted with our back parts here. I wish I had such an officer. I am dear sir with regards your servant.

James Robertson.

N. B. I suppose that you have trouble enough with one thing or another these times. My compliments to Mrs. Preston and I wish you both much joy of your young son."

I do not know that country well enough to identify the movements of this troop of soldiers but it is likely they were on Blue Stone river in Mercer county and crossed over to the headwaters of Paint Creek into Fayette county and proceeded down to the Kanawha river and crossed to Glade Creek and then swung in a circle to the mouth of Cole river where it enters the Kanawha and up that stream to their headquarters on Blue Stone. The route would cover the east and west war road of the Shawnees from the Chillicothe towns to the Watauga river where Robertson was living at that time, and it seems that some of his soldiers at least were from the Meadow Creek in the western part of Greenbrier county.

It is well known that the Indians were abroad all through West Virginia that summer of 1774 and that the white settlers were in a panic, building forts in every neighborhood and moving into them.

Dunmore was raising his army, the object of which was to destroy the Ohio Indians, the Iroquois, were friendly. The Mingo, an independent tribe made up of runaway Senecas under Logan, were on the warpath.

Robertson was a leading man in the Watauga settlements, and that

was about the most unprotected outpost of all the Virginia towns. They were in a Virginia county but they had no close connection with the government of Virginia. Two years before they had formed a local government by choosing five men to enforce the general laws of Virginia. The court organized and elected one of their number clerk and another sheriff and for many years exercised undisputed power over the property and lives of the settlement. Robertson was one of the five. The records of the court have been lost but it was known that they had agreed to a constitution under the title of the Articles of the Watauga Association. The country finally fell to Tennessee and the Watauga Association constitutes the first governing body of that State. It was an effective thing. One case against a horse thief was as follows: Defendant arrested on a Monday; tried and convicted on Wednesday; hanged on Friday. The government lasted six years, until North Carolina having established her claim against Virginia to a continuation of her north and south sides to the Mississippi, appointed the members of the court to a new system. The original idea is attributed to James Robertson, and it was no doubt with a feeling that he could deal with young ensigns from England that he wished that he had a chance to discipline some of them that did not like the backwoods. It was the year of 1772, that the British government entered into a treaty with the Cherokees to clear the Watauga country of white settlers, but with Robertson as their spokesman they defied the governor of Virginia, but at the same time they gave the Cherokees, eight thousand dollars worth of trade goods for the privilege of staying, which amount they proceeded to get back by collecting a certain sum of money per acre from each new settler that came to live among them. Robertson was born in Brunswick county in Virginia, but had settled in North Carolina east of the mountains, and had moved from there to Watauga, but finding Virginians, Robertson had with others claimed the country for Virginia, and thus we see him two years afterwards serving under Col. William Preston.

Robertson held a commission as captain from Virginia under date of 1765, and it was in that capacity that he was acting under Col. Preston in 1774.

The general movement towards Point Pleasant had already begun. Another letter from Culberson's in August indicates that he was still on the look out. And the fact that he was a member of Shelby's company, that marched from Lewisburg in September, 1774, and was in the battle in October, leads me to believe that Mrs. Robertson and the neighbors secured the little crop that year.

It would have been no unusual thing for a captain of the pioneer troops to go in as a private for there was a great equality in those armies. When Col. Charles Lewis—second in command at the battle—was shot and killed, he had a rifle in his hand and was using it as a common soldier.

Roosevelt says in his "Winning of the West," that Robertson's letters were almost as remarkable for their phenomenally bad spelling as for their shrewd common sense and homely, straightforward honesty.

I do not agree as to the spelling. I corrected a few words as I copied the

two letters given above but had no occasion to exercise my art any further than any decent copyist or typesetter would willing do. His handwriting is good and he has a good command of language.

His pet name for his soldiers might be disapproved by the polite society of these piping days of peace, but that letter was written under the stress of great danger and excitement. All over the territory known as the Western Waters, pioneers had made their homes in the woods and started their clearings. The Indians were engaged in wiping these homes out and killing the women and children in the most horrible and revolting manner, and many a man was driven wild by the sight of the mutilated bodies of his wife and children when he returned to the place where his home had been.

Then too many of these desertions were to the Indians. The greatest reproach in those days was that a man had "painted his face."

Captain Floyd was the assistant surveyor of Fincastle county under Colonel Preston. He left Preston's house April 9, 1774, to spend the summer surveying. That was before the Indian hostilities had commenced. They took to canoes at the mouth of Elk river, April 16. Before that they found the burning spring by the Kanawha. On April 20 they reached the mouth of the Kanawha where they found a body of twenty or thirty men in camp.

So this is what comes of my first effort at quodibet. My first intention was to write of the Levite who passed by in the parable of the good Samaritan. I would have had a freer hand.

## CHAPTER XLIX

*Telling the Outlanders About it on the Occasion of the Visit of the National Editorial Association at White Sulphur Springs*

*To whom these presents may come, greetings and salutations:*

The news leaked out some days ago that the editors of the greatest nation on earth were to meet at Richmond, and that a troupe train from the golden west was to pass through the Greenbrier Valley, and that the train should be flagged by all manner of means, and them birds given a bird's eye view of the blue grass region, the pearl of the Alleghenies. So we left it to the Blakes, keepers of the great south doorway, printers, and gatherers of goat feathers.

Our distinguished visitors are to be detained and watered at Ronceverte—the home of the Blakes and others, and their organ, The West Virginia News—and being transferred into cars, loop the loop by the way of Lewisburg where people take baths whether they need them or not—there to be restored to the roaring train, in the space of one hour, and all very good.

Let us hope that it will be a glorious hour, even if it is a sort of hail and farewell meeting.

"Granny's come to our house, O my laws-a-daisy,  
All the folks about the place is just a running crazy!"

Some years ago Roosevelt wrote a book called the "Winning of the West." We paid little attention to it at first. Then we learned that the Greenbrier Valley was the west that he referred to. Surely "the west" is a relative term. What Roosevelt had in mind was the rising tide of colonization that broke across the crest of the Allegheny, and it was into this valley that the first breach was made.

The Allegheny mountain and its continuation from the height of land in the eastern part of the United States. It is a barrier some five hundred miles long. Six miles east of the White Sulphur Springs the train will pass through a long tunnel in the mountain that divides the eastern and western waters.

For a period longer than the present age of the nation, this barrier marked the division between the lands of the Indians and the English colonies, dating from the first treaty with Corlear, the Dutch governor of New York. I have a copy of the first code of Virginia, issued in 1737, containing the act of the assembly, ratified by the headmen of the Iroquois, at Albany, wherein is provided that no Indians should travel or hunt east of the great ridge without a passport, the penalty being death or slavery in the West Indies. For many generations the Indians maintained a military trail just west of the divide from New York to Georgia, policing their eastern border, maintaining some thirty garrison towns. This was called the Warrior's Road, but of late years it has been referred to as the Seneca Trail. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway running east and west, crosses this trail at the White Sulphur Springs. Though not used since the Revolutionary War, this trail is plain to be seen in many places in the woods.

Acting on the false premise that the Greenbrier River flowed into the James River, the London Council granted the Lewises the right to take, in such parcels as they saw fit, and to the amount of one hundred thousand acres in the Greenbrier Valley. This mistake was almost immediately discovered, and orders issued cancelling the concession. But the surveying had started, and settlers arrived. Great Britain refused to issue grants upon the surveys and deeds were not obtained for thirty years. After the Revolution, one of the first acts of the assembly was to perfect these titles, and other tomahawk titles on the western waters.

Washington's boyhood vacations were spent with the Lewises and Gen. Andrew Lewis was his mentor. His connection with the noble discontent in the mountains accounts for the fact that at the crucial moment he was able to break away from the tory sentiment of his class in the tidewater section of Virginia. At least we like to think so.

Here are some of the events of the community:

Lewisburg, the place of Fort Union where the army under Gen. Andrew Lewis was formed to fight the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774—the first battle of the Revolution.

Greenbrier county, the oldest county in the Mississippi Valley and west of that.

The Old Stone Church at Lewisburg, built in 1796 and still used.

The Clendennin massacre by the Indians under Cornstalk, 1763.

The siege of Fort Donnally, 1778, a part of the Iroquois campaign as allies of Great Britain.

The civil war battles: Battle of Lewisburg, Battle of Rocky Gap, (sometimes called Battle of Dry Branch and Battle of White Sulphur Springs), and the Battle of Droop Mountain.

The Seneca Trail, referred to above.

The White Sulphur Springs, for more than a hundred years the half-way house between the north and the south.

The first place that golf was played in America, beginning in the year 1872.

Greenbrier county the birth place of General Hines and General Patrick.

For four years Gen. Crook, the "Gray Fox" marched and counter marched an army up and down and across this valley and the traditions here of his war movements are as full of life and interest as his career in the West in later years.

Among the moving shadow shapes that come and go at some central points—say the big spring at the White—we can number George Washington the father of his country; Cornstalk, the fodder of his country; Patrick Henry, Charles Dickens, William Makepeace Thackeray, Edgar Allen Poe, Woodrow Wilson, the Prince of Wales, Thomas War Meighan, John L. Sullivan and thousands of others..

I appeal to the editors of America who hold the country in the hollow of their hands, for simple and primitive justice, that the embattled farmers who fired the shot heard round the world did not stand at Concord bridge, but here in Lewisburg, where the army was formed that won the Battle of Point Pleasant, by reason of which the Continental Congress was given the "guts" of which they stood in so great need.

Following the first breach across the mountains, the rich lands attracted settlers to the far plains of Kentucky. The Ohio Indians—led by the undoubted military genius of Cornstalk—began to assemble an army that numbered thousands of warriors. The object was to put the white people off of the western waters, back where the King of England had ordered them to go. The Braddock campaign of 1755 was re-enacted. In the Braddock disaster eight hundred or more soldiers were slain in the battle referred to as "Braddock's Defeat," and immediately thereafter over three thousand pioneers were slain in and about their cabins by the Indians.

Then in 1774, the Indians prepared to clear the mountains of white settlers. Application was made to the assembly then in session at Williamsburg for authority to raise an army to meet the Indian army, but that assembly, not being alive to the danger that menaced the colony, intimated that those on the western waters who did not like the conditions that they found there, could return to the rich tobacco lands, and the fact that they had shown a disposition to escape into the west would be forgiven and forgotten. Then the House of Burgesses in the same breath passed a resolution of sympathy and support for the sorrows of the port of Boston. I think sometimes that the delusions of grandeur from which legis-



lators usually suffer prevent them from recognizing a vital issue when it presents itself.

At that time Virginia had a rough-neck for a governor, James Murray, Earl of Dunmore, one of those beggarly Scots who were given colonial appointments by the British government. He was clear headed and efficient. At that time the territory now embraced in the states of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, the mountains of North Carolina and Virginia, were in three counties, Augusta, Botetourte, and Fincastle, lying north and south in the order named. Dunmore wrote to the three county lieutenants that the legislature had refused to authorize the assembling of an army though they had been sufficiently informed of the danger; that nothing remained to be done except to defend themselves and that they should do by forming a southern army, while he, himself, leaving the capital of the colony would go through the northern part of the country to Fort Dunmore, now Pittsburg, and both would march on the Indians converging on the tribes at Chillicothe; that if they won, their success would justify their massacre, intimating that if they lost, he did not know just how they would stand before the grand jury. We are beginning to realize that however true it may be that Dunmore afterwards was driven out of Virginia, the mountaineers found him a present help in time of need. Dunmore walked from Williamsburg to Chillicothe and carried a pack. The great battle was fought by the southern army.

The county lieutenants combed the country all summer for recruits to gather as soon as the corn crop was safe at the big spring in the savannah in the Greenbrier country. This was the big spring in Lewisburg, the Big Levels then being a treeless plain. This was Camp Union, and of all the thousands of places where the spirit of independence made itself known, this has the best right to claim the first overt act in the cause of American freedom.

Another grievance is ours that while the Greenbrier Valley has more blue grass acreage than the whole State of Kentucky, we have failed to be press-agented into the rightful first place, and of the truth of this assertion we raise the question to put all interested upon inquiry.

Furthermore we claim to be a country of steady habits and salt-rising bred.

In the city of the dead, surrounding the Old Stone Church, reposes the late Dr. McElhenny, pastor for sixty years of that church.

There are four counties in this valley: Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Monroe, and Summers.

The newspapers supply the local mental stimulus for a local population of some seventy-five thousand, not so greatly larger than it was at the close of the Revolutionary War. Of late I have traveled through cities that had more people than we have in this one hundred and fifty mile long valley, and the train never stopped. Went by them as though they were flag stations.

I know they are deeply interested in the west in the days when our forefathers staked all they had upon the issue of independence, for they constantly write back to find the proof that enables them to connect up

with the Revolution and all that it implies. They—those people of the west, are descended from the pioneers who traded their birthright for a covered wagon and went seeking new worlds to conquer. Those of us who stayed here on the same land, even though we had to hang a lantern on the plow to get our fields broken, can connect up with the greatest ease with those who bore arms in the continental army and with the minute men.

Here is a list of the newspapers that serve this valley, and if I have left any out, I apologize:

The Hinton Independent-Herald, the Hinton News, the Alderson Advertiser, the Monroe Watchman, the West Virginia News, the Greenbrier Independent, the Marlinton Journal, and the Pocahontas Times. These are all long lived plants. The average age of a newspaper institution in this valley is longer than that of the average empire. Living from week to week and from hand to mouth, their lives are miraculously prolonged from year to year, and a thirty-year engagement is not uncommon. The editor just gets into his stride in that time.

At the present time, I desire to introduce as the dean of the newspaper fraternity, Father Blake of the West Virginia News, who is still able to set up line after line, and precept after precept, and who horned himself into the fraternity of this valley as an experienced newspaper man in the year 1887, and who then began to prosper and who has gone on from strength to strength until he finds himself in a serene and bright old age surrounded by family and friends and fortune. I like to go in his office and see him pottering around with the types, leaving his boys, now grave and reverend seniors themselves, to see to the complicated machinery of a modern printing office.

"He raised them rough but he raised them well,  
When their feet took hold on the paths of hell,  
He filled them full of the wrath of God,  
And tanned their hides with an old ram-rod."

Father Blake is the only man I know of now living who has a clear recollection of meeting Charles Dickens. By meeting him—meeting him in the big road—where the immortal Dickens was complaining bitterly about not being able to get a drink of whiskey. Father Blake says that is the first time he ever heard the quotation: "It is a long time between drinks. Drive on!" he said.

A. S. Johnson, of the Monroe Watchman, is another editor who has been at the same place from a time that the memory of few men run to the contrary. Col. Dennis, formerly of the Greenbrier Independent, saw many years of service and unlike the rest of the old timers, took off his harness. The Prices at Marlinton have had The Times of their lives for thirty-three years, and the Prices of Hinton have had the Independent-Herald for some such long period. The years that go so slow pile up fast.

Most of us started on the Washington handpress and could work up to a speed of three hundred copies an hour and turn out a beautiful sheet. I often wonder if it is generally known that the best paid class of

literary workers is that of the country newspaper editor. It is probably due to the fact that they are like trees planted by rivers or waters; that being forth fruit in season; their leaves shall not wither; and whatsoever they do shall prosper." The feverish years of city newspapers life and what is some times erroneously called the higher walks of literature, leave their devotees broken on the wheel of life. Most of the old timers in the country are as gay as larks. Most of the old timers who have cracked in to city newspaper life remind me of the overdriven horse: they are sunk in the cheerless hell of neuresthenia.

I do not know to whom I am talking. Ed Blakè said they were going to get out some sort of a tabloid copy of the West Virginia News and would I furnish some of the dope, or words to that effect. So said so done, but I am stalling to this extent: That has also to do me for my weekly installment for the Pocahontas Times.

And I have come to near the end of the fifth page of my copy paper without having reached the state of coherence. I reckon I have tried to squeeze too much in one paper. And this is about the time for me to slow up.

I suppose you all brought your golf clubs with you. I am sorry but if you wear galluses at White Sulphur Springs, you will attract attention. Got to have more faith than that. By the way, here is the secret of the belted earl: Do not carry golf balls in your breeches, boy!

Sorry you cannot stay and go round the courses at the White! It is one of the longest and best tournament courses in the country. Then they have tamer ones for father and mother. Some Englishmen were living there in the seventies and played golf for years. Aged men have told me that they caddied for them, and I talked to MacDonald, one of those Englishmen myself.

Between Lewisburg and The White you will be on the Midland Trail running from San Francisco to Washington.

I would like to go more fully into the activities on this soil in the Indian wars, the Revolution, the Civil War, and so forth. I will let you off with one incident that I think is very beautiful.

After the battle of Rocky Gap, the Confederates left a desperately wounded soldier at a farm-house. Some months after that they came by to take him to prison. They were met at the gate by a red-headed girl, who said: "You can't take him! That's my soldier. You left him here as good as dead and I nursed him back to life and I am going to keep him!"

The squad laughed and rode on, and the girl did keep her soldier as long as they both lived.

Come back some time when you have more time to spend. We have nothing to offer you except peace and plenty. Here is our creed on contentment.

"And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow;  
Dropping from the wings of the morning, to when the cricket sings  
And midnight's all a-glimmer and noon a purple glow;  
And the evening's a full of the linnets' wing."

## CHAPTER L

*A Chapter on the First Meeting of the West Virginia Historical Society.  
The Bison Range*

The last legislature in its infinite wisdom chartered and created a body politic by the name of the "West Virginia Historical Society," and last week I journeyed down to the lowlands to sit in at the organization of the association. Some years ago West Virginia arose and stretched herself and feeling rich and well to do entered into many commitments in regard to improvements, such as roads, schools and the like, that the State discounted the future, and during that period of progress forgot to provide a fund for the press agents of the past, present or future. All the States around us have realized the importance of providing for champions and defenders of the dead, and the result has been that West Virginia has suffered in comparison. Lamertine said: "History teaches everything, even the future."

The hunger for history is apparent in West Virginia and the department of education has insisted upon its army of teachers inculcating into the growing mind the glory of West Virginia, but so far as my observation goes there has not yet been devised a very effective way of feeding history to the young. Every teacher should be *ex-officio* a historian.

A number of local societies have been formed which have done noble work. So far as I am informed there have been but two efforts to organize the State. In 1871 Senator Willey and others organized a society that lasted a year or so and ceased to function. Anyway in the eighties, the famous Dr. Hale and others formed the Trans-Allegheny Historical Society and started the publication of a magazine that lasted about six issues. Short as was the life of this movement it accomplished wonders in the preservation of history.

Last winter the legislature authorized the publication of a historical magazine but set apart no particular fund to defray the expense and so far no issue of such magazine has been attempted.

The act creating the present historical society makes the county the unit and provides for the appointment of one member from each county, and as there is no pecuniary compensation provided for it, the work must depend upon a class of public spirited citizens who are willing to serve without pay. It is an application of the old rule that if you want anything to be done get a busy man to do it.

The corporation was formed by the legislature and is perpetual and does not depend upon the life of its members for its existence. Its objects are: The preservation of history; the acquiring, for the State of historic sites and places of scenic importance; the duty of reminding town and city councils, and county courts of the possibilities of their domains in regard to history and natural wonders; and to try to catch up with other states, our friendly rivals, who have been grabbing all the glory.

They who live in history seem to walk on earth again, and in order that the days of a state or nation may be long in the land, it is necessary to honor the dead and defend their memories.

Governor Gore having appointed the fifty-five members of the society called it to meet at the capitol on the 30th and 31st of December, 1925. The governor addressed the meeting and the society held a two days' meeting. It was determined to prepare a list of things that each county considered worthy of remark, and to prepare a hand book containing some ten thousand sections, each relating to some event or life in West Virginia, as an inventory of worthwhile occurrences. This is not so difficult as may be imagined. Such a book would consist of fifty-five chapters, and that would mean that each member would furnish a chapter, and such a work would be ready for the printer in a very short time. It occurred to me that a book concern of fifty-five chapters could undertake to bring out a book that would cover the State and have it ready within a day after work started upon it. Last week this paper published a list of one hundred sections concerning Pocahontas county, and I hope to be allowed to add one hundred more at the least to that book before it is made up. That is more space perhaps than this county might be entitled to, but Pocahontas county is particularly rich both in history and in scenery

It was decided to list the local historical societies and to under take the formation in every county of a county historical society and the establishment of a county museum. In most counties, it was thought, there might be found room in the courthouse and upon the walls of the rooms of the building to store and preserve the relics of former days, and the portraits of the famous men and women of the county. If this is entered into with enthusiasm, it will be attractive to visitors and will turn the thoughts of the young to the importance and the meaning of local history.

It was decided further to acquire in each county for the State within the next year at least one parcel of real estate that is the site of some historical event or that commemorates some notable person or that may be beautiful or wonderful. This would bring us up very fast in the way of State parks. Up to last year, West Virginia, often called "the Switzerland of America," had no State park, and had fallen behind the other states in regard to this important item in the beautification of a state.

In Pocahontas county, a section of the old Indian Path, or Seneca Trail, is offered. This path is still plain to be seen on the hillside in view of the State highway. It has been preserved by its use as a pathway for pedestrians but it has never been used for horses, cattle or wagons.

But what the State ought to have is the Droop Mountain battle field. This is the site of the most important battle ever fought on West Virginia soil, and besides that it is probably the most wonderful view in the State. It should be borne in mind and mentioned upon every suitable occasion. The Seneca Trail, route 24, passes through this battlefield. In addition to its historic value, it has a further interest in that the observer can stand within the Confederate embankments and observe the strategy of Gen. Averell in the disposal of the commands to assault an apparently impregnable position on the heights. Averell moved his men under cover to heavy timber that has since been cleared away.

Another matter of considerable interest to the State was developed at the meeting last week. We all know that West Virginia as a part of the Appalachian range of mountains, has a general trend of mountains from the northeast to the southwest forming a part of the eastern backbone of the United States. And it is further apparent that West Virginia is divided in its population into two groups of about equal strength. Some have been inclined to consider this grouping to be divided by the Kanawha river, and its extension, the New river, as the river that flows clear across the State. This is not the true division. For instance it puts such counties as Summers, Greenbrier, Monroe, and Pocahontas in the northern part, when they are typical southern counties.

Hon. John D. Sutton, the member from Braxton county, called attention to the fact that an unbroken mountain ran all the way from the Virginia line to the Ohio line cutting the State into halves and dividing the State of West Virginia by a natural boundary, which the people had sensed without being able to define it. It was in the nature of a discovery and I had never thought of it, though I have lived near by that divide all my life. The crest of this mountain starts at the top of the Allegheny mountain near the corner of Pocahontas and Pendleton and runs with the line between Pocahontas and Randolph and through those counties on the divide between Greenbrier and Cheat rivers; thence through Webster and Upshur counties on the divide between the waters of Elk and the waters of Tygarts Valley rivers; thence through the counties of Braxton, Roane, Jackson and Mason counties on the divide between the waters of the Great Kanawha and the waters of the Little Kanawha rivers. Those of us who know the State, recognized the fact at once that here was the most important mountain in West Virginia and that it did not have even a name. As discoveries we claimed the right to name it, and so we solemnly adopted for this mountain, the name proposed by Mr. Sutton, and it is to be hereafter known as the "Bison Range."

Hear ye, West Virginia writers! Now is the time to do your stuff. All West Virginia is divided into two parts by the Bison Range. You mountaineers either live north or south of that natural division. Let the impassioned statesman appeal to heaven and the people to say whether both of the United States Senators shall come from the other side of the Bison Range and his own side be left desolate!

Gen. Lewis could have marched his men from the Allegheny to Point Pleasant along the top of this mountain without crossing any stream, little or big.

What an expedition for a scout party to follow the height of land clear across the State! Even the Ohio river had to recognize this backbone of a mountain and turn at right angles to its course for many miles to get around it. If I had the time I would like to walk over it myself next summer. In the early acts of the legislature, they had an intimation of this mountain, for in the recognition of the district of West Augusta, October 7, 1776, they called for the starting point on the Allegheny mountain between the head-waters of the Potomac, Cheat and Greenbrier rivers,

thence following the Bison Range to where the Seneca Trail crosses Valley Mountain, thence on the divide between the waters of Cheat and the waters of Tygarts Valley river to Point Marion at the mouth of Cheat river, which empties into the Monongahela, thence up the Monongahela, to Fairmont, thence up the West Fork to Bingerman's creek, thence to the head of Middle Island Creek in Doddridge county, thence to the mouth of Middle Island Creek near St. Mary's, so as to throw all the waters of that creek north of the line and in West Augusta. All territory north of that line and west of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania were to be the District of West Augusta, which the same act divided into three counties, Monongalia, Ohio, and Yohogania. Pennsylvania took nearly all of Yohogania by the establishment of the Mason and Dixon line, and in this way we lost the city of Pittsburgh. A little part of Yohogania we still have in the form of those diminutive counties of Brooke and Hancock, exceeding rich but which could both be put down in Huntersville district—the smallest district of Pocahontas county. There ought to be a sign on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike on Shavers Mountain and a similar sign on the Seneca Trail on Valley Mountain. "This is the Southern line of the District of West Augusta."

Bison Range, which has been lost for a hundred and fifty years, has been found and makes a convenient division between the northern and southern parts of West Virginia."

It is a small percent of our population that has an opportunity of visiting the State capitol. Those of us who have made numerous trips there do not realize that it is a strange place to the average man, woman, and child. When the capitol burned some years ago, it was recognized as the duty of the State to do something in architecture, for all great achievements in architecture are the work of the government and the capitol planned was in three great sections. One has been completed and is occupied and the fact that it is but one third of the plan of frozen music leads many to believe that it does not amount to much, but that is not so. It is so much bigger and finer than the building that burned that they do not belong in the same class. And it is built for use for it houses the workers. The legislature finds the money and it has not yet provided halls and committee rooms for itself. In the old building they took up most of the room.

The Governor is on one of the upper floors in splendid offices. He has had the most tranquil year that has been vouchsafed to the head of a government since before the war. Most of the prophecies go by contraries anyway. They predicted that there would be friction in administration circles when the farmer went in. They knew little about it. It ushered in the era of good feeling. The old Gore colored man heard some such rumor, and he was moved to remark that Mr. Howard always could bring the cattle through the gap without any noise, but he always came through with them.

There is another touch: More people have broken bread at the Governor's house with him in this the first year of his reign, than was ever

the case with any other governor or sets of governors. It runs up in thousands—guests from all over the State.

On Wednesday evening the governor had in all of the students of colleges and universities who were spending their holidays at home and at the same time the members of the historical society. The Governor's house overlooks the Kanawha river. It is a considerable of a shelter. Great reception halls take up the ground floor and the Governor and many of the state officials stood in line, shaking hands. It took two hours to receive this crowd of young folks—the hope of the land. They were from Yale, West Point, Annapolis, Goucher, and most of the schools, but the greatest number hailed from the W. V. U. In my day and time at the university, students from south of the Bison Range were few and far between. If any recollection is correct there was no student from Kanawha county there at that time. And there was a feast too. And the entertainment was furnished by talented children from the city.

The feast was fine, but the welcome that was given the young men and women who had reached the other end of the road that they were setting forth upon, and it must have been a demonstration to groping youth, that truth, and love, and honor, and courtesy are the attributes of those who have arrived.

And another thing that the youth should understand and that is no man ever succeeding largely in intellectual pursuits or in power who did not know the history of his country.

Great men come from the mountains, and a mountain country abounds in material that can only be preserved by those whose imagination has been stirred by legends of their heroic ancestors, and who can carry on the work they began. It is said that the soldiers of the Revolution lie in unmarked graves. That is not as it should be, but if they live in the minds of their countrymen, they will never die. Only those who live in history seem to walk the earth again.

The unhappy part of West Virginia is that with us even the dead need defenders. A school of critics has sprung up that sees no good in West Virginia. We ignored it as long as we could, but the time came when we had to show our anger.

And the kind of defense that we should be ready to render is exemplified in an incident of the Indian wars, in which our West Virginians have been universally condemned, even by West Virginian writers who have been training in other schools. Col. Williamson led a company of one hundred and eighty-six men from the Monongahela river settlements in the year 1782, against some Indians in the Ohio country. They crossed above Wheeling. They were there to retaliate for the Tygarts Valley massacre and many other horrors perpetrated against the white people during the Revolution. The same commander had led an expedition the year before and had spared the lives of his prisoners and had been much censured for the act of mercy as it was war to the death at that precarious period of the settlements on the Western Waters. Ninety-six Indians were taken prisoners and by a court martial trial in which all the soldiers and officers participated, they were convicted of crimes



against the white settlers and condemned to death and executed. This was the same year that Col. Crawford was burned at the stake by the Ohio Indians. The successful foray and the accumulation of scalps of Moravian Indians by the Monongahela troops was hailed as a great victory by the distressed population in the counties of Yohogania and Ohio, but two missionaries who were laboring with the Indians, got the ear of the American public and used the fact that the Indians had a trial by court martial against the Indian fighters.

The American people having won their war for independence, the safety of the settler on the Western Waters followed. As long as Col-Williamson and his men lived, they were applauded. Then they being dead came the defamers, and no one seems to remember that there are two sides to every question. I know not what course others may take, but as for me, I appear in behalf of the white man in his long and dreadful fight with the red men. What our forefathers did was right even if it was not right.

## CHAPTER LI

*And the Defendants Come and Say That They Are Not Guilty of the Murder of Cornstalk, and of This They Put Themselves Upon the Country*

A gentleman said to me the other day that having been able to defend the massacre of the Moravian Indians he would like me to undertake to defend the soldiers who killed Cornstalk. And that is a brief that I am willing to accept, for there are many mitigating circumstances connected with the killing of that chief. It must be admitted that retribution came to this famous old killer in haste and in hot blood and devouring anger, but at the same time, Cornstalk was a vessel of wrath and well deserved the fate that was meted out to him. Usually when a man is killed in anger there is a reason for it.

The names of the defendants at this hearing are not definitely known, but the killing of the Indians was the work of Captain John Hall's company of Rockbridge county volunteer militia, led by Captain Hall himself. It is practically certain that the whole company engaged in the execution, and that the execution was not approved by Captain Mathew Arbuckle, the commandant of the fort.

The place of the killing was in Botetourt county at the mouth of the Kanawha river, now Point Pleasant, Mason county, and the time in the summer of 1777, the year of the bloody sevens, when the white men who had settled on the western waters suffered more than in any other year. It was during the Revolution and the Indians to the west of the Ohio and as far north as Detroit had joined with the British to harrass our frontier. Point Pleasant stands on the battlefield, but at the time the battle was fought there was not a settler in that part of West Virginia. The battle fought by the men from this section has brought great fame to the city of Point Pleasant by reason of the attention the

intelligent citizens of that place have given to history, especially that great historian, Virgil A. Lewis, who did so much to preserve the record of a great race of pioneers. Our part of the State did not have so much to do with that battle. All we furnished were the men who fought and won it. Point Pleasant having got the fame, reaped the greatest reward for ground rent ever known.

It was a doubtful question for a number of years after the battle of the Point, whether a town would grow there. For many years after it was a common belief that the place was cursed and haunted on account of the Indians. Finally, however, the pioneers built a church and this took the curse off of the community and it speedily became an important town in West Virginia, especially noted for the intelligence and culture of its inhabitants. Being raised on history, they could not well be otherwise. In Point Pleasant the infants cut their teeth on tales of the big battle with the Indians.

After the battle on the 10th day of October, 1774, a fort called Fort Blair was erected at Point Pleasant and Captain Russell, of Fincastle county, and company were left in charge of it. There were a hundred men there on May 9th, 1775, but on June 30th, 1775 it was deserted. The fort was destroyed, and in 1776 Captain Arbuckle came there from Fort Pitt and erected a strong fort with block houses that was called Fort Randolph. He held this fort until the fall of 1777. In October 1777, Greenbrier county was formed and Fort Randolph was within the bounds of that county.

Sometime in the summer, one Cornstalk, a prominent Indian, came to the fort as an uninvited visitor, accompanied by his friend and sub-chief one Redhawk. These Indians showed more courage than discretion. They made a rendezvous with death.

Cornstalk was then fifty-seven years of age and one of the head chiefs of the Shawnees. He was a tall, manly, well shaped man of copper color, with black hair, quick piercing eyes, and good features. He had a ring of silver in his nose, with bobs to it that hung over his upper lip. His ears were cut from the tips two thirds of the way around and the piece extended with brass wire till it touched the shoulder. Within these pieces on both sides were hung thin silver plates, wrought in flourishes about three inches in diameter. He had plates of silver around his arms, and silver ornaments in his hair. All the hair on his head was cut off except one long lock. All the hair had been removed from the eyebrows and eyelashes, and his face was spotted with vermilion paint. The upper part of his body was dressed like a white man but he wore no pants. Instead he had a girdle around his waist, and turned over the girdle he wore a piece of cloth drawn through his legs, and he appeared therefore to wear a short apron before and behind. He walked remarkably straight but the mixed dress gave him a grotesque appearance. This description is from a pen picture by Nicholas Cresswell who observed him on December 7, 1774.

Cornstalk was named for the Indian corn on which his people de-

pended and it was considered to be the best name that could be given to an Indian. The name indicated that he was superior in wisdom and importance to his nation.

Cornstalk had been a thorn in the flesh and a ranking fire to the white people for some twenty odd years. He is said to have been born in the Kanawha valley in the year 1720. He first appears as a leader against the settlers in the first raid on Kerr's Creek in the year 1759. The distinguishing trait about Cornstalk was that he was a wholesale killer and when he led the bands of Indians, men, women, and children were slaughtered. Other Indians might have mercy, but Cornstalk knew none. Kerr's Creek was his favorite hunting ground, and the scene of his activities in a general way was the country now occupied by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway. The Delawares and other tribes took care of the Baltimore and Ohio territory, but those who lived in the southern zone were the "meat" for Cornstalk and the Shawnees. In 1763, Cornstalk led a large party of Indians into Greenbrier country and destroyed about seventy white persons, men, women and little children, in a highly treacherous and cruel manner. This was the Clendennin massacre. The settlers thought it was a peaceful visit and most of the settlers had gathered at Clendennin's. The Indians killed most of them, and nearly all the survivors of that part of the valley who had settled in the Big Levels, refugeeed over the mountains to the Valley of Virginia.

Those who escaped took the word to the valley settlements but no action was taken, and the slaughter that ensued was very great. The Indians left an old Indian to guard the women prisoners, and marched over the mountains to Jackson river to the Falling Spring Valley. Here they ambushed a party of soldiers under Captain Moffett. Among the slain was James Sittlington, who had just arrived from Ireland and who was trying to reach the home of his brother, Andrew Sittlington, at Marlinton. The Indians then marched down the river to the Cow Pasture River and up that river to Old Millboro. There they divided into two parties and the larger part marched west over the Warm Spring mountain and camped on the head of Back Creek. Here they were fired upon by Captain Christian's company and a number of the Indians were killed. All their baggage and spoils were taken, among them being the bright red scalp of James Sittlington. John Young was in this battle, as was his younger brother, Thomas Young, who was killed. The survivors of this party of Indians escaped by way of the South Branch of the Potomac and Cheat river, but had to fight their way out, being scattered by the pursuing whites.

Cornstalk, at Old Millboro, picked twenty-seven warriors, and proceeded east. They crossed Mill Mountain, came to Bratton's Run and crossed North Mountain, where the road now crosses that leads from Lexington to the Rockbridge Alum Springs. As the traveler now may see, having crossed this gap the valley of Kerr's Creek opens out before him. This rich country had been settled in 1736, and was a populous settlement, but it is apparent it was the most exposed settlement of all the Valley of Vir-

ginia. It suffered no less than three raids by the Indians. On this dreadful day they scalped the ten-year-old daughter of Jacob Cunningham and left her for dead. She came to and lived for forty years after and finally died from an affection caused by the injury to her scalped head. On this day Thomas Gilmore, Sr., and his wife perished. The Indians made a quick retreat. On this raid they took no prisoners but killed every white person, young and old that they could. Cornstalk led his men back by way of Keeney Knob.

A year or more later—still fatally bent on murder—he led the third raid in Kerr's Creek. In October, 1764. Again Cornstalk with a party of warriors, numbering about fifty, appeared from the west at the head of Kerr's Creek, and just about wiped out the settlement.

Again the Gilmore family suffered. Thomas Gilmore and two of his sons were killed. Thomas Gilmore's wife stood over the body of her husband and tried to prevent an Indian from scalping him. With her was her young son John Gilmore and her two little daughters. The four were taken prisoners. The little girls were never heard from. Mrs. Gilmore was sold to some French traders and finally reached home by way of Detroit. Young John Gilmore spent some years with the Indians, all the time with the Shawnee nation, and was finally bought by Jacob Warwick and returned to Kerr's Creek where at the outbreak of the Revolution he was living with his mother, the sole survivors of a large family of Gilmores who had been slain by the Indians.

In the three raids laid at Cornstalk's door, and managed by his devilish ingenuity, upwards of two hundred persons were killed, all of them in our section of the Virginias.

The Gilmore family was especially hard hit. Yet when the call to arms to hold back the savages in the year of the bloody sevens occurred, this John Gilmore went as a member of the company of Captain John Hall, to the mouth of the Kanawha, and there he was the victim of the Indians. And it was his death at the hands of a Shawnee, lying in wait, that caused the brainstorm in his surviving companions that caused Cornstalk to be summarily executed. He lived by the sword and perished by the sword.

Cornstalk had come to the fort at the mouth of the Kanawha in the spring of 1777, and had been there all summer, and up to October. He had stayed or been detained by the commandant of the fort and they had gotten along together very well. He had reported that all the Indians on his side of the river were joining up with the British and were working on a commission, collecting scalps. He said that he did not want to fight the Virginians himself. Redhawk his companion does not seem to have taken much part in the discussions. Anyway, through the long summer Cornstalk and Redhawk stayed around the fort and they seemed to become members of the family.

About the first of October, 1777, Cornstalk having been gone all summer, his people arranged an expedition to rescue him. Cornstalk had suffered from lack of wisdom when he walked into the white man's fort

in the spring, for the reason of the bloody sevens was just beginning when the settlers suffered from more Indian atrocities than in any other year, unless it was 1755. The white soldiers held Cornstalk and Redhawk as hostages for the safety of the pioneer families who were exposed to Indian depredation. And there is no question but that Cornstalk was a very agreeable guest of the Virginians, all that summer. The old heathen—outside of an incurable disposition for murder, robbery, and arson—was a lovely character.

Chief Ellinipsico, a son of Cornstalk, came to Fort Randolph with a party of warriors. It was a wooded country around the point in those days, and Ellinipsico hid his little army in the woods, and came to the bank of the Kanawha and hollowed across. Cornstalk recognized his voice and the garrison sent a boat for him, and Ellinipsico was added to the party. The record is not clear whether he was detained or not, but it is a reasonable conjecture that he had left an order with his savage force, if he did not return from the fort in safety within twenty-four hours that they should do their stuff.

Just twenty-four hours after Ellinipsico entered the fort, two soldiers from the Rockbridge county—one of the Hamiltons and John Gilmore—came up to the Kanawha river, near its mouth. They had a canoe there. They had been deer hunting down the Ohio. As they came to the fringe of woods on the river, they were fired upon by the Shawnees and Gilmore was killed. The Shawnees were fatal to the Gilmore family. The surmise is that the Indians were there to rescue Cornstalk and the other chiefs. The garrison was small—perhaps one hundred and forty men. A hostile demonstration on the far bank of the Kanawha might cause a detachment of some of the men across the river and then the fort might be rushed from the upriver side and the chiefs set free.

But things happened too quickly for any considerable second battle of Point Pleasant. Captain Arbuckle and Captain Stuart were standing on the bank of the river looking across it when the Indians fired. Immediately Hamilton appeared and shouted that Gilmore had been killed. During the time that it took, and that was a very few minutes, to cross and get Gilmore's body and return, the Rockbridge company assembled on the bank where the canoe landed. In that body of men, there could have been hardly a man who did not have a blood feud with Cornstalk, who had raided their country so often.

The Gilmore family by this act had been wiped out. This made the ninth victim in that family to fall by the Shawnees and the sole remaining member, the widowed mother of the dead soldier had spent years of horrible captivity with these same Indians.

The leafy forest gave no sign, but nothing is more sure than that many Indians observed the tragedy from those covers, and knew within a few minutes after they had started something, that none of the hostages had survived to be rescued. These hostages had met the fate reserved for hostages whose people break the rule. For what else are hostages for?

The prompt and heady action of Captain Hall and his troops however

it may be criticized from a legal standpoint, probably saved the garrison from being besieged and conquered by a superior force on Indians. But for this action there can be little doubt that many of those soldiers would have been wiped out. It was timed to anticipate by a day the approach of Gen. Hand, who was there to move the garrison, and if that had been moved, Cornstalk and Redhawk would have been carried into captivity, for the score against them was long.

The manner of the killing was as follows: Cornstalk met the soldiers in front of the door and fell with seven or eight bullets in him. Red Hawk was killed in the house being shot as he attempted to climb up inside of the chimney. Ellinipisco was taken outside and tortured to death. There can be no doubt that the Indian army, peering through the cover of the woods, knew exactly what had happened, and that they knew, too, that they had failed to rescue the chiefs.

The accusers of the minute men argue that the shots in the woods and the killing of Gilmore had nothing to do with Ellinipisco's presence in the fort and that it was just a coincidence to his visit. Let them tell that to the horse marines. There was a Shawnee army there and but for the sudden, violent end of those chiefs, there would have been another battle of Point Pleasant.

General Hand arrived about this time and as he had neither an army nor supplies for the volunteers who were to meet him there, the expedition against the Shawnee towns was abandoned and the army dispersed. It is uncertain whether any garrison was left there for the winter, but I think not.

Like so many of the rude, rough acts of the mountaineers, the killing of Cornstalk and Redhawk and Ellinipisco was disapproved by the Tidewater politicians, and their historians condemn it. Many of our own writers holding title to lands won by the pioneers in the war with the Indians join in the stultification of our own ancestors, and meekly accept the dictum of the Tidewater aristocracy.

In this as well as many other occurrences denounced by soft-boned historians there are reasons and extenuating circumstances. Gentlemen of the jury, men of the mountains, could you on your oaths say that you would have done otherwise under similar circumstances? The worst I expect from you is no more than a verdict of justifiable homicide.

## CHAPTER LII

### *First Impressions of Point Pleasant, the Incunabula of American Liberty*

It was a wild March morning, the snow blowing, and the winds wailing, and dark clouds drifting across an angry sky, that a burly stranger alighted from the New York Central train the city of Point Pleasant, in the State of West Virginia. The train then went snorting on its way over the iron frame that is thrown across the mighty Ohio river. To the left another great iron structure crossed the Great Kanawha river, and the stranger saw that after a journey of some two hundred and fifty miles

he had at length come to the mouth of the creek. It was me. No, I do not mean, it was I. I am writing this at home.

I had been invited to go there to make a speech to the teachers of Mason county. It is wonderful how often I am invited to speak in distant places, and how seldom I get a chance to bore within my own county. This was my first formal visit to the Point. I had often changed cars there and had seen the place between trains, but the last time I was there was in 1907, when McPeak and I took occasion to move the county court to appoint an administrator of Chief Cornstalk, deceased, a prominent man who had died suddenly in that county.

To tell the truth about it, I did not know how I would be received, for during the course of previous observations I had taken occasion to differ from some of the accepted versions of the mighty events of that historic spot, especially on the subject of Cornstalk, the Exterminator. I have always contended that Cornstalk committed suicide. And that when the last of the Gilmore family—the ninth or tenth victim of a family who had died in torment at the hands of the Indians—was waylaid and slain by Cornstalk's bodyguard and Cornstalk was wiped out as the result of a brainstorm, that however regretful the incident, it was our duty to find a means to justify our men—for they were our men—exposing themselves to the hazards of war, and ready to lay down their lives for their country. It does not appear that we, their descendants, should censure them when we hold what they got for us.

The people of Point Pleasant are historians from their youth up. They absorb history with their mothers' milk. I did not know how they were taking this new departure of a plea of "not guilty" for Captain Hall and his unforgiving minute men, who had come there not to praise Cornstalk but to bury him. I thought it could hardly be a trap for my unweary feet for the telegram had come from the lovely lady who is county superintendent of Mason county, whose ways are ways of gentleness and all whose paths are peace. But I searched my soul to see if I had given offense to Point Pleasant and I could think of nothing that would move the young and husky, and I thought I could still hold my own with the venerable men who are interested in the nice shades of history. Still you never can tell. Conscience doth make cowards of us all. And then there was Cornstalk himself who came to spend a week end and is there yet.

A handsome monument to the Indian chief stands by the court house. There ought to be another one in Lexington, Virginia, for it is to Cornstalk that Rockbridge county owes its existence. Captain Hall's company that wiped out the dusky monarch with a *via voce* decision, were from Rockbridge. Finding that they, in their enthusiasm, had given their enemies something to criticise, they decided it would be just as well to have a county of their own to be tried in if they were ever "jerked up" about it; so immediately on their return home they set to work to form a county and in a few months after that Rockbridge was a county and it had a government of its own.

That county is known all over the world for its educational institutions

and its distinguished men, and is the home of culture and refinement. But it was not a Rockbridge man who called my attention to the moving cause of the formation of that county. If you go over there and ask about it, my idea is that the Natural Bridge would be about as communicative as the historian of the county.

I sorrow for Cornstalk, the Shawnee, but I glory in Hall and his men. Up North, they know which side they are on. They weep no crocodile tears for the sad fate of some Hessian soldier shot in the hip-pocket by a Yankee. Their plan was to shoot him on the spot.

The wonder to me, as I made my stealthy approach on the city of Point Pleasant, was that I found the lay of the land was as familiar to me as my own farm. From the railway station you cross Crooked Creek. That stream is as advertised. The 4-H boy on the train whom I had saluted as a fraternity brother had told me that he did not know exactly where he had camped in the summer meeting but that it was at Old Town Creek. I said: "Son, that is about three miles up the Ohio River from the Point. Do you not recall that Jim Mooney ran a footrace with the Indians from there to the Point, at daybreak, October 10, 1774, and made the three miles in three minutes flat?"

It is a great thing for Point Pleasant to know that all over the world there are hundreds of thousands of people who are familiar with the terrain at that place, and who dream of the day that never comes for most of them, when they will go there where the embattled farmers stood and fired the shots heard round the world.

My boy friend did not pursue the subject. He is no doubt planning to make a little history of his own.

I crossed over the line that the Indians formed from the bank of the Ohio to the bank of the Kanawha as they crept upon the sleeping camp. All day the thought was in my mind: "Who stood there? Where did Thomas Price stand when he got that bullet in his arm? Where did Jacob Warwick come up with his squad and take Cornstalk in the rear, and cause him to think reinforcements had arrived?" This was when Cornstalk remarked that he would call it a half day and quit. And I thought of the gay John Frogg. He was one of the very few soldiers in uniform. His regimentals and bright colors made him a marked man; and the Indians made him their object, for surely here was the principal chief of the white men, and he fell pierced with many bullets, and no less than three Indians were shot dead in a vain endeavor to get his scalp.

Some day when I get time I want to go there in the summer-time and fight that battle over again. I got license to go there, by gum.

Progressing as far as the main street, I disguised myself as a commercial traveler and gravitated toward the hotel. I was wondering whether Griff Smith was still living. He is a gentleman with sunshine in his soul with whom I had gambolled around in the dim red dawn of man, but so many of these landmarks have disappeared! You miss them when you go from town to town. I said to myself: "Here is where your



grandpa got shot and where you got half-shot yourself. Be carefull!" I found Griff Smith at the hotel, and the day changed. The sun shown and the air grew balmy. I experienced a great lifting of spirit and from that time on I was in a friendly city, and they let me visit around among the neighbors, and I never had such a good time in my life. Once in awhile the Lord sends a red letter day, and this was one of them.

When I first began to sit up and take notice in this life some of the heroes of my youth hailed from Point Pleasant—men I strove to emulate and men of whom I boasted an acquaintance. Such men as Virgil A. Lewis, Captain Gunn, Captain Howard, Captain Smith, Captain John K. Thompson, Judge Guthrie, Judge English, and all that bright and shining company—all have one by one crept silently to rest, but surely their works do follow them.

Of the old guard, Dean Charles Edgar Hogg is still going strong. Time writes no wrinkles on his placid brow. He is the great law writer of West Virginia. He dallies with such light thoughts as are contained in "Hogg's Equity Principles," "Hogg's Equity Practice," "Hogg's Pleading and Forms," and "Hogg's Treatise and Forms," and the like. Take away all the rest of my library and leave me those books and I will enter the list and joust with a minion and worm of the hour.

For as Christian traveled through the Enchanted Ground his way was barred with the Pedants sent out by Giant Despair, of Doubting Castle, of the City of Destruction. And Christian was armed with Words of Truth and Justice and said unto them: "The plea of Insolvency fails, it is clear, if you grant the plea Never Indebted." And the Pedants gave him the Horse Laugh and said: "How do you get That Way?" And Christian replied: "Hogg has said it." And the Pedants fell down miserable and a voice was heard saying: "Enter the Decree."

That is about the way it works, Selah. His home is a sort of shrine to the lawyers of the State. That was the first place I visited. He lives in a big white house, pretty well up the peninsula. A big friendly bird dog gave us the "once over" and approved of us as we went through the yard to the office. The offices are in the back yard at about the place that would be reserved for the wood-house in the country, and there surrounded by about all the books there are, we found our old friend and monitor—the man who keeps us lawyers straight. I had never seen him in his home, but I had trotted a few heats with him in other cities. All the walls were covered with law books full of grim truth and words and phrases. It was rather oppressive air on this account. Writers to the right of him, writers to the left of him, writers in front of him—volumed and blundered.

After I had made admiration over him, Dean Hogg remarked that he had been highly honored by being invited to make an introductory speech at the meeting about to be held, and while I was flattered half to death, I had a sort of sinking sensation as I murmured: "My time is in your hands."

I thought of those unforgiving minutes and that I had come so far to

say so little, and here was the greatest word-smith of them all ahead of me. If he should talk till tea, I thought, there won't be much for us. But when the time came, he played fair, and gave me room according to my strength.

It was a great meeting for me, speaking to a great audience composed of people with understanding hearts and retentive memories. I always feel naked and ashamed before a crowd—suffer from faulty transmission and overworked receivers. But we all lived through it. It is the object of the historical society created by the legislature to make of every teacher in the State, an *ex-officio* historian, and in this way, without money and without price, start in a rather hopeless race to overtake the other states that have been specializing in history for generations. The Department of Education has agreed to the plan. It will be developed throughout schooldom, especially in the Institutes, this summer, and next year each teacher will be expected to bring in some golden sheaves. The society hopes through the teachers to justify its existence.

At the end of the Revolution, and at the successful formation of a more perfect union of the States, there was fame enough and to spare, and the people of the Western Waters—like little ladies and gentlemen—stood back from the scramble and did not get their share. Now we are after it—late but in earnest.

The first army that sprang out of the ground, in the name of liberty and justice, was the army of Dunmore's war. The first battle of the Revolution was the battle of Point Pleasant. I am not arguing this. I am telling it. We have come somewhat nigh being press agented out of it, but "truth crushed to earth will rise again, the eternal years of God are hers. Error wounded writhes with pain, and dies among its worshippers."

Colonel Bryant said that. He was from Massachusetts. He gloried in Bunker Hill, Concord, and Lexington. Well and good. But the big army game was played by the Virginians under Dunmore and Lewis, before them. The Virginians made Bunker Hill, Lexington, and Concord possible.

West Virginia has its full share. Lewis's army was organized in sight of the Virginia line and marched clear across the State, and won its victory in sight of the Ohio shore.

Mason county makes much of its school teachers. It is highly fit and proper to do so. There is but one solution to the problem of the immense burden the public is carrying for education, and that is to have teachers who earn their pay. They constitute a high and upstanding profession in Mason county.

By the way, I have to report to the homefolks, that I found a bonnie Highland lassie there, in Professor Veta Williams, of the Point Pleasant High School. After her brilliant course at the University, she has been teaching here, and seems to be well pleased with her surroundings. She was born in Marlinton and is akin to this county.

Before I left town, having been received in the best circles, I found that I had done a good day's work some years ago when I published the

"Commonplace Book of Margaret Lynn Lewis," and had become a defender of its truth, by treating it as a verity. Then when it was assailed by agnostics in being able to produce some argument in support of it. The Lewis traditions are highly honored in that town.

The monument and the museum on The Point—where sleep the brave—are worthy of a more extended description than I can give here. They are right at the junction of the rivers on a headland.

I met so many people that my head began to swim and as usual I tried to meet and know them all and I find I do not caper as nimbly in this as I once did. The time came to leave on the New York Central train, and I cannot get used to a New York Central station in West Virginia.

This train follows the Kanawha river to Charleston, along the line of travel of the army in Dunmore's war. The teachers had gathered at the station. That is those who were going to take that train, and I continued to blunder around among them. I saw a young fellow with an intellectual pallor, who looked the part, and I took it for granted that he was the accepted tyrant of some educational unit, and I commenced to converse with him on scientific matters pertaining to a profession which I tried out in my teens. The young gentleman saw that I had made a mistake and he very tactfully let me know that I was barking up the wrong tree. He said: "I will be glad to get home: I finished a four months term in jail today."

All I could say was that I, myself, had a great many friends in prison. He lifted his eyebrows in a puzzled way, and I went on to explain that I was a member of the bar and as such had some experience with the regularity of the commitment.

After I got on the train I had a very pleasant experience. Across the aisle was a little girl, a regular beauty, of the bewitching age of five years. She was traveling with her grandmother and her doll. When I had a chance to scrape an acquaintance with her, I asked her: "Would you rather be a child or a grandchild?" The answer came as clear as a bell: "I would rather be a grandchild."

There is nothing like brains in this world. The little madam talked to me a good deal on the trip. She told me the story of Goldilocks and some other classics. Then when we got at the journey's end, her father was there to meet them, and lo and behold, it was the writer, Clyde H. East. The world is not so large after all. He is a Marlinton man who has distinguished himself.

**PART VII.**

**OFFICIAL REGISTER DIVISION.**

**County Officers and Boards, Attorneys, Political Committees and District Officers.**

**Tabulated Lists of Newspapers and Banks.**

**County Land Area and Population Tables.**

**Tabulated Lists of County Officers and Boards of Review and Equalization.**

**Commercial Organizations and Clubs.**

**Assessment of Public Utilities 1926.**

**Assessed Value of Property 1904 to 1925, both inclusive.**

**Assessed Value, by Counties, of Real Estate, Personal Property and Public Utility Property for 1925.**

**Revenue Derived from "Gross Sales" Tax Law.**

**Collections under "Gasoline Tax" Law.**



# OFFICIAL REGISTER DIVISION

COVERING

## COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS

Including Lists of County Officers and Boards, Attorneys, Political Committees and District Officers in West Virginia

TOGETHER WITH

Tabulated Lists of Newspapers, Banks, County Officials, Commercial Organizations, etc.

The lists of county and district officers and boards, and practicing attorneys, appearing in this division of the *Hapd Book*, were revised by the circuit and county clerks of the several counties.

Political committees were revised by their respective chairmen.

Matter pertaining to newspapers came from the publishers direct.

Information concerning the banks of the State was furnished by proper officials of the respective banks.

The list of post offices has been corrected to September 1, 1926, from the United States Official Postal Guide.

Population figures were furnished by the United States Bureau of the Census.

The estimated population as of July 1, 1925, for the counties of West Virginia and those cities having 10,000 or more inhabitants, is based upon the assumption that the increase each year since 1920 is equal to the annual increase from 1910 to 1920, as shown by the returns of the two Federal censuses, allowance being made in the city estimates for the population of any annexations or detachments of territory that may have taken place, of which the Census Bureau has been advised.

### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

**Judge Circuit Court**..... Warren B. Kittle, Republican; Philippi.  
**Terms Commence**..... Second Monday in January, second Monday  
in April and first Monday in October.  
**Official Court Reporter**..... W. H. Pilson, Republican; Grafton.  
**Sheriff**..... D. H. Auvil, Democrat, Philippi.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**..... Dayton Stemple, Republican, Philippi.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**..... W. D. Corder, Republican, Philippi.  
**Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** W. W. Ward, Republican; Volga, R. 1.  
**Chancery Commissioners**... Charles M. Murphy, Democrat; Philippi.  
H. J. Wilcox, Republican; Philippi.  
E. Wayne Talbott, Republican; Philippi.  
H. S. Byrer, Democrat; Philippi.  
**Divorce Commissioner**..... D. D. Stemple, Republican; Philippi.  
**Clerk County Court**..... J. F. Hewitt, Republican; Philippi.  
**Snpt. Free Schools**..... D. P. Baughman, Democrat; R. 5, Philippi.  
**Surveyor**..... A. N. Humphreys, Republican; Philippi.  
**County Road Engineer**..... R. K. Johnson, Philippi.  
**Assessor**..... J. H. Marsh, Democrat; Philippi.  
**Com. of School Lands**..... J. B. Ware, Republican; Philippi.

- County Commissioners** . . . . . Delbert Boyles, Republican; Philippi, R. D.  
term expires December 31, 1926.  
W. W. Heatherly, Democrat; Philippi, R. 1,  
term expires December 31, 1928.  
Willie Thorn, Republican; Junior; term  
expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court** . . . . . Delbert Boyles, Philippi, R. D.
- Terms Conunence** . . . . . Second Monday in January, first Monday in  
April, second Monday in June and first  
Monday in October.
- Commissioners of Accounts** H. J. Wilcox, Republican; Philippi.  
H. J. Poling, Democrat; Philippi.  
C. M. Murphy, Democrat; Philippi.
- Sealer Weights & Measures** . Martin McCloud, Philippi.
- B'd Review & Equalization** . Willis Lance, Democrat; Philippi District;  
Philippi; term expires in 1927.  
C. J. Stansberry, Republican; Pleasant Dis-  
trict; Flemington, R. 2; term expires in  
1929.  
James G. Wilson. Republican; Barker Dis-  
trict; Belington; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health** . . . . . The President of the County Court and  
Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. C.  
B. Williams, Philippi, County Health Of-  
ficer.
- Board Children's Guardians** Miss Margaret McKinney, District Agent,  
City Building, Fairmont.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons** . . . . . Philippi. Dr. J. W. Bosworth, Single Sur-  
geon.

### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Philippi, unless otherwise given)

Byrer, H. S.  
George, W. T.  
Ice, W. T., Jr.  
Janes, William  
Jenkins & Jenkins  
    A. G. Jenkins,  
    J. C. Jenkins.

Mason, Harry  
Murphy, Charles M.

Meyer, Q. Edward  
Poling, Forrest B.  
Poling, Herman J.  
Stemple, D. D.  
Talbott, E. Wayne  
Talbott, W. Bruce  
Ware, J. Blackburn  
Wilcox, H. J.

At Belington:  
Wilson, Ray.





**Union District**—Alvey Marteney, Volga; Hugh Proudfoot and Mrs. Ledona Simons, Century; Mrs. Sidney Townsen, Hall.

**Valley District**—B. B. Rohrbaugh, W. B. Baker, Mrs. J. E. Keyser and Mrs. Dona Call, Belington.

### DISTRICT OFFICERS

#### Barker District

**Justices of the Peace**.....Luther Moore, Democrat; Belington, R. 3.  
A. G. Jones, Democrat; Belington.

**Constables**.....David Digman, Democrat; Belington.  
Bruce Cross, Democrat; Belington.

**Board of Education**.....President—L. W. Ramsey, Republican;  
Belington, R. 3.  
Secretary—D. W. Wilmouth, Belington,  
R. 3.

#### Cove District

**Justices of the Peace**.....Key S. Dugan, Democrat; Moatsville  
Route.  
S. L. Marsh, Democrat; Nestorville.

**Constable**.....C. J. Stalnaker, Democrat; Nestorville.

**Board of Education**.....President—George H. Coffman, Republi-  
can; Kasson.  
Secretary—S. M. Lohr, Republican, Kas-  
son.

#### Elk District

**Justice of the Peace**.....D. L. Gratehouse, Democrat; Philippi  
Route.

**Constable**.....(By special appointment.)

**Board of Education**.....President—S. A. Stuart, Democrat; Philip-  
pi, R. 1.  
Secretary—L. D. McKinney, Democrat;  
Philippi, Route 2.

#### Glado District

**Justice of the Peace**.....M. F. Stalnaker, Democrat; Philippi, R. 5.

**Constable**.....J. R. England, Democrat; Philippi Route.

**Board of Education**.....President—J. L. Baughman, Democrat;  
Philippi, Route 5.  
Secretary—E. C. Moore, Democrat; Mont-  
rose, R. 1.

#### Philippi District

**Justices of the Peace**.....D. G. Burner, Democrat; Philippi.  
Ren M. Wilson, Democrat; Philippi.

**Constables**.....Luke Boyles, Democrat; Philippi.  
David Ruckman, Democrat; Philippi.

Board of Education.....President—D. C. Lantz, Democrat; Philippi, R. 3.  
 Secretary—Forest Bartlett. Democrat; Philippi, R. 2.

Pleasant District

Justices of the Peace.....S. D. Hays, Democrat; Galloway.  
 Laco B. Corder, Republican; Flemington.  
 Constables.....S. W. Heffner, Democrat; Galloway.  
 T. H. Lake, Republican; Galloway.  
 Board of Education.....President—Thomas McMinn, Republican; Philippi, R. 2.  
 Secretary—J. W. Munser, Republican; Philippi, R. 2.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....Laban Sayre, Republican; Hall.  
 J. D. Simon, Republican; Volga.  
 Constables.....Albert Elzal, Democrat; Volga, Route.  
 Bren Zirkle, Republican; Hall.  
 Board of Education.....President—C. C. Talbott, Democrat; Volga.  
 Secretary—S. H. Simpson, Democrat; Kangoon.

Valley District

Justices of the Peace.....C. W. Champ, Republican; Belington.  
 S. A. George, Republican; Belington, R. 1.  
 Constable.....B. E. Wilmoth, Jr., Republican; Belington.  
 Board of Education.....President—M. L. Yeager, Republican; Belington Route.  
 Secretary—J. O. Thacker, Democrat; Belington.

Philippi Independent District

Board of Education.....President—M. H. Gall, Democrat; Philippi.  
 Secretary—E. L. Bartlett, Democrat; Philippi.

BERKELEY COUNTY

Formed in 1772 from parts of Frederick county; land area 324.78 square miles; population 24,554 in 1920; estimated population 26,002, July 1, 1925.

County Seat—Martinsburg; altitude 457.7 feet; population 12,515 in 1920; estimated population 13,544, July 1, 1925.

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**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

- Judge Circuit Court**.....Decatur H. Rodgers, Republican; Martinsburg.
- Terms Commence**.....Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in October.
- Sheriff** .....J. C. McKown, Democrat; Martinsburg; ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....Herbert E. Hannis, Republican; Martinsburg.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....L. De W. Gerhardt, Republican; Martinsburg.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** Edward Rutledge, Martinsburg.
- Chancery Commissioners**...A. C. Nadenbousch, Democrat; Martinsburg.  
R. H. Boyd, Democrat; Martinsburg.  
A. C. McIntire, Democrat; Martinsburg.  
P. R. Harrison, Democrat; Martinsburg.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....(Vacancy.)
- Clerk County Court**.....Paul H. Martin, Republican; Martinsburg.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....Miss Bessie D. Kilmer, Democrat; Martinsburg; R. 4.
- County Road Engineer**.....C. N. Stuckey, Republican; Martinsburg.
- Surveyor**.....Wm. C. Morgan, Democrat; Martinsburg.
- Assessor**.....Harry E. Johnson, Republican, Martinsburg.
- Com'r of School Lands**.....C. E. Marlin, Martinsburg.
- County Commissioners**....Almon W. Smith, Republican; Martinsburg term expires December 31, 1926.  
Charles L. Pitzer, Democrat; Martinsburg, R. 1; term expires December 31, 1928.  
C. E. Dick, Republican; Hedgesville, R. D. 9; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**.....Almon W. Smith, Martinsburg.
- Terms Commence**.....First Monday in March, first Monday in June, first Monday in September and first Monday in December.
- Commissioners of Accounts** L. DeW. Gerhardt, Republican; Martinsburg.  
A. H. Shipper, Republican; Martinsburg.  
A. C. Nadenbousch, Democrat; Martinsburg.

- B'd Review & Equalization.** J. H. Smith, Republican; Gerrardstown District; Martinsburg; term expires in 1927.  
 J. R. Catrow, Republican; Hedgesville District; Martinsburg, R. 1; term expires in 1929.  
 J. H. Lemon, Democrat; Martinsburg District; Martinsburg; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio, Dr. J. A. Duff, Martinsburg, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....Martinsburg. Dr. A. B. Eagle, Single Surgeon.
- Board Children's Guardians** Miss Kathleene Welton, Agent, Petersburg.
- Humane Officer**.....(Vacancy.)
- Probation Officer**.....R. S. Thompson, Martinsburg.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS**

(Postoffice address Martinsburg.)

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Aler, F. Vernon      | Kilmer & Byrer        |
| Boyd, Robert H.      | W. C. Kilmer          |
| Byrer, Harry H.      | Harry H. Byrer        |
| of Kilmer & Byrer.   | McIntire, A. C.       |
| Beall, C. R.         | Martin, Paul H.       |
| Campbell, C. N.      | Martin, C. E.         |
| Downey, W. W.        | (of Martin & Seibert) |
| Downs, H. A.         | Nadeubousch, A. C.    |
| Emmert, H. H.        | Noll, Allen B.        |
| Faulkner, C. J.      | Rodgers, Decatur H.   |
| Faulkner, Philip O.  | Circuit Judge         |
| Fine, Reuben         | Seibert, C. M.        |
| Gerhardt, L. De W.   | (of Martin & Seibert) |
| Henson, J. O.        | Sencindiver, C. T.    |
| Kilmer, Denis        | Thomas, W. H.         |
| Poole, Xenophon      | Trump, C. S.          |
| Luttrell, E. L.      | Watson, R. E.         |
| Kilmer, J. Nevin     | Zirkle, John H.       |
| (of Kilmer & Byrer.) |                       |

**REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Officers**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Harold O. Keedy, Chairman,<br>Martinsburg. | Miss Hattie L. Zepp,<br>Asso. Chairman, Martinsburg. |
| Edward J. Fulk, Secretary,<br>Martinsburg. | Dr. S. M. Langford, Treasurer,<br>Martinsburg.       |

### Members

**Martinsburg District**—(At large) George M. Bowers, Jr., L. De W. Gerhardt, Jr., Mrs. Wayne H. Crum and Mrs. L. De W. Gerhardt, Martinsburg.

#### City of Martinsburg.

**First Ward**—Dr. James A. Duff and Mrs. R. W. Stake.

**Second Ward**—Dr. S. Mervin Langford and Mrs. Susan Hannis.

**Third Ward**—Edward J. Fulk and Miss Frances Henshaw.

**Fourth Ward**—Jacob Heck and Mrs. Sallie Armstrong.

**Fifth Ward**—Ash Ellis and Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend.

**Mill Creek District**—Harry May, George E. Henson, Mrs. Earl Gardner and Mrs. Wm. Dean, Bunker Hill.

**Opcquon District**—George W. D. Folk, Shepherdstown, R. D.; P. E. Strine and Mrs. Ira Tabler, Martinsburg, R. D.; Mrs. Ward McAlahan, Blairton.

**Falling Waters District**—John W. Dailey, Marlow; William Keller, Mrs. Amanda Bane and Mrs. Gene Cunningham, Falling Waters.

**Gerrardstown District**—Arch E. Armbruster and Mrs. C. R. Barnhart, Jones Springs; Harry Catrow and Mrs. Sallie V. Van Metre, Martinsburg, R. D. 1.

**Arden District**—W. H. H. Miller, Mrs. Harry Gosnell and Mrs. Rumsey Graham, Martinsburg, R. D. 4; E. F. McDonald, Inwood.

**Hedgesville District**—L. F. Landis, L. G. Harper, Mrs. Ethel Hedges and Miss Ethel Ross, Hedgesville.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

C. M. Seibert, Chairman, Martinsburg.	Mrs. Mary V. Yoe, Vice Chairman, Martinsburg, R. 3.
Mrs. Catherine Watson, Secretary, Martinsburg.	Charles Seibert, Treasurer, Martinsburg.

### Members

**Martinsburg District**—(At large) Robert S. Thompson, Cleveland M. Seibert, Mrs. May B. Alexander and Miss Ida Robinson, Martinsburg.

#### City of Martinsburg

**First Ward**—John N. Parks and Mrs. Sallye Snodgrass.

**Second Ward**—James W. Thomas and Mrs. A. C. McIntire.

**Third Ward**—Charles M. Seibert and Mrs. Catherine Watson.

**Fourth Ward**—M. S. McDonald and Mrs. May Sullivan.

**Fifth Ward**—J. W. Gatrell and Miss Margaret Hess.

Mill Creek District—R. F. Whiting and Miss Anna Mary Henshaw, Inwood; John D. Payne and Mrs. Amelia McKown, Bunker Hill.

Opequon District—John S. Files, Martinsburg, R. 5; D. O. Bartles, Martinsburg, R. 2; Mrs. W. H. Bohrer and Mrs. Mary V. Yoe, Martinsburg, R. 3.

Falling Waters District—P. F. Hoffman, Frank M. Lloyd, Mrs. Nina Drake and Miss Helen Stickel, Falling Waters.

Gerrardstown District—Alexander Stillwell, Ganotown; R. D. Sherard, Gerrardstown; Mrs. Lyle Campbell and Mrs. Bessie Pitzer, Martinsburg, R. 1.

Arden District—John M. Stotlemeyer, Harry Stewart and Mrs. E. C. Tabb, Martinsburg, R. 4.; Mrs. W. O. C. Payne, Inwood, R. D.

Hedgesville District—A. Hunter Walker and Mrs. Hester Walker, Martinsburg, R. 6; Dr. D. P. Frye, Hedgesville; Mrs. Edith Walburn, Hedgesville, R. F. D.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Arden District.

Justices of the Peace.....E. T. Hott, Republican; Martinsburg.  
J. D. Smith, Democrat; Martinsburg.

Board of Education.....President—J. H. Shepherd, Democrat;  
Martinsburg.  
Secretary — Marion Gano, Republican;  
Martinsburg.

Falling Waters District

Justice of the Peace.....S. C. Ditto, Republican; Falling Waters.  
Constable.....G. W. Keesecker, Republican; Falling Waters.

Board of Education.....President—William Ditto, Republican;  
Falling Waters.  
Secretary—F. M. Lloyd, Democrat; Falling Waters.

Gerrardstown District

Justice of the Peace.....W. E. Gordon, Republican; Gerrardstown.  
Constable.....C. A. Hammon, Democrat; Martinsburg.

Board of Education.....President—A. H. Griffith, Republican;  
Gerrardstown.  
Secretary—Katherine Brady, Republican;  
Martinsburg.

Hedgesville District

Justice of the Peace.....A. C. Stewart, Republican; Hedgesville.  
Constable.....G. W. Poisal, Republican; Hedgesville.

**Board of Education**.....President—A. H. Walker, Democrat; Martinsburg.  
Secretary—George W. Kilmer, Democrat; Hedgesville.

**Martinsburg District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....J. C. Wolfe, Democrat; Martinsburg.  
P. R. Harrison, Democrat; Martinsburg.  
**Constables**.....F. M. Hardy, Democrat; Martinsburg.  
Thomas Hardy, Republican; Martinsburg.

**Martinsburg Independent District**

**Board of Education**.....President—J. L. Schroeder, Republican; Martinsburg.  
Secretary—Lee Siler, Democrat; Martinsburg.

**Mill Creek District**

**Justice of the Peace**.....John D. Payne, Democrat; Bunker Hill.  
**Constable**.....W. H. Wright, Democrat; Darksville.  
**Board of Education**.....President—L. C. Hoffman, Democrat; Bunker Hill.  
Secretary—G. H. Bowen, Republican; Bunker Hill.

**Opequon District**

**Justice of the Peace**.....D. O. Bartles, Democrat; Martinsburg, R. 2.  
**Constables**.....Roy S. Proctor, Democrat; Martinsburg.  
R. L. Sine, Republican; Martinsburg, R. 2.  
**Board of Education**.....President—C. L. Jenkins, Democrat; Martinsburg, R. D.  
Secretary—Thomas Williams, Republican; Martinsburg, R. D.

**BOONE COUNTY**

Formed in 1847 from parts of Kanawha, Cabell and Logan; land area, 506 square miles; population, 15,319 in 1920; estimated population 18,145, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Madison; altitude 703 feet; population 604 in 1920.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

**Judge Circuit Court**.....J. W. Maxwell, Republican; Beckley.  
**Terms Commence**.....First Monday in February, first Monday in May, first Monday in August and the second Monday in November.

- Sheriff.....Ira Sutphin, Democrat; Madison.  
 Prosecuting Attorney.....A. W. Garnett, Democrat; Madison.  
 Clerk Circuit Court.....C. R. Mitchell, Republican; Madison.  
 Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court Siegel Workman, Republican; Charleston.  
 Chaucery Commissioners...H. W. B. Mullins, Republican; Madison.  
   A. W. Garnett, Democrat; Madison.  
   John B. Hager, Democrat; Madison.  
   G. W. Mitchell, Republican; Madison.  
 Divorce Commissioner.....Harry G. Shaffer, Republican, Madison.  
 Clerk County Court.....C. H. Nelson, Republican; Madison.  
 Supt. Free Schools.....Clifford N. Coon, Democrat; Madison.  
 County Road Engineer.....S. E. Bradley, Madison.  
 Surveyor.....A. B. Mitchell, Republican; Low Gap.  
 Assessor.....J. G. Edelman, Democrat; Peytona.  
 Comr. of School Lands.....O. C. Chambers, Madison.  
 County Commissioners.....B. D. Banks, Republican; Seth; term expires December 31, 1926.  
   A. G. Hager, Democrat; Madison; term expires December 31, 1928.  
   R. B. Allen, Democrat; Low Gap; term expires December 31, 1930.  
 President County Court....A. G. Hager, Madison.  
 Terms Conunence.....First Monday in January, third Monday in March, fourth Monday in August and third Monday in October.  
 Commissioner of Accounts Edward Hill, Republican; Madison.  
 B'd Review & Equalization. S. E. Bradley, Republican; Scott District; Madison; term expires in 1927.  
   John M. Perry, Republican; Peytona District; Peytona; term expires in 1929.  
   Henry Keadle, Democrat; Washington District; Jeffrey; term expires in 1931.  
 Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney.  
 Board Children's Guardians Edna Dodson, Agent; Charleston.

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#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Madison, unless otherwise given)

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Bratton, W. A.  | Leftwich & Shaffer |
| Fulton & Riddle | F. C. Leftwich,    |
| Lilburn Fulton. | Harry G. Shaffer.  |
| S. P. Riddle.   | Murphy, F. P.      |
| Garnett, A. M.  | Mullins, H. W. B.  |
| Hager, John B.  |                    |



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**REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**
**Officers**

Edward Hill, Chairman,  
Madison.

G. W. Mitchell, Secretary,  
Madison.

O. C. Chambers, Treasurer,  
Madison.

**Members**

Scott District—J. T. Price, Julian; A. C. Griffith and Mrs. Sarah Miller, Madison; Mrs. Ella M. White, Altman.

Peytona District—A. J. Bradley and Mrs. May Bradley, Peytona; G. A. Adkins, Costa; Mrs. Anna D. Meadows, Brush Creek.

Sherman District—H. H. Andrews, Whitesville; Sallie Kirby, Racine. Dr. C. A. A. Fleger, Seth; Mrs. G. W. Britt, Whitesville.

Cook District—W. K. Stewart, Mrs. Birtie Robertson and Mrs. Wirt Cook, Van; Oliver Cook, Bald Knob.

Washington District—R. E. Hager, Jeffrey; E. P. Miller, Turtle Creek; Mrs. Ada Parker, Ramage; Mrs. G. B. Elkins, Ottawa.

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**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**
**Officers**

F. T. Miller, Chairman,  
Madison.

Elmer Nelson, Sec'y-Treas.  
Madison.

**Members**

Scott District—F. C. Hedrick and Mrs. Berma Cloud, Madison; Robert F. Ferrell and Miss Maymie Ballard, Danville.

Peytona District—Milton Meadows and Elmer Wood, Peytona; Mrs. James Walker, Costa; Mrs. Atha Kinder, Andrew.

Sherman District—Edward Simms and Mrs. Letha Johnson, Whitesville; Ray Elkins, Comfort; Miss Lydia Midkiff, Bloomingrose.

Crook District—William Dingess, Van; Mrs. Charlie Barrett, Barrett; B. S. Price, Uneeda; Mrs. Mabel Green, Gordon.

Washington District—B. M. Hager, Clothier; Mrs. Caple Miller and Mrs. H. W. Bias, Turtle Creek; Mrs. Maude Mullins, Ottawa.

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**DISTRICT OFFICERS**
**Crook District**

Justices of the Peace.....Gordon Linville, Democrat; Van.  
Virgil Jones, Democrat; Bald Knob.  
Constables.....F. M. Perry, Republican; Echart.  
J. P. Atkins, Republican; Van.  
Board of Education.....President—W. E. Doss, Democrat; Uneeda.  
Secretary—Gordon Linville, Democrat;  
Van.

**Peytona District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....G. A. Atkins, Republican; Costa.  
C. F. Stone, Democrat; Ashford.
- Constables**.....Kellic McKinney, Democrat; Peytona.  
J. C. Carnes, Democrat; Brush Creek.
- Board of Education**.....President—J. W. Barker, Republican;  
Peytona.  
Secretary—Mrs. May Bradley, Republican;  
Peytona.

**Scott District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....C. F. Hager, Democrat; Madison.  
J. H. Roberts, Democrat; Madison.
- Constables**.....J. E. Beanes, Democrat; Morrisvale.  
Lon Stone, Democrat; Morrisvale.
- Board of Education**.....President—J. W. Bias, Democrat; Madi-  
son.  
Secretary—H. E. Chambers, Republican;  
Danville.

**Sherman District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Charles Foster, Republican; Seth.  
K. Hill, Democrat; Whitesville.
- Constables**.....J. W. Amick, Democrat; Comfort.  
T. C. Akers, Democrat; Whitesville.
- Board of Education**.....President—C. A. Flegler, Republican;  
Seth.  
Secretary—R. H. Ball, Republican; Seth.

**Washington District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....B. F. Ball, Democrat; Greenview.  
Moscs Atkins, Republican; Greenview.
- Constables**.....W. W. Stewart, Democrat; Greenview.  
George C. Hager, Democrat; Ramage.
- Board of Education**.....President—Calvary Pauley, Republican;  
Greenview.  
Secretary—M. V. Mitchell, Republican;  
Low Gap.

**BRAXTON COUNTY**

Formed in 1836 from parts of Lewis, Kanawha and Nicholas; land area. 519.70 square miles; population 23,973 in 1920; estimated population 24,511, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Sutton; altitude 843 feet; population 947 in 1920.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

- Judge Circuit Court**.....Jake Fisher, Democrat; Sutton.
- Terms Commence**.....Second Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in July and the third Tuesday in November.
- Official Court Reporter**.....Raymond Allman, Democrat; Sutton.
- Sheriff**.....A. M. Berry, Democrat; Sutton; ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....J. E. Cutlip, Democrat; Sutton.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....T. H. Hyer, Republican; Sutton.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** Van B. Hall, Sutton.
- Chancery Commissioners**... W. L. Armstrong, Democrat; Sutton  
R. M. Cavendish, Democrat; Sutton.  
C. H. Bland, Democrat; Sutton.
- Clerk County Court**.....G G. Davis, Republican; Sutton.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....W. B. Golden, Democrat; Flatwoods.
- Surveyor**.....Lester H. Moore, Democrat; Gassaway.
- Assessor**.....L. S. Stonestreet, Democrat; Sutton.
- Comr. of School Lands**.....C. C. Hines, Sutton.
- County Commissioners**..... Clarence F. Engle, Republican; Chapel; term expires December 31, 1926.  
J. W. McLaughlin, Democrat; Frametown; term expires December 31, 1930.  
J. L. Coberly, Democrat; Burnsville; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**..... Clarence F. Engle, Chapel.
- Terms Commence**.....The first Tuesday in each month.
- Commissioners of Accounts** W. L. Armstrong, Democrat; Sutton.  
C. H. Bland, Democrat; Sutton.
- B'd Review & Equalization**. C. L. Engle, Republican; Otter District; Chapel; term expires in 1927.  
W. Frank Duffield, Republican; Holly District; Sutton; term expires in 1929.  
John C. Shaver, Democrat; Salt Lick District; Salt Lick Bridge; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. T. Morrison, Sutton, County Health Officer.
- Board Children's Guardians** Miss Florence Charter, District Agent, Union Bank Building, Clarksburg.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....Sutton. Drs. W. H. McCauley, O. O. Eakle, and M. T. Morrison.

## LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Sutton, unless otherwise given.)

Armstrong, W. L.	Hines & Hines
Bland, C. H.	Rider, E. G.
Cavendish, R. M.	Sutton, O. O.
Cutlip, James E.	Whytsell, C. A.
Davis, Garrett	Armstrong, G. B.
Flesher, C. W.	At Gassaway.
Hall, Van B.	Wilson, N. Van.
Haymond & Fox	
Hines, C. C.	

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## Officers

G. S. Hamrick, Acting Chairman, Sutton.	G. S. Hamrick, Secretary, Sutton.
A. L. Morrison, Treasurer, Sutton.	

## Members

Salt Lick District—John C. Shaver, Heaters; C. F. Lemon, Burnsville; E. Marple and Mrs. Bertha Mahone, Burnsville.

Holly District—W. C. Baxter and Miss Genevieve Corley, Sutton; Earle Morrison and Miss Hannah Adams, Sutton, R. D.

Otter District—Victor Bender, Chapel; John E. Pierson and Mrs. Audra Walker, Gassaway; Miss Grace Engle, Progress.

Birch District—M. G. McMorrow, Dessie; E. H. Pierson, Frametown; Miss Sarah Frame, Strange Creek; Miss Gertrude Meadows, Wilsie.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## Officers

Fred L. Fox, Chairman, Sutton.	C. H. Bland, Secretary, Sutton.
Lee Rader, Treasurer, Sutton.	

## Members

Salt Lick District—John C. Shaver, Heaters; C. F. Lemon, Burnsville; Mrs. Lula Skidmore, Flatwoods; Miss Vina Kerns, Bower.

Holly District—M. T. Morrison and Miss Gertrude Duffield, Sutton; John L. Rhea and Mrs. Maude Fisher, Flatwoods.

Otter District—C. L. Perkins, James P. Frame and Mrs. Luster Rollyson, Gassaway; Mrs. D. L. Long, Sutton.

Birch District—J. W. Mayse, Duck; A. C. James and Mrs. Viola Gerwig, Frametown.

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**DISTRICT OFFICERS**
**Birch District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....F. W. Jones, Democrat; Frametown.  
G. S. Davis, Democrat; Strange Creek.
- Constables**.....W. H. James, Democrat; Frametown.  
A. B. Criner, Democrat; Frametown.
- Board of Education**.....President—J. Clark Dean, Democrat;  
Glendon.  
Secretary—J. C. Dean, Democrat; Frametown.

**Holly District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....G. R. Gibson, Democrat; Sutton.  
J. Lee Fox, Democrat; Sutton.
- Constables**.....W. G. Skidmore, Democrat; Sutton.  
L. H. Humphreys, Democrat; Sutton.
- Board of Education**.....President—W. R. Skidmore, Democrat;  
Sutton, R. 1.  
Secretary—M. W. Skidmore, Democrat;  
Sutton.

**Otter District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....P. G. Cutlip, Democrat; Gassaway.  
H. R. Lowers, Democrat; Braxton.
- Constables**.....C. L. Perkins, Democrat; Riffle.  
John Hall, Democrat; Riffle.
- Board of Education**.....President—R. Lee Boone, Democrat; Gas-  
saway.  
Secretary—C. L. Heater, Republican; Gas-  
saway.

**Salt Lick District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Clarence Ancell, Democrat; Ireland.  
C. S. Rucks, Democrat; Burnsville.
- Constables**.....D. W. Riddle, Democrat; Burnsville.  
B. F. Wine, Democrat; Corley.
- Board of Education**.....President—M. M. Queen, Democrat; Heat-  
ers.  
Secretary—H. W. Hamilton, Democrat;  
Gregory.

**Flatwood Independent District**

- Board of Education**.....President—B. S. Berry, Democrat; Flat-  
woods.  
Secretary—M. H. Squires, Democrat; Flat-  
woods.

## Sutton Independent District

**Board of Education**.....President—G. P. Gillespie, Democrat; Sutton.  
 Secretary—A. L. Morrison, Republican; Sutton.

## BROOKE COUNTY

Formed in 1797 from part of Ohio county; land area, 97 square miles; population 16,527 in 1920; estimated population 19,603, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Wellsburg; altitude 635 feet; population 4,918 in 1920.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

**Judges Circuit Court**.....J. B. Sommerville, Democrat; Wheeling.  
 J. H. Brennan, Republican; Wheeling.

**Terms Commence**.....First Monday in March, first Monday in June and the first Monday in November.

**Official Court Reporter**... Louis A. Walters, Republican; Wheeling.

**Sheriff**.....Robert M. Lowe, Republican; Wellsburg;  
 ex-officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.

**Prosecuting Attorney**.....James R. Wilkin, Republican; Wellsburg.

**Asst. Prosecuting Atty**.....R. L. Ramsey, Democrat; Follansbee.

**Clerk Circuit Court**.....Irvin W. Charnock; Republican; Wellsburg.

**Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** W. B. Taylor, Wellsburg.

**Chancery Commissioners**... C. K. Jacob, Republican; Wellsburg.  
 J. F. Cree, Republican; Wellsburg.  
 E. E. Carter, Republican; Wellsburg.  
 W. M. Werkman, Republican; Wellsburg.

**Divorce Commissioner**.....J. A. Gist, Republican; Wellsburg.

**Clerk County Court**.....Abe Montgomery, Republican; Wellsburg.

**Supt. Free Schools**.....S. C. Underwood, Democrat; Wellsburg.

**Surveyor**.....Walter Hahn, Republican; Wellsburg.

**Road Engineer**.....Harry McGraw, Wellsburg.

**Assessor**.....Edward M. Smith, Republican; Wellsburg.

**County Commissioners**.....W. W. Pilchard, Republican; Bethany;  
 term expires December 31, 1926.  
 A. L. Carter, Democrat; Follansbee; term expires December 31, 1928.  
 Frank M. Wade, Republican; Wellsburg;  
 term expires December 31, 1930.

**President County Court**... W. W. Pilchard, Bethany.

**Terms Commence**.....Second Saturday in January, second Saturday in April, second Saturday in July and second Saturday in October.

- Commissioners of Accounts** C. K. Jacob, Republican; Wellsburg.  
 J. A. Gist, Republican; Wellsburg.  
 J. F. Cree, Republican; Wellsburg.  
 F. A. Chapman, Democrat; Wellsburg.
- B'd Review & Equalization.** J. A. McKim, Democrat; Cross Creek District; Steubenville, Ohio; term expires in 1927.  
 W. B. Taylor, Republican; Buffalo District; Beech Bottom; term expires in 1929.  
 G. L. Caldwell, Republican; Wellsburg District; Wellsburg; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. B. Walkinshaw, Wellsburg, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd. Ex. Surgeons**.....Wellsburg. Drs. F. T. Dare, J. B. Palmer and J. B. Walkinshaw.
- Board Children's Guardians** Mrs. H. L. Bond, Agent, City Building; Wheeling.
- Probation Officer**.....Irvin W. Charnock, Republican; Wellsburg.
- Humane Officer**.....Robert M. Lowe, Sheriff, Wellsburg.
- Overseer of the Poor**.....Henry E. Gasmire, Republican; Wellsburg.

### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address, Wellsburg.)

Carter, E. E.	Pinskie, Abe
Chapman, F. A.	Ramsay, R. L.
Cree, J. F.	Werkman, W. M.
Gist, J. A.	Wilkin, James R.
Jacob, C. K.	Wilkin, Robert C.
McGuire, P. J.	Wilkin, William S.
Palmer, J. C. Jr.	
(Also at Wheeling.)	

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

James M. Nelson Chairman, Wellsburg.	Mrs. Madge Martin, Asso.-Ch'n., Wellsburg.
Miss Mabel V. Owens, Secretary, Wellsburg.	Dr. W. T. Booher, Treasurer, Wellsburg.

**Members**

**Wellsburg District**—Jesse S. Reeves, James M. Nelson, Mrs. Ola Smith and Miss Mabel V. Owens, Wellsburg.

**Buffalo District**—Dr. W. T. Booher, Wellsburg; Mrs. Ella A. Walsh, Bethany; Fred R. Patterson and Mrs. Margaret Plummer, Power.

**Cross Creek District**—H. B. Warren and Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, Colliers; Delmar Jenkins and Mrs. Bertha Brafford, Follansbee.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Officers**

E. Reynolds Tarr, Chairman, Wellsburg. Miss Garda Bachell, Secretary, Bethany.

Dr. D. J. Steiner, Treasurer, Follansbee.

**Members**

**Wellsburg District**—E. R. Tarr, G. T. Buchanan, Mrs. Leah Oaks and John Farmer, Wellsburg.

**Buffalo District**—J. W. Owens and Miss Garda Bachell, Bethany; Edward Andrews, Wellsburg, R. 1; Mrs. O. L. McCoy, Beech Bottom.

**Cross Creek District**—Dr. D. J. Steiner, James Crabb, Mrs. E. D. Dunlevy and Mrs. Jay Gist.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS**

**Buffalo District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....F. G. Barber, Republican; Beech Bottom. Arch L. Davidson, Republican; Short Creek.

**Constables**.....Lester Mazingo, Democrat; Power. Thomas Sharitt, Democrat; Power.

**Board of Education**.....President—J. W. Counselman, Democrat; Bethany. Secretary—A. V. Wells, Democrat; Bethany.

**Cross Creek District**

**Justices of the Peace**.... O. O. Dobbs, Republican; Colliers. Brown Latimer, Republican; Follansbee.

**Constables**.....Lee Chambers, Republican; Follansbee. J. H. Jones, Democrat; Colliers.

**Board of Education**.....President E. M. Dunlevy, Democrat; Follansbee. Secretary—W. L. Carter, Democrat; Wellsburg, R. 3.



**Wellsburg District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....C. K. Jacob, Republican; Wellsburg.  
 A. B. Collett, Republican; Wellsburg.  
**Constables**.....Mike McManus, Republican; Wellsburg.  
 David Cross, Republican; Wellsburg.

**Wellsburg Independent District**

- Board of Education**.....President—E. A. Sheets, Republican;  
 Wellsburg.  
 Secretary—J. A. Gist, Republican; Wellsburg.

**CABELL COUNTY**

Formed in 1809 from part of Kanawha; land area, 271.77 square miles; population 65,746 in 1920; estimated population 76,544, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Huntington; altitude 564 feet; population 50,177 in 1920. Estimated population 63,485, July 1, 1925; estimated population 65,300, July 1, 1926. Location of Marshall College and Huntington State Hospital.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

- Judge Circuit Court**.....Thomas R. Shepherd, Republican; Huntington.  
**Terms Commence**.....First Monday in January, first Monday in May and the second Monday in September.  
**Official Court Reporter**.....Austin M. Sikes, Republican; Huntington.  
**Judge Common Pleas Court**..H. Clay Warth, Democrat; Huntington.  
**Terms Commence**.....First Monday in February, first Monday in June and first Monday in October.  
**Official Court Reporter**.....Marie Shepard Yost, Huntington.  
**Sheriff**.....Harvey C. Taylor, Democrat; Huntington.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**.....L. R. Via, Democrat; Huntington.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**.....George R. Seamonds, Democrat; Huntington. Ex-officio Clerk of the Common Pleas and Domestic Relations Courts.  
**Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** John W. Perry, Republican; Huntington.  
**Chancery Commissioners**...B. C. Sharitz, Democrat; Huntington.  
 E. V. Townshend, Republican; Huntington.  
 C. S. Welch, Democrat; Huntington.  
 Carney M. Lane, Democrat; Huntington.  
 Daniel Dawson, Republican; Huntington.  
 C. B. Van Bibber, Republican; Huntington.  
 George R. Heffley, Republican; Huntington.

- Court of Domestic Relations.** L. D. Isbell, Democrat; Huntington.  
**Divorce Commissioner.** R. L. Sanders, Democrat; Huntington.  
**Clerk County Court.** R. S. Douthat, Democrat; Huntington.  
**Juvenile Officer.** Mrs. Nellie Spaulding, Democrat; Huntington.
- Supt. Free Schools.** Virginia Foulk, Democrat; Huntington.  
**Surveyor & Road Engineer.** James M. Oliver, Democrat; Huntington.  
**Assessor.** Wm. M. Martin, Democrat; Huntington.  
**Com. of School Lands.** E. V. Townshend, Republican; Huntington.  
**County Commissioners.** Thomas M. Hays, Republican; Huntington; term expires December 31, 1926.  
 Irvin Morrison, Democrat; Martha; term expires December 31, 1928.  
 T. H. Nash, Democrat; Barboursville; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court.** T. H. Nash, Barboursville.  
**Terms Commence.** First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.
- Commissioners of Accounts** Carney M. Lane, Democrat; Huntington.  
 T. W. Peyton, Democrat; Huntington.  
 R. L. Beuhring, Republican; Huntington.  
 J. H. Harshbarger, Republican; Milton.
- Scaler Weights & Measures.** J. S. Shafer, City of Huntington.
- B'd Review & Equalization.** Thomas Clark, Republican; Grant District; Ona; term expires in 1927.  
 Otto Sharpe, Republican; McComas District; Barboursville; term expires in 1929.  
 C. R. Miller, Democrat; Barboursville District; Barboursville; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health.** The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. L. T. Vinson, Huntington, County Health Officer.
- Board Children's Guardians** Miss Dorothy Hockaday, District Agent, City Hall, Huntington.
- Lunacy Commission.** T. H. Nash, Chairman; L. R. Via and R. S. Douthat, members. Physicians to commission: L. V. Guthrie, M. D., and James R. Bloss, M. D., Huntington.
- County Infirmary.** Located at Salt Rock; in charge of William McKendree, owner of farm.
- U. S. B'd. Ex. Surgeons.** Huntington. Drs. E. S. Buffington, O. T. Hines, ad. int., and Drs. Guy Yost and W. E. Nerl.

## LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Huntington, unless otherwise given.)

Adkins, G. L.	Hersman, Marion R.
Ashbury, R. P.	Hager, D. I.
Ayers, George Raymond	Hall, Conner
Beuhring, R. L.	Hardwick, D. B.
Biddle, Milton S.	Harvey, Thomas H.
Biern, Samuel	Hefley, George R.
Biscoe, John E.	Higgins, W. L.
Blankenship, L. W.	Hoff, S. M.
Brown, Douglas W.	Hogsett, E. L.
Booher, W. J.	Holt, John H.
Bowman, John	Holt, Homer E.
Campbell, C. W.	Irons, Harry S.
Campbell, Rolla D.	Jenkins, John E.
Copen, C. E.	Jones, T. S.
Cowden, W. K.	Keagle, Okey P.
Daniel, Will H.	King, H. S.
Darnell, H. H.	Layne, C. M.
Daugherty, D. W.	Leftwich, F. C.
Daugherty, Gratton M.	Livezey, F. M.
Davis, Cary N.	Loar, Fred S.
Davis, Harry N.	Love, S. E.
Dawson, Daniel	Lovins, Wilham
Deegan, O. J.	Marshall, Edmund
Dingess J. W.	Mathews, D. E.
Doolittle, L. M.	Marks, Lon G.
Douglas, J. P.	Meadows, A. D.
Douthat, Carl C.	McLaughlin, Geo. M.
Ducker, Henry Lakin	McClure, L. L.
Duncan, H. C., Jr.	Moore, Sheridan
Eaton, Frank	Morton, Ernest V.
Ferguson, W. L.	McCullough, F. W.
Fisher, S. G.	McNeer, S. S.
Fitchett, J. W.	Marcum, J. R.
Fitzpatrick, Herbert	Marcum, Laco
Foose, A. M.	Marcum, John S.
Ford, F. L.	Meek, John H.
Freeman, C. W.	Meredith, W. M.
Gibson, P. P.	Mossman, Roland C.
Graham, J. T.	Nash, C. P.
Gravenkemper, Henry F.	Northcott, Elliott
Gunoe, George H.	Norton, W. H.
Hammack, Jess	Neal, George I.
Hamrick, J. J.	Null, T. A.
Hamrick, Mayme	Parker, W. M.
Hereford, John W.	Perry, John W.
Herold, George D.	Peyton, T. W.



Fourth Ward—Frank H. Tyree and Miss Sadie D. Chapman.

Fifth Ward—Ralph J. Rees and Miss Virginia E. Hoff.

Sixth Ward—T. C. Preston and Miss Garnet E. McCormick.

Seventh Ward—T. E. Holderby and Miss Maude Gerlach.

Eighth Ward—James L. Hite and Miss Betty Thomasson.

Ninth Ward—Jack Smith and Mrs. Frank Clark.

Barboursville District—Hiram Burgess, George R. Ayres, Miss Susan Stowasser and Miss Bell Dirton, Barboursville.

Grant District—W. F. Rowsey and Frank Fowble, Milton; Miss Garnet Turley, Ona; Miss Myrtle White, Culloden.

McComas District—J. M. Fellure and Miss Effie Holton, Salt Rock; Lewis Gothard, Barboursville; Mrs. T. E. Browning, Martha.

Union District—Samuel Rider, Clyde Nance, Miss Neva V. Winters and Mrs. Gladys M. Northcott, Lesage.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

Harvey C. Taylor, Chairman,  
Huntington.

Carney M. Layne, Secretary,  
Huntington.

George I. Neal, Treasurer,  
Huntington.

### Members

Guyandotte District—(At large) George I. Neal, Carney M. Layne, Harry S. Irons, E. H. Thornburg, Mrs. Sadie Dixon Sanford and Mrs. Mary C. Brown, Huntington.

### City of Huntington

First Ward—Boone Arthur and Mrs. Sheridan Moore.

Second Ward—J. B. Porter and Miss Una W. Baker.

Third Ward—W. C. Yost and Mrs. Effie E. Martin.

Fourth Ward—E. C. Crow and Mrs. Frank P. McAlhatton.

Fifth Ward—Ben F. Forgey and Mrs. Helen B. Wilson.

Sixth Ward—Harvey C. Taylor and Mrs. Charles L. Reed.

Seventh Ward—John E. Rhodes and Miss Zenia Saunders Smith.

Eighth Ward—C. G. Leach and Miss Fannie Saunders.

Ninth Ward—C. D. Poindexter and Mrs. M. E. Kiser.

Barboursville District—G. C. Vandevender, James Brady and Mrs. Elizabeth Jefferson, Barboursville; Miss Alta Hash, Huntington, R. D.

Grant District—Roy Rimmer, Ona; Lafe Holley, Mrs. R. L. Day and Mrs. E. K. Wilson, Milton.

McComas District—William E. Carter, Mrs. Ella Porter and R. C. Hutchinson, Salt Rock; Mrs. Fred Love, Barboursville.

Union District—A. Kingery, Ona; Lafe Blake, Lesage; Miss Rosalia B. Masterson, Glenwood; Mrs. Blanche Meadows, Glenwood, R. I.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS****Barboursville District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....W. N. Clay, Democrat; Barboursville.  
A. E. Wagoner, Democrat; Martha.
- Constables**.....E. E. Lemley, Democrat; Barboursville.  
H. A. Nelson, Democrat; Martha.
- Board of Education**.....President—J. W. Roffe, Democrat; Barboursville.  
Secretary—Henry Lambert, Democrat; Lesage.

**Grant District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....J. L. Blackwood, Democrat; Milton.  
Calvin C. Ferguson, Democrat; Milton.
- Constables**.....W. G. Conner, Democrat; Milton.  
H. L. McCoy, Democrat; Milton.
- Board of Education**.....President—H. C. Heck, Republican; Milton.  
Secretary—W. S. Billups, Republican; Milton.

**Gnyandotte District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Levi Jones, Democrat; Huntington.  
G. C. Withrow, Democrat; Huntington.
- Constables**.....T. J. Blankenship, Democrat; Huntington.  
O. M. Phipps, Democrat; Huntington.
- Board of Education**.....President—Sheridan Irby, Republican; Huntington, R. 3.  
Secretary—L. L. Adkins, Republican; Huntington, R. 4.

**McComas District**

- Justice of the Peace**.....J. H. Adkins, Democrat; Salt Rock.
- Constable**.....G. W. Savage, Democrat; Salt Rock.
- Board of Education**.....President—Kenneth Adkins, Democrat; Salt Rock, R. 1.  
Secretary—C. S. Bias, Democrat; Salt Rock.

**Union District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....J. H. Bryan, Democrat; Glenwood.  
A. M. Ferguson, Republican; Lesage.
- Constables**.....Lowell Edmunds, Democrat; Milton.  
LeRoy N. Blake, Democrat; Ona.
- Board of Education**.....President—W. A. McFann, Democrat; Lesage.  
Secretary—E. J. Winters, Republican; Lesage.

**Barboursville Independent District**

**Board of Education**.....President—James Brady, Democrat; Barboursville.  
Secretary—M. L. Richmond, Barboursville.

**Huntington Independent District**

**Board of Education**.....President—T. E. Holderby, Republican; Huntington.  
Secretary—J. K. Oney, Democrat; Huntington.

**CALHOUN COUNTY**

Formed in 1855 from part of Gilmer; land area, 280.20 square miles; population 10,268 in 1920; estimated population 10,268, July 1, 1925.  
County seat—Grantsville; altitude 726 feet; population 450 in 1920.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

**Judge Circuit Court**.....W. H. O'Brien, Republican; Ripley.  
**Terms Commence**.....Third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in August and the first Tuesday in November.

**Sheriff**.....C. E. Offutt, Democrat; Grantsville; ex-officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.

**Prosecuting Attorney**.....B. B. Ferrell, Democrat; Grantsville.

**Clerk Circuit Court**.....L. L. Ferrell, Democrat; Grantsville.

**Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** Albert Smith, Republican; Grantsville.

**Chancery Commissioners**...R. L. Hamilton, Democrat; Grantsville.  
J. A. C. Smith, Republican; Grantsville.  
E. Chenoweth, Democrat; Grantsville.  
A. G. Mathews, Democrat; Grantsville.

**Clerk County Court**.....R. C. Hardman, Democrat; Grantsville.

**Supt. Free Schools**.....T. C. Cain, Democrat; Grantsville.

**Surveyor**.....G. L. Lynch, Democrat; Altizer.

**Assessor**.....Homer Witte, Democrat; Minnora.

**Com. of School Lands**.....Oral C. Hathaway, Republican; Grantsville.

**County Commissioners**.....R. A. Board, Democrat; Cremo; term expires December 31, 1926.  
D. Oscar Chenoweth, Democrat; Nicut; term expires December 31, 1928.  
J. A. Morford, Democrat; Grantsville; term expires December 31, 1930.

**President County Court**....J. A. Morford, Grantsville.

**Terms Commence**.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in November.

- Commissioners of Accounts** L. L. Ferrell, Democrat; Grantsville.  
Ed. Hall, Democrat; Arnoldsburg.
- B'd Review & Equalization.** W. E. Stump, Democrat; Center District;  
Apple Farm; term expires in 1927.  
A. L. Laughlin, Republican; Lee District;  
Arnoldsburg; term expires in 1929.  
Arnold Knotts, Republican; Washington  
District; Minnora; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health.....**The President of the County Court and  
Prsecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W.  
T. W. Dye., Grantsville, County Health  
Officer.
- Bd. Childrens Guardians.....**Miss Stella Parker, Agent, City Building,  
Parkersburg.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS**

(Post office address Grantsville, unless otherwise given.)

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Chenoweth, E.   | Smith, Albert |
| Ferrell, B. B.  | Waldo, J. T.  |
| Hamilton, L. C. | At Minnora.   |
| Jackson, J. A.  | Hopkins, B.   |
| Mathews, A. G.  |               |

**REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Officers**

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| E. L. Hays, Chairman,<br>Arnoldsburg. | Hoff, Nester; Secretary,<br>Arnoldsburg. |
|---------------------------------------|--|

**Members**

- Sheridan District**—B. B. Shimer, Freed; William Rogers, Mrs. Robert Virden and Mrs. Howard Trippett, Big Bend.
- Center District**—Curtis Hathaway and Mrs. Ernest Wilson, Grantsville; Hal Andrews and Mrs. Clarence Bowers, Big Springs.
- Sherman District**—Creed Yoak, Millstone; John Knight, White Pine; Mrs. T. S. Cunningham and Miss Ena Hathaway, Sycamore.
- Lee District**—Lewis Laughlin, Holly Nester and Mrs. Myrtle Hays, Arnoldsburg; Mrs. Lilah Keith Ball, Rocksdales.
- Washington District**—Andrew Parsons and Miss Elizabeth Parsons, Orma; C. L. Stalnaker, Cloe; Miss Ida Reip, Frozen.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Officers**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| L. J. Morris, Chairman,<br>Grantsville. | L. L. Ferrell, Secretary,<br>Grantsville. |
| Mrs. Edna Stump, Treasurer,<br>Freed.   |   |



### Members

**Sheridan District**—A. M. Maze, Industry; Battelle B. Ferrell and Miss Mildred Knight, Big Bend; Miss Dollie R. Morrison, Freed.

**Center District**—Harmon Martin and Mrs. Clara M. Richards, Big Springs; J. W. Taylor and Mrs. Edna Stump, Grantsville.

**Sherman District**—F. Y. Robinson, Staten; Lloyd Wright, Henrietta; Mrs. Lake Fogle, Russet; Mrs. Ira Yoak, Grantsville.

**Lee District**—Henry McCray, Mrs. Goldie Z. Nicholas and Miss Bessie Cooper, Richardson; E. L. Whytsell, Altizer.

**Washington District**—W. C. Conley, Ezra Jarvis and Mrs. Cole Knotts, Minnora; Mrs. Mary J. Chenoweth, Nicut.

### DISTRICT OFFICERS

#### Center District

**Justices of the Peace**.....B. B. Belford, Democrat; Grantsville.  
Ben Clayton, Democrat; Big Springs.

**Constable**.....Howard Waldo, Democrat; Grantsville.

**Board of Education**.....President—Homer Wilson, Democrat; Big Spring.

Secretary—Mary Snider, Democrat; Big Spring.

#### Lee District

**Justices of the Peace**.....J. W. Allen, Republican; Arnoldsburg.

G. R. Hedges, Democrat; Creston.

**Constable**.....H. R. Lynch, Republican; Arnoldsburg.

**Board of Education**.....President—George Whytsell, Democrat; Richardson.

Secretary—Farris Barr, Democrat; Arnoldsburg.

#### Sheridan District

**Justice of the Peace** .....M. H. Tripett, Democrat; Freed.

**Constable** ..... (By special appointment.)

**Board of Education**.....President—C. H. Rader, Democrat; Big Bend.

Secretary—G. W. Ferrell, Democrat; Big Bend.

#### Sherman District

**Justice of the Peace** .....J. F. Bennett, Democrat; Dodrill.

S. J. Kendall, Republican; Index.

**Constables**..... (By special appointment.)

**Board of Education**.....President—F. Y. Robinson, Democrat; Staten.

Secretary—L. H. Stump, Democrat; Dodrill.

**Washington District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Harley Knotts, Democrat; Minnora.  
R. E. Snodgrass, Democrat; Mud Fork.
- Constables**.....Okey Jarvis, Democrat; Minnora.  
W. A. King, Democrat; Minnora.
- Board of Education**.....President—P. G. Dewese, Democrat; Milo.  
Secretary—Bee Hopkins, Democrat; Minnora.

**Grantsville Independent District**

- Board of Education**.....President—L. J. Morris, Democrat;  
Grantsville.  
Secretary—Miss Lenna Proudfoot, Democrat;  
Grantsville.

**Calhoun County High School**

- Board of Education**.....President—J. A. Maze, Democrat; Industry.  
Secretary—T. C. Cain, Democrat; Grantsville.

**CLAY COUNTY**

Formed in 1856 from parts of Braxton and Nicholas; land area, 346.61 square miles; population 11,486 in 1920; estimated population 12,197, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Clay; altitude 708 feet; population 342 in 1920.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

- Judge Circuit Court**.....Arthur P. Hudson, Republican; Charleston.
- Terms Commence**.....Third Monday in March, third Monday in July and the third Monday in November.
- Official Court Reporter**.....Reuel E. Sherwood, Republican; Charleston.
- Sheriff**.....Buren Stephenson, Democrat; Clay; ex-officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....J. E. Springston, Democrat; Clay; address, Charleston.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....George W. McCune, Republican; Clay.
- Chancery Commissioner**.....S. W. Bryant, Democrat; Clay.
- Clerk County Court**.....L. J. Reed, Republican; Precious.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....E. G. Pierson, Republican; Clay.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....W. A. Andrews, Widen.
- Road Engineer**.....State; Clay.



**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Officers**

Robert Reedy, Chairman, Stanard W. Bryant, Sec'y-Treas.  
 Indore. Clay.

J. M. Lorentz, Treasurer,  
 Clay.

**Members**

Buffalo District—Raymond Bragg, Harrison; Dr. T. D. Nutter, Ivydale.

Henry District—Richard Butcher and W. E. Sizemore, Clay.

Otter District—H. A. Cunningham, Obron; Bub Siers and Mrs. Paul Hardman, Hallburg; Mrs. Pearl Bragg, Ivydale.

Pleasant District—Isaac Neal, Indore; Robert Reedy, Bickmore.

Union District—J. A. Jones, Bomont; C. B. Mullins, Glen; Mrs. Addie Graham, Queen Shoals; Mrs. Ella Carnes, Odessa.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS**

**Buffalo District**

Justices of the Peace.....R. H. Mullins, Democrat; Widen.  
 J. L. Biedsoe, Democrat; Ivydale.

Constables.....T. M. Brinegar, Democrat; Widen.  
 S. D. Summers, Democrat; Ivydale.

Board of Education.....President—A. S. Johnson, Democrat; Harrison.  
 Secretary—Raymond Bragg, Democrat; Harrison.

**Henry District**

Justices of the Peace.....F. M. Reed, Democrat; Clay.  
 John G. Young, Republican; Clay.

Constables.....A. E. White, Democrat; Clay.  
 Noah P. Smith, Democrat; Clay.

Board of Education.....President—Alfred Truman, Democrat; Clay.  
 Secretary—C. N. Ashley, Democrat; Clay.

**Otter District**

Justices of the Peace.....M. S. Douglas, Democrat; Dink.  
 H. L. Paxton, Democrat; Ivydale.

Constables.....C. H. Moss, Democrat; Ivydale.  
 John Friend, Democrat; Ivydale.

Board of Education.....President—J. F. Cooper, Democrat; Nebo.  
 Secretary—Nay S. Hathaway, Republican; Big Otter.

## Pleasant District

Justices of the Peace.....	W. S. Brown, Republican; Bickmore. A. M. Cook, Republican; Elkhurst.
Constables.....	C. C. Moore, Republican; Indore. David Gross, Republican; Elkhurst.
Board of Education.....	President—Ed Foster, Republican; Bickmore. Secretary—G. W. Morton, Republican; Lizemore.

## Union District

Justices of the Peace.....	Charles Goodwin, Republican; Procius. Lee B. Young, Democrat; Glen.
Constables.....	H. H. Starcher, Republican; Birch Run. Ovie Mullins, Democrat; Glen.
Board of Education.....	President—C. W. Foreman, Republican; Procius. Secretary—M. L. Williams, Republican; Bomont.

## DODDRIDGE COUNTY

Formed in 1845 from parts of Harrison, Tyler, Ritchie and Lewis; land area, 321.61 square miles; population 11,976 in 1920; estimated population the same, July 1, 1925.

County seat—West Union; altitude 836 feet; population 1335 in 1920.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....	S. O. Prunty, Republican; Harrisville.
Terms Commence.....	First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and the fourth Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....	Marion C. Greer, Republican; Parkersburg.
Sheriff.....	J. Benton Swiger, Republican; West Union; ex-officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	Homer Stroesnider, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	C. O. Smith, Republican; West Union.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court	A. A. Bee, Republican; West Union.
Chancery Commissioners...	C. O. Smith, Republican; West Union. J. V. Blair, Democrat; West Union. Hugh L. Hammond, Republican; West Union. P. M. Ireland, Republican; West Virginia.

- Divorce Commissioner.....John J. Ingle, Democrat; West Union.  
 Clerk County Court.....Mrs. Hiram Hutson, Republican, West Union.
- Supt. Free Schools.....H. H. Jones, Republican; Smithton.  
 Road Engineer.....J. M. Martin, Republican; West Union.  
 Assessor.....C. T. Hyatt, Republican; Morgansville.  
 Comr. of School Lands .....L. W. Chapman, West Union.
- County Commissioners.....W. C. Haught, Republican; Oxford; term expires December 31, 1926.  
 George Freeman, Republican; West Union. term expires with November election, 1926.  
 Amster Bever, Republican; West Union, R. 1; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court....W. C. Haught, Oxford, R. 1.  
 Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and second Monday in October.
- Commissioners of Accounts. Hugh L. Hammond, Republican; West Union.  
 P. M. Ireland, Republican; West Union.  
 John J. Ingle, Democrat; West Union.  
 J. O. Wilcox, Republican; West Union.
- B'd Review & Equalization. Charles B. Broadwater, Democrat; Central District; Oxford; term expires in 1927.  
 John W. Hitt, Republican; Grant District; Morgansville; term expires in 1929.  
 A. C. Stickel, Republican; Greenbrier District; Salem, R. 1; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. E. Hutson, West Union, County Health Officer.
- Board Children's Guardians Miss Florence Charter, District Agent, Union Bank Bldg., Clarksburg.
- U. S. B'd. Ex. Surgeons.....West Union. Drs. Albinus Poole, A. M. McGovern and H. E. Hutson.
- Local Prohibition Officer....D. J. Cunningham, West Union.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address West Union, unless otherwise given.)

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Blair, J. V.        | Ingle, John J.      |
| Chapman, L. W.      | Ireland, P. M.      |
| Farr, G. W.         | Stuart, W. S.       |
| Hammond, Hugh L.    | At Clarksburg:      |
| Henderson, Louis A. | Gribble, Wallace B. |

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

L. R. Charter, Jr., Chairman,  
West Union.

P. M. Ireland, Secretary,  
West Union.

J. G. Charter, Treasurer,  
West Union.

### Members

Central District—D. H. Doak, Greenwood; Willie Rollins, Mrs. O. L. Tustin and Miss Ollie Hiley, Central Station.

Cove District—S. L. Gray, C. W. Wellings and Mrs. Florence Lovett, Troy, R. D.; Mrs. Gae Ruppert, Auburn, R. D.

Grant District—P. D. Holden, Mrs. Carsie Williams and Miss Clara Douglass, Morgansville; Archie Smith, Canton.

Greenbrier District—W. A. Hinkle, and A. C. Stickle, Miletus; Mrs. Opal Kelley and Miss Mabel Snider, Big Isaac.

McClellan District—Stephen Hutson, Salem; D. L. Guthrie, Mrs. Lora Freeman and Mrs. Gay Sees, Center Point.

New Milton District—J. M. Cox and C. A. Swisher, Avon; Mrs. Annie Maxwell, New Milton.

Southwest District—L. W. Gray, Mrs. J. R. Knight and Mrs. M. H. Wilson, Oxford; J. M. Jones, Oxford, R. 1.

West Union District—S. S. Spencer, Smith Scott and Mrs. Laura B. Madison, West Union; Mrs. Miriam H. Jones, Smithton.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

Silas P. Smith, Chairman,  
West Union.

Mrs. Lutie K. McCracken,  
Asso. Chairman, West Union.

Miss Mona Bond, Secretary,  
Smithburg.

John H. Langfltt, Treasurer,  
West Union.

### Members

Central District—V. D. Wolfe, West Union, R. 1; B. L. Dotson and Mrs. Addie J. Pickens, Greenwood; Miss Mollie Fiske, Central Station.

Cove District—W. L. Cele, New Milton, R. 1; C. S. Kemper, Blandonville, R. 1; Miss Emma Wanstreet and Miss Hattie Tallman, Leopold.

Grant District—E. B. Yerkey, Roy C. Gaskins and Mrs. Roy Davis, Morgansville, R. 1; Miss Lena Knight, Canton.

Greenbrier District—O. O. Spurgeon and Mrs. Annie Furbee, Salem, R. 1; C. Melvin Sperry and Mrs. Edna Nicholson, Miletus, R. 1.

McClellan District—S. L. Flanagan, Wallace, R. 1; U. D. Ashcraft, Center Point; Mrs. Alvy Ash, Ashley; Mrs. Delmos Pope, Folsom, R. 1.

**New Milton District**—Dr. C. L. Percy and George Ahouse, New Milton; Miss Nettie Gum, Coldwater; Miss Edna Lowther, New Milton, R. 1.

**Southwest District**—W. C. Broadwater, John G. Michels and Mrs. C. C. Dilly, Oxford; Mrs. Annie M. Gaston, Oxford, R. 1.

**West Union District**—T. J. Foulkner, H. E. Drane and Mrs. Lutie McCracken, West Union; Miss Mona Bond, Smithburg.

### DISTRICT OFFICERS

#### Central District

**Justice of the Peace**..... W. S. Turrill, Republican; Greenwood.  
**Constable**..... Howard Doak, Republican; Greenwood.  
**Board of Education**..... President—G. W. Duckworth, Republican;  
 Central Station.  
 Secretary—William Rollins, Republican;  
 Central Station.

#### Cove District

**Justice of the Peace**..... J. H. Wanstreet, Democrat; Leopold.  
**Constable**..... Peter B. Smith, Democrat; New Milton.  
**Board of Education**..... President—C. A. Schulte, Democrat; Leopold.  
 Secretary—S. L. Gray, Republican; Troy,  
 R. 1.

#### Grant District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)  
**Board of Education**..... President—Roy C. Hoskinson, Republican;  
 Morgansville, R. 1.  
 Secretary—George McIntire, Republican;  
 Morgansville.

#### Greenbrier District

**Justice of the Peace**..... C. Melvin Sperry, Democrat; Miletus.  
**Constable**..... T. C. Furbee, Democrat; Salem, R. 1.  
**Board of Education**..... President—A. C. Snider, Salem, R. 1.  
 Secretary—D. W. Bell, Democrat; Big  
 Isaac.

#### McClellan District

**Justices of the Peace**..... C. C. Seese, Center Point.  
 H. D. Snider, Republican; Salem.  
**Constable**..... J. L. Phillips, Democrat; Center Point.  
**Board of Education**..... President—C. M. Kellar, Republican;  
 Salem, R. 3.  
 Secretary—D. B. Pope, Democrat; Folsom,  
 R. 1.



**New Milton District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....Brent Gum, Democrat; Avon.  
 Anna B. Cox, Republican Avon.  
**Constable**.....W. W. Furr, Democrat, Avon.  
**Board of Education**.....President—Verner Noble, Republican;  
 Blandville.  
 Secretary—Amos E. Nicholson, Republi-  
 can; New Milton.

**Southwest District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

**Board of Education**.....President—L. W. Gray, Oxford, R. 1.  
 Secretary—G. H. Hickman, Democrat; Ox-  
 ford.

**West Union District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....A. T. Pratt, Republican; West Union.  
 W. J. Douglass, Republican; Smithton.  
**Constable**.....D. J. Cunningham, Republican; West  
 Union.  
**Board of Education**.....President—J. R. Chapman, Republican;  
 Smithburg.  
 Secretary—Charles Longacre, Democrat;  
 West Union.

**West Union Independent District.**

**Board of Education**.....President—C. H. Piggott, Republican;  
 West Union.  
 Secretary—J. Frank Heflin, Republican;  
 West Union.

**FAYETTE COUNTY**

Formed in 1831 from parts of Kanawha, Greenbrier, Nicholas and Logan; land area, 666.50 square miles; population 60,377 in 1920; estimated population 65,179, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Fayetteville; altitude 1,850 feet; population 659 in 1920. McKendree Hospital No. 2 located at McKendree. New River State School at Montgomery.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

**Judge Circuit Court**.....J. W. Eary, Republican; Fayetteville.  
**Terms Commence**.....First Tuesday in January, April and July,  
 and the third Tuesday in September.  
**Official Court Reporter**.....Ben D. Keller, Democrat; Charleston.  
**Sheriff**.....W. H. Ramsey, Republican; Fayetteville.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**.....George Love, Republican; Fayetteville.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**.....F. P. Smith, Republican; Fayetteville.

- Chancery Commissioners...F. N. Bacon, Republican; Fayetteville; C. E. Mahan, Jr., Democrat, Fayetteville.
- Divorce Commissioner.....J. C. Farr, Republican; Fayetteville.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court J. T. Grose, Republican; Fayetteville.
- Supt. Free Schools.....Eugene R. Vawter, Democrat; Fayetteville.
- Road Engineer.....George Siems, Republican; Fayetteville.
- Surveyor.....W. O. Walkup, Republican; Meadow Ridge.
- Clerk County Court.....Thomas Boone, Republican; Fayetteville.
- Assessor.....C. E. Mahan, Democrat; Fayetteville.
- Comr. of School Lands.....J. M. Ellis, Oak Hill.
- County Commissioners.....S. J. Jasper, Glen Jean; term expires December 31, 1928.  
 B. E. Claypool, Republican; Montgomery; term expires December 31, 1926.  
 Oscar A. Knerr, Republican; Layland; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court....S. J. Jasper, Glen Jean.
- Terms Commence.....The first Wednesday after the first Monday in April, July and October.
- Commissioners of Accounts T. A. Myles, Democrat, Fayetteville.  
 R. J. Thrift, Democrat, Fayetteville.  
 W. H. Haynes, Republican, Fayetteville.  
 L. B. O'Neal, Republican; Montgomery.
- Sealer Weights & Measures. A. A. Legg, Republican; Leander.
- B'd Review & Equalization. A. D. Smith, Jr., Democrat; Fayetteville District; Fayetteville; term expires in 1927.  
 A. J. Kincaid, Republican; Kanawha District; Montgomery; term expires in 1929.  
 C. A. Conley, Republican; Falls District; Gauley Bridge; term expires in 1931.
- Health Officer .....Dr. E. E. Jones, Mt. Hope.
- Board Children's Guardians Miss Lena B. Smith, Agent, Hinton.
- Welfare Secretary .....Walter B. Hall, Fayetteville.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Fayetteville, unless otherwise given.)

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Bacon, F. N.             | Hubbard, R. T., Jr. |
| Bennett, W. K.           | Love, George        |
| Davis, O. R.             | McClung, Mageo      |
| Dillon, Nuckolls & Mahan | Love, Frank         |
| Hamilton, A. W.          | Myles, T. A.        |
| Hamilton, J. C.          | Ossenton & Lee      |
| Haynes, W. H.            | Ryan, J. L.         |
| Holt, H. H.              | Summerfield, C. R.  |

Sweeney, T. L.	At Glen Jean:
At Montgomery:	Essex, Robert:
Dyer, C. T.	At Ingram Branch.
Love & Love.	Hamilton, R. O.
O'Neal, L. Burke	At Oak Hill:
At Gauley Bridge:	Ellis, J. M.
Brackland, G. H.	

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

C. A. Conley, Chairman, Gauley Bridge.	E. W. Becker, Secretary, Fayetteville.
F. N. Bacon, Treasurer, Fayetteville.	

#### Members

Fayetteville District—F. N. Bacon and Mrs. E. J. Grose, Fayetteville; Alex McNabb, Mount Hope; Mrs. C. B. Lee, Glen Jean.

Falls District—J. A. Porter and Mrs. C. A. Conley, Gauley Bridge; J. C. Woodyard and Mrs. Effie Landers, Boomer.

Kanawha District—Matthew Buster, L. Burke O'Neal and Mrs. T. J. Davis, Montgomery; Mrs. Laura M. Blake, Kincaid.

Mountain Cove District—R. H. Massey, Tip Comer and Mrs. Grace O. Ramsey, Ansted; Mrs. Clara Biggs, Elliott.

Nuttall District—W. M. Blume, Divide; R. L. Hash, Edmond; Mrs. Wendell Evans, Winona; Mrs. W. H. Rogers, Nallen.

Sewell Mountain District—John A. Kincaid, Fire Creek; E. E. Smith, Corliss; Mrs. Charles Miller, Landisburg; Mrs. H. H. Overholt, Thurmond.

Quinnimont District—G. E. Callison and Mrs. Cora B. Smith, Springdale; W. A. Harrah, Backus; Mrs. Addye C. Neal, Lawton.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

C. E. Mahan, Jr., Chairman, Fayetteville.	R. J. Thrift, Secretary, Fayetteville.
A. B. Abbott, Treasurer, Fayetteville.	Virginia Stegall, Asst.-Treas., Fayetteville.

#### Members

Fayetteville District—A. B. Abbot and Miss Virginia Stegall, Fayetteville; P. D. Alderson, Prudence; Mrs. George W. Biggs, Oak Hill.

Falls District—J. D. Dent, Cannelton; Otway Gunnoe and Mrs. Alice O. Webb, Gauley Bridge; Mrs. Nannie H. Kelly, Smithers.

Kanawha District—C. W. Carson and Mrs. Hattie C. Quesenberry, Montgomery; N. C. Young, Deepwater; Mrs. C. J. Flippin, Kingston.



**Nuttall District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President—C. F. Johnson, Democrat; Nal-  
len.  
Secretary—J. W. Campbell, Democrat;  
Hico.

**Sewell Mountain District**

Justices of the Peace.....H. C. Bennett, Democrat; Thurmond.  
L. A. Poland, Democrat; Landisburg.  
Constables.....H. L. Kincaid, Democrat; Landisburg.  
J. W. Kelly, Democrat; Thurmond.  
Board of Education.....President—Geo. N. Woodyard, Republi-  
can; Landisburg.  
Secretary—Mrs. H. K. Myles, Democrat;  
Clifftop.

**Quinnimont District**

Justices of the Peace.....J. C. Jones, Republican; Thayer.  
W. A. Harrah, Republican; Springdale.  
Constables.....I. C. Shuck, Republican; Claremont.  
B. C. Flint, Republican; Layland.  
Board of Education.....President—J. R. Ford, Democrat; Layland.  
Secretary—John E. Sims, Republican, Lay-  
land.

**GILMER COUNTY**

Formed in 1845 from parts of Lewis and Kanawha; land area, 342.40 square miles; population 10,668 in 1920; estimated population same, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Glenville; altitude 734 feet; population 327 in 1920. Location of Glenville State Normal School.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

Judge Circuit Court.....Jake Fisher, Democrat, Sutton.  
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in February, second Tues-  
day in June and the second Tuesday in  
October.  
Official Court Reporter.....Raymond Allman, Democrat; Sutton.  
Sheriff.....J. V. Smith, Democrat; Glenville.  
Prosecuting Attorney.....B. W. Craddock, Democrat; Glenville.  
Clerk Circuit Court.....Worthy W. Davis, Democrat; Glenville.  
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court C. T. Whiting, Glenville.  
Chancery Commissioners... Worthy W. Davis, Glenville.  
C. M. Bennett, Democrat; Glenville.  
A. L. Holt, Republican; Glenville.

- Clerk County Court.....N. E. Rymer, Democrat; Glenville.  
 Supt. Free Schools.....Ancil C. Reed, Democrat; Glenville.  
 County Road Engineer.....Russell McQuain, Glenville.  
 Surveyor.....Robert Minney, Democrat; Normantown.  
 Assessor.....L. D. Edwards, Democrat; Glenville.  
 Comr. of School Lands.....J. D. Jones, Glenville.  
 County Commissioners.....H. R. Sheets, Democrat; Cox's Mills; term  
 expires December 31, 1926.  
 Clarence Stump, Democrat; Stumptown;  
 term expires December 31, 1928.  
 R. C. Burk, Democrat; Sand Fork; term  
 expires December 31, 1930.  
 President County Court...H. R. Sheets, Cox's Mill.  
 Terms Commence.....Third Monday in January, third Monday in  
 April, third Monday in July and third  
 Monday in October.  
 Sealer Weights & Measures. E. J. Bush, Democrat; Glenville.  
 B'd Review & Equalization. James H. Hall, Republican; Glenville Dis-  
 trict; Glenville; term expires in 1927.  
 W. A. Moore, Republican; DeKalb District;  
 Tanner; term expires in 1929.  
 Warren Lewis, Democrat; Troy District;  
 Cox's Mills; term expires in 1931.  
 Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and  
 Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H.  
 C. Douglas, Glenville, County Health  
 Officer.  
 B'd Children's Guardians...Miss Florence Charter, District Agent,  
 Union Bank Bldg., Clarksburg.  
 U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Troy. Dr. Everett Cooper, single surgeon.  
 Humane Officer.....E. J. Bush, Democrat; Glenville.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Glenville, unless otherwise given)

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Bennett, C. M.  | Morris, M. B.  |
| Craddock, B. W. | Young, Guy B.  |
| Hays, S. A.     | Zinn, L. D.    |
| Hendrick, J. J. | At Normantown: |
| Jones, J. D.    | Wilson, F. M.  |
| Kidd, R. F.     |                |

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| W. A. Moore, Chairman,<br>Tanner.    | J. D. Jones, Secretary,<br>Glenville. |
| L. D. Zinn, Treasurer,<br>Glenville. |                                       |

Members

Center District—F. N. Miller, Letter Gap; W. E. Perkins, Rosedale; Mrs. Ethel Norman and Miss Lelia Brannon, Cedarville.

DeKalb District—G. B. Ward, Glenville; L. R. Whiting, DeKalb; Mrs. Letitia Miller and Mrs. Edna Moore, Tanner.

Glenville District—J. L. Brown, D. U. O'Brien, Mrs. Alice Fishback and Mrs. Bertha Wilt, Glenville.

Troy District—O. G. Talbott, H. B. Woolfer and Mrs. Levina Beeson, Troy.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. W. Marsh, Chairman,  
Glenville.

Miss Audra Ellyson, Secretary,  
Cox's Mills.

Fred Lewis, Treasurer,  
Glenville.

Members

Center District—W. B. Boggs, Orton; Taylor Burk, and Mrs. Elsie Beals, Cedarville; Miss Osie Minney, Normantown.

DeKalb District—L. C. Riddle, Tanner; Lee Gainer, DeKalb; Mrs. Nettie Wright, Revere; Miss Audra V. Ellyson, Cox's Mills.

Glenville District—E. E. Cottrill and Miss Clauda Wiant, Sand Fork; Fred Lewis and Mrs. Emma H. Brown, Glenville.

Troy District—O. W. West, Auburn; J. M. White and Miss Eunice McQuain, Troy; Mrs. Minnie Morrison, Cox's Mills.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Center District

Justices of the Peace.....W. W. James, Democrat; Cedarville.

J. H. Moore, Democrat; Perkins.

Constables.....E. D. Snodgrass, Democrat; Rosedale.

J. N. Gregory, Democrat; Cedarville.

Board of Education.....President—A. J. Moore, Democrat; Perkins.

Secretary—B. B. Bond, Democrat; Orton.

De Kalb District

Justices of the Peace.....C. O. Rafferty, Democrat; Withers.

S. S. Riddle, Republican; Racket.

Constables.....W. D. Jones, Democrat; Withers.

W. S. Engle, Democrat; Tanner.

Board of Education.....President—L. L. Pickens, Democrat; Hardman.

Secretary—Geo. M. Ayers, Tanner.

**Glenville District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Will Kee, Democrat; Glenville.  
L. D. Taylor, Democrat; Stouts Mills.
- Constables**.....J. H. Greenleaf, Democrat; Glenville.  
P. G. Radcliff, Democrat; Linn.
- Board of Education**.....President—John R. Garrett, Democrat;  
Sand Fork.  
Secretary—Arnold Summers, Republican;  
Dora.

**Troy District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....C. S. Connolly, Democrat; Cox's Mills.  
A. S. Jones, Republican; Cox's Mills.
- Constable**.....J. H. King, Democrat; Cox's Mills.
- Board of Education**.....President—W. T. Barnett, Republican;  
Troy.  
Secretary—O. G. Talbott, Republican;  
Troy.

**Glenville Independent District**

- Board of Education**.....President—Van Arnold, Democrat; Glen-  
ville.  
Secretary—Fred Louis, Democrat; Glen-  
ville.

**GRANT COUNTY**

Formed in 1866 from part of Hardy county; land area, 478 square miles; population 8,993 in 1920; estimated population 9,647, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Petersburg; altitude 934 feet; population 838 in 1920.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

- Judge Circuit Court**.....A. J. Valentine, Republican; Parsons.
- Terms Commence**.....First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in  
July and the third Tuesday in November.
- Sheriff**.....O. M. Smith, Republican; Petersburg; ex-  
officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....I. D. Smith, Republican; Petersburg.
- Clerk Circuit & Co. Courts**..M. S. Judy, Republican; Petersburg.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** O. M. Smith, Petersburg.
- Chancery Commissioners**...D. P. Hendrickson, Republican; Peters-  
burg.  
R. W. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg.



- Divorce Commissioner** . . . . . H. F. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg.  
M. S. Judy, Republican; Petersburg.  
R. W. Baker, Petersburg.
- Supt. Free Schools** . . . . . H. F. Groves, Republican; Petersburg.
- County Road Engineer** . . . . . State.
- Assessor** . . . . . O. J. Weimer, Republican; Streby.
- Com. of School Lands** . . . . . L. J. Forman, Republican; Petersburg.
- County Commissioners** . . . . . W. U. Parker, Republican; Arthur; term expires December 31, 1926.  
S. U. Rexroad, Republican; Streby; term expires December 31, 1928.  
A. J. Kessel, Republican; Greenland; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court** . . . . . A. J. Kessel, Greenland.
- Terms Commence** . . . . . January 19, March 9, June 8, and October 19. Levy term, second and fourth Tuesdays in August.
- Commissioners of Accounts** A. J. Welton, Republican; Petersburg.  
L. J. Forman, Republican; Petersburg.  
H. F. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg.
- B'd Review & Equalization** Obed Hanlin, Republican; Union District; Gormanian; term expires in 1927.  
R. W. Baker, Democrat; Milroy District; Petersburg; term expires in 1929.  
J. L. Rexroad, Republican; Grant District; Lehmanville; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health** . . . . . The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. T. Highberger, Maysville, County Health Officer.
- B'd Children's Guardians** . . . Miss Kathleene Welton, Agent, Petersburg.

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#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Petersburg)

Baker, R. W.	Mitchell, Bryan F.
Forman, L. J.	Smith, I. D.
Judy, E. L.	Welton, A. J.

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#### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

##### Officers

H. A. Alt, Chairman, Petersburg.	C. H. Hood, Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur.
-------------------------------------	---

### Members

**Milroy District**—H. A. Alt, Dr. V. L. Dyer and Miss Virginia Roby, Petersburg; Mrs. Bessie Mullenax, Ansy.

**Grant District**—Roy C. Babb and Mrs. Emma Harman, Maysville; C. H. Hood, Arthur.

**Union District**—J. A. Kimble and Miss Mabel Snyder, Bayard; H. B. Cottrill, Gorman; Miss Ollie Idleman, Scherr.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

H. F. Baker, Chairman,  
Petersburg.

B. E. Thalaker, Secretary,  
Petersburg.

Mrs. Annie M. Harness, Treasurer,  
Petersburg.

### Members

**Grant District**—T. W. Michael, Medley; Elmer Evans, Martin; Mrs. Viola H. Marshall, Williamsport; Miss Kate Rady, Lahmansville.

**Milroy District**—H. F. Baker, E. E. Thalaker, Mrs. Virginia C. Welton and Mrs. Annie M. Harness, Petersburg.

**Union District**—J. B. Kaylor, Gorman; C. G. Schaeffer and Miss Mary J. Tamburino, Bayard; Mrs. George P. Parker, Mount Storm.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS

### Grant District

**Justice of the Peace**.....H. Haslacker, Republican; Medley.

**Constable**.....(By special appointment.)

**Board of Education**.....President—W. H. Muntzing, Republican;  
Maysville.

Secretary—R. C. Day, Republican; Arthur.

### Milroy District

**Justices of the Peace**.....B. Grant Roby, Republican; Petersburg.  
J. K. Wrachford, Republican, Petersburg.

**Constables**.....W. H. Ours, Republican; Petersburg.  
E. H. Smith, Democrat; Petersburg.

**Board of Education**.....President—W. C. Harman, Republican;  
Pansy.

Secretary—A. N. Kile, Republican; Petersburg.

### Union District

Justice of the Peace..... Joe Halterman, Republican; Scherr.  
 Constable..... (By special appointment.)  
 Board of Education..... President—T. W. S. Foley, Republican;  
 Mount Storm.  
 Secretary—Don Foley, Republican; Mount  
 Storm.

## GREENBRIER COUNTY

Formed in 1777 from parts of Montgomery and Botetourt counties; land area 998 square miles; population 26,242 in 1920; estimated population 27,041, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Lewisburg; altitude 2,200 feet, approximately; population 1,202 in 1920.

### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court..... S. H. Sharp, Republican; Marlinton.  
 Terms Commence..... Second Tuesday in January fourth Tuesday in April; fourth Tuesday in July and the third Tuesday in November.  
 Sheriff..... Harry W. Knight, Democrat; Lewisburg.  
 Clerk Circuit Court..... O. D. Higginbotham, Republican; Lewisburg.  
 Prosecuting Attorney..... Samuel Price, Democrat; Lewisburg.  
 Official Court Reporter.... Bernard H. Twyford, Marlinton.  
 Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court W. B. Blake, Jr., Republican; Ronceverte.  
 Chancery Commisioners... Sam Austin, Democrat; Lewisburg.  
 W. L. Kershner, Republican; Frankford.  
 Miss G. G. Driscoll, Republican; Lewisburg.  
 Chas. McWhorter, Republican; Lewisburg.  
 Divorce Commissioner..... J. H. Crosier, Democrat; Ronceverte.  
 Clerk County Court..... Paul C. Hogsett, Democrat; Lewisburg.  
 Supt. Free Schools..... Alexander Ryan Thompson, Democrat; Lewisburg.  
 County Road Engineer.... Julius K. Monroe, Democrat; Lewisburg.  
 Surveyor..... Guy R. White, Democrat; White Sulphur Springs.  
 Assessor..... D. W. Watts, Democrat; Lewisburg.  
 Com. of School Lands..... Oscar O'Connell, Republican; White Sulphur Springs.  
 County Commissioners..... H. E. Williams, Republican; Trout; term expires December 31, 1926.  
 Alfred G. Davis, Democrat; Lewisburg; term expires December 31, 1928.  
 E. W. Sydenstricker, Democrat; Lewisburg; term expires December 31, 1930.

- President County Court** . . . E. W. Sydenstricker, Lewisburg.  
**Terms Commence** . . . . . First Tuesday in each month, except August, which is second and fourth Tuesdays.
- Commissioners of Accounts** W. H. Garnett, Democrat; Lewisburg.  
 H. L. Van Sickler, Democrat; Lewisburg.  
 A. M. Tressel, Democrat; White Sulphur Springs.  
 F. M. Arbuckle, Democrat; Lewisburg.
- B'd Review & Equalization** J. D. Arbuckle, Democrat; Lewisburg District; Maxwelton; term expires in 1927.  
 W. B. Hines, Republican; White Sulphur District; White Sulphur Springs; term expires in 1929.  
 J. D. Hicks, Republican; Falling Springs District; Renick; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health** . . . . . The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney.
- B'd Children's Guardians** . . . Miss Lena B. Smith, Agent, Hinton.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Lewisburg, unless otherwise given.)

Arbuckle, J. W.	Price, Samuel
Austin, S. M.	Vansickler, H. L.
Brackman, M. C.	At Alderson:
Dennis, Thomas H.	Bogges, P. W.
Dice & Easley.	Nolan, Elmer
Driscoll, Miss Geraldine	At Frankford:
Garnett, W. H.	Kershner, W. L.
Jarrett, M. L.	At Ronceverte:
McWhorter, Charles N.	Crosier, J. H.
McWhorter, J. S.	Hill, A. C.
Preston, S. P.	

#### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

##### Officers

Edwin Boone, Chairman, Ronceverte.	William M. Boal, Secretary, Ronceverte.
William B. Blake, Jr., Treasurer, Ronceverte.	

##### Members

**Lewisburg District**—Charles S. Dice, C. A. Van Stavern, Mrs. H. D. Knapp and Miss Crosby Brewster, Lewisburg.  
**Meadow Bluff District**—R. O. Raine, Rainelle; W. L. Hines and Mrs. Rebecca Wall, Rupert; Mrs. M. B. Osborne, Quinwood.

**Williamsburg District**—T. A. Knight and Miss Mackie C. Hume, Williamsburg; T. A. Harrah, Hughart; Mrs. Esta E. Shafer, Esty.

**White Sulphur District**—J. D. Alderman, W. E. McCreery, Mrs. I. J. Swan and Mrs. J. D. Harden, White Sulphur Springs.

**Fort Spring District**—William Blake, Jr., William Boal, Mrs. L. B. Bobbitt and Mrs. W. F. Boone, Ronceverte.

**Anthony's Creek District**—M. S. Alderman, A. G. Wade and Mrs. Layton Hanna, Alvon; Miss Gladys Fertig, Neola.

**Irish Corner District**—C. C. Rodgers, Mrs. Martin Rodgers and Mrs. Margaret L. Surgeon, Caldwell; M. T. Wiseman, Orange Cave.

**Blue Sulphur District**—M. C. Hoyer, Alderson; Hazel Holcomb and Miss Virginia Hogsett, Blue Sulphur Springs.

**Falling Springs District**—M. W. Walton and Miss Blanche Hill, Renick; Alex. Stuart, Julia; Mrs. H. M. McMillion, Jacox.

**Frankford District**—R. L. Collins and P. H. Boothe, Frankford; Mrs. M. D. Stout, Spring Creek; Mrs. Walter Kincaid, Unus.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

H. L. Van Sickler, Chairman,  
Lewisburg.

A. S. Woodhouse, Secretary,  
Ronceverte.

Paul C. Hogsett, Acting Treasurer,  
Lewisburg.

#### Members

**Lewisburg District**—W. L. Tabscott, H. C. Jackson, Mrs. Nellie B. Brackman and Miss Tillie Skaggs, Lewisburg.

**Meadow Bluff District**—H. H. Blackburn, Bellburn; E. D. Smoot, Smoot; Mrs. Margaret C. McClung, Rupert; Mrs. Leah Shuford, Crichton.

**Williamsburg District**—A. R. Handley and Miss Mildred C. Knight, Williamsburg; W. T. Legg and Miss Capitola Legg, Hughart.

**White Sulphur District**—P. S. Brown, L. M. Rowan, Mrs. Annie B. Ayers and Mrs. Maggie C. Jones, White Sulphur Springs.

**Fort Spring District**—W. J. Kramer, James E. McGrath, Miss Mary Wheelwright and Mrs. Bertha S. Thrasher, Ronceverte.

**Anthony's Creek District**—G. Lynn Clark, Neola; Mrs. J. N. Hoke, Alvon.

**Irish Corner District**—J. M. Corkrean and Mrs. W. E. McClung, Fort Spring; Emmons Hoover, Organ Cave; Miss Ada McDowell, Ronceverte.

**Blue Sulphur District**—J. W. Haynes, Mrs. E. H. Warren and Mrs. William Echols, Alderson; H. P. Knapp, Dawson.

**Falling Spring District**—H. C. Nicholas, Mrs. Cline Mann and Mrs. Annie Mann, Renick; H. L. McCoy, Julia.

**Frankford District**—J. W. Livesay and Miss Mattie Tyree, Frankford; E. R. Livesay, Spring Creek; Mrs. Annie Robinson, Renick.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS****Anthony's Creek**

**Justice of the Peace**..... W. S. Waid, Democrat; Alvon.  
**Constable**..... (By special appointment.)  
**Board of Education**..... President—Mrs. Ella May Mathews, Democrat; Alvon.  
 Secretary—J. H. Allen, Republican; Neola.

**Blue Sulphur District**

**Justices of the Peace**..... A. M. McNeer, Democrat; Alderson.  
 P. W. Boggess, Democrat; Alderson.  
**Constables**..... (By special appointment.)  
**Board of Education**..... President—S. B. Rader, Democrat; Alderson.  
 Secretary—G. H. Buster, Democrat; Blue Sulphur Springs.

**Falling Spring District**

**Justice of the Peace**..... M. M. Burr, Democrat; Renick.  
**Constable**..... (By special appointment.)  
**Board of Education**..... President—M. P. Hanna, Republican; Renick.  
 Secretary—M. G. Myles, Democrat; Renick.

**Fort Spring District**

**Justices of the Peace**..... P. H. McGrath, Democrat; Ronceverte.  
 Ray D. Coffman, Democrat; Ronceverte.  
**Constables**..... Thos. Steeps, Democrat; Ronceverte.  
 M. D. Bare, Republican; Ronceverte.  
**Board of Education**..... President—Dr. J. W. DeVeber, Democrat; Ronceverte.  
 Secretary—A. S. Woodhouse, Democrat; Ronceverte.

**Frankford District**

**Justice of the Peace**..... Theo. Brinkley, Democrat; Frankford.  
**Constable**..... V. H. Fogus, Democrat; Anthony.  
**Board of Education**..... President—G. W. Hinkle, Democrat; Unus.  
 Secretary—A. L. Fisher, Democrat; Frankford.

**Irish Corner District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

**Board of Education**..... President—Harry Lewis, Democrat; Ronceverte.  
 Secretary—H. C. Erwin, Democrat; Organ Cave.

**Lewisburg District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....J. W. Hutcheson, Democrat; Lewisburg.  
W. R. Burdette, Democrat; Lewisburg.
- Constable** ..... C. E. Conner, Democrat; Lewisburg.
- Board of Education**.....President—J. W. Hutcheson, Democrat;  
Lewisburg.  
Secretary—F. M. Arbuckle, Democrat;  
Lewisburg.

**Meadow Bluff District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Cary McClung, Democrat; Rupert.  
George E. Daniels, Republican; Leslie.
- Constables**.....J. H. Miles, Democrat; Quinwood.  
O. N. Burns, Democrat, Clintonville.
- Board of Education**.....President—Dr. J. G. Leech, Democrat;  
Quinwood.  
Secretary—J. Austin Smith, Republican,  
Quinwood.

**White Sulphur District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... J. P. Burdette, Democrat; White Sulphur  
Springs.  
J. D. Alderman, Republican; White Sulphur  
Springs.
- Constables**.....L. M. Vance, Republican; White Sulphur  
Springs.  
J. E. Forren, Republican; White Sulphur  
Springs.
- Board of Education**.....President—W. B. Hines, Republican;  
White Sulphur Springs.  
Secretary—A. M. Hippert, Republican;  
White Sulphur Springs.

**Williamsburg District**

- Justice of the Peace**.....J. S. Wilkinson, Democrat; Williamsburg.
- Constable**.....(By special appointment.)
- Board of Education**.....President—J. H. Corkrean, Democrat;  
Williamsburg.  
Secretary—A. R. Handley, Democrat; Wil-  
liamsburg.

**Lewisburg Independent District**

- Board of Education**.....President—E. E. Livesay, Democrat;  
Lewisburg.  
Secretary—F. M. Arbuckle, Democrat;  
Lewisburg.

## HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Formed in 1754 from parts of Frederick and Augusta counties; is the oldest county in the State; land area, 641.44 square miles; population 11,713 in 1920; estimated population 11,724, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Romney; altitude 926 feet; population 1,028 in 1920.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

- Judge Circuit Court**.....G. W. McCauley, Democrat; Moorefield.  
**Terms Conuence**.....First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in July and the third Tuesday in September.
- Sheriff**.....R. J. Ruckman, Democrat; Romney; ex-officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....Robert White, Democrat; Romney.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**.....V. M. Poling, Democrat; Romney.  
**Chancery Commissioners**...J. S. Zimmerman, Democrat; Romney; Robert White, Democrat; Romney. L. V. Thompson, Democrat; Romney. J. Ashby Mason, Yellow Springs.
- Clerk County Court**.....C. W. Haines, Democrat; Romney.  
**Supt. Free Schools**.....E. W. Noland, Democrat; Romney.  
**County Road Engineer**.....State; Romney.  
**Assessor**.....G. W. Parsons, Democrat; Romney.  
**Com. of School Lands**.....J. G. Ruckman, Democrat; Sector.  
**County Commissioners**....D. E. Swisher, Democrat; Levels; term expires December 31, 1926. T. F. Martin, Democrat; Romney; term expires December 31, 1928. A. C. Oates, Democrat; High View; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**....D. E. Swisher, Levels.  
**Terms Commence**.....First Monday in April, fourth Tuesday in July, fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in December.
- Commissioners of Accounts** J. Sloan Kuykenall, Democrat; Romney. G. K. Kump, Democrat; Romney. Robert White, Democrat; Romney. J. S. Zimmerman, Democrat; Romney.
- B'd Review & Equalization** J. W. Larrick, Republican; Capon District; Tronc, Va.; term expires in 1927. G. W. Parsons, Democrat; Romney District; Romney; term expires in 1929. J. C. Pownall, Republican; Sherman District; Romney; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. L. Easton, Romney, County Health Officer.
- B'd Children's Guardians**...Miss Kathleene Welton, Agent, Petersburg.



## LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address, Romney, unless otherwise given.)

Cornwell, Jno. J.	Thompson, L. V.
Cowgill, Ira V.	White, Robert.
Kump, G. K.	Zimmerman, J. S.
Kuykendall, J. Sloan	At Yellow Springs:
Pownall, Thomas E.	Mason, J. Ashby
Lehman, John L.	

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## Officers

W. H. McDonald, Chairman, Romney.	A. K. Rannells, Secretary, Romney.
W. H. McDonald, Treasurer, Romney.	

## Members

Mill Creek District—Charles T. Rinker and J. V. Hoffman, Purgittsville.

Romney District—W. H. McDonald, J. F. Corbin and Mrs. E. F. Staubb, Romney.

Springfield District—C. E. Shanholtzer, Greenspring; J. F. Martin, Points.

Sherman District—J. M. Shanholtzer, Mrs. J. C. Pownall and Mrs. E. V. Shanholtzer, Romney; W. T. Dawson, Shanks.

Capon District—A. P. Anderson and Mrs. C. E. Carrier, Lehew.

Bloomery District—J. A. Loy, Paw Paw; B. F. Slane, Cold Stream.

Gore District—W. B. Rannells, Points; W. J. Shanholtzer, Augusta; Mrs. J. S. Shingleton, Romney; Mrs. M. J. Scanlon, Levels.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## Officers

J. B. Saville, Chairman and Treasurer, Romney.	Blair M. Haines, Secretary, Romney.
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## Members

Mill Creek District—Crowder Hartman and Miss Lena Leatherman, Purgittsville; Lee Clinedinst and Mrs. Marie Harden, Junction.

Romney District—J. B. Saville, Blair M. Haines, Mrs. G. W. S. Grove, and Miss Daisy Goldsborough, Romney.

Springfield District—L. G. Martin, Springfield; A. C. Durst, Levels; Mrs. Elsie Kaylor, Green Spring; Mrs. J. B. Thompson, Three Churches.

Sherman District—W. H. Park, Ruckman; J. W. Daugherty, Hanging Rock; Mrs. Rose Wise, Rio; Mrs. Lee McKee, Augusta.

Capon District—F. L. Oates, Highview; C. G. Davis, Yellow Springs; Mrs. Edith Haines, Capon Bridge; Mrs. John W. Haines, Dilions Run.

Bloomery District—C. T. Powell, Paw Paw, R. D.; G. E. Johnson, Bloomery; Mrs. Virginia Frye, Capon Bridge; Miss Bertie Farmer, Cold Stream.

Gore District—L. M. Snyder, Levels; Willie Malcolm, Spring Gap; Mrs. Sallie Loy, North River Mills; Mrs. Orra Chapman, Slanesville.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS**

**Capon District**

Justice of the Peace..... J. F. Rudolph, Democrat; Intermont.  
 Constable..... (By special appointment.)  
 Board of Education..... President—J. E. Eaton, High View.  
 Secretary—A. R. Spaid, Hooks Mill.

**Bloomery District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)  
 Board of Education..... President—Marion McDonald, Paw Paw.  
 Secretary—R. D. Kendall, Cold Stream.

**Gore District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)  
 Board of Education..... President—T. S. Largent, Slanesville.  
 Secretary—H. A. Shanholtzer, Shanks.

**Mill Creek District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)  
 Board of Education..... President—J. F. Leatherman, Junction.  
 Secretary—J. H. Cheshire, Junction.

**Romney District**

Justices of the Peace..... (By special appointment.)  
 T. E. Pownall, Republican; Romney.  
 Constable..... H. C. Inskeep, Democrat; Romney.  
 Board of Education..... President—Ira V. Cowgill, Democrat;  
 Romney.  
 Secretary—L. V. Thompson, Democrat;  
 Romney.

**Sherman District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)  
 Board of Education..... President—C. E. Wolford, Augusta.  
 Secretary—G. W. Stewart, Augusta.

## Springfield District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President—W. A. Shannon, Springfield.  
Secretary—L. G. Martin, Springfield.

## HANCOCK COUNTY

Formed in 1848 from part of Brooke county; land area, 86 square miles; population 19,975 in 1920; estimated population 25,362, July 1, 1925.

County seat—New Cumberland; altitude 667 feet; population 1816 in 1920.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

**Judge Circuit Court**.....J. B. Sommerville, Democrat; Wheeling.  
J. H. Brennan, Republican; Wheeling.

**Terms Commence**.....The second Monday in March, second Monday in June and the second Monday in November.

**Official Court Reporter** .....Louis Walters, Republican; Wheeling.

**Sheriff**.....J. A. Tope, Democrat; New Cumberland;  
ex-officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.

**Prosecuting Attorney**.....Thomas S. Hoffman, Hollidays Cove.

**Clerk Circuit Court**.....F. L. Bradley, Republican; New Cumberland.

**Chancery Commissioners**...R. M. Brown, Republican; New Cumberland.  
J. A. McKenzie, Republican; New Cumberland.  
G. L. Bambrick, Democrat; New Cumberland.  
Frank Bradley, Republican; New Cumberland.

**Divorce Commissioner**.....E. A. Hart, Republican; New Cumberland.

**Clerk County Court**.....R. R. Hobbs, Republican; New Cumberland.

**Supt. Free Schools**.....H. O. Miller, Republican; Pughtown.

**Com. of School Lands**.....E. A. Hart, New Cumberland.

**Assessor**.....D. F. Sheckler, Republican; Holliday's Cove.

**County Commissioners**.....N. W. Ballantyne, Republican; New Cumberland; term expires December 31, 1926.  
J. L. Mahew, Democrat; Chester; term expires December 31, 1928.  
J. Frank McHendry, Republican; Weirton; term expires December 31, 1930.

- President County Court.** . . . J. Frank McHendry, Weirton.  
**Terms Commence.** . . . . . First Tuesday in each month.  
**B'd Review & Equalization.** J. Clem Pugh, Republican; Grant District; Chester; term expires in 1927.  
 William J. Moulds, Republican; Butler District; Hollidays Cove; term expires in 1929.  
 H. C. Stewart; Democrat; Clay District; New Cumberland; term expires in 1931.  
**Board of Health.** . . . . . The President of the County Court and the Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. A. E. McClue, New Cumberland, County Health Officer.  
**B'd Children's Guardians.** . . Mrs. H. L. Bond, Agent; City Building, Wheeling.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS**

(Post office address New Cumberland, unless otherwise given.)

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Bambrick, George L. | McKenzie, T. F. |
| Bradley, Frank L.   | At Chester:     |
| Brown, R. M.        | Allison, A. G.  |
| Hart, E. A.         | At Weirton:     |
| Hoffman, Thomas S.  | Ingram, William |
| Levy, J. B.         | At Newell:      |
| Marshall, Oliver S. | Newell, R. M.   |

**REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Officers**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| R. M. Brown, Chairman,<br>New Cumberland. | H. S. Cain, Secretary,<br>New Cumberland. |
| H. O. Miller, Treasurer,<br>Pughtown.     |   |

**Members**

- Butler District—Mrs. Edith Gallion, Weirton; Mrs. Glen Gregg, Hollidays Cove.  
 Clay District—R. M. Brown and H. S. Cain, New Cumberland.  
 Grant District—Grant Alvis, Newell; Richard Johnston, Chester.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Officers**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Paul S. Cullen, Chairman,<br>New Cumberland. | E. L. Hill, Secretary- Treasurer,<br>New Cumberland. |
|--|--|

### Members

**Butler District**—J. A. Purdy and Mrs. Olive Falconer, Hollidays Cove; J. A. Horne and Mrs. Dorothy F. Johnson, Weirton.

**Clay District**—Paul S. Cullen, E. L. Hill, Mrs. Darwin Swan and Miss Tace Shelter, New Cumberland.

**Grant District**—James L. Mayhew and Miss Ruth Baxter, Chester; Tim Robinson, Newell.

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### DISTRICT OFFICERS

#### Clay District

**Justice of the Peace**.....James E. Ward, Republican; New Cumberland.

**Constables**.....W. J. Fickes, Republican; New Cumberland.

Matthew McKenna, Democrat; New Cumberland.

**Board of Education**.....President—Wood Moore, Pughtown.  
Secretary—A. S. Scott, Pughtown.

#### Grant District

**Justices of the Peace**.....A. G. Allison, Republican; Chester.

John A. Myles, Republican; Newell.

**Constables**.....J. H. Allison, Republican; Chester.

R. A. Mercer, Republican; Chester.

**Board of Education**.....President—Wayne Richardson, Newell.  
Secretary—Chalmers Smith, Newell.

#### Chester Independent District

**Board of Education**.....President—E. Y. Miller, Chester.

Secretary—L. D. Stokes, Chester.

#### New Cumberland Independent District

**Board of Education**.....President—J. A. Brandon, New Cumberland.

Secretary—C. D. Henderson, New Cumberland.

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### HARDY COUNTY

Formed in 1786 from a part of Hampshire county; land area, 575.52 square miles; population 9,601 in 1920; estimated population 9,850, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Moorefield; altitude 1,200 feet; population 630 in 1920.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

- Judge Circuit Court**.....George W. McCauley, Democrat; Moorefield  
**Terms Commence**.....Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday  
in June and the third Tuesday in Octo-  
ber.
- Sheriff**.....William Keller, Democrat; Moorefield; ex-  
officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....J. Ed. Chipley, Democrat; Moorefield.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....C. C. Wise, Democrat; Moorefield.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** C. B. Welton, Democrat; Moorefield.
- Chancery Commissioners**...Robert A. Wilson, Democrat; Moorefield.  
M. W. Gamble, Democrat; Moorefield.  
J. Ed. Chipley, Democrat; Moorefield.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....E. A. Hawse, Democrat; Baker.
- Assessor**.....G. R. Miley, Democrat; Moorefield.
- Comr. of School Lands**....H. W. Hawse, Lost River.
- County Commissioners**....R. C. May, Democrat; Mathias; term ex-  
pires December 31, 1926.  
F. C. Welton, Democrat; Moorefield; term  
expires December 31, 1928.  
D. W. Heishman, Democrat; Perry; term  
expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**... F. C. Welton, Moorefield.
- Terms Commence**.....First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in  
April, second and fourth Tuesdays in  
August and first Tuesday in November.
- Commissioners of Accounts** M. W. Gamble, Democrat; Moorefield.  
Robert A. Wilson, Democrat; Moorefield.  
J. Ed. Chipley, Democrat; Moorefield.
- B'd Review & Equalization** James E. Teets, Republican; Lost River  
District; Baker; term expires in 1927.  
Arthur Neff, Democrat; South Fork Dis-  
trict; Moorefield; term expires 1929.  
George T. Leatherman, Republican; Moore-  
field District; Oldfields; term expires in  
1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and  
Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. R.  
W. Love, Moorefield, County Health  
Officer.
- B'd Children's Guardians**...Miss Kathleene Welton, Agent, Petersburg.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Moorefield)

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Chipley, J. Edward | McCauley, G. W. |
| Gamble, M. W.      | Circuit Judge   |
|                    | McCauley, W. D. |

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**REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**
**Officers**

Herman Sions, Chairman,  
Moorefield.

M. A. Evans, Secretary,  
Flats.

I. E. Kuykendall, Treasurer,  
Fisher.

**Members**

Capon District—James L. Ludwig, Rio.

Lost River District—A. M. Snider and Mrs. Tacey Fansler, Mathias;  
Charles A. Bott, Needmore; Miss Dora B. Garrett, Lost City.

Moorefield District—Herman Sions and Mrs. T. J. Bergdoll, Moore-  
field; M. A. Evans, Flats; Mrs. Anna Taylor, Purgittsville.

South Fork District—I. E. Kuykendall, Fisher; Miss Delphia Bald-  
win, and Emory Veach, Kessel; Mrs. Ray Ours, Moorefield.

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**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**
**Officers**

C. C. Wise, Chairman,  
Moorefield.

Miss Orpah Chrisman, Secy.-Treas.,  
Moorefield

**Members**

Capon District—D. L. Swisher and Mrs. Lillie E. Swisher, Rio; W. M.  
Frye, Wardensville.

Lost River District—P. N. Heishman, Baker; H. Kenna Moyers and  
Mrs. Blanche May, Mathias; Mrs. Lillian Miller, Lost City.

Moorefield District—W. L. Wilson, Mrs. Katherine Bean and Mrs. G.  
W. McCauley, Moorefield; N. M. Wilkins, Needmore.

South Fork District—W. H. Wood, Fisher; Arthur Neff and Mrs.  
Jesse Fisher, Moorefield; Mrs. James W. Dove, Peru.

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**DISTRICT OFFICERS**
**Capon District**

Justices of the Peace.....C. H. Cline, Democrat; Wardensville.  
C. C. Heishman, Democrat; Wardensville.  
Constables.....D. L. Rudy, Democrat; Wardensville.  
P. J. Miller, Democrat; Rio.  
Board of Education.....President—W. L. Didgwick, Democrat;  
Wardensville.  
Secretary—C. H. Cline, Democrat; War-  
densville.

**Lost River District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....N. Trumbo, Democrat; Mathias.  
   A. D. Walker, Democrat; Mathias.  
**Constables**.....R. D. See, Democrat; Mathias.  
   Ernest L. Wilkins, Democrat; Needmore.  
**Board of Education**.....President—James L. Garrett; Democrat;  
   Lost River.  
   Secretary—M. Belle Miller, Democrat;  
   Needmore.

**Moorefield District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....Thos. J. Hawse, Democrat; Rock Oak.  
   C. W. Paskel, Democrat; Moorefield.  
**Constable** .....Eston T. Combs, Democrat; Needmore.  
**Board of Education**.....President—John W. McNeill, Democrat;  
   Moorefield.  
   Secretary—Nelle M. Clower, Democrat;  
   Moorefield.

**South Fork District**

**Justice of the Peace**.....A. G. Hutter, Democrat; Moorefield.  
**Constable**.....F. S. Kessel, Republican; Kessel.  
**Board of Education**.....President—Wm. M. Kessler, Republican  
   Kessler's Cross Lanes.  
   Secretary—Nelle M. Clower, Democrat;  
   Moorefield.

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**HARRISON COUNTY**

Formed in 1784 from parts of Monongalia county; land area, 417.85 square miles; population 74,793 in 1920; estimated population 89,754 July 1, 1925.

County seat—Clarksburg; altitude 1,000 feet; population 27,869 in 1920; estimated population 30,402, July 1, 1925.

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**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

**Judge Circuit Court**.....Birk S. Stathers, Republican; Clarksburg.  
**Terms Commence**.....First Monday in January, first Monday in  
   May and the first Monday in September.  
**Official Court Reporter**....O. L. Haight, Democrat; Clarksburg.  
**Judge Criminal Court**.....John C. Southern, Republican; Clarksburg.  
**Official Court Reporter**....(Same as the Circuit Court.)  
**Terms Commence**.....First Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in  
   June and the second Tuesday in Novem-  
   ber.  
**Sheriff**.....Isaac L. Davisson, Republican, Clarksburg.



- Prosecuting Attorney** . . . . . Will E. Morris, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Ass't Prosecuting Attorney** William G. Stathers, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Clerk Circuit Court** . . . . . R. B. Phillips, Democrat; Clarksburg.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** S. Auston Smith, Clarksburg.
- Chancery Commissioners** . . . Charles G. Coffman, Republican; Clarksburg.
- M. W. Conaway, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Taney Harrison, Democrat; Clarksburg.
- H. W. Williams, Republican; Clarksburg.
- L. C. Rile, Republican; Clarksburg.
- C. B. Sperry, Democrat; Clarksburg.
- Divorce Commissioner** . . . . . Fred. B. Deem, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Clerk County Court** . . . . . Clair N. Parrish, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Supt. Free Schools** . . . . . Wade H. Coffindafter, Democrat; Clarksburg.
- County Road Engineer** . . . . . George L. Coyle, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Surveyor** . . . . . Harry E. Stealey, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Assessor** . . . . . Ira L. Swiger, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Com. of School Lands** . . . . . W. M. Conaway, Republican; Clarksburg.
- County Commissioners** . . . . . C. P. Sturm, Republican; Clarksburg. R. F. D.; term expires December 31, 1926.
- Vance L. Horner, Democrat; Lumberport; term expires December 31, 1927.
- Claude J. Ryan, Republican; Hepzibah; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court** . . . . . C. P. Sturm, Clarksburg.
- Terms Commence** . . . . . Second Monday in March, second Monday in June, second Monday in September and second Monday in December.
- Sealer Weights & Measures** Charles A. Chambers, Republican; Clarksburg.
- B'd Review & Equalization** W. L. Steel, Republican; Ten Mile District; Salem; term expires in 1927.
- John M. Flanigan, Republican; Clark District; Clarksburg; term expires in 1929.
- John D. McReynolds, Democrat; Coal District; Clarksburg; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health** . . . . . The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. V. A. Selby, Clarksburg, County Health Officer.
- B'd Children's Guardians** . . . Miss Florence Charter, District Agent, Union Bank Bldg., Clarksburg.
- Humane Officer** . . . . . R. Ed. Kidd, Clarksburg.
- Welfare Worker** . . . . . Mrs. Enid Harper, Republican; Clarksburg.
- U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons** . . Clarksburg. Drs. E. N. Flowers, J. B. Winfield and C. T. Arnett.

## LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Clarksburg, unless otherwise given.)

Ash, Ray	McDonald, O. L.
Bartlett, E. A.	McIntire, D. S.
Bland, George W.	McManaway, J. C.
Burnside, Guy H.	Merandino, Biagio
Cantrall, A. M.	Mitchell, D. O.
Carter & Sheets	McCore, Charles W.
D. J. Carter	Morgan, Haze
Harry W. Sheets.	Morris, Wm. E.
Carr, Louis A.	Neff, Carl W.
Caulfield, Leo P.	Powell, Frank M.
Clifford, J. Philip	Robinson, Howard L.
Coffman & Morris	Robinson, James W.
Charles G. Coffman	Scott, C. C.
Stanley Morris	Shinn, Fred L.
Conaway & Tidler	Smith, E. G.
W. M. Conaway	Smith, Harvey F.
J. O. T. Tidler	Snider, Millard F.
Crile, L. C.	Snyder, Clifford R.
Davis, C. C.	Sperry & Sperry
Douglas, R. S.	M. G. Sperry
Downs, Harry R.	Clarence B. Sperry.
Duthie, George H.	Southern, John C.
Garrett, Harold	Stathers, W. G.
Hamrick, Blaine	Ass't Pros. Atty.
Harmer, Harvey W.	Steptoe & Johnson
Harrison, Taney	Phillip P. Steptoe
Harrison, S. R., Jr.	Louis A. Johnson
Hess, Barnard Leo	Stotler, Robert B.
Hoffheimer & Templeman	Stout, W. Frank.
George M. Hoffheimer	Strosnider, Homer
E. G. Templeman	Strother, Ray
Holmboe & Pogue.	Sutton, F. O.
E. C. Holmboe	Walters, William W.
G. M. Pogue.	Winer, A.
James, Howard J.	Williams, Homer W.
Jarvis, B. B.	Wilson, Robert R.
Johnson, Charles B.	Martin, Hugh M.
Kyle, Karl G.	Shinnston.
Law, James E.	Randolph, Ernest,
Lewis, Ernest D.	Salem.
Louchery, Charles W.	Workman, A. Carl,
Lynch, Charles W.	Mt. Clare.
Lynch, Lawrence R.	Wyatt, John B.,
McCue, A. F.	Shinnston.



## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## Officers

J. Horner Davis, Chairman, Clarksburg.	Miss Emma K. Davis, Asso. Chair., Clarksburg.
Louis A. Johnson, Vice-Chairman, Clarksburg.	Mrs. M. L. McGraw, Secretary, Clarksburg.
James M. White, Treasurer, Clarksburg.	Roy O. Horner, Director of Finance, Clarksburg.

## Members

Clark District—A. L. Carter, Clarksburg, R. D. 1; L. C. Hart and Mrs. Letta W. Hart, Nutter Fort; Mrs. Rose McGary, Tuna Hotel, East Clarksburg.

## City of Clarksburg

First Ward—Thomas Connell and Miss Bernadette Brennan.

Second Ward—J. C. Harris and Mrs. W. A. Broadwater.

Third Ward—Isaac J. Coston and Mrs. C. W. Brown.

Fourth Ward—Lynn S. Horner and Miss Ethel Martin.

Fifth Ward—James S. Rodney and Mrs. Louise J. Currence.

Sixth Ward—Carleton C. Wood and Miss Mabel Stout.

Seventh Ward—Walter Rutherford and Mrs. E. C. Bramham.

Eighth Ward—C. D. James and Mrs. W. W. Carr, Adamston.

Ninth Ward—John Caussian and Miss Agnes Cornwell (North View.)

Coal District—Dennis McIntyre and Mrs. R. V. Lynch, Meadowbrook; Millard W. Smith, Wolf Summit; Mrs. Becca P. Lambert, Wilsonburg.

Clay District—W. O. Bice, Enterprise; Lawrence E. Hawkins, Mrs. Ernest M. Williams and Mrs. Frank Goudy, Shinnston.

Eagle District—Dr. W. P. Hammer, Mrs. Flora E. Horner and Mrs. Nannie G. Straight, Lumberport; C. Anglin, Wyatt.

Elk District—James Pickens and S. E. Stuart, Mt. Clare, R. D., 1; Miss Beppie Radcliffe, Clarksburg; Mrs. Garnet Lewis, Lost Creek, R. 2.

Grant District—John C. McWhorter, Lost Creek, R. D.; A. B. Post Mrs. Mary Faris and Mrs. E. W. Rector, Lost Creek.

Sardis District—A. J. Nuzum and Mrs. Mary M. Musgrave, Wallace; Frank Robey and Mrs. J. E. Lanham, Wilsonburg, R. 1.

Simpson District—W. L. Fowler and Mrs. Dulcy Johnson, Bridgeport; J. H. McGee, Meadowbrook; Mrs. Martha Hathaway, Aunmoore.

Ten Mile District—C. Ray Morgan, Bristol; E. B. Robinson and Mrs. Cora R. Ogden, Salem; Mrs. B. E. Hudkins, Wolf Summit.

Union District—C. Z. Coffindaffer, Kincheloe, R. 1; Martin Yates and Mrs. Lelia Rumble, Clarksburg, R. 1; Mrs. Bertha Post, Kincheloe.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS

## Clark District

- Justices of the Peace**.....Peyton R. Cost, Republican; Clarksburg.  
Chas. L. Ford, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Constables**.....William Post, Republican; Clarksburg.  
Thomas Cunningham, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Board of Education**.....President—Wesley Rine, Republican; Nutter Fort.  
Secretary—J. K. Musser, Republican; Clarksburg.

## Coal District

- Justices of the Peace**.....R. Edward Kidd, Republican; Clarksburg.  
Robert McClung, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Constables**.....Thomas R. Kearns, Republican; Clarksburg.  
Sidney Noon, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Board of Education**.....President—Harry C. Morrison, Democrat; Wilsonburg.  
Secretary—R. R. Powell, Republican; Adamston.

## Clay District

- Justices of the Peace**.....Criss F. Franz, Republican; Shinnston.  
G. W. Harrison, Republican; Enterprise.
- Constables**.....J. M. Harbert, Republican; Shinnston.  
G. R. Ogden, Republican; Shinnston.
- Board of Education**.....President—L. L. Crawford, Republican; Shinnston.  
Secretary—D. W. Coffindaffer, Democrat; Shinnston.

## Eagle District

- Justices of the Peace**.....James H. Bowers, Republican; Lumberport.  
E. N. Smarr, Republican; Wyatt.
- Constables**.....Ralph Y. Fortney, Republican; Lumberport.  
Hursel C. Auglin, Republican; Wyatt.
- Board of Education**.....President—F. T. Willis, Republican; Lumberport.  
Secretary—J. H. Knight, Republican; Wallace.

**Elk District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... Amos E. Conley, Democrat; Mount Clare, Route 1.  
 P. P. Monroe, Democrat; Mount Clare, Route 1.
- Constable**.... Carl S. Wilson; Democrat; Mount Clare.
- Board of Education**..... President—J. W. Eib, Democrat; Lost Creek, R. D.  
 Secretary—Albert White, Democrat; Lost Creek, R. D.

**Grant District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... E. L. Post, Republican; Lost Creek.  
 Henry Bassel, Democrat; Lost Creek.
- Constables**..... George Proudfoot, Republican; Mount Clare.  
 C. J. Swisher, Democrat; Lost Creek.
- Board of Education**..... President—J. C. McWhorter, Democrat, McWhorter.  
 Secretary—John E. Batten, Democrat; Lost Creek.

**Sardis District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... G. N. Fair, Republican; Wallace.  
 O. W. Kemper, Republican; Brown.
- Constables**..... Geo. M. Ash, Republican; Wallace.  
 Ross W. Arnett, Republican; Brown.
- Board of Education**..... President—Dr. A. O. Kelley, Republican; Wallace.  
 Secretary—A. E. Davisson, Wilsonburg.

**Simpson District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... Jerry Seese, Republican; Bridgeport.  
 Albert C. Wright, Republican; Anmoore.
- Constables**..... Thomas F. Scott, Republican; Bridgeport.  
 N. J. Drummond, Republican; Anmoore.
- Board of Education**..... President—John J. Lang, Republican; Bridgeport, R. D.  
 Secretary—N. D. Sutton, Republican; Bridgeport.

**Ten Mile District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... J. E. Helmick, Republican; Salem.  
 C. W. Law, Republican; Salem.
- Constables**..... F. M. Davisson, Republican; Bristol.  
 J. L. Ash, Republican; Salem.

**Board of Education**.....President—J. R. Dennison, Democrat;  
Bristol, R. 1.  
Secretary—J. W. Johnson, Republican;  
Bristol.

**Union District**

**Justice of the Peace**.....L. L. Bailey, Benson.  
**Constable** ..... (By special appointment.)  
**Board of Education**.....President—Dr. Thomas G. Harris, Republi-  
can; West Milford.  
Secretary—H. W. Van Scoy, Republican;  
West Milford.

**Bridgeport Independent District.**

**Board of Education**.....President—R. L. Messenger, Republican;  
Bridgeport.  
Secretary—N. D. Sutton, Republican;  
Bridgeport.

**Clarksburg Independent District.**

**Board of Education**.....President—Dr. Jesse F. Williams, Republi-  
can; Clarksburg.  
Secretary—Howard J. Robinson, Republi-  
can; Clarksburg.

**Salem Independent District**

**Board of Education**.....President—L. E. Williams, Republican;  
Salem.  
Secretary—A. S. Arnett, Republican;  
Salem.

## JACKSON COUNTY

Formed in 1831 from parts of Mason, Kanawha and Wood; land area, 470.29 square miles; population 18,658 in 1920; estimated population same, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Ripley; altitude 614 feet; population 580 in 1920.

### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

**Judge Circuit Court**.....W. H. O'Brien, Republican; Ripley.  
**Terms Commence**.....First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in  
August and the second Tuesday in No-  
vember.  
**Sheriff**.....C. E. Baker, Republican; Ripley.  
Ex-officio Sealer Weights & Measures.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**.....W. F. Boggess, Republican; Ripley.

- Clerk Circuit Court**.....E. C. Tolley, Republican; Ripley.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** J. A. Shinn, Republican; Ripley.
- Chancery Commissioners**...J. L. Wolfe, Republican; Ripley.  
 T. J. Sayre, Democrat; Ripley.  
 W. F. Boggess, Republican, Ripley.  
 M. C. Archer, Republican; Ripley.
- Jury Commissioners**.....J. A. Shinn, Republican; Ripley; term expires June 1, 1927.  
 Lovel M. Parsons, Democrat; Ripley; term expires July 1, 1928.
- Clerk County Court**.....Enoch Staats, Republican; Ripley.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....Forrest D. Barnhart.
- County Road Engineer**.....Vacancy.
- Surveyor**.....S. K. Somerville, Republican; Ravenswood.
- Assessor**.....William Jordan, Republican; Ripley.
- Com. of School Lands**.....J. Luther Wolfe, Republican; Ripley.
- County Commissioners**.....W. T. W. Paxton, Republican; Kenna; term expires December 31, 1926.  
 B. W. Somerville, Republican; Ripley; term expires December 31, 1928.  
 E. C. Harpold, Republican; Gay; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**....B. W. Somerville, Ripley.
- Terms Commence**.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in August and first Monday in October.
- Commissioners of Accounts** W. F. Boggess, Republican; Ripley.  
 C. W. Staats, Democrat; Ripley.  
 K. K. Hyre, Democrat; Ripley.
- B'd Review & Equalization**.Nathan M. Stewart, Republican; Ripley District; Ripley; term expires in 1927.  
 W. E. Evans, Democrat; Union District; Cottageville; term expires in 1929.  
 W. Mc. Casto, Republican; Washington District; Staats Mills; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and the Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. T. E. Rymer, Ripley, County Health Officer.
- U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons**..Ripley. Drs. D. D. Casto, T. I. C. Parsons and J. E. Barrows.
- Board Children's Guardians** Miss Stella Parker, Agent, City Building, Parkersburg.
- County Agricultural Agent**..G. H. Castrup, Ripley .



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**LIST OF ATTORNEYS**

(Post office address, Ripley.)

Archer, M. C.	Miller, Lewis H.
Bogges, W. F.	Sayre, Theodore
Crow, Burton	Staats, C. W.
Hyre, Kenna K.	Wolfe, J. L.

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**REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**
**Officers**

Sattis Simmons, Chairman, Ripley.	E. C. Tolley, Secretary, Ripley.
R. L. Varner, Treasurer, Ripley.	

**Members**

Grant District—S. D. Flinn and Mrs. Nellie Alexander, Ravenswood, R. 3; Mrs. Margaret Morehead, Sherman, R. D.

Ravenswood District—H. G. Somerville, F. O. Winter and Mrs. Georgia Varner, Ravenswood; Mrs. C. B. Burdette, Sandyville.

Ripley District—A. D. Landfried and Mrs. W. E. Walker, Ripley; P. P. Simmons, Kenna.

Union District—Jasper Harpold, Cottageville; Dr. A. Herrenkohl, Mrs. Emma G. Rambow and Miss Mary Miller, Millwood, R. 1.

Washington District—Romance Parsons, Sissons ville, R. 2; W. H. Morris, Gay; Miss Beulah Lanham, Kenna, R. D.

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**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**
**Officers**

C. W. Staats, Chairman, Ripley.	Mrs. E. C. Smith, Asso. Chm'n., Ravenswood.
M. E. Ginther, Vice-Chairman, Ravenswood.	
F. L. Shriver, Secretary, Silverton.	Mrs. H. S. Armstrong, Asst. Sec'y., Ripley
G. W. Johnson, Treasurer, Ripley.	

**Members**

Grant District—D. T. Howell, Lone Cedar; Kenneth Lockhart and Mrs. C. L. Kittle, Sandyville; Mrs. E. F. Conner, Sherman.

Ravenswood District—F. L. Shriver, Silverton; R. K. Park and Mrs. E. C. Smith, Ravenswood; Mrs. C. E. Crow, Crow Summit.

Ripley District—Lexie Parsons, Hoadley Bowles, Mrs. H. S. Armstrong and Mrs. E. D. Kessel, Ripley.

Union District—W. E. Evans and Mrs. Bell Rardin, Cottageville; Boyd C. Baker, Angerona; Miss Fannie Douglass, Millwood.

Washington District—F. M. Counts, Fletcher; C. W. Tolley, Gay; Mrs. O. C. Parsons, Liverpool; Mrs. J. R. Southall, Staats Mills.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS**

**Grant District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President—C. E. Conner, Democrat; Sherman.

Secretary—Thaddeus Farnsworth. Republican; Murraysville.

**Ravenswood District**

Justices of the Peace.....J. W. McCoy, Republican; Ravenswood.

F. A. Sayre, Democrat; Ravenswood.

Constable.....O. E. Flinn, Democrat; Ravenswood.

Board of Education.....President—R. C. Hutchinson, Democrat; Sandyville.

Secretary—Mrs. T. A. Lockhart, Democrat; Sandyville.

**Ripley District**

Justices of the Peace.....C. A. Jewell, Republican; Ripley.

P. M. Riley, Republican; Ripley.

Constable.....B. F. Stewart, Republican; Ripley.

Board of Education.....President—J. M. Langfried, Republican; Ripley.

Secretary—George O. Harpold, Republican; Given.

**Union District**

Justice of the Peace.....O. G. Dickerson, Republican; Cottageville.

Constable.....(By special appointment.)

Board of Education.....President—Floyd Durst, Democrat; Cottageville.

Secretary—Chas. E. Meredith, Republican; Cottageville.

**Washington District**

Justices of the Peace.....Dexter Hamon, Republican; Advent.

T. H. McCracken, Republican; Gay.

Constable.....L. R. Summers, Republican; Advent.

**Board of Education**.....President—J. B. Harris, Republican; Belgrove.  
Secretary—E. D. Thomas, Republican; Belgrove.

#### Ravenswood Independent District

**Board of Education**.....President—R. C. Ritchie, Republican; Ravenswood.  
Secretary—Dana Woofter, Republican; Ravenswood.

#### Ripley Independent District

**Board of Education**.....President—J. A. Shinn, Republican; Ripley.  
Secretary—George E. Straley, Democrat; Ripley.

### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Formed in 1801 from part of Berkeley county; land area, 212.41 square miles; population, 15,729 in 1920; estimated population same, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Charles Town; altitude 530 feet; population 2,527 in 1920. Shepherd College, one of the State Normal Schools, located at Shepherdstown.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

**Judge Circuit Court**.....Decatur H. Rodgers, Republican; Martinsburg.  
**Terms Commence**.....Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April and the Third Tuesday in September.  
**Sheriff**.....J. Strider Moler, Democrat; Shepherdstown  
**Prosecuting Attorney**.....John T. Porterfield, Democrat; Charles Town.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**.....C. W. Conrad, Democrat; Charles Town.  
**Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** W. F. Alexander, Democrat; Charles Town.  
**Chancery Commissioner** ....Miss L. C. Briscoe, Democrat; Charles Town.  
**Divorce Commissioner**.....George P. Shirley, Democrat; Charles Town.  
**Clerk County Court**.....Charles A. Johnson, Democrat; Charles Town.  
**Supt. Free Schools**.....Isaac N. Bonham, Democrat; Charles Town.  
**Surveyor**.....J. J. Skinner, Democrat; Charles Town.  
**Assessor**.....Floyd L. Watson, Democrat; Charles Town.  
**Com. of School Lands**.....C. L. Haines, Democrat; Charles Town.

- County Commissioners.....Charles H. Moore, Democrat; Charles Town; term expires December 31, 1926.  
 Dr. S. T. Knott, Democrat; Shepherdstown; term expires December 31, 1926.  
 N. R. Roberts, Democrat; Charles Town; term expires December 31, 1928.  
 J. Gregg Gibson, Democrat; Harpers Ferry, term expires December 31, 1930.  
 George T. Shirley, Democrat; Summit Point; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court.....N. R. Roberts, Charles Town.
- Terms Commence.....Last Monday in January, first Monday in May, second Tuesday in August and first Monday in November.
- Commissioners of Accounts Gus. P. Shirley, Democrat; Charles Town.  
 Chas. H. Smith, Republican; Charles Town.  
 John T. Porterfield, Democrat; Charles Town.
- Sealer Weights & Measures..C. M. Kearns, Democrat; Kearneysville.
- B'd Review & Equalization.Harry F. McDonald, Republican; Harpers Ferry District; Harpers Ferry; term expires in 1927.  
 J. Frank Gardner, Republican; Middleway District; Kearneysville; term expires in 1929.  
 W. F. Alexander, Democrat; Charles Town District; Charles Town; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. J. J. Pittman, Charles Town, County Health Officer.
- B'd of Children's Guardians.Miss Kathleene Welton, Agent, Petersburg.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Harpers Ferry. Drs. B. B. Ranson, W. E. Perry and B. F. Haines.

### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Charles Town, unless otherwise given.)

Beckwith & Beckwith	Sheetz, Vernon H.
Brown & Brown	Shirley, George P.
Bushong, F. L.	At Shepherdstown:
Getzendanner, Harry C.	Beltzhoover, G. M.
Gibson, B. D.	Bragoiner, Joseph
Green, T. C.	At Harpers Ferry:
Mason, James M., Jr.	Jeffords, Tracy L.
Porterfield, John T.	

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

Frank B. Robinson, Chairman, Ranson.	Mrs. J. C. Newcomer, Asso. Chair., Harpers Ferry.
Mrs. Frances Seechrist, Secretary, Charles Town.	J. O. Walper, Treasurer. Shepherdstown.

### Members

Charles Town District—Charles A. Snowden, Mrs. Frances Seechrist and Mrs. David Fulton, Charles Town; Frank B. Robinson, Ranson.

Kabletown District—C. H. Hines and Mrs. L. C. Walker, Kabletown; D. B. Shoemaker, Rippon; Miss Elsie Murphy, Charles Town.

Middleway District—Frank M. Gruber, Summit Point; J. Frank Gardner, Miss Louise Gardner and Miss Fannie Trump, Kearneysville.

Shepherdstown District—J. D. Billmeyer, Joseph O. Walper, Mrs. C. N. Byron and Mrs. J. S. Phillips, Shepherdstown.

Harpers Ferry District—Henry T. McDonald, J. H. Robinson, Mrs. C. B. Newcomer and Mrs. Blanche Wheatley, Harpers Ferry.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

F. C. Littlejohn, Chairman, Shenandoah Junction.	Mrs. William Campbell, Asso. Chm., Charles Town.
Mrs. Bessie B. Beltzhoover, Sec'y., Charles Town.	Thomas R. Moore, Treasurer, Charles Town.

### Members

Charles Town District—Thomas R. Moore, Mrs. Bessie B. Beltzhoover and Mrs. C. E. S. Jordan, Charles Town; F. C. Littlejohn, Shenandoah Junction.

Kabletown District—C. R. Langdon, Harry Moffatt and Miss Carrie V. West, Rippon; Miss Imogene Thompson, Summit Point.

Middleway District—James E. Tabb, Walter Wilt, Mrs. Lynn Grant-ham and Mrs. Florino Lyne, Kearneysville.

Shepherdstown District—A. S. Lucas, Miss Maggie Hendricks and Miss Lillie S. Martin, Shepherdstown; Dr. W. J. Melvin, Darke.

Harpers Ferry District—Thomas E. Howell, Bakerton; J. W. Lynch, Halltown; Marguerite D. Shugart and Mrs. Mame Marquette, Harpers Ferry.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS****Charles Town District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... Benjamin R. Shugert, Democrat; Charles Town.  
 T. C. Green, Democrat; Charles Town.
- Constables** ..... Landon Quick, Democrat; Charles Town.  
 Theodore W. Allen, Democrat; Charles Town.
- Board of Education**..... President—Forest A. Brown, Democrat;  
 Charles Town.  
 Secretary—C. W. Conrad, Democrat;  
 Charles Town.

**Harpers Ferry District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... D. H. Nichols, Democrat; Harpers Ferry.  
 Gilbert E. Perry, Democrat; Bolivar.
- Constable** ..... A. W. Littleton, Democrat; Harpers Ferry.
- Board of Education**..... President—P. S. Millard, Democrat; Harpers Ferry.  
 Secretary—D. M. Nickolls, Democrat;  
 Harpers Ferry.

**Kabletown District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

- Board of Education**..... President—H. G. Heflebower, Democrat;  
 Rippon.  
 Secretary—B. F. Yates, Democrat; Charles Town, R. D.

**Middleway District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

- Board of Education**..... President—Herbert C. Miller, Democrat;  
 Kearneysville.  
 Secretary—Mrs. Laura Thompson, Democrat; Kearneysville.

**Shepherdstown District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... F. L. Goldsborough, Democrat; Shepherdstown.  
 Albert T. Moler, Democrat; Shepherdstown.
- Constables** ..... (By special appointment).
- Board of Education**..... President—Dr. G. W. Banks, Democrat;  
 Shepherdstown.  
 Secretary—Fred L. Weltzheimer, Democrat; Shepherdstown.



**Chancery Commissioners**

for Court Common Pleas . . . J. E. Campbell, Republican; Charleston.  
 S. L. Flournoy, Democrat; Charleston.  
 John A. Thayer, Republican; Charleston.  
 D. C. Gallaher, Democrat; Charleston.  
 E. S. Bock, Republican; Charleston.  
 Garnett Thompson, Democrat; Charleston.  
 L. L. Dunbar, Republican; Charleston.  
 John H. Linn, Democrat; Charleston.

**Divorce Commissioner** . . . . . U. B. Atkinson, Republican; Charleston.

**Clerk County Court** . . . . . R. N. Moulton, Republican; Charleston.

**Supt. Free Schools** . . . . . Florence C. Kuhn, Democrat; Marmet.

**County Road Engineer** . . . . . R. R. Barton, Republican; Charleston.

**Assessor** . . . . . T. Newcomer, Republican; Charleston.

**Surveyor** . . . . . J. H. High, Republican; Charleston.

**Com. of School Lands** . . . . . H. W. Bowers, Republican; Charleston.

**County Commissioners** . . . . . Grant Copenhaver, Republican; Charleston; term expires December 31, 1926.

Omer Given, Democrat; Charleston; term expires December 31, 1928.

Wesley H. O'Dell, Republican; Charleston; term expires December 31, 1930.

**President County Court** . . . . . Omer Given, Charleston.

**Terms Commence** . . . . . Second Monday in February, third Monday in June, second Monday in September and first Monday in December.

**Commissioners of Accounts** M. C. Gilchrist, Republican; Charleston.

J. W. Sevy, Republican; Charleston.

**Sealer Weights & Measures**

For City of Charleston . . . John H. Goshorn, Republican; Charleston.

**B'd Review & Equalization** . . Samuel Stephenson, Democrat; Charleston District; Charleston; term expires in 1927.

J. King Shepherd, Republican; Loudon District; South Charleston; term expires in 1929.

J. H. Copenhaver, Republican; Elk District; Blue Creek; term expires in 1931.

**Full Time Health Officer** . . . Dr. John Thames, Charleston.

**B'd of Children's Guardians** . Edna Dodson, Agent; Charleston.

**U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons** . . . . . Charleston. Dr. George F. Grissim, Single Surgeon.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS**

(Post office address, Charleston)

Albertson, U. S.  
 Allebach, Leroy

Anderson, H. M.  
 Atkinson, U. B.



- Ballard, E. L.  
 Barnes, Uriah  
 Belcher, A. M.  
 Blagg, Donald O.  
 Bobbitt, O. B.  
 Broun, C. B.  
 Broun, Fontaine  
 Brown, Jackson & Knight  
     Edward W. Knight  
     Lon. H. Kelly  
     V. L. Black  
     Angus MacDonald  
     George S. Couch  
     O. P. Fitzgerald  
     Benj. B. Brown  
     Thomas B. Jackson.  
 Burdette, E. M.  
 Burdette, Frank C.  
 Buster, H. B.  
 Bunting, J. G.  
 Byrne, Littlepage & Linn  
     W. E. R. Byrne  
     Kemp Littlepage  
     John H. Linn  
 Bowen, Samuel E.  
 Bowers, H. W.  
 Brennan, John V.  
 Briggs, Murray  
 Butts, C. I.  
 Camp, P. H.  
 Campbell & McClintic  
     Edward Campbell  
     Hunter McClintic  
 Campbell, Harry V.  
 Carr, F. N.  
 Cato, Henry S.  
 Chilton & Chilton  
     J. E. Chilton  
     S. B. Chilton  
 Clayton, B. T.  
 Cohen, Charles  
 Coleman, Thomas  
 Conley & Johnson  
     William G. Conley  
     Clyde B. Johnson  
 Cork, Donald L.  
 Cork, J. F.  
 Couch, C. B.  
 Dyer, E. B.  
 Darst & Hall  
     Moses M. Darst  
     Harry A. Hall  
 Davis & Painter  
 Davis, Staige  
 Dawson, D. B.  
 Dunbar, David W.  
 Dunbar, L. L.  
 Eastwood, Harry  
 Edwards, L. A.  
 Ellison, John F.  
 Flournoy, A. W.  
 Flournoy, Parke  
 Flournoy, Sam L.  
 Freudenberger, Elmer  
 Fry, Henry  
 Fitzwater, Albert  
 Ferguson, H. C.  
 Gilchrist, M. C.  
 Gillespie, John L.  
 Given, L. E.  
 Goetman, C. E.  
 Good, C. W.  
 Gordon, J. Raymond  
 Goshorn, Fred  
 Gaines, Joseph H.  
 Gallaher, D. C.  
 Hackney, Orville  
 Hall, Grant P.  
 Hammond, Clay D.  
 Hardy, Waller C.  
 Harless, F. H.  
 Hartley, Guy L.  
 Hodges, A. B.  
 Horan, A. J.  
 Horan, John S.  
 Houston, Harold W.  
 Hughes, R. E.  
 Hundley, J. Howard  
 Hurlbut, Frank R.  
 Kay, Robert H. C.  
 Jones & Ballard  
 Keatley, E. M.  
 Kelly, Lon H.  
 Kelly, R. G.  
 Kenna, J. E.  
 Kenna, Jo. N.  
 Kimbrough, C. E.

- Koontz, Hurlbut & Revercomb  
     Arthur B. Koontz  
     Frank Hurlbut  
     Chapman Revercomb  
 La Follette, L. M.  
 Laidley, W. S., Jr.  
 Lilly, A. A.  
 Lilly, J. Sherman  
 Linn, Robert  
 Lively, Frank  
 Lively, W. T.  
 Life, J. M.  
 Loeb, Leo  
 Long, J. William  
 Luckey, Howard N.  
 MacCorkle, Clark & MacCorkle  
     W. A. MacCorkle  
     T. S. Clark  
     W. G. MacCorkle  
 McRa, Duncan  
 McWhorter, L. E.  
 McWhorter, L. E., Jr.  
 Miller, Braxton  
 Miller & Carney  
 Minor, Berkeley  
 Mathews, Campbell & McClintic  
 McChesney, Alice J.  
 Meldahl, Pool & Mauzy,  
     Horace Meldahl  
     Willard Pool  
     M. Harper Mauzy  
 Morgan, C. R.  
 MacCorkle, A. D.  
 McClintic, J. H.  
 McCrum, A. Bliss  
 McKee, W. C.  
 Matheny, M. F.  
 Mathews, Daniel  
 Mathews, W. B.  
 Menager, James  
 McCabe, R. E.  
 Moore, Ben.  
 Moore, Geo. D.  
 Morgan, B. S.  
 Morton, Mohler & Peters  
     Kemp Morton  
     Dan Mohler  
     Charles G. Peters  
 Murphy, P. H.  
 Nash, J. H., Jr.  
 Nutter, T. G.  
 Painter, G. C.  
 Payne, Minor & Bouchelle  
 Penhale, Harry E.  
 Pettigrew, B. J.  
 Poffenbarger, Blue & Dayton  
     George Poffenbarger  
     Fred O. Blue  
     Arthur S. Dayton  
 Parsons & Poling  
 Pifer, F. C.  
 Pilchard, Lon T.  
 Price, Smith & Spilman  
     George E. Price  
     Harrison B. Smith  
     R. S. Spilman  
     J. M. Woods  
 Price, Thomas Brook  
 Quarrier, R. G.  
 Reynolds, J. T.  
 Richmond, S. P.  
 Ritz, Harold A.  
 Robertson, E. E.  
 Robertson, M. M.  
 Ruffner, Joseph  
 Rummel, H. D.  
 Ryan, M. W.  
 Salisbury, D. L.  
 Shannon, F. B.  
 Smith, Claude Leander  
 Silverstein, Joe  
 Silverstein, Sam  
 Simms, John T.  
 Stephens, R. N., Jr.  
 Stewart, George P.  
 Stambaugh, Fred M.  
 Stone, Elmer L.  
 Surber, Edward M.  
 Taylor, D. W.  
 Thayer, John A.  
 Thomas, Fred L.  
 Thompson, A. Garnett  
 Townsend, Bock & Cohen  
     T. C. Townsend  
     E. S. Bock  
     Charles Cohen

Watts, Watts & Williamson	White, John Baker
C. C. Watts	Whitt, C. M.
J. Blackburn Watts	Wiley, C. C.
Geo. H. Williamson	Wilson, Riley
Williams, George H.	Woods, S. V.
Wehrle, John	Woodroe, J. D.
Wertz, W. W.	

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

D. L. Salisbury, Chairman, Charleston.	Miss Mae Grass, Vice Chairman, Charleston.
George Ewing, Secretary, Charleston.	James G. Carper, Treasurer, Charleston.

### Members

Charleston District—(At large) Dr. R. H. Walker and Mrs. Ida Mae Smith, Charleston; Silas Roberts, Charleston, R. 5; Mrs. Hugh Ritter, Charleston, R. 3.

### City of Charleston

First Ward—J. W. Fisher and Miss Myrtle Stevens.

Second Ward—George Ewing and Mrs. Ruth Atkinson Rowe.

Third Ward—James G. Carper and Miss Bess M. Shirkey.

Fourth Ward—Dan M. Smith and Mrs. Virginia B. McLane.

Fifth Ward—D. L. Salisbury and Mrs. W. L. Medley.

Sixth Ward—B. A. Meadows and Mrs. John Britton.

Seventh Ward—Huling H. Lewis and Miss Maude J. Wanzer.

Eighth Ward—Dr. Curtis T. Hayden and Mrs. Mabel F. Wooster.

Ninth Ward—Leonard L. Shore and Miss Mae Grass.

Tenth Ward—John Hoffman Goshorn and Mrs. Belle Charnock.

Eleventh Ward—Hubert A. Kelly and Mrs. T. J. Honaker.

Twelfth Ward—Joe Taylor and Mrs. Anna F. Davis.

Thirteenth Ward—G. A. Grishaber and Mrs. Myrtle Cannon.

Fourteenth Ward—Friend Cochrane and Mrs. Willard McKee.

Fifteenth Ward—John M. Sutherland and Mrs. Lora B. Mairs.

Poca District—D. E. Kelly, Pocatigo; W. N. Wines, Hicumbottom; Mrs. Bessie Staats Fisher, Sissonville; Mrs. Florence Jones, Legg.

Jefferson District—J. E. May, H. T. Rogers and Miss Nelle Campbell, St. Albans; Miss Sallie Thomas, St. Albans, R. 2.

Malden District—Henry Gay, Malden; Chan Walton, Dana; Mrs. Hattie Bostick, Putney; Mrs. Laura P. Brown, Rutledge.

Elk District—F. C. Patterson, Frame; C. H. Pierson, Mrs. Eva Walker and Miss Florence Reynolds, Elk View.

Loudon District—Dr. A. V. Johnson, Ralph C. Matthews, Mrs. Laura Jane Zogg and Miss Edythe Martin, South Charleston.

Washington District—Geo. M. Burdette, Olcott; H. C. Means and Mrs. Letha Childress, Spring Hill, R. 1; Miss Kate C. Gillispie, Brounland.

Big Sandy District—John W. Davis, Dr. Roy Ray, Mrs. Stella Osborne and Miss Mary Dorsey, Clendenin.

Union District—Albert T. Bonham, Guthrie; Lem. H. Whittington, Carpenter; Mrs. Clara M. Garrett, Dunbar; Mrs. D. C. Shaffer, Nitro.

Cabin Creek District—W. B. Coleman and Mrs. Stina H. Eskins, Chelyan; Dr. R. A. Henson, Cabin Creek; Mrs. Goldie Gay, Eskdale.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

D. E. Lloyd, Chairman,  
Charleston.

Harry C. Deisher, Secretary,  
Charleston.

Dr. G. C. Robertson, Treasurer.  
Charleston.

### Members

Charleston District—(At large) Oather McCommack, Charleston, R. 3; Dr. C. A. Ray, Mrs. G. C. Duffield and Mrs. R. E. Wood, Charleston.

### City of Charleston

First Ward—Lawrence Hoffman and Mrs. Fonda Painter.

Second Ward—O. D. Lanham and Miss Ethel B. Jeffries.

Third Ward—Charles Goff and Mrs. A. M. Ray.

Fourth Ward—John T. Moore and Miss Maude Hudnall.

Fifth Ward—R. W. Whittington and Mrs. R. T. Ellis.

Sixth Ward—B. L. White and Mrs. Bessie Humphries.

Seventh Ward—W. C. Grass and Mrs. Gladys Lanham.

Eighth Ward—Shirley Ross and Miss Lena Morris.

Ninth Ward—Val Fruth and Miss Ella Bibby.

Tenth Ward—B. J. Stephenson and Mrs. Fannie Wilson Field.

Eleventh Ward—John Mahan and Dr. Irene B. Bullard.

Twelfth Ward—H. W. Laughorn and Mrs. A.H. Boyd.

Thirteenth Ward—L. M. Knight and Mrs. Addie Greter.

Fourteenth Ward—J. M. Slack and Mrs. Beatrice M. Ruffner.

Fifteenth Ward—John D. Moore, Ferry Branch Road and Mrs. T. O. Timberlake, Bridge Avenue.

Poca District—S. E. Gibson, Sissonville; C. H. Sisson, Mrs. Lulu W. Mairs and Mrs. Lena Hill, Pocatigo.

Jefferson District—Garland Turner and Mrs. Maude B. Morris, Spring Hill; W. T. Turner and Mrs. Edythe Cowl, St. Albans.

Malden District—W. H. Ruffner, Mrs. Dr. De Bell and Mrs. Robert Putney, Malden; Clifford Slack, Belle.

**Elk District**—George Matheney, Pinch; M. C. Melton and Mrs. Zora Hafer, Elkview; Mrs. Ethel Seafter, Big Chimney.

**Loudon District**—Arnold Brabban and Mrs. Rachel McCloud, South Charleston; D. E. Lloyd, Charleston; Mrs. Buena Covert, Charleston, R. 2.

**Washington District**—Murl B. Gillespie and Mrs. R. P. Gillespie, Brounland; H. H. McCann, Spring Hill, R. 1; Mrs. Ellen E. Griffith, Olcott.

**Big Sandy District**—R. C. Andrew, C. R. Chandler, Mrs. Bert Graddy and Mrs. Nona McClain, Clendenin.

**Union District**—W. E. Griffith and Mrs. Gwynn La Rue, Dunbar; R. H. Young, Carpenter; Mrs. Anna L. McClanahan, Charleston; R. D.

**Cabin Creek District**—W. B. Fray and Mrs. Lola Lares, Handley; H. C. Slack, Quincy; Mrs. Pat L. Belcher, Eskdale.

### DISTRICT OFFICERS

#### Big Sandy District

**Justices of the Peace**..... G. E. Brown, Republican; Clendenin.  
E. E. Gandee, Republican; Clendenin.  
**Constables** ..... E. W. Fitzwater, Republican; Elk View.  
L. W. Gandee, Republican; Clendenin.  
**Board of Education**..... President—J. M. Geary, Republican; Clendenin.  
Secretary—C. T. Fleshman, Republican; Clendenin.

#### Cabin Creek District

**Justices of the Peace**..... P. L. Brannen, Democrat; East Bank.  
J. S. Coleman, Democrat; Montgomery.  
**Constables** ..... Clifford Crawford, Democrat; Ward.  
Leonard Tucker, Democrat; London.  
**Board of Education**..... President—J. W. Calvert, Democrat; Cheylan.  
Secretary—C. Edward Smith, Democrat; Cheylan.

#### Charleston District

**Justices of the Peace**..... W. A. Tulley, Republican; Charleston.  
J. A. deGruyter, Democrat; Charleston.  
**Constables** ..... J. B. Malone, Republican; Charleston.  
E. C. Todd, Republican; Charleston.  
**Board of Education**..... President—D. Deitrich, Republican; Charleston.  
Secretary—S. B. Wintz, Republican; Charleston.

## Elk District

- Justices of the Peace..... D. H. Samples, Republican; Blue Creek.  
W. W. Smith, Republican; Big Chimney.
- Constables ..... S. Thomas Carte, Republican; Elk View.  
J. L. Philips, Republican; Pinch.
- Board of Education..... President—C. E. Halstead, Republican;  
Wills.  
Secretary—C. C. Dougherty, Republican;  
Stoeffel.

## Jefferson District

- Justices of the Peace..... W. H. Carter, Democrat; St. Albans.  
David MacQueen, Democrat; St. Albans.
- Constables ..... C. J. Loftis, Republican; St. Albans.  
Jess Hicks, Democrat; St. Albans.
- Board of Education..... President—W. A. Burgess, Democrat; St.  
Albans.  
Secretary—E. E. Cummings, Democrat;  
St. Albans.

## Loudon District

- Justices of the Peace..... G. J. Finney, Democrat; South Charleston.  
C. C. Withrow, Republican; South Charles-  
ton.
- Constables ..... L. W. Taylor, Republican; Charleston,  
R. 2.  
C. N. Cook, Democrat; South Charleston.
- Board of Education..... President—L. H. Rogers, Democrat; South  
Charleston.  
Secretary—L. H. Oakes, Democrat;  
South Charleston.

## Malden District

- Justices of the Peace..... Walter M. Hanson, Republican; Dana.  
C. O. Bragg, Republican; Belle.
- Constables ..... Guy Sutherland, Democrat; Coal Fork.  
Henry S. Walker, Republican; Dana.
- Board of Education..... President—Wm. Goodwin, Democrat; Mal-  
den.  
Secretary—C. W. Ferrell, Democrat; Mal-  
den.

## Poca District

- Justices of the Peace..... E. F. Vandine, Republican; Slissonville.  
J. F. Slater, Republican; Legg.

- Constables** ..... K. W. Legg, Republican, Legg.  
F. M. Ray, Jr., Republican; Sissonville.
- Board of Education**..... President—Dr. W. J. Glass, Republican;  
Sissonville.  
Secretary—J. S. Fisher, Republican; Sissonville.

#### Union District

- Justices of the Peace**..... Charles E. Roe, Republican; Nitro.  
F. H. Casto, Democrat; Dunbar.
- Constables**..... H. R. Carter, Republican; Dunbar.  
C. L. Jordan, Republican; Nitro.
- Board of Education**..... President—J. G. Carpenter, Democrat;  
Carpenter.  
Secretary—Roy Reed, Democrat; Dunbar.

#### Washington District

- Justices of the Peace**..... Charles A. DeBoard, Democrat; Olcott.  
Ira L. Snodgrass, Democrat; Spring Hill,  
R. 1.
- Constables**..... T. F. Midkiff, Democrat; Spring Hill, R. D.  
Walter Holstein, Democrat; Olcott.
- Board of Education**..... President—T. J. Dent, Democrat; Spring  
Hill.  
Secretary—Duan B. Dent, Democrat;  
Spring Hill, R. D.

#### Charleston Independent District

- Board of Education**..... President—Dr. J. E. Robins, Republican;  
Charleston.  
Secretary—E. A. Babcock, Republican;  
Charleston.

#### Nitro Independent District

- Board of Education**..... President—Carl N. Hand, Nitro.  
Secretary—G. C. Alderson, Nitro.

#### St. Albans Independent District

- Board of Education**..... President—Wm. M. Wood, Democrat; St.  
Albans.  
Secretary—O. G. Stutler, St. Albans.

## LEWIS COUNTY

Formed in 1816 from a part of Harrison county; land area, 391.35 square miles; population 20,455 in 1920; estimated population 21,687, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Weston; altitude 1,009 feet; population 5,701 in 1920. Location of Weston State Hospital.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

- Judge Circuit Court**..... Birk S. Stathers, Republican; Clarksburg.  
burg.
- Terms Commence**..... First Monday in March, first Monday in July and the first Monday in November.
- Official Court Reporter**..... O. L. Haught, Democrat; Clarksburg.
- Sheriff**..... Roy V. Chidester, Republican; Weston.
- Prosecuting Attorney**..... W. J. Smith, Republican; Weston.
- Clerk Circuit Court**..... George Woofter, Republican; Weston.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** W. J. Smith, Republican; Weston.
- Chancery Commissioners**... T. I. Cummings, Democrat; Weston.  
Herbert M. Blair, Democrat; Weston.  
Da Costa Smith, Democrat; Weston.  
Richard Batten, Republican; Weston.  
Wade Linger, Republican; Weston.
- Divorce Commissioner**..... W. K. Spaur, Democrat; Weston.
- Clerk County Court**..... James B. Peterson, Republican; Weston.
- Supt. Free Schools**..... A. E. Sutton, Republican; Weston.
- County Road Engineer**..... Da Costa Smith, Weston.
- Surveyor**..... W. W. Wymer, Republican; Jane Lew, R.  
Assessor..... D.; term expires December 31, 1926.
- Com. of School Lands**..... T. E. Stalnaker, Republican; Hornor; term  
County Commissioners..... expires December 31, 1928.  
Fred W. Steinbeck, Republican; Fink;  
term expires December 31, 1930.  
W. W. Wymer, Jane Lew.  
First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in June and the first Monday in September.
- President County Court**.....
- Terms Councence**..... O. P. White, Weston.  
W. O. Lunsford, Democrat; Hacker's Creek  
District; Weston, R. 3; term expires in 1927.
- Sealer Weights & Measures**..
- B'd Review & Equalization**.. Frank Taylor, Republican; Court House  
District; Weston; term expires in 1929.  
A. K. Wilson, Republican; Collins Settlement District; Walkersville; term expires in 1931.



**Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and the  
Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. M.  
D. Cure, Weston, County Health Officer.

**B'd of Children's Guardians**. Miss Florence Charter, District Agent,  
Union Bank Bldg., Clarksburg.

**U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....Weston. Drs. George Snyder and W. P.  
King. Jane Lew. Dr. G. C. Corder.

### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Weston, unless otherwise given).

Arnold, Jackson	Foster, James F.
Barnett, L. H.	Hughes, A. C.
Bennett, H. M.	Kurtz, Kenneth W.
Blair, Herbert M.	Lively, Charles.
Bland, Robert L.	Morton, Ernest
Brannon, Edward A.	Smith, DaCosta
Cole, Geo. C.	Smith, W. Jarrett
Cummings, Thomas I.	Stathers, Birk S.
Davidson, George I.	Circuit Judge.
Edmiston, Andrew	White, George E.

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

Charles B. Goodwin, Chairman, Weston.	George A. Hatzel, Vice Chairman. Weston.
Lawrence B. Harris, Secretary, Weston.	Robert W. Chidester, Asst. Secy., Weston.
J. W. Farnsworth, Treasurer. Weston.	

#### Women Associate Officers

Mrs. M. D. Cure, Chairman,	Mrs. C. P. Darlington, V. Chair.,
Mrs. T. F. Law, Secretary,	Miss Bertha Batten, Asst. Secy.
Address: Weston.	

#### Members

**Hackers Creek District**—J. W. Farnsworth and Mrs. Charles P. Swint, Weston; James Q. Musser and Mrs. Jennie Kercheval, Jane Lew.

**Freemans Creek District**—Claude M. Hall and Stark A. White, Weston, R. 6; Mrs. W. E. Carpenter, Weston, R. D.; Mrs. O. L. Hudkins, Weston.

**Court House District**—J. M. Henry, Roy Kitson, Mrs. Alma Cutlip and Miss Edna Tierney, Weston.

Skin Creek District—W. T. Jones, Roanoke, R. D.; S. H. Taylor, Horner, R. D.; Mrs. T. E. Stalnaker, Horner; Miss Floda Corathers, Weston.

Collins Settlement District—W. L. Warner, Roanoke, R. D.; Cecil Owens and Miss Oleta Strader, Crawford; Miss Edith Conrad, Roanoke.

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## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

Roy R. Hale, Chairman, Weston.	Mrs. Mollie R. Jackson, V. Chair., Jane Lew.
French S. Smith, Secretary, Weston.	Miss Goldie Goff, Asst. Secy., Weston.
Meade Ward, Treasurer, Weston.	

### Advisory Board

Andrew Edmiston, Sr., E. A. Brannon	E. G. Davisson	A. F. Whelan, Jr. Lloyd Rinehart
Address: Weston		

### Members

Hackers Creek District—B. M. Davisson and Mrs. Mollie R. Jackson, Jane Lew; French S. Smith and Mrs. E. A. Bennett, Weston.

Freemans Creek District—R. R. Hale, D. E. Harris and Miss Grace Poling, Weston; Mrs. James A. Norris, Valley Chapel.

Court House District—Joe Mullooly, Roanoke, R. D.; Meade Ward, Mrs. Mary Stephenson and Miss Mary E. Malloy, Weston.

Skin Creek District—Tom Miles and Miss Eva Miller, Horner; G., B. Marsh, Horner, R. 2; Miss May Bennett, Duffy.

Collins Settlement District—R. W. Duncan, Roanoke; A. P. Crawford, Ireland; Mrs. Bertie Arnold, Roanoke, R. 3; Miss Ernestine Linger, Roanoke, R. 1.

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## DISTRICT OFFICERS

### Collins Settlement District

Justice of the Peace.....A. M. Law, Democrat; Walkersville.  
 Constable.....G. L. Watson, Democrat; Walkersville.  
 Board of Education.....President—P. A. Post, Democrat; Crawford.  
 Secretary—A. M. Law, Democrat; Walkersville.

**Court House District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... **W. W. Chapman**, Republican; **Weston**.  
**J. D. Adkins**, Republican; **Weston**.  
**Constables**..... **Asa Clark**, Republican; **Weston**.  
**W. C. Radliff**, Democrat; **Weston**.  
**Board of Education**..... **President**—**E. M. Stalnaker**, Republican;  
**Weston, R. 3**.  
**Secretary**—**John Kaden**, Republican; **Roanoke**.

**Freeman's Creek District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... **A. Chittum**, Republican; **Weston**.  
**Homer Hall**, Republican; **Weston**.  
**Constable**..... (By special appointment).  
**Board of Education**..... **President**—**J. W. Jones**, Republican;  
**Hurst**.  
**Secretary**—**Lloyd G. Lash**, Republican;  
**Weston**.

**Hacker's Creek District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... **W. T. Connolly**, Democrat; **Weston**.  
**Wade Brown**, Democrat; **Jane Lew**.  
**Constable**..... **Berket Hall**, Republican; **Jane Lew**.  
**Board of Education**..... **President**—**M. M. Reger**, Republican; **Weston, R. 4**.  
**Secretary**—**L. G. Lightburn**, Republican;  
**Jane Lew**.

**Skin Creek District**

- Justice of the Peace**..... **G. D. Marsh**, Democrat; **Horner**.  
**Constable**..... (By special appointment).  
**Board of Education**..... **President**—**S. W. Hardman**, Democrat;  
**Weston, R. 3**.  
**Secretary**—**Geo. H. Corathers**, Republican;  
**Weston**.

**Weston Independent District**

- Board of Education**..... **President**—**W. J. Ballard**, Republican;  
**Weston**.  
**Secretary**—**Ernest G. Smith**, Democrat;  
**Weston**.

**Jane Lew Independent District**

- Board of Education**..... **President**—**S. O. Davisson**, Democrat; **Jane Lew**.  
**Secretary**—**A. C. Allman**, Democrat; **Jane Lew**.

## LINCOLN COUNTY

Formed in 1867 from parts of Cabell, Putnam, Kanawha and Boone; land area, 448.76 square miles; population 19,378 in 1920; estimated population same, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Hamlin; altitude 642 feet; population 516 in 1920.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

- Judge Circuit Court**.....Thomas R. Shepherd, Republican Huntington.
- Terms Commence**.....Third Monday in March, fourth Monday in July and the third Monday in November.
- Official Court Reporter**.....Austin M. Sikes, Republican; Huntington.
- Sheriff**.....W. W. Vandelinde, Democrat; Hamlin.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....E. E. Young, Democrat; Hamlin.
- Ass't Prosecuting Attorneys** C. E. Burns, Democrat; Hamlin.  
W. F. Damron, Democrat; Hamlin
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....Grant Cremeans, Republican; Hamlin.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** J. S. Pridemore, Republican; Hamlin.
- Chancery Commissioners**...C. E. Burns, Democrat; Hamlin.  
Jacob D. Smith, Republican; Hamlin.  
A. F. Morris, Democrat; Hamlin.  
Grant Cremeans, Hamlin.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....C. E. Burns, Hamlin.
- Clerk County Court**.....E. J. Elkins, Republican; Hamlin.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....Rufus P. Lambert, Democrat; Branchland.
- Surveyor**.....A. C. Hager, Republican; Hamlin.
- Assessor**.....John L. Jaynes, Democrat; Hamlin.
- Com. of School Lands**.....E. J. Elkins, Hamlin.
- County Commissioners**.....A. C. Parsons, Democrat; Marigold; term expires December 31, 1928.  
Sherman Isaacs, Democrat; West Hamlin; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**.....A. C. Parsons, Marigold.
- Terms Conunence**.....First Monday in January, third Monday in March, first Monday in July and the first Monday in October.
- Comissioners of Accounts** Grant Cremeans, Republican; Hamlin.  
C. E. Burns, Democrat; Hamlin.
- Sealer Weights & Measures**.Luther Midkiff, Democrat; Branchland.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..A. D. Sowards, Democrat; Carroll District; Myra; term expires in 1927.  
J. L. Dunlap, Republican; Washington District; Train; term expires in 1929.  
A. J. Elliott, Republican; Laurel Hill District; Cuzzie; term expires in 1931.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons. . . . . Hamlin, Dr. J. A. Chafin, Single Surgeon.  
 B'd Children's Guardians. . . Miss Dorothy Hockaday, District Agent;  
 City Hall, Huntington.  
 Board of Health. . . . . The President of the County Court and  
 Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J.  
 A Chafin, Branchland, County Health  
 Officer.

### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address, Hamlin)

Burns, C. E.	Smith, Jacob D.
Damron, W. F.	Stiles, Homer S.
Morris, A. F.	Wilkinson, D. E.

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

Harry Bailey, Chairman, Hamlin.	Edward Madden, Secretary, Hamlin.
W. E. Pauley, Treasurer, Hamlin.	

#### Members

Carroll District—F. M. Ballard, Sweetland; J. T. Hockinson, West Hamlin, R. D.; Mrs. Maude Curry and Mrs. Kate Bailey, Hamlin.

Duval District—W. G. Roberts, Griffithsville; J. N. Humphreys, Mrs. Grace L. Anshutz and Mrs. Vonnie Mullins, Yawkey.

Harts Creek District—M. F. McComas, Rector; S. H. Adkins and Mrs. Richard Messer, Ferrellsburg; Mrs. Jane Lucas, Toney.

Jefferson District—Albert Price, Bulger; C. S. Stowers, Bernie; Mrs. Eva Gillenwater and Mrs. Ella Carper, Spurlockville.

Laurel Hill District—Lonnie Spurlock, Juney P. Hager and Mrs. Bertie Adkins, Midkiff; Mrs. Hattie Roy, Hubball.

Sherdian District—J. M. Bias and Mrs. Cora Adkins, West Hamlin; Mencer Davis and Mrs. Florence Heck, Branchland.

Union District—H. H. Scites, Ebb Cummings and Mrs. Carrie Smith, Sias; Mrs. Creota Curry, Fez.

Washington District—S. M. Priestly, Priestly; M. S. Griffith and Mrs. Lillian Priestly, McCorkle; Mrs. Birkie Pauley, Sod.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Rufus P. Lambert, Chairman, Hamlin.	Mrs. Maggie Burns, Asso. Chair., Hamlin.
C. T. McGee, Secretary, Hamlin.	Louis R. Sweetland, Treasurer, Hamlin.

Members

Carroll District—A. V. Richardson, M. F. Adkins, Mrs. J. M. Hainor and Mrs. Bessie Leet, Hamlin.

Duval District—R. N. McCoy and Mrs. Mahala Kuhn, Garrettsbend; Edwin Pardue and Mrs. Bertha Traub, Griffithsville.

Harts Creek District—Herbert Shelton, Lewis Maynard and Mrs. Mollie Lambert, Sand Creek; Mrs. Cora Adkins, Gill.

Jefferson District—Jink Miller, Tom Chandler and Miss Effie A. Lambert, Spurlockville; Mrs. Allie Stowers, Palermo.

Laurel Hill District—W. J. Sanders, Minerva; Milton McCoy and Mrs. Maud Webb, Ranger; Miss Obra White, Price.

Sheridan District—Hall McComas and Miss Beulah Damron, Branchland; W. F. Tabor and Miss Dola Isaacs, West Hamlin.

Union District—Cum Plumley, Sullivan Sias and Mrs. Eliza Smith, Hager; Miss Estelle Adkins, Fez.

Washington District—Ray Ashbury, Ivaton; Garl Williams and Mrs. Lulu Burns Priestly, of Priestly; Mrs. Blaine Pauley, Sod.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Carroll District

Justices of the Peace.....C. F. Reilly, Democrat; Hamlin.  
Norman Smith, Democrat; Culloden.

Constables.....W. G. Puckett, Republican; Hamlin.  
H. A. Smith, Democrat; Hamlin.

Board of Education.....President—E. E. Wilkerson, Democrat;  
Hamlin.  
Secretary—Homer Stiles, Democrat; Hamlin.

Duval District

Justices of the Peace.....H. Wells, Republican; Alkol.  
F. J. Shepherd, Republican; Griffithsville.

Constables.....A. W. Tackett, Republican; Garrettsbend.  
Ezra Pauley, Republican; Alkol.

Board of Education . . . . . President—Edwin Pardue, Democrat; Griffithsville.  
 Secretary—George W. Hawkins, Republican; Griffithsville.

#### Harts Creek District

Justices of the Peace . . . . . John Gartin, Socialist; Wewanta.  
 John E. Fry, Democrat; Hector.  
 Constables . . . . . John Martin, Democrat; Harts.  
 J. E. Abbott, Democrat; Rector.  
 Board of Education . . . . . President—Robert Brumfield, Democrat;  
 Harts.  
 Secretary—Ward Brumfield, Democrat;  
 Harts.

#### Jefferson District

Justices of the Peace . . . . . Ev. Hager, Republican; Mud.  
 Asa Lovejoy, Democrat; Bulger.  
 Constables . . . . . Grover Miller, Republican; Spurlocksville.  
 Everett Messer, Democrat; Bulger.  
 Justice of the Peace . . . . . Walter F. Adkins, Democrat; Ranger.  
 ville.  
 Secretary—Bernie E. Lovejoy, Republican;  
 Palermo.

#### Laurel Hill District

Justices of the Peace . . . . . Walter F. Adkins, Democrat; Ranger.  
 W. W. Adkins, Democrat; Ranger.  
 Constables . . . . . Squire Webb, Democrat; Ranger.  
 L. E. Johnson, Republican; Midkiff.  
 Board of Education . . . . . President—Roscoe Clay, Democrat; Mari-  
 gold.  
 Secretary—Mrs. Flora Midkiff, Republican;  
 Midkiff.

#### Sheridan District

Justices of the Peace . . . . . Gilbert Isaacs, Democrat; Branchland.  
 E. E. Adkins, Democrat; West Hamlin.  
 Constables . . . . . Park Prichard, Democrat; Branchland.  
 Delbert Pullen, Democrat; West Hamlin.  
 Board of Education . . . . . President—M. L. Adkins, Democrat;  
 Branchland.  
 Secretary—E. E. Adkins, Democrat; West  
 Hamlin.











- Clerk Circuit Court.....L. A. Cather, Republican; Fairmont; ex-officio Clerk of Criminal Court.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court L. A. Cather; Fairmont.
- Chancery Commissioners....Ross Watts, Democrat; Fairmont.  
John Henshaw, Republican; Fairmont.  
E. C. Frame, Republican; Fairmont.  
Trevey Nutter, Republican; Fairmont.  
W. M. Hess, Democrat; Mannington.  
L. T. Eddy, Republican; Fairmont.  
M. W. Ogden, Republican; Fairmont.  
C. Brooks Deveney, Fairmont.
- Divorce Commissioner.....French McCray, Republican; Fairmont.
- Clerk County Court.....Lee N. Satterfield, Republican; Fairmont.
- Supt. Free Schools.....Clara Wilson, Democrat; Fairmont.
- County Road Engineer.....B. H. Palmer, Fairmont.
- Surveyor.....J. F. Davis, Jr., Republican; Fairmont.
- Assessor.....A. Gienn Springer, Republican; Fairmont.
- Comr. of School Lands .....W. M. Hess, Mannington.
- County Commissioners.....Amos O. Stanley, Republican; Fairmont, R. D. 8; term expires December 31, 1926.  
Thomas Thorn, Democrat; Fairmont; term expires December 31, 1928.  
Ward M. Satterfield, Republican; Mannington; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court.....Amos O. Stanley, Fairmont.
- Terms Commence.....First day of January, first day of April, first day of July and first day of October.
- Commissioners of Accounts Clay D. Amos, Republican; Fairmont.  
Ross A. Watts, Democrat; Fairmont.  
R. G. Conley, Republican; Fairmont.
- Scaler Weights & Measures..C. E. Cunningham, Republican; Rivesville.
- B'd Review & Equalization..W. H. Bunner, Republican; Winfield District; Hoult; term expires in 1927.  
J. D. Charlton, Republican; Mannington District; Mannington; term expires in 1929.  
Seymour McIntire, Democrat; Fairmont District; Fairmont; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. Randolph McCutcheon, Fairmont, County Health Officer.
- B'd Children's Guardians...Miss Margaret E. McKinney, Agent, City Building, Fairmont.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Fairmont. Dr. G. H. Brownfield.  
Mannington. Drs. M. F. Hamilton, F. E. Flowers and F. W. Vance.

Probation Officers.....Juvenile Court. Olive M. Hoge, Democrat;  
Fairmont.  
F. L. Llemley, Democrat; Fairmont.

### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Fairmont, unless otherwise given.)

Alexander, G. M.	Lively, Henry S.
Amos, Clay D.	Lowe, Scott C.
Amos, Curtis E.	Mason, John W.
Amos, F. R., Pros. Att'y.	Meredith, James A.
Armstrong, Paul G.	Meredith, W. S.
Barnes, Kenneth	Judge Circuit Court.
Bell, Ernest R.	Miller, Charles E.
Billingslea, Blake	Morgan, M. E.
Blair, Jackson V., Jr.	Morgan, E. F.
Brandon, C. W.	Morris, Tusca
Burns, James F.	Musgrove, L. C.
Carskadon, E. B.	McCray, French
Colborn, A. J.	Neely, M. M.
Conaway, W. H.	Nutter, Trevey
Conley, R. J.	Ogden, M. W.
Cronin, Harry	Powell, Charles
Deveny, Brooks	Powell, Michael
Eddy, L. T.	Prichard, John G.
Eddy, H. D.	Reed, R. Sidney
Fleming, A. S.	Riggs, Cecil H.
Frame, E. C.	Ritchie, D. A.
Furbee, R. L.	Rose, H. H.
Furbee, R. L.	Russell, A. L.
Hess, Clare	Schwenck, L. S.,
Hess, W. M.	Criminal Judge, (Fairmont.)
Huey, L. B.	Snodgrass, C. A.
Haggerty, W. R.	At Fairview:
Hartley, E. F.	Shaver, C. L.
Hayden, Frank	Shaw, Harry
Haymond, Frank C.	Shaw, Victor
Haymond, W. S.	Showalter, E. M.
Henshaw, John	Steele, Lawrence
Hoge, P. M.	Smith, Ira L.
Hutchinson, Brooks S.	Swartz, O. E.
Kennedy, J. E.	Tompkins, Richard (Colored)
Kennedy, William M.	Wadsworth, Howard J.
Kerns, Albert J.	Watkins, Harry
Kirby, J. P.	Watts, R. A.
Knapp, U. A.	White, Kemble
Lanham, Ward	Williams, Milton
Lemley, Fred L.	At Mannington:

**REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE****Officers**

M. E. Morgan, Chairman,  
Fairmont.

Miss Ella M. Ward, Secretary,  
Fairmont.

Ward M. Downs, Treasurer,  
Fairmont.

Fairmont District—(At large) J. O. McNeely, T. Frank Reed and Miss Ruth J. Merrifield, Fairmont; Mrs. Forest Fleming, Fairmont, R. D.

**City of Fairmont**

First Ward—B. C. Morrow and Mrs. Josephine C. Mason.

Second Ward—D. H. Morgan and Mrs. Mary M. West.

Third Ward—Claude Richmond and Mrs. Clyde Wittman.

Fourth Ward—G. W. Haller and Mrs. Bertha N. Price.

Fifth Ward—Webb Amos and Miss Florence T. Fleming.

Sixth Ward—Robert R. Tucker and Mrs. Macel Heyer Hamilton.

Seventh Ward—J. W. Purdy and Mrs. Henrietta Snyder.

Eighth Ward—S. O. Feaster and Mrs. Dorothy M. Kinsey.

Mannington District—Chester L. Prichard and Grant Huey, Mannington; Mrs. Louise Metz, Metz.

Union District—Joseph M. Garlow and Mrs. Fannie Jacobs, Fairmont; Leonard Satterfield and Mrs. Gertrude Eliason, Hammond.

Grant District—J. G. Lanham, Fairmont; Frank H. Weaver and Mrs. Evelyn Kisner, Watson; Mrs. L. M. Kuhn, Monongah.

Lincoln District—John B. Lough, Mrs. Ada Sheets and Mrs. Anna Bock, Farmington; Charles Atha, Worthington.

Paw Paw District—Harry H. Storey, W. H. Coontz and Mrs. Martha Varner, Fairview; Mrs. Freda Larue, Rivesville.

Winfield District—W. E. Hawkins, D. A. Carpenter and Mrs. Maggie Carpenter, Fairmont, R. D. 3; Mrs. F. W. Satterfield, Catawba.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE****Officers**

Scott C. Lowe, Chairman,  
Fairmont.

Miss Blake Watson, Secretary,  
Fairmont.

Clarence Currey, Treasurer,  
Monongah.

**Members**

Fairmont District—(At large) James H. Barrett, Fairmont; F. B. ennant and Mrs. T. B. Lawler, Barrackville.

### City of Fairmont

**First Ward**—Thomas B. Henderson, East Side; Mrs. Martha K. McMillan.

**Second Ward**—R. Q. Musgrove; Mrs. Martha Horner, East Side.

**Third Ward**—Mrs. Ota Wrick.

**Fourth Ward**—C. E. Smith and Mrs. M. Llewella Straight.

**Fifth Ward**—L. M. Cunningham and Mrs. Olive M. Hoge.

**Sixth Ward**—H. T. Jones and Mrs. Laura E. Ice.

**Seventh Ward**—W. M. Chambers and Mrs. Evelyn C. Foster.

**Eighth Ward**—Edward F. Holbert and Mrs. O. J. Watkins.

**Mannington District**—Charles L. Snodgrass, Mrs. Minnie A. Metz and Mrs. Minnie M. Loucher, Mannington; S. L. Ash, Metz.

**Union District**—J. Virgil Harr, A. B. Stealey and Mrs. Ida B. Giffin, Fairmont; Mrs. Elizabeth Little, Colfax.

**Grant District**—Paul W. Watkins, Watson; Clarence Currey, Monongah; Mrs. Lessa Hardesty, Enterprise; Miss Jessie Hughes, Watson, R. 7.

**Lincoln District**—L. B. McIntire and Mrs. Georgia Barbe, Worthington; W. E. Mapel and Mrs. Lacy Dunham, Farmington.

**Paw Paw District**—B. M. Chalfant and Mrs. Elizabeth Toothman, Fairview; Harley M. Smith, Rivesville.

**Winfield District**—Robert O. Watkins, Houtt; Luther W. Summers and Mrs. Estelle L. Summers, Fairmont, East Side, R. D.

### DISTRICT OFFICERS

#### Fairmont District

**Justices of the Peace**.....Thomas W. Powell, Republican; Fairmont.  
W. H. Billingslea, Republican; Fairmont.

**Constables**.....James S. Barthlow, Republican; Fairmont.  
Charles W. Hawkins, Republican; Fairmont.

**Board of Education**.....President—R. H. Dollison, Republican;  
Fairmont, R. 1.  
Secretary—O. H. Milam, Democrat; Bar-  
rackville.

#### Grant District

**Justices of the Peace**.....L. M. Kuhn, Republican; Monongah.  
W. S. Sypult, Democrat; Watson.

**Constables**.....William Findley, Democrat; Monongah.  
H. A. Thompson, Democrat; Watson.

**Board of Education**.....President—A. L. Curry, Democrat; Wat-  
son, R. 7.  
Secretary—L. R. Tucker, Democrat; Wat-  
son, R. 7.

**Lincoln District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....George W. Fleming, Republican; Worthington.  
Ervin Jenkins, Republican; Farmington.
- Constables**.....W. E. Basnett, Democrat; Worthington.  
A. L. Minor, Democrat; Farmington.
- Board of Education**.....President—Dr. C. L. Kinney, Democrat; Farmington.  
Secretary—J. Lane Parrish, Democrat; Worthington.

**Mannington District**

- Justice of the Peace**.....J. M. Barrack, Republican; Mannington.
- Constables**.....Harry C. Anderson, Republican; Mannington.  
C. Paul Jones, Democrat; Mannington.
- Board of Education**.....President—H. J. Haught, Republican; Mannington.  
Secretary—A. L. Thomas, Democrat; Mannington.

**Paw Paw District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....T. J. Ashcraft, Democrat; Grant Town.  
Joseph E. Claton, Republican; Rivesville.
- Constables**.....James G. Hickman, Democrat; Grant Town.  
Archie E. Copeland, Republican; Fairview.
- Board of Education**.....President—D. D. Cunningham, Democrat; Baxter.  
Secretary—O. C. Tennant, Democrat; Fairview.

**Union District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....D. H. Morgan, Republican; Fairmont.  
T. F. Henry, Republican; Fairmont.
- Constable**.....Clark Johnson, Republican; Fairmont.
- Board of Education**.....President—Russell Nichols, Democrat; Colfax.  
Secretary—A. D. Brill, Democrat; Kingmont.

**Winfield District**

- Justice of the Peace**.....B. F. Swisher, Republican; Fairmont, R. 3.
- Constable**.....(By special appointment.)
- Board of Education**.....President—Carl Dawson, Democrat; Fairmont, R. 3.  
Secretary—A. P. King, Republican; Fairmont, R. 3.



### Union Independent District

**Board of Education**.....President—Harry Shaw, Republican; Fairmont.  
Secretary—V. H. Cornwell, Republican;  
East Fairmont.

### Fairmont Independent District

**Board of Education**.....President—Dr. E. W. Howard, Republican;  
Fairmont.  
Secretary—Mrs. Geo. Debolt, Republican;  
Fairmont.

## MARSHALL COUNTY

Formed in 1835 from part of Ohio county; land area, 315.26 square miles; population 33,681 in 1920; estimated population 34,413, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Moundsville; altitude 689 feet; population 10,669 in 1920; by 1923 local survey, 12,803; estimated population 11,660, July 1, 1925, U. S. Census Bureau, Location of State Penitentiary.

### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

**Judge Circuit Court**.....P. D. Morris, Republican; New Martinsville.  
**Terms Commence**.....First Monday in January, first Monday in May and the first Tuesday in September.  
**Official Court Reporter**.....Ida Morris Barr, Republican; New Martinsville.  
**Sheriff**.....F. A. McNinch, Republican; Moundsville.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**.....Lloyd Arnold, Republican; Moundsville.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**.....Francis L. Ferguson, Republican; Moundsville.  
**Chancery Commissioners**....Charles E. Carrigan; Republican; Moundsville.  
James T. Miller, Republican; Moundsville.  
W. A. McGlumphy, Republican; Moundsville.  
J. Lloyd Arnold, Republican; Moundsville.  
A. L. Hooton, Republican, Moundsville.  
**Divorce Commissioner**.....E. F. Moore, Republican; Moundsville.  
**Clerk County Court**.....John E. Chase, Republican; Moundsville.  
**Supt. Free Schools**.....J. Sherman Welch, Republican; Moundsville, R. 3.



Moore, Everett F.  
 Parriott, J. D.  
 Rickey, J. W.  
 Ritz, James M.  
 Hooton, A. L.  
 Scott, Herbert  
 Shipman, James F.

Simpson, J. C.  
 Wilson, Stanley B.  
 At Cameron:  
 Hinerman, Chauncey M.  
 Hopkins, John  
 At McMechen:  
 Bryant, W. J.

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

G. L. King, Chairman,  
 Cameron.

Sebasteen R. Thompson, Secretary,  
 Moundsville.

T. S. Riggs, Treasurer,  
 Moundsville.

#### Members

**Cameron District**—D. D. McCardle, G. L. King, Mrs. Letita Davis and Mrs. Leota Benedum, Cameron.

**Clay District**—W. A. McGlumphy, D. R. Chaddock, C. S. Montgomery and Miss Lena Ernst, Moundsville; Mrs. Sallie Deitz, Moundsville, R. 2.

**Franklin District**—L. G. Wilson and George F. Schlobohm, Woodland; Mrs. S. F. Yoho, Francis; Mrs. Fred Wolfe, Captina.

**Liberty District**—A. A. Porter, Cameron, R. D.; C. L. Mason, Mrs. Thomas Buzzard and Mrs. Charles Hall, Cameron, R. 5.

**Meade District**—B. H. Bonar and Mrs. Lula R. Games, Glen Easton, R. D.

**Sand Hill District**—C. N. Stricklin, Dallas; Wm. Hazlett and Miss Florence Jones, Elm Grove, R. 5.

**Union District**—Geo. F. Bell and Mrs. W. S. Gandy, Benwood; W. R. Stephens and Mrs. J. A. Hundt, McMechen.

**Washington District**—L. O. Jones, Arthur Montgomery, W. W. Dowler, T. S. Riggs, R. A. Ashworth, Mrs. Mayme Hinerman, Mrs. Sebasteen R. Thompson and Mrs. Tamar Dunn, Moundsville; Miss Laura Caldabaugh, Glendale; Mrs. Edward Dowler, Moundsville, R. D.

**Webster District**—Parse Coffield, Moundsville, R. 3; Elmer Blake and Miss Ella Brown, Cameron, R. 3.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

Elmer C. Yoho, Chairman,  
 Moundsville.

Miss Helen Baker, Asst. Sec'y  
 Moundsville, R. 1.

U. G. Chaddock, Treasurer,  
 Glendale.

## Members

## City of Moundsville

First Ward—C. L. V. Calvert and Miss Ethel Fisher.

Second Ward—

Third Ward—T. J. Hamilton and Miss Gertrude Shaw.

Fourth Ward—Chas. Stilwell.

Cameron District—Earl Allen, Glen Easton, R. 2; E. B. Anderson, Mrs. Lucy Powers and Mrs. Margaret Gump, Cameron.

Clay District—J. B. Jefferson, Grover Simmons, Mrs. Bertha Swaine and Miss Ella B. Lindsey, Moundsville.

Franklin District—Elmer C. Yoho, Moundsville; T. W. Yeater, Capitina; Mrs. R. R. Kelley, Woodland, R. 1.

Liberty District—J. B. Black and Mrs. Essie Hamilton, Bellton; David Bonar, Cameron, S. R.; Mrs. Thomas Conoway, Board Tree.

Meade District—Mrs. W. P. Richmond and Mrs. J. S. Richmond, Glen Easton, R. 1; Chas. Blatt, Proctor, R. 1.

Sand Hill District—C. W. Dague, Dallas; G. W. Maxwell and Miss Florence Maxwell, Elm Grove, R. 5; F. W. Buchanan, Dallas, R. 1.

Union District—C. H. Frankhouser, W. L. Hawkins and Mrs. Essie Carroll. McMechen; Mrs. Loretta Allen, Benwood.

Washington District—U. G. Chaddock, Glendale; Z. L. Simmons, Mrs. Margaret Dunlay and Miss Helen Baker, Moundsville, R. 1.

Webster District—Adam Francis, Mrs. Lizzie Dakan and Miss Namma Foster, Cameron, R. 4; James White, Cameron, R. 3.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS

## Cameron District

Justices of the Peace..... W. V. Smith, Republican; Cameron.  
T. C. Pipes, Republican; Cameron.

Constables ..... W. E. McCardle, Republican; Cameron.  
Clyde L. Loper, Republican; Cameron.

Board of Education..... President—Dr. J. E. Cooper, Republican;  
Cameron.  
Secretary—Chas. H. Carpenter, Republican;  
Cameron.

## Clay District

Justices of the Peace..... W. E. Clayton, Republican; Moundsville.  
W. B. Wayt, Republican; Moundsville.

Constables..... (By special appointment.)

Board of Education..... President—R. M. Snediker, Republican;  
Moundsville, R. 2.  
Secretary—A. D. Games, Republican;  
Rosbys Rock.

**Franklin District**

**Justice of the Peace**.....J. H. Wolfe, Republican; Captina.  
**Constable**.....F. C. Miller, Republican; Woodland.  
**Board of Education**.....President—E. P. Bowman, Republican;  
 Proctor, R. D.  
 Secretary—L. G. Wilson, Republican;  
 Woodland.

**Liberty District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

**Board of Education**.....President—S. H. Earnest, Republican;  
 Woodruff.  
 Secretary—C. L. Mason, Republican; Cam-  
 eron, R. D.

**Mead District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

**Board of Education**.....President—J. M. Derrow, Democrat; Glen  
 Easton.  
 Secretary—C. R. Yoho, Democrat; Glen  
 Easton.

**Sand Hill District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....R. R. Milliken, Republican; Dallas.  
 Enoch Smith, Sr., Republican; Elm Grove,  
 R. 5.  
**Constable**.....O. J. Ebbert, Republican; Dallas.  
**Board of Education**.....President—J. G. Blake, Republican; Dal-  
 las.  
 Secretary—William Hazlett, Republican;  
 Elm Grove, R. 5.

**Union District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....F. J. Deegan, Democrat; Benwood.  
 Paul Riedel, Republican; Benwood.  
**Constable**.....George T. Smith, Republican; Benwood.  
**Board of Education**.....President—J. D. Marple, Republican;  
 McMechen.  
 Secretary—Charles L. Evans, Republican;  
 Benwood.

**Washington District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....E. M. Lewis, Republican; Moundsville.  
 George C. Knight, Republican; Mounds-  
 ville.

Constables.....Wm. Burkett, Republican; Moundsville.  
 W. H. Aiken, Republican; Moundsville.  
 Board of Education.....President—R. I. Dowdell, Republican;  
 Glendale.  
 Secretary—H. M. Stewart, Republican;  
 Glendale.

#### Webster District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President—E. A. Domau, Republican;  
 Cameron, R. 3.  
 Secretary—A. N. Martin, Democrat; Cam-  
 eron.

#### Moundsville Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Mentor Hetzer, Republican;  
 Moundsville.  
 Secretary—W. P. Fish, Republican;  
 Moundsville.

## MASON COUNTY

Formed in 1804 from part of Kanawha; land area, 449.27 square miles; population 21,459 in 1920.

County seat—Point Pleasant; altitude 569 feet; population 3,059 in 1920. State Colored Hospital for the Insane located at Lakin, Mason County.

### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....W. H. O'Brien, Republican; Ripley.  
 Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in  
 May and the first Monday in September.  
 Official Court Reporter....E. C. Winger, Democrat; Point Pleasant.  
 Sheriff.....Walter E. Sturgeon, Republican; Point  
 Pleasant; ex-officio Sealer of Weights  
 and Measures.  
 Deputy Sheriff.....H. E. Burdett, Republican; Leon.  
 Prosecuting Attorney.....George G. Sommerville, Democrat; Point  
 Pleasant.  
 Clerk Circuit Court.....Mrs. Bessie E. Buxton, Republican; Point  
 Pleasant.  
 Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court John McCausland, Jr., Republican; Beech  
 Hill.

- Chancery Commissioners.... F. G. Musgrave, Republican; Point Pleasant.  
John E. Beller, Democrat; Point Pleasant.  
George G. Somerville, Democrat; Point Pleasant.  
Charles E. Hogg, Republican; Point Pleasant.
- Divorce Commissioner..... B. H. Blagg, Republican; Point Pleasant.
- Clerk County Court..... John G. Aten, Republican; Point Pleasant.
- Supt. Free Schools..... Mrs. Bertha J. Filson, Democrat; Point Pleasant.
- County Road Engineer..... Vacancy.
- Surveyor..... Oley Little, Republican; Capehart.
- Assessor..... V. S. Oshel, Republican; Point Pleasant.
- Com. of School Lands..... B. H. Blagg, Point Pleasant.
- County Commissioners..... Robert S. Gibbs, Democrat; Point Pleasant; term expires December 31, 1926.  
John A. Mohr, Republican; Gallipolis Ferry; term expires December 31, 1928.  
R. F. Gibbs, Republican; Letart; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court..... John A. Mohr, Gallipolis Ferry.
- Terms Commence..... First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and the first Monday in October. Levy term, second and fourth Tuesdays in August.
- Commissioners of Accounts. John E. Beller, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.  
F. G. Musgrave, Republican; Point Pleasant.
- B'd Review & Equalization. G. W. McDermitt, Republican; Cologne District; Millwood, R. D.; term expires in 1927.  
D. P. Crow, Democrat; Lewis District; Point Pleasant; term expires in 1929.  
M. C. Lewis, Republican; Arbuckle District; Beech Hill; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health..... The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. H. A. Barbee, Point Pleasant, County Health Officer.
- B'd of Children's Guardians. Miss Dorothy Hockaday, District Agent, City Hall, Huntington.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons..... Point Pleasant—Drs. B. F. Sommer, Edward McElfresh and J. M. Fadeley.

## LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Point Pleasant.)

Beller, John E.	Musgrave, F. G.
Blagg, B. H.	Somerville, E. J.
Blessing, R. A.	Somerville, L. C.
Hogg, Charles E.	Somerville, Geo. G.
Hogg, Robert L.	Spencer, J. S.
Meyer, R. S.	Wiley, Rankin.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## Officers

Bert E. Sayre, Chairman, Letart.	Mrs. Lucy J. Woodrum, Secretary, Clifton.
A. D. Wilcoxon, Treasurer, Mason.	

## Members

Lewis District—L. M. Hyatt, Point Pleasant, R. 1; W. M. Fowler, Mrs. Blanche W. Shafer and Mrs. Blanche M. Bird, Point Pleasant.

Waggener District—John W. Hoschar, West Columbia; A. D. Wilcoxon, Mason; Mrs. Lucy J. Woodrum, Clifton; Mrs. Susie H. Carleton, Hartford.

Arbuckle District—John McCausland, Jr., Henderson; Henry E. Lewis, Mrs. Carrie Buckle and Miss Amy Bowles, South Side.

Cooper District—Bert E. Sayre and Mrs. L. J. Boston, Letart; Robert See, Letart, R. 2; Miss Kathleen Stephenson, Ambrosia.

Clendenin District—B. B. Pierson and Mrs. Lula M. Neal, Gallipolis Ferry; F. A. Watterson, Mercers Bottom; Mrs. Julia Dabney, Arlee.

Cologne District—Arthur B. Burdette, Miss Lula Jividen and Mrs. D. O. Balch, Leon; T. J. Howell, Millwood.

Graham District—W. B. Metcalf and Mrs. Ora Cartmill Gibbs, Hartford; Ivan Bush and Mrs. Eva Quillen Roush, New Haven.

Hannan District—Russell E. Starkey, Glenwood; J. H. Cremeans, Glenwood, R. 1.

Robinson District—John W. Musgrave, Mrs. Florence Rice and Miss Edith M. Rifle, Point Pleasant, R. 1; E. S. McDaniel, Point Pleasant, R. 2.

Union District—Perry Davis and Miss Julian N. Slade, Elmwood; Milton Sayre and Miss Bertha Bales, Capehart.







**Lewis District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... W. J. Kenny, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.  
Wilson S. Stephenson, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
- Constables**..... Sam Taylor, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.  
R. A. Knapp, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
- Board of Education**..... President—James E. Schools, Republican; Heights.  
Secretary—G. W. Riffle, Republican; Heights.

**Robinson District**

- Justice of the Peace**..... Homer Fisher, Democrat; Point Pleasant, R. 1.
- Constable**..... (By special appointment.)
- Board of Education**..... President—Owen Yeager, Republican; Pt. Pleasant, R. D.  
Secretary—C. E. Roush, Democrat; Point Pleasant, R. D.

**Union District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... E. A. Cossin, Republican; Leon, R. 3.  
Charles W. Schultze, Republican; Rock Castle, R. D.
- Constable**..... W. F. Stover, Democrat; Point Pleasant.
- Board of Education**..... President—William Haught, Republican; Rock Castle.  
Secretary—J. A. Smith, Republican; Capehart.

**Waggener District**

- Justice of the Peace**..... George W. Ingles, Republican; Mason.
- Constable**..... John Ingles, Republican; Mason.
- Board of Education**..... President—M. L. Riffle, Democrat; Hartford.  
Secretary—R. V. Gibbs, Republican; Hartford.

**Point Pleasant Independent District**

- Board of Education**..... President—P. H. Steenbergen, Democrat; Point Pleasant.  
Secretary—A. T. Stanforth, Republican; Point Pleasant.

**Mason Independent District**

Board of Education.....President—Jack Weiss, Republican; Mason.  
 Secretary—J. W. Natross, Republican; Mason.

**Hartford Independent District**

Board of Education.....President—R. T. Embleton, Jr., Republican; Hartford.  
 Secretary—W. J. Chapman, Democrat; Hartford.

**MERCER COUNTY**

Formed in 1837 from parts of Giles and Tazewell counties; land area 423.91 square miles; population 49,467 in 1920; estimated population 55,895, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Princeton; altitude 2,450 feet; population 6,224 in 1920; estimated population of Bluefield, Mercer's principal city, 17,529, July 1, 1925. Concord State Normal School located at Athens; Colored Institute at Bluefield.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

Judge Circuit Court.....I. C. Herndon, Republican; Welch.  
 Terms Commence.....Second Monday in March, second Monday in May, second Monday in August and fourth Monday in November.  
 Official Court Reporter.....L. D. Wilmore, Republican; Bluefield.  
 Judge Criminal Court.....George L. Dillard, Democrat; Bluefield.  
 Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.  
 Official Court Reporter....(Same as Circuit Court.)  
 Sheriff.....G. H. Crumpecker, Democrat; Princeton.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.  
 Prosecuting Attorney.....Walter V. Ross, Democrat; Bluefield.  
 Ass't Prosecuting Attorney..A. J. Lubliner, Democrat; Bluefield.  
 Clerk Circuit Court.....H. D. Karnes, Republican; Princeton.  
 Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court A. L. Bowling, Democrat; Princeton.  
 Chancery Commissioners....W. S. Dangerfield, Republican; Princeton.  
 C. B. Martin, Republican; Bluefield.  
 H. M. Tanner, Republican; Bluefield.  
 J. S. Kahle, Republican; Bluefield.  
 Alexander M. Mahood, Republican, Princeton.  
 A. M. Sutton, Republican; Princeton.

- Divorce Commissioner**.....H. C. Ellett, Republican; Princeton.  
**Clerk County Court**.....Lowery G. Bowling, Democrat; Princeton.  
**Supt. Free Schools**.....Clyde Maxey, Democrat; Spanishburg.  
**County Road Engineer**.....G. T. Johnston, Democrat; Princeton.  
**Assessor**.....R. C. McClaugherty, Democrat; Bluefield.  
**Com. of School Lands**.....E. W. Hale, Republican; Princeton.  
**County Commissioners**.....W. B. Crockett, Republican; Princeton;  
term expires December 31, 1926.  
J. B. Neal, Democrat; Rock; term expires  
December 31, 1928.  
Wade H. Bailey, Democrat; Princeton;  
term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**.....W. B. Crockett, Princeton.  
**Terms Commence**.....Second Monday in March, second Monday  
in June, second Monday in September  
and second Monday in December.
- Commissioners of Accounts** A. M. Sutton, Republican; Princeton.  
W. S. Dangerfield, Republican; Princeton.  
C. B. Martin, Republican; Princeton and  
Bluefield.  
Henly F. Day, Democrat; Bluefield.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..A. I. Bratton, Democrat; East River Dis-  
trict; Princeton; term expires in 1927.  
C. E. Wheeler, Republican; Rock District;  
Matoaka; term expires in 1929.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and  
Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. J.  
R. Vermillion, Princeton, County Health  
Officer.
- B'd of Children's Guardians**. Miss Mary Frank Hughes, Agent, Bluefield.  
**U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....Bluefield—Drs. H. G. Steele, J. B. Kirk and  
W. C. Slusher.
- Humane Officer**.....L. N. Lambert, Princeton.

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### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address, Princeton.)

Dangerfield, W. S.  
De Jarnette, H. E.  
Downey, Irving A.  
Fletcher, W. C.  
Gadd, J. H.  
Hale, E. W.  
Mahood & Mahood  
Alex M. Mahood  
Chas. D. Mahood

Martin, C. B.,  
Also at Bluefield.  
Malcolm, W. H.  
McGrath, John M.  
McNutt, Ellett & McNutt  
C. R. McNutt  
H. C. Ellett  
W. B. McNutt  
Pendleton, John R.

Reynolds, A. W. Sr.	Smith, Ajax T.
Reynolds, A. W. Jr.	Sutton, A. M.
Rodgers, W. W.	Thornton, Clark
Sanders, Hartley.	Woods, H. G.

(Post office address. Bluefield, unless otherwise given.)

Day, Henley F.	Lubliner, A. J.
Dillard, John R.	Maynard, J. Frank
Gardner, J. P. D.	McClagherty, Bernard
Kahle, J. S.	Peters, Frank M.
Kee, John	Phillips, T. C.
Kingdon, A. F.	Gollehon, J. H.
Lee & Tanner	Huston, T. J.
H. B. Lee	Richardson, George, Jr.
Attorney General.	Ritz, R. S.
H. M. Tanner	Ross & Ross
Martin, C. B.	Walter V. Ross
Also at Princeton.	William E. Ross
Moore, Robert E.	Sanders, Crockett & Fox
Dillard & Southerland	J. M. Sanders, Sr.
George L. Dillard	George P. Crockett
Judge Criminal Court	A. G. Fox
L. B. Southerland	Scott, L. G.
French, Easley & Easley	Scott, Thomas H.
D. E. French	At Bramwell:
D. M. Easley	Parsons, R. L.
J. W. Easley	At Matoaka;
	Burton, W. G.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

J. C. Pack, Chairman, Bramwell.	Mrs. Thos. H. Scott, Asso. Ch'n., Bluefield.
Jim H. Shott, Secretary, Bluefield.	J. E. Woodson, Treasurer, Princeton.

### Members

Boaver Pond District—C. H. Wiley and James E. Williams, Bluefield, R. D.; Mrs. G. W. Francisco, Bluefield, R. D. (Brushfork); Miss Elizabeth Bond, Bluefield.

### City of Bluefield

First Ward—R. C. Lilly and Mrs. Ray Epling.  
 Second Ward—Samuel G. Kilburn and Mrs. J. E. Martin.  
 Third Ward—C. O. Stahlman and Mrs. F. L. Black.  
 Fourth Ward—J. R. Laird and Mrs. W. P. Hawley.  
 Fifth Ward—Del M. Ramage and Mrs. E. F. Porterfield.

**Sixth Ward**—C. E. Fisher and Mrs. L. C. Tustin.

**Seventh Ward**—Floyd Francisco and Mrs. G. W. Troutman.

**Eighth Ward**—Martin J. Carry and Mrs. E. J. McQuail.

**East River District**—J. H. Reynolds, T. Fred Brown, Mrs. Genevieve G. Lazenby and Mrs. Margaret Rogers, Princeton.

**Plymouth District**—A. E. Pennington, Perry E. Martin and Mrs. C. E. Daugherty.

**Rock District**—J. H. Wysor, Matoaka; Harry Bowen and Mrs. E. S. Baker, Bramwell; Mrs. W. R. Sheets, McComas.

**Jumping Branch District**—H. H. Ellison, Camp Creek; L. L. Oakes and Mrs. Lessie Martin, Dunns; Mrs. Alice Lilly, Flat Top.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

William E. Ross, Chairman, Bluefield.	Mrs. P. W. Poff, Asso. Chairman, Bluefield.
Mrs. Nettie Vass Steele, Secretary, Bluefield.	Thomas E. Cofer, Treasurer, Bluefield.

### Members

**Beaver Pond District**—(Including Ward members from the City of Bluefield) M. L. Carter, Nemours; Kemp H. Smith, Princeton; Miss Jessie Bailey, Bluefield, R. D.

### City of Bluefield

O. J. Caldwell, Mrs. E. S. Humphreys, Thomas E. Cofer, Mrs. Maud O. Easley, W. H. Worman, Mrs. Alice O'Leary, S. H. Belcher, Mrs. Will C. Easley, J. A. Salisbury, Mrs. R. C. Blackstone, George F. Richardson, Mrs. Lelia Boyle, B. A. Neale, Mrs. Edna McClaugherty, R. E. Shirey and Mrs. W. A. Pankey, Bluefield.

**East River District**—R. L. Dugan, W. H. Easter, Mrs. Louise J. Shepherd and Mrs. J. C. Barbor, Princeton.

**Plymouth District**—C. H. Archer, Uriah Vermillion and Mrs. L. D. Higginbotham, Athens.

**Rock District**—Fred Herndon, Montcalm; Dr. B. S. Clements and Mrs. I. N. Hanna, Matoaka; Mrs. Watson Smith, Rock.

**Jumping Branch District**—(No elections or appointments.)

## DISTRICT OFFICERS

### Beaver Pond District

**Justices of the Peace**..... H. B. Kitts, Democrat; Bluefield.  
T. H. White, Democrat; Bluefield.  
Thomas P. Hubbard, Democrat; Bluefield.

**Constables**..... C. B. Suiter, Democrat; Bluefield.

Board of Education.....President—D. M. Easley, Democrat; Bluefield.  
Secretary—E. C. Wade, Democrat; Bluefield.

#### East River District

Justices of the Peace.....O. O. Karnes, Republican; Princeton.  
T. C. Hubbard, Republican; Princeton.  
Constables.....Ezra Belcher, Democrat; Princeton.  
D. E. Price, Republican; Princeton.  
Board of Education.....President—A. L. Bowling, Democrat; Princeton.  
Secretary—G. J. Wood, Democrat; Princeton.

#### Jumping Branch District

Justices of the Peace.....Greenberry Buchanan, Republican; Camp Creek.  
E. W. Moye, Democrat; Camp Creek.  
Constables.....D. B. Farley, Republican; Dunns.  
J. A. Williams, Republican; Dunns.  
Board of Education.....President—C. C. Lilly, Republican; Dunns.  
Secretary—L. L. Oakes, Republican; Dunns.

#### Plymouth District

Justices of the Peace.....J. J. Martin, Democrat; Athens.  
R. A. Martin, Democrat; Pettrey.  
Constables.....C. W. Martin, Democrat; Athens.  
Erastus Wiley, Democrat; Athens.  
Board of Education.....President—J. S. H. Bird, Democrat; Athens.  
Secretary—W. H. Caldwell, Democrat; Athens.

#### Rock District

Justice of the Peace.....Fred D. Wagner, Democrat; Montcalm.  
Constables.....C. L. Bailey, Democrat; Rock.  
J. C. Hurst, Democrat; Matoaka.  
Board of Education.....President—W. D. Garwood, Republican; McComas.  
Secretary—O. R. Zoll, Republican; Matoaka.



## MINERAL COUNTY

Formed in 1866 from part of Hampshire county; land area 330 square miles; population 19,849 in 1920; estimated population 21,647, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Keyser; altitude 801 feet; population 6,003 in 1920. Location of the Potomac State School.

### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

- Judge Circuit Court**.....A. Jay Valentine, Republican; Parsons.  
**Terms Commence**.....Second Tuesday in March; first Tuesday in June, first Tuesday in September and the first Tuesday in December.
- Official Court Reporter**.....S. A. Scott, Parsons.  
**Sheriff**.....V. F. Alkire, Democrat; Keyser.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**.....Ernest A. See, Republican; Keyser.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**.....P. W. Dayton, Republican; Keyser.  
**Deputy**.....Mrs. May Alkire, Republican; Keyser.  
**Chancery Commissioners**....H. G. Shore, Democrat; Keyser.  
   H. G. Reynolds, Republican; Keyser.  
   R. A. Welch, Democrat; Keyser.
- Clerk County Court**.....T. T. Huffman, Republican; Keyser.  
**Deputy County Clerks**.....Miss Audrey Kiser, Republican; Keyser.  
   Miss Lena Oss, Republican; Keyser.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....Vernon E. Rankin, Keyser.  
**Supt. Free Schools**.....Miss Myra Nefflen, Republican; Keyser.  
**County Road Engineer**.....State; Keyser.  
**Surveyor**.....J. L. Hott, Republican; Keyser.  
**Assessor**.....James G. Wright, Democrat; Burlington.  
**Com. of School Lands**.....William McDonald, Democrat; Keyser.  
**County Commissioners**.....A. L. Thrush, Republican; Burlington; term expires December 31, 1926.  
   J. Frank Junkins, Republican; Shaw; term expires December 31, 1926.  
   George T. Carskdon, Republican; Keyser; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**....A. L. Thrush, Burlington.  
**Terms Commence**.....First Tuesday of each month.  
**Commsioners of Accounts** R. A. Welch, Democrat; Keyser.  
   William MacDonald, Democrat; Keyser.  
   G. H. Reynolds, Republican; Keyser.
- Sealer Weights & Measures**. J. E. Aronhalt, Republican; Keyser.  
**B'd Review & Equalization**..Charles E. Taylor, Republican; Welton District; Ridgeville; term expires in 1927.  
   R. M. Dean, Republican; Elk District; Elk Garden; term expires in 1929.  
   J. B. Maybury, Democrat; Piedmont District; Piedmont; term expires in 1931.

- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. J. H. Wolverton, Piedmont, County Health Officer.
- County Health Nurse** .....Miss Ruth Martin, Keyser.
- B'd of Children's Guardians**.Miss Lillian J. Smithson, District Agent, Keyser.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....Keyser—Drs. Z. T. Kalbaugh and M. H. Maxwell.
- Humane Officer**.....F. G. Davis, Keyser.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS**

(Post office address Keyser.)

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Finnell, Charles N. | Reynolds, E. B.  |
| Fisher, Harry G.    | Ritchie, Charles |
| McDonald, William   | See, E. A.       |
| Nethken, C. E.      | Shores, H. G.    |
| Nefflen, W. Elliott | Tyler, Emory     |
| Rankin, V. E.       | Welch, R. A.     |
| Reynolds, F. M.     |                  |

(Post office address Piedmont.)

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Allen, H. M.       | Drane, Robert M. |
| Arnold, Arthur     | Drane, H. K.     |
| U. S. Dist. Att'y. |                  |

**REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Officers**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Emory Tyler, Chairman.<br>Keyser.         | Mrs. Pearl C. Boor, V. Ch'n.,<br>Piedmont. |
| W. Elliott Nefflen, Secretary.<br>Keyser. | Mrs. Beulah Wells, Treasurer.<br>Keyser.   |

**Members**

**Elk District**—James G. Boyd, Potomac Manor; A. C. Dixon, Mrs. Ethel J. Elliott and Mrs. Rossie Harris, Elk Garden.

**Piedmont District**—H. F. Pinnell, E. W. Paxton, Mrs. Pearl M. Boor and Mrs. Theresa Rizer, Piedmont.

**New Creek District**—W. Elliott Nefflen, Luke McDowell, Mrs. Beulah Wells and Mrs. Nora B. Kercheval, Keyser.

**Welton District**—R. H. Canon, Burlington; L. J. Mott, Antioch; Mrs. Minnie V. Taylor, Ridgeville; Miss Sarah McGee, Russelidale.

**Frankfort District**—H. N. Bostley and Miss Beulah Liken, Alaska; J. W. Monnett, Ridgeley.

**Cabin Run District**—E. B. Staggs, Headsville; Ernest R. Taylor and Mrs. Bertha Urice, Keyser, R. D.; Mrs. Bessie W. Fertig, Reeses Mill.

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**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**
**Officers**

Harry G. Fisher, Chairman,  
Keyser.

D. A. Niland, Secretary,  
Piedmont.

Huntley Hoffman, Treasurer,  
Keyser.

**Members**

Elk District—

Piedmont District—Miss May Rose, Piedmont.

New Creek District—Andrew Miller and H. H. Hoffman, Keyser.

Welton District—G. B. Shank and George R. Wilson, Burlington.

Cabin Run District—

Frankfort District—

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**DISTRICT OFFICERS**
**Cabin Run District**

Justice of the Peace.....C. W. Sites, Republican; Reeses Mills.

Constable .....(By special appointment.)

Board of Education.....President—S. I. Drice,, Keyser, R. D.  
Secretary—Chas. Carskadon, Burlington.

**Elk District**

Justices of the Peace.....F. C. Rollman, Republican; Elk Garden.

C. W. Ervin, Republican; Elk Garden.

Constables.....Ben Day, Republican; Elk Garden.

C. W. Shanholtz, Democrat; Shaw.

Board of Education.....President—W. B. Kalbaugh, Elk Garden.

Secretary—D. C. Arnold, Elk Garden.

**Frankfort District**

Justice of the Peace.....A. F. Ridenour, Republican; Ridgeley.

Constable.....E. J. Smith, Republican; Ridgeley.

Board of Education.....President..O. J. Dayton, Pinto, Md., R. 1.  
Secretary—R. M. Johnson, Alaska.

**New Creek District**

Justices of the Peace.....Geo. C. Ludwig, Republican; Keyser.

J. E. Gardner, Republican; Keyser.

Constable .....F. G. Davis, Democrat; Keyser.

Board of Education.....President—George Burgess, Laurel Dale.

Secretary—J. C. Kephart, Keyser.

**Piedmont District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....J. Forsythe Harrison, Republican; Piedmont.  
 George T. Goshorn, Republican; Piedmont.  
**Constable**.....H. A. Hook, Republican; Piedmont.  
**Board of Education**.....President—C. T. Neff, Sr., Piedmont.  
 Secretary—C. A. Wilcox, Piedmont.

**Welton District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)  
**Board of Education**.....President—Geo. S. McGee, Russeldale.  
 Secretary—D. W. Taylor, Ridgeville.

**MINGO COUNTY**

Formed in 1895 from part of Logan county; land area 423.50 square miles; population 26,354 in 1920; estimated population 30,292, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Williamson; altitude 660 feet; population 6,819 in 1920.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

**Judge Circuit Court**.....R. D. Bailey, Democrat; Williamson.  
**Terms Comunence**.....Third Monday in January, second Monday in April, first Monday in July and the second Monday in September.  
**Official Court Reporter**....Bert Shumate, Democrat; Williamson.  
**Sheriff**.....Alex Bishop, Democrat; Williamson.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**.....Lafe Chafin, Democrat; Williamson.  
**Ass't Prosecuting Attorney**..George W. Crawford, Democrat; Williamson.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**.....J. P. Hatfield, Democrat; Williamson.  
**Chancery Commissioners**....George W. Crawford, Democrat; Williamson.  
 J. E. Wilkinson, Democrat; Williamson.  
 Bert Shumate, Democrat; Williamson.  
 E. A. Hansbarger, Democrat; Williamson.  
**Divorce Commissioner**.....Wade H. Bronson, Democrat; Williamson.  
**Clerk County Court**.....Riley Varney, Democrat; Williamson.  
**Supt. Free Schools**.....Herbert K. Cantrell, Democrat; Nolan.  
**County Road Engineer**.....L. C. Linkous, Williamson.

Surveyor.....	F. L. Morris, Democrat; Williamson.
Assessor.....	John L. Chafin, Democrat; Williamson.
Com. of School Lands.....	Nora Lea Riley, Williamson.
County Commissioners.....	M. V. Webb, Democrat; Williamson; term expires in 1926.
	M. M. Shong, Democrat; Chattaroy; term expires December 31, 1926.
	D. M. McKenzie, Democrat; Matewan; term expires December 31, 1930.
President County Court.....	D. M. McKenzie, Matewan.
Terms Commence.....	First Tuesday in January, April, July and October.
Commissioners of Accounts	Joe B. Straton, Democrat; Williamson.
	J. E. Wilkinson, Democrat; Williamson.
	S. C. Whitt, Republican; Williamson.
B'd Review & Equalization..	John E. Steele, Democrat; Stafford District; Wharncliffe; term expires in 1925.
	N. L. Chancey, Republican; Magnolia District; Matewan; term expires in 1927.
	G. W. Hatfield, Republican; Williamson District; Williamson; term expires in 1929.
	Jacob Runyon, Democrat; Hardee District; Myrtle; term expires in 1931.
Board of Health.....	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. O. H. Jennings, Williamson, County Health Officer.
B'd Children's Guardians...	Miss Mary Frank Hughes, Agent, Bluefield.
U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons..	Williamson—Drs. G. B. Irvine, L. F. Boland and W. A. Simpson.
Humane Officer.....	Lafe Chafin, Democrat; Williamson.

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#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

Bronson, W. H.	Ferrell, James A.
Chafin, Lafe	Greene, J. H.
Crawford, G. W.	Goodykoontz & Slaven
Damron, James	Wells Goodykoontz
Evans, G. H.	Lant R. Slaven
Hansburger, E. A.	Straton, Joseph B.
Hatfield, Joe P.	Bias, B. Randolph
Keadle, Okey P.	Williamson, Hi
Preece, W. H. D.	Whitt, S. C.
Stafford & Rhodes	Whitt, W. E.
Stokes, S. D.	Whitt, W. S.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

James Damron, Chairman,  
Williamson.

J. Walter Copley, Vice Ch'n.,  
Williamson. Mrs. Nettie Jordan, Vice Ch'n.,  
Williamson.

O. H. Booton, Secretary,  
Williamson. James R. Davis, Treasurer,  
New Thacker.

Members

Harvey District—Andy Dingess, Jr., Dingess; Mrs. Evaline Kirk, Lowney; Chas. Hager, Queens Ridge; Mrs. Mary Deskins, Trace.

Hardee District—E. Huff Waldron, Naugatuck; W. H. Ferrell, Lenore; Miss Mollie Clark and Mrs. Mary Parsley, Naugatuck.

Lee District—Mrs. Floyd Ferrell, Chattaroy; J. H. Starr, Bias; Richard Ferrell and Mrs. M. C. Funk, Sprigg.

Kermit District—Mrs. Ella Kirk, Mrs. Mary Evans, W. R. Kirk and H. L. Baker, all of Kermit.

Magnolia District—W. N. Cummins, Red Jacket; J. G. Windle, Thacker Mines; Mrs. P. J. Wynne, Vulcan; Mrs. S. T. Lambert, Matewan.

Stafford District—A. H. Toler, Glenalum; McKinley Hatfield, Wharncliffe; Mrs. Mattie Ellis, Gilbert; Mrs. Dicie Browning, War Eagle.

Williamson District—Carl B. Early, Ireland James, Mrs. O. H. Jennings and Mrs. Pearl Blankenship, all of Williamson.

Members at Large—Dr. J. M. Whittico and Miss Mary Hairston, Williamson.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

G. W. Crawford, Chairman,  
Williamson. Miss Nora Lea Riley, Secretary,  
Williamson.

W. V. Webb, Treasurer,  
Williamson.

Members

Williamson Independent District—H. T. Williamson, J. R. Wheary, Mrs. C. C. Anderson and Miss Nora Lea Riley, Williamson.

Harvey District—E. Wellman, F. S. Meade, Mrs. Julia Evans and Miss Grace Amburgy, Dingess.

Hardee District—J. B. Runyons, Lenore; J. B. Baisden and Mrs. Annie Baisden, Naugatuck; Miss Bessie Runyon, Myrtle.

**Lec District**—Nimrod Thompson, Nolan; John W. Lester, Chattaroy; Mrs. Yantus Maynard and Mrs. Rosa Curry, Burch.

**Magnolia District**—Edgar Chambers and Mrs. Sallie Starr Chambers, Matewan; E. A. Justice and Mrs. Agnes Felty, Varney.

**Stafford District**—E. O. Snodgrass and Mrs. Edith Fox, Gilbert; Mose Cline, Baisden; Mrs. J. C. Toler, Wharncliffe.

**Warfield District**—Ira Chafin, Selwyn; W. M. Rouse, Mrs. Esther Talbert and Miss Amanda Meade, Kermit.

### DISTRICT OFFICERS

#### Hardee District

**Justices of the Peace**..... A. G. Clark, Democrat; Lenore.  
T. J. Meade, Democrat; Naugatuck.  
**Constables**..... Lewis Hall, Democrat; Belo.  
Doc Gillman, Democrat; Blocton.  
**Board of Education**..... President—J. H. Hall, Belo.  
Secretary—Julius Hall, Belo.

#### Harvey District

**Justices of the Peace**..... W. L. Dent, Democrat; Dingess.  
. J. L. Sturgill, Democrat; Trace.  
**Constables**..... Jno. Sturgill, Democrat; Dingess.  
Jno. Dingess, Democrat; Dingess.  
**Board of Education**..... President—J. D. Evans, Dingess.  
Secretary—W. H. Parsley, Parsley.

#### Lec District

**Justices of the Peace**..... Roy Keadle, Republican; Delbarton.  
Floyd Hatfield, Republican; Sprigg.  
**Constables**..... Noah Phillips, Republican; Sprigg.  
J. O. Young, Republican; Chattaroy.  
**Board of Education**..... President—J. A. Farley, Bias.  
Secretary—T. J. Perry, Chattaroy.

#### Magnolia District

**Justices of the Peace**..... J. L. Justice, Democrat; Matewan.  
A. L. Haskin, Republican; Thacker.  
**Constables**..... Tom Gillespie, Democrat; Meador.  
Fred Ritteraf, Republican; Thacker.  
**Board of Education**..... President—S. T. Lambert, Matewan.  
Secretary—John Addair, Matewan.





- Chancery Commissioners** . . . Edgar B. Stewart, Republican, Morgantown.  
Thomas Ray Dille, Republican; Morgantown.  
Charles T. Herd, Republican; Morgantown.  
Frank P. Weaver, Democrat; Morgantown.
- Divorce Commissioner** . . . . . Frank M. Brand, Republican; Morgantown.
- Judge Domestic Relations** . . Richard E. Davis, Republican; Morgantown.
- Terms** . . . . . In continuous session.
- Clerk County Court** . . . . . John M. Gregg, Republican; Morgantown.
- Supt. Free Schools** . . . . . Lynn Hastings, Republican; Morgantown.
- County Road Engineer** . . . . . A. J. Baritell, Republican; Morgantown.
- Surveyor** . . . . . A. L. Headley, Republican, Fairview, R. 2.
- Assessor** . . . . . James E. Henry, Republican; Morgantown.
- Com. of School Lands** . . . . . A. L. Headley, Fairview, R. 2.
- County Commissioners** . . . . . Thomas G. Keenan, Republican; Van Voorhis; term expires December 31, 1926.  
William L. Park, Republican; Fairview, R. 2; term expires December 31, 1928.  
W. W. Keener, Democrat; Morgantown; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court** . . . . William L. Park, Fairview, R. 2.
- Terms Commence** . . . . . First Monday in January, first Monday in March, first Monday in June and first Monday in September.
- Commissioners of Accounts** George C. Baker, Republican; Morgantown.  
S. F. Glasscock, Republican; Morgantown.  
T. Ray Dille, Republican; Morgantown.  
E. B. Stewart, Republican; Morgantown.
- Sealer Weights & Measures** . . S. A. Barker, Republican; Morgantown.
- B'd Review & Equalization** . . R. W. Sine, Republican; Clay District; Blacksville; term expires in 1927.  
David S. Lemley, Democrat; Battelle District; Fairview, R. 1; term expires in 1929.  
John C. Price, Republican; Morgan District; Morgantown; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health** . . . . . The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. C. F. Boyers, Morgantown, County Health Officer.
- B'd of Children's Guardians** . Miss Margaret E. McKinney, Agent, City Building, Fairmont.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons** . . . . . Morgantown—Drs. R. H. Edmondson, (President); H. C. Powell, (Treasurer), and T. J. McBee, (Secretary). Meet every Wednesday at 2 p. m.
- Humane Officer** . . . . . S. N. Swisher, Morgantown.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS**

(Post office address Morgantown.)

Allen, R. E. L.	Herd, Charles T.
Baker, George C.	Hunt, W. F.
Baker, Charles G.	Hunter, Glenn
Barker, S. A.	John, W. S.
Bowman, F. L.	Keck, L. V.
Brand, F. M.	Lazzelle, I. G., Circuit Judge.
Bufano, M. G.	Lazelle, Donald G.
Corbin, Frank P.	Loar, R. A.
Cox, Frank	Long, E. H.
Cox, Stanley R.	Malamphy, M. J., Jr.
Cramer, C. W.	Moreland, James R.
Davis, R. E.	Posten, R. P.
Dille, C. B.	Reay, David C.
Dille, Thomas R.	Reeder, Benjamin G.
Donley, E. G.	Rose, C. C.
Eneix, Lloyd	Roby, Clarence
Everly, E. M.	Shuman, Albert
Farmer, George R.	Shriver, John
Frame, Wilbur C.	Snee, Wm. J.
Gilbert, E. H.	Stewart, Edgar B.
Glasscock, S. F.	Stewart, Terence D.
Glasscock, W. E., Jr.	Taylor, R. Shirley
Goodwin, Charles A.	Wells, Clyde W.
Guy, Robert E.	Weaver, Frank P.
Hamstead, E. E.	White, Prescott C.
Hatfield, J. L.	Wilson, Minter L.

**REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Officers**

Hugh W. Cox, Chairman, Morgantown.	James H. Krepps, Secretary, Morgantown.
Elizabeth Tapp Peck, Treasurer, Morgantown.	

**Members**

Morgan District—J. R. Hughart, James H. Krepps, Mrs. Callie Long, and Mrs. Sarah Barnard Jones, (Waitman Street) Morgantown.

**City of Morgantown**

- First Ward—C. C. Cashman and Mrs. Alice G. Warrick.
- Second Ward—T. A. Barrickman and Mrs. Mayme Loar Largent.
- Third Ward—Hugh W. Cox and Mrs. Eleanor T. Donley.
- Fourth Ward—Ross E. Johnson and Mrs. Ida F. Koontz.
- Fifth Ward—J. M. Bucklew and Mrs. Elizabeth Tapp Peck.

**Battelle District**—John D. Bane and Luther Park, Fairview, R. 1; Mrs. Lelia Cain, Wana; Mrs. Cecil Bell, Wadestown.

**Clay District**—George Snyder, Rivesville; Jacob J. Moore, Fairview, R. 2; Mrs. Maude W. Spragg, Fairview, R. 1; Mrs. Lou Since, Blacksville.

**Cass District**—Charles E. Core and Mrs. Victoria Core, Cassville; Wayne Parker, Vanvoorhis; Mrs. Lynn Keenan, Vanvoorhis, R. 1.

**Grant District**—Bunker Newbraugh, Morgantown, R. 1; R. T. Stewart, Lowsville; Mrs. Lena Morris Bowlby and Mrs. Anna Lough, Morgantown (Westover.)

**Clinton District**—J. R. Kincaid, Mrs. Daisy E. Cramer and Mrs. Harry Austin, Little Falls; C. L. Wince, Uffington.

**Union District**—Donald Adams and Mrs. Grant Costello, Cheat Haven, Pa., R. 10; Lee R. Colebank, Pt. Marion, Pa., R. 1; Mrs. Frank Donaldsen, Morgantown, R. 4.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

John L. Hatfield, Chairman,  
Morgantown.

R. Hugh Jarvis, Secretary,  
Morgantown.

Aaron J. Garlow, Treasurer,  
Morgantown.

### Members

**Morgan District, outside Morgantown**—F. M. Lucas, Box 804, Morgantown; J. P. Burbridge, Morgantown, R. 3; Miss Artie McClure, Morgantown, R. 6; Mrs. M. E. McCloskey, Star City.

### City of Morgantown

**First Ward**—John F. Ramm and Mrs. Winfield A. Stewart.

**Second Ward**—Russell L. Morris and Mrs. Mary A. Deahl.

**Third Ward**—J. F. Loving and Mrs. Jeanett C. Demain.

**Fourth Ward**—Robert D. Barrickman and Mrs. Ella Akins.

**Fifth Ward**—John D. Moore and Mrs. Roberta M. Glover.

**Battelle District**—Ernest Bell, Burton; Irvin Tennant, Wadestown, R. 1; Mrs. C. L. Eakin and Miss Blanch Cowell, Wadestown.

**Clay District**—Le Roy Shuman, Lowesville; Charles R. Tennant, Blacksville; Miss Mary Thomas, Wana; Miss Orpha Eddy, Fairview, R. 3.

**Cass District**—John Bailey, Morgantown, R. 7; Olin D. Smyth, Mrs. Zettie Everly John and Mrs. Elizabeth Billingslea, Vanvoorhis, R. 1.

**Grant District**—John C. Joliffe and Miss Mary F. McClure, Morgantown (Westover); S. C. Musgrave, Hagans; Miss Mattie E. Stewart, Morgantown, R. 1.



**Grant District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....E. G. Michael, Republican; Mona.  
A. M. Grow, Republican; Mona.
- Constables**.....Gay Barker, Republican; Mona.  
Luther Fox, Republican; Morgantown.
- Board of Education**.....President—I. N. Knechts, Democrat; Morgantown, R. 2.  
Secretary—J. R. Conway, Republican; Morgantown.

**Morgantown School District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....S. A. Posten, Republican; Morgantown.  
Martin M. Moore, Republican; Morgantown.
- Constables**.....R. P. Gregg, Republican; Morgantown.  
W. E. Miller, Republican; Morgantown.
- Board of Education**.....President—Ina R. Shriver, Democrat; Morgantown.  
Secretary—W. S. John, Republican; Morgantown.

**Union District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....(Vacancies.)
- Constable**.....A. C. Coberly, Republican; Morgantown, R. 3.
- Board of Education**.....President—D. J. Hunter, Republican; Cheat Haven, Pa. R. 10.  
Secretary—Minnie L. Dickinson, Republican; Cheat Haven, Pa., R. 10.

**MONROE COUNTY**

Formed in 1799 from parts of Greenbrier; land area 473.80 square miles; population 13,141 in 1920; estimated population 13,190, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Union; altitude approximately 2,100 feet; population 439 in 1920.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

- Judge Circuit Court**.....Isaiah C. Herndon, Republican; Welch.
- Terms Commence**.....Second Monday in April, second Monday in July, and the second Monday in November.

- Official Court Reporter....L. D. Wilmore, Republican; Welch.  
 Sheriff.....J. F. Sibold, Democrat; Union; ex-officio  
 Sealer of Weights & Measures.  
 Prosecuting Attorney.....R. L. Clark, Democrat; Union.  
 Clerk Circuit Court.....R. M. Humphreys, Republican; Union.  
 Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court O. L. Miller, Republican; Union.  
 Chancery Commissioners....H. S. Ellison, Democrat; Union.  
 T. W. Scott, Republican; Sinks Grove.  
 Clerk County Court.....Shelton Clark, Republican; Union.  
 Supt. Free Schools.....W. W. Baker, Democrat; Alderson.  
 Surveyor & Road Engineer.. John C. McGrady, Democrat; Glace.  
 Assessor.....J. Henry Peters, Democrat; Union.  
 Com. of School Lands.....R. L. Clark, Union.  
 County Commissioners.....W. R. Copeland, Republican; Greenville;  
 term expires December 31, 1926.  
 T. E. Ballard, Democrat; Peterstown; term  
 expires December 31, 1928.  
 J. L. Trail, Democrat; Union; term expires  
 December 31, 1930.  
 President County Court.....W. R. Copeland, Greenville.  
 Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in each month.  
 Commissioner of Accounts W. F. Boggess, Democrat; Union.  
 B'd Review & Equalization..C. A. Dunn, Republican; Red Sulphur Dis-  
 trict; Red Sulphur Springs; term ex-  
 pires in 1927.  
 L. F. Christie, Republican; Second Creek  
 District; Sinks Grove; term expires in  
 1929.  
 Jesse E. Hines, Democrat; Springfield Dis-  
 trict; Rock Camp; term expires in 1931.  
 Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and  
 Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. T.  
 L. Gilchrist, Pickaway, County Health  
 Officer.  
 B'd of Children's Guardians. Miss Lena B. Smith, Agent; Hinton.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Postoffice address Union, unless otherwise given.)

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| Roggess, W. F. | At Peterstown: |
| Clark, R. L.   | Ballard, E. E. |
| Rowan, J. L.   | At Alderson:   |
| LaFon, W. M.   | Nowlan, E. W.  |

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

O. R. Houchins, Chairman,                      Miss Della Scott, Asso. Chairman,  
Alderson.    Sinks Grove.  
E. Don Ballard, Secretary-Treasurer.  
Union.

#### Members

Union District—J. H. Young, E. Don Ballard, Mrs. Susie Brown and Miss Anna B. Clark, Union.

Sweet Springs District—Clyde Arthur, Laurel Branch; N. E. Crosier, Zenith; Mrs. Leola McCormick, Waiteville; Mrs. John Bean, Gap Mills.

Springfield District—W. M. Comer, Greenville; Dr. T. L. Forren, Union, R. D.; Mrs. M. H. Ballard, Rock Camp; Miss Glenna Nelson, Wayside.

Red Sulphur District—R. L. Dickinson and Mrs. Mabel Ballard, Linside; L. A. Fleshman and Miss Virginia Dunn, Red Sulphur Springs.

Wolfe Creek District—J. P. Foster, Wolf Creek; Thomas J. Broyles and Mrs. George Kershner, Sinks Grove, R. D.; Mrs. Anna Thomas, Alderson.

Second Creek District—J. Wallace McDowell, Second Creek; N. H. Vanestauern, Sinks Grove; Mrs. Effie Hedrick, Pickaway; Mrs. W. E. Vance, Hollywood.

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### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

Dr. B. L. Traynham, Chairman,                      S. A. Patton, Secretary,  
Sweet Springs.    Gap Mills.  
W. R. Fuller, Treasurer.  
Union.

#### Members

Union District—E. H. Shanklin, W. R. Fullen and Miss Nettie Campbell, Union; Mrs. Madge Loudermill, Willow Bend.

Sweet Springs District—Dr. B. L. Traynham and Miss Coralie Lewis, Sweet Springs; S. A. Patton and Mrs. Wade H. Neel, Gap Mills.

Springfield District—J. R. Johnson and J. R. Shanklin, Greenville; Mrs. Lockie Raines, Rock Camp; Miss Pauline A. Green, Wayside.

Red Sulphur District—Dr. C. P. Bradley, Linside; L. L. Spangler, Ballard; Mrs. Rose Harvey, Red Sulphur Springs; Miss Mary Coulter, Peterstown.

Wolfe Creek District—F. G. Lobban, Sr., Mrs. Jean Dixon and Miss Florence Guinn, Alderson; C. H. Skaggs, Sinks Grove, R. 1.

Second Creek District—E. F. Dixon, Organ Cave; L. L. Dunsmore and Mrs. Effie McDaniels, Sinks Grove; Mrs. H. P. Webb, Glace.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS

## Red Sulphur District

Justices of the Peace.....H. F. Harless, Democrat; Peterstown.  
 G. C. Broyles, Republican; Lindside.  
 Constables.....(By special appointment.)  
 Board of Education.....President—E. I. Terry, Republican; Peters-  
 town.  
 Secretary—Fletcher Mann, Democrat; Bal-  
 lard.

## Second Creek District

Justice of the Peace.....G. H. Mentz, Democrat; Glace.  
 Constable.....(By special appointment.)  
 Board of Education.....President—J. W. Lynch, Democrat; Holly-  
 wood.  
 Secretary—E. E. Rodgers, Republican;  
 Pickaway.

## Springfield District

Justices of the Peace.....C. J. Green, Republican; Wayside.  
 W. W. Sims, Republican; Wikel.  
 Constables.....John M. Canterbury, Republican; Green-  
 ville.  
 M. T. Green, Republican; Wayside.  
 Board of Education.....President—J. R. Johnson, Democrat;  
 Greenville.  
 Secretary—J. W. Arnott, Republican;  
 Greenville.

## Sweet Spring District

Justices of the Peace.....E. A. McMann, Democrat; Laurel Branch.  
 O. K. LaFon, Democrat; Waitesville.  
 Constable.....C. G. Reynolds, Democrat; Laurel Branch.  
 Board of Education.....President—L. A. Jones, Centennial.  
 Secretary—J. S. Dranfield, Democrat; Cen-  
 tennial.

## Union District

Justice of the Peace.....J. T. Miller, Democrat; Union.  
 Constable.....J. H. Bostic, Democrat; Union.  
 Board of Education.....President—Jesse Parker, Democrat; Pick-  
 away.  
 Secretary—B. A. Shirey, Democrat; Union.



**Wolf Creek District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....J. L. Pitzer, Democrat; Creamery.  
 Samuel W. Bare, Democrat; Alderson.  
**Constable**.....P. R. Raines, Democrat; Wayside.  
**Board of Education**.....President—P. M. Bowyer, Republican;  
 Sinks Grove.  
 Secretary—R. C. Garrett, Democrat; Sinks  
 Grove.

**Alderson Independent District**

**Board of Education**.....President—O. D. Massey, Republican;  
 Alderson.  
 Secretary—M. A. Pyles, Democrat Alder-  
 son.

**MORGAN COUNTY**

Formed in 1820 from parts of Berkeley and Hampshire counties; land area 231.26 square miles; population 8,357 in 1920.

County seat—Berkeley Springs; altitude 612 feet; population 980 in 1920.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

**Judge Circuit Court**.....Decatur H. Rodgers, Republican; Martinsburg.  
**Terms Commence**.....First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in April and the first Tuesday in September.  
**Sheriff**.....O. B. Hovermale, Republican; Berkeley Springs; ex-officio Sealer Weights and Measures.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**.....H. D. Allen, Republican; Berkeley Springs.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**.....W. H. Webster, Republican; Berkeley Springs.  
**Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** V. E. Johnson, Berkeley Springs.  
**Chancery Commissioners**...J. Hammond Siler, Republican; Berkeley Springs.  
 W. H. Webster, Republican; Berkeley Springs.  
 Raymond Hunter, Democrat; Berkeley Springs.  
**Clerk County Court**.....M. S. Harmison, Republican; Berkeley Springs.

- Supt. Free Schools.....Buford Cross, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
- Road Superintendent.....L. M. Yost, Berkeley Springs.
- Surveyor.....(Vacancy.)
- Assessor.....Perkins Courtney, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
- Com. of School Lands.....A. C. McIntyre, Democrat; Martinsburg.
- County Commissioners.....P. C. Yost, Republican; Berkeley Springs; term expires December 31, 1926.  
Joseph W. Unger, Democrat; Berkeley Springs; term expires December 31, 1928.  
M. A. Vanorsdale, Republican; Great Cacapon; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court.....P. C. Yost, Berkeley Springs.
- Terms Commence.....Third Monday in January, third Monday in March. first Monday in June and third Monday in October.
- Commissioners of Accounts M. S. Harmison, Republican; Berkeley Springs.  
C. H. Dawson, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.
- B'd Review & Equalization..E. L. Rice, Republican; Rock Gap District; Berkeley Springs; term expires in 1927.  
Peter B. Dick, Democrat; Timber Ridge District; Ungers Store; term expires in 1929.  
James Edward Cain, Republican; Allen District; Berkeley Springs; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. J. S. Coughlan, Berkeley Springs, County Health Officer.
- B'd of Children's Guardians. Miss Kathleene Welton, Agent; Petersburg Humane Officer.....N. H. Hobday, Berkeley Springs.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Berkeley Springs.)

- Allen, Horace D. Ducknell, J. McCarty  
Bayer, Harry West Siler, J. Hammond  
Weaver, Mrs. G. McIntire

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**REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**
**Officers**

Harry Beard, Chairman,  
Berkeley Springs.

Mrs. R. B. Dawson, Secretary,  
Berkeley Springs.

E. J. Hasenbuhler, Treasurer,  
Sleepy Creek.

**Members**

Allen District—George A. Yost, William Kerns, Mrs. Hattie Cain and Miss Sallie Booker, Berkeley Springs, R. D.

Bath District—Harry Beard, Milton Johnson, Mrs. R. B. Dawson and Mrs. John Mann, Berkeley Springs.

Cacapon District—Ed. C. Ambrose and Mrs. Ella Largent, Paw Paw; A. R. Dawson and Miss Grace Cross, Great Cacapon.

Rock Gap District—Homer Hovermale, Mrs. Curtis Michael and Mrs. Boyd Ruppenthal, Berkeley Springs, R. D.; W. B. Stotler, Stotlers Cross Roads.

Sleepy Creek District—E. J. Hasenkohler and S. M. Pentroy, Sleepy Creek; Mrs. Lulu Strouse, Cherry Run.

Timber Ridge District—Avon Hovermale, Ridge; Mrs. Ward Dawson, Omps.

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**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**
**Officers**

W. F. Leary, Chairman,  
Berkeley Springs.

Clarence Bohrer, Sec'y-Treas.,  
Ungers Store

**Members**

Allen District—Bailey Swain and Mathias Widmeyer, Berkeley Springs.

Bath District—W. F. Leary and J. C. Somers, Berkeley Springs.

Cacapon District—T. H. Hanrahan, Paw Paw; T. N. Cumpton, Great Cacapon.

Rock Gap District—P. E. Spulman, Stottlers Cross Roads; Thomas Hency, Berkeley Springs.

Sleepy Creek District—J. S. Butts and George Gates, Cherry Run.

Timber Ridge District—Clarence Bohrer, Ungers Store; C. H. Line-weaver, Ridge.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS

## Allen District

Justice of the Peace.....O. B. Weber, Republican, Berkeley Springs.  
 Constable.....A. B. Yost, Republican, Berkeley Springs.  
 Board of Education.....President—A. W. Hovermale, Republican;  
 Berkeley Springs.  
 Secretary—George A. Yost, Republican;  
 Berkeley Springs.

## Bath District

Justices of the Peace.....N. H. Hobday, Republican; Berkeley  
 Springs.  
 W. F. Leary, Democrat; Berkeley Springs.  
 Constable.....Jos. T. Miller, Republican; Berkeley  
 Springs.  
 Board of Education.....President—G. G. Zeiler, Republican; Berk-  
 eley Springs.  
 Secretary—E. L. Johnson, Republican;  
 Berkeley Springs.

## Cacapon District

Justices of the Peace.....E. E. Allemong, Republican; Great Caca-  
 pon.  
 J. T. Rockwell, Republican; Great Caca-  
 pon.  
 Constable.....Mike Shanen, Republican, Paw Paw.  
 Board of Education.....President—Eugene Gross, Republican; Paw  
 Paw.  
 Secretary—W. F. Kidwell; Great Cacapon.

## Rock Gap District

Justice of the Peace.....Wm. A. Neely, Democrat; Rock Gap.  
 Constable.....(By special appointment.)  
 Board of Education.....President—O. B. McCoy, Republican;  
 Berkeley Springs.  
 Secretary—Jas. A. Kyser, Democrat; Berk-  
 eley Springs.

## Sleepy Creek District

Justice of the Peace.....A. J. Kesecker, Republican; Cherry Run.  
 Constable.....(By special appointment.)  
 President—A. G. Gollers, Republican;  
 Cherry Run.  
 Secretary—Roy E. Payne, Republican;  
 Board of Education.....Cherry Run, R. D.



- County Commissioners**.....J. E. Jones, Republican; Switchback; term expires December 31, 1926.  
 H. T. Graham, Republican; Anawalt; term expires December 31, 1928.  
 David F. Houston, Republican; Kimball; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**.....H. T. Graham, Anawalt.
- Terms Commence**.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in August and first Monday in October.
- Commissioners of Accounts** G. L. Counts, Republican; Welch  
 J. Hoagland French, Democrat; Welch.  
 E. C. Marshall, Democrat; Welch.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..William Kearns, Republican; Adkins District; Gary; term expires in 1927.  
 Otis E. Linkhouse, Republican; Big Creek District; War; term expires in 1929.  
 J. P. Flannigan, Democrat; Browns Creek District; Welch; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. H. G. Camper, Welch; County Health Officer.
- B'd of Children's Guardians**. Miss Mary Frank Hughes, Agent, Bluefield.

**ATTORNEYS AND LAW FIRMS OF McDOWELL COUNTY**

- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Auvil, D. L., Jaeger.              | Harris, Thad. E., Northfork    |
| Calhoun, Stewart A., Keystone      | Henritze T. F., Welch          |
| Capehart, Harry J., Welch          | Howard, B. F., Welch           |
| Christie, S. A., Keystone          | (Asst. Prosecuting Attorney)   |
| Cook, F. C., North Fork            | Howard, Geo. W., Welch         |
| Counts, G. L., (Pros. Atty.) Welch | Marshall, E. C., Welch         |
| Crockett, Joseph M., Welch         | Miller, Leon P., Welch         |
| Curd, T. H. S., Welch              | Moon, S. B., Wilcoe            |
| Duty, E. Z., Bradshaw              | Muir, Robert M., Welch         |
| Flanagan, James P., Welch          | Payne, Charles C., Welch       |
| Flanagan, Patrick J., Welch        | Riley, Cecil H., Northfork     |
| French, Hoagland, Welch            | Sale, Graham, Welch            |
| (U. S. Commissioner)               | Sanders, Joseph M., Jr., Welch |
| Froe, Arthur G., Welch             | Solins, Samuel, Welch          |
| (Recdr. of Deeds Washn., D. C.)    | St. Clair, O. E., Welch        |
| Jones, Fleming A., Welch           | Strother, D. J. F., Welch      |
| Harman, J. N., Jr., Welch          | Strother, James A., Welch      |
| Harper, E. H., Keystone            | (Judge of the Criminal Court)  |
| Herndon, I. C., Welch              | Strother, James French, Welch  |
| (Judge of the Circuit Court)       | (Congressman)                  |
|                                    | Taylor, M. S., Welch           |

Taylor, Rosa Q., Welch  
Tomlinson, D. Robert, Welch

Tucker, J. Randolph, Welch  
Tutwiler, Charles A., Welch

#### Law Firms

Crockett & Tutwiler  
Crockett, Joseph M.  
Tutwiler, Charles A.  
Froe, Capehart & Miller  
Froe, Arthur G.  
Capehart, Harry J.  
Miller, Leon P.  
Harman & Howard  
Harman, J. N., Jr.  
Howard, Geo. W.  
Howard, B. F.

Sanders, Crockett, Fox & Sanders  
Sanders, Joseph M., Sr.  
Crockett, G. P.  
Fox A. G.  
Sanders, Joseph M., Jr.  
Strother, Sale, Curd & Tucker  
Strother, D. J. F.  
Sale, Graham  
Curd, T. H. S.  
Tucker, J. Randolph  
Taylor & Taylor  
Taylor, M. S.  
Taylor, Rosa Q.

All of Welch.

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

McGinnis Hatfield, Chairman,  
Welch.

Hobart E. Payne, Secretary,  
Welch.

Sam Polen, Treasurer,  
Welch.

#### Members

Adkin District—John T. Franklin, Gary; S. B. Moon, Willcoe; Mrs. Julia O'Toole Wyland and Mrs. Lelia M. Graham, Anawalt.

Browns Creek District—Gail T. Dudgeon and Mrs. Jennie B. Payne, Welch; Nathaniel Wiley and Mrs. L. S. Watlington, Kimball.

Northfork District—Sam Rosen, John W. Preston and Mrs. Goldie B. Koslow, Northfork; Mrs. Nannie B. Fitch, Gilliam.

Elkhorn District—Frank E. Houston, Mrs. E. L. Dickerson and Mrs. Atymas Brown, Elkhorn; James Hamilton, Powhatan.

Big Creek District—J. W. Cooksey, War; M. H. Waldron, English; Mrs. E. V. Simpkins, Excelsior; Mrs. Josephine G. Peck, Coalwood.

Sandy River District—H. L. Bailey and W. H. Coleman, Jaeger; Mrs. Elizabeth Hopster and Mrs. Rose M. Kennedy, Bradshaw.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

H. A. Vawter, Chairman,  
Elkhorn.

Mrs. V. L. Wetherby, Secretary,  
Welch.

J. H. Bane, Treasurer,  
Northfork.

**Members**

**Adkin District**—A. H. Tabor, S. M. Chandler and Mrs. F. F. Harman, Wilcoe; Mrs. R. C. Mitchell, Jenkinjones.

**Browns Creek District**—H. A. McCoy, Twin Branch; R. H. Miller, Mrs. H. M. Earnst and Mrs. M. C. Hammond, Welch.

**Northfork District**—J. H. Bane, W. H. Liggan, Mrs. S. F. Earnest and Mrs. L. Washington, Northfork.

**Elkhorn District**—Joseph McCrickard, H. A. Vawter and Mrs. Oliver Beckner, Elkhorn; Mrs. Louise D. Thacker, Maybeury.

**Big Creek District**—R. L. Keel, Mrs. Emma B. Wilkenson and Mrs. Mae W. Chatfield, Coalwood; C. J. Anderson, Six.

**Sandy River District**—Sam F. Atwell and Mrs. Wanda Short, Avondale; J. E. Moseby and Mrs. Gladys A. Bingham, Iaeger.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS**

**Adkin District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....C. C. Froe, Republican; Wilcoe.  
 Phil L. Kasdin, Republican; Anawalt.  
**Constables**.....J. E. Whittle, Republican; Wilcoe.  
 Wm. Black, Republican; Anawalt.  
**Board of Education**.....President—E. O'Toole, Republican; Gary.  
 Secretary—Guy C. Mace, Democrat; Gary.

**Big Creek District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....W. G. Beavers, Republican; War.  
 R. L. Simpkins, Republican; Excelsior.  
**Constables**.....D. W. Beavers, Republican; Newhall.  
 T. D. Maynard, Republican; War.  
**Board of Education**.....President—J. L. McCarty, Democrat; Berwind.  
 Secretary—E. M. Cooley, Republican; Berwind.

**Brown's Creek District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....A. C. Hufford, Republican; Welch.  
 Samuel Crider, Republican; Kimball.  
**Constables**.....Wm. Collins, Republican; Welch.  
 Henry Richards, Republican; Kimball.  
**Board of Education**.....President—Dr. W. C. Hall, Republican; Welch.  
 Secretary—Eflle F. Beavers, Republican; Welch.



**Elkhorn District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....E. L. Dickerson, Republican; Elkhorn.  
T. G. Swanson, Republican; Elkhorn.
- Constables**.....R. D. Gibson, Republican; Mayberry.  
Cal Haines, Republican; Elkhorn.
- Board of Education**.....President—Frank E. Houston, Republican;  
Elkhorn.  
Secretary—R. Moore, Republican; Dodrill.

**Northfork District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....J. A. Lay, Republican; Northfork.  
P. C. Peters, Republican; Northfork.
- Constables**.....Walter Lowe, Republican; Northfork.  
Arvid Leftwitch, Republican; Northfork.
- Board of Education**.....President—W. O. Lambert, Republican;  
Crumpler.  
Secretary—F. M. Buchanan, Republican;  
Northfork.

**Sandy River District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Harvey Hagerman, Republican; Dan.  
Noah Stacy, Republican; Mohawk.
- Constables**.....J. H. Payne, Republican; Dan.  
J. W. Lester, Republican; Dan.
- Board of Education**.....President—E. E. Snellenberger, Republican;  
Panther.  
Secretary—Fred C. Boyd, Republican;  
Jaeger.

**NICHOLAS COUNTY**

Formed in 1818 from part of Greenbrier county; land area 656.77 square miles; population 20,717 in 1920; estimated population 22,427, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Summersville; altitude 1,894 feet; population 279 in 1920.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

- Judge Circuit Court**.....J. W. Eary, Republican; Fayetteville.
- Terms Commence**.....Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday  
in May, third Tuesday in August and the  
third Tuesday in November.

- Official Court Reporter**.....Ben D. Keller, Democrat; Charleston.
- Sheriff**.....G. W. Shawver, Democrat; Summersville.  
Ex-officio Sealer Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....G. G. Duff, Democrat; Summersville.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....J. O. Dodrill, Republican; Summersville.
- Chancery Commissioners**....Henry C. Hill, Republican; Summersville.  
R. E. Horan, Republican; Summersville.  
T. W. Ayres, Democrat; Richwood.  
S. R. King, Democrat; Summersville.
- Clerk County Court**.....C. E. Stephenson, Republican; Summersville.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....L. Ray McCutcheon, Democrat; Summersville.
- County Road Engineer**.....State; Summersville.
- Surveyor**.....John K. Duffy, Democrat; Summersville.
- Assessor**.....C. L. Evans, Democrat; Summersville.
- Com. of School Lands**.....H. C. Hill, Republican; Lockwood.
- County Commissioners**.....Howard M. Campbell, Democrat; Summersville; term expires December 31, 1926.  
Clyde Roops, Democrat; Nallen; term expires after election of 1926. Appointed in place of T. L. Bays, removed from county.  
Otto Smith, Democrat; Belva; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**....Howard M. Campbell, Summersville.
- Terms Commence**.....Third Monday in March, first Monday in June, Monday before fourth Tuesday in August, and second Monday in December.
- Comissioners of Accounts** H. C. Hill, Republican; Lockwood.  
T. W. Ayres, Democrat; Richwood.  
S. R. King, Democrat; Summersville.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..B. F. Grose, Republican; Grant District; Gilboa; term expires in 1927.  
R. L. Wetherbee, Republican; Beaver District; Richwood; term expires in 1929.  
K. B. McCue, Democrat; Hamilton District; Persinger; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health**.....President of the County Court and the Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. F. H. Brown, Summersville, County Health Officer.
- B'd of Children's Guardians**..Miss Florence Charter, District Agent, Union Bank Building, Clarksburg.
- County Welfare Secretary**..Miss Mabel Sutherland, Democrat; Richwood and Summersville.

### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Postoffice address Summersville, unless otherwise given.)

Alderson, E. P.	At Richwood:
Alderson, Eddy & Dillinger (also at Richwood)	Alderson, Eddy & Dillinger
Breckinridge, A. N.	Craig, A. L.
Duff, G. G.	Dillinger, H. E.
Horan, R. E.	Wolverton & Ayers
Kincaid, Robert	At Zela:
King, S. R.	Bell, C. W.
Wolverton, J. M.	At Nallen:
	Halstead, Squire.

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

A. L. Craig, Chairman, Richwood.	R. E. Wade, Secretary, Richwood.
Leslie McCutcheon, Treasurer, Summersville.	

#### Members

**Summersville District**—Leslie McCutcheon and Miss Cora Hamilton, Summersville; Roland Hart, Gad; Miss Elsie Sebert, Enon.

**Grant District**—Newton Stephenson and Mrs. Florence Groves, Gilboa; Jesse Legg and Mrs. Lottie Eakin, Kesslers Cross Lanes.

**Beaver District**—George E. Hurd, Mrs. Erma McClure and Mrs. Josie Pullen, Richwood; J. W. Hinkle, Craigsville.

**Hamiltoñ District**—Arnold McCue and Mrs. Camilla Fitzwater, Almoris; John W. Dodrill, Jr., Skyles; Mrs. Ivy Tinnil, Kirkwood.

**Wilderness District**—Henry S. Odell, Snow Hill; M. F. Brown and Mrs. Rebecca Ramsey, Mt. Nebo; Mrs. Elizabeth Odell, Fowlers Knob.

**Kentucky District**—John G. Stowers, Donald; Price McCue, Mrs. Lola Bryant and Mrs. Etta Groves, Canvass.

**Jefferson District**—C. D. Backus, Vaughan; Omar Mason, Vinton; Mrs. Amy Simms, Lockwood; Miss Bertha Kuntz, Swiss.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

Millard Herold, Chairman, Summersville.	A. N. Breckinridge, Secretary, Summersville.
Mrs. E. Bernice McQueen, Treasurer, Summersville.	

**Members**

**Summersville District**—C. J. Bell, Millard Herold, Mrs. S. F. Dickson and Mrs. E. Bernice McQueen, all of Summersville.

**Grant District**—James A. Legg and Mrs. Maggie Carden, Zela; B. A. Hughes and Miss Nannoe Sparks, of Sparks.

**Beaver District**—R. T. Woodall, Delphi; J. W. White, Mrs. Myrtle Thomas and Mrs. Ruth Robbins, Richwood.

**Hamilton District**—G. C. Gates, Almoris; Dyer Herold, Hookersville; Mrs. Orville Frame, Birch River; Miss Vicie Bail, Morris.

**Wilderness District**—B. A. Wiseman and Mrs. Effie Odell, Fowler Knob; Lewis Champ, Pool; Mrs. Callie Skaggs, Mt. Lookout.

**Kentucky District**—Andrew Neil, Canvass; Tom McClung, Carl; Mrs. Rush Livesay, Livesay; Miss Russie Odell, Nettie.

**Jefferson District**—A. E. Legg, Drennen; W. H. Walker, Tipton; Mrs. Ruby Vincell, Dixie; Miss Bertha Neil, Lockwood.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS**

**Beaver District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....A. F. Breedon, Democrat; Richwood.  
W. H. Woods, Democrat; Beaver.
- Constables**.....D. D. Smith, Democrat; Richwood.  
C. R. Perrine, Democrat; Richwood.
- Board of Education**.....President—Luther Callahan, Craigsville.  
Secretary—W. H. Woods, Beaver.

**Grant District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....W. T. Martin, Democrat; Gilboa.  
Wirt Fitzwater, Republican; Keslers Cross  
Lanes.
- Constable**.....George Foster, Democrat; Sparks.
- Board of Education**.....President—John Legg, Zela.  
Secretary—C. W. Bell, Zela.

**Hamilton District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

- Board of Education**.....President—Joe Hill, Hookersville.  
Secretary—T. Loring Cox, Birch River.

**Jefferson District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Homer Johnson, Democrat; Swiss.  
. J.V. Bailey, Democrat; Vaughan.
- Constable**.....J. A. Broughman, Democrat; Bentree.
- Board of Education**.....President—L. R. Grose, Bentree.  
Secretary—H. H. Sims, Lockwood.

**Kentucky District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....H. A. Cartwright, Republican; Donald.  
 Frank Taylor, Republican; Fenwich.  
**Constable**.....L. S. Spencer, Republican; Fenwich.  
**Board of Education**.....President—J. D. Call, Canvas.  
 Secretary—J. G. Stowers, Donald.

**Summersville District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....L. J. Groves, Democrat; Summersville.  
 M. J. Maloney, Democrat; Gad.  
**Constable**.....Tom Bashaw, Democrat; Summersville.  
**Board of Education**.....President—I. A. McClung, Enon.  
 Secretary—P. N. Wiseman, Summersville.

**Wilderness District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)  
**Board of Education**.....President—C. C. Kyle, Snow Hill.  
 Secretary—M. F. Brown, Mount Nebo.

**Richwood Independent District**

**Board of Education**.....President—A. F. Craig, Richwood.  
 Secretary—C. E. McFadden, Richwood.

**OHIO COUNTY**

Formed in 1776 from the "District of West Augusta"; land area 111 square miles; population 51,006 in 1920; estimated population 65,906, July 1, 1926.

County seat—Wheeling; altitude 678 feet; population 54,322 in 1920; estimated population 56,208, July 1, 1925; no estimate for July 1, 1926 by the United States Census Bureau. Normal School located at West Liberty.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

**Judges Circuit Court**.....J. B. Sommerville, Democrat; Wheeling.  
 J. H. Brennan, Republican; Wheeling.  
**Terms Commence**.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in April and the second Monday in September.  
**Official Court Reporter**....Louis Walters, Republican; Wheeling.  
**Judge Intermediate Court**...John S. Ritz, Republican; Wheeling.  
**Terms Commence**.....Second Monday in February, third Monday in May and first Monday in October.  
**Official Court Reporter**....Louis E. Schrader, Republican; Wheeling.

- Sheriff**.....C. H. Henderson, Republican; Warwood.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....A. C. Schiffler, Republican; Wheeling.
- Ass't Prosecuting Attorneys**. Fred Brinkman, Republican; Wheeling.  
Donald McKee, Republican; Wheeling.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....L. L. Nightengale, ex-officio Clerk of the  
Intermediate Court.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** Charles W. Jeffers, Wheeling.
- Chancery Commissioners**....Henry H. Pendleton, Democrat; Wheeling.  
James W. Ewing, Democrat; Wheeling.  
Jay T. McCamic, Republican; Wheeling.  
Austin V. Wood, Republican; Wheeling.  
J. W. Cummins, Republican; Wheeling.  
William F. Simpson, Republican; Wheeling.  
Henry M. Russell, Democrat; Wheeling.  
Joseph R. Curl, Democrat; Wheeling.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....B. S. Honecker, Republican; Wheeling.
- Clerk County Court**.....Elizabeth Brubaker, Republican; Wheeling.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....John H. Lazear, Democrat; (Woodlawn)  
Wheeling.
- County Road Engineer**.....Alexander C. Hoffman, Republican; Wheel-  
ing.
- Assessor**.....James C. Richards; Republican; Wheeling.
- Comr. of School Lands**....P. J. McGinley, Democrat; Wheeling.
- County Commissioners**.....C. Hal Brues, Republican; Wheeling; term  
expires December 31, 1926.  
John M. Garden, Democrat; Wheeling;  
term expires December 31, 1928.  
Orion Keller, Republican; Wheeling; term  
expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Com'rs**....C. Hal Brues, Wheeling.
- Clerk County Com'rs**.....T. C. Stevenson, Republican; Wheeling.
- Sessions of Court**.....Every week day at 10:30 a. m.
- Commissioners of Accounts** H. H. Pendleton, Democrat; Wheeling.  
George C. Beneke, Republican; Wheeling.  
Frank McMahon, Republican; Wheeling.  
Carl O. Schmidt, Republican; Wheeling.
- Scaler Weights & Measures**..Louis F. Nolte, Republican; Wheeling.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..Edward T. Rose, Republican; Washington  
District; Wheeling; term expires in  
1927.  
R. P. Glass, Republican; Triadelphia Dis-  
trict; Edgewood; term expires in 1929.  
Chester G. Whitham, Democrat; Richland  
District; Wheeling; term expires in  
1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and  
Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W.  
H. McLain, Wheeling, County Health  
Officer.

**B'd of Children's Guardians.** Mrs. H. L. Bond, District Agent, City Building.  
**U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....** Wheeling. Drs. H. P. Campbell, A. B. Barnett and H. M. Hall; C. W. Wingerter ad interim.  
**Probation Officer.....** G. B. Pelly, Republican; Wheeling.  
**Ass't Probation Officer.....** Mrs. Kate Ebeling, Republican; Wheeling.

### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

Ahrens, Charles B.	Garden, G. Alan
Allison, J. B.	Of Handlan, Garden & Matthews
Amos, Clyde F.	Glass, Edgar C.
Arbenz, John P.	Gompers, Wm. J.
Bachmann, Carl G.	Goodwin, Russell B.
Baer, J. Leonard	of Nesbitt, Goodwin & Nesbitt
of Schuck, Grimes & Baer.	Grimes, W. C.
Reneke, George C.	of Schuck, Grimes & Baer.
Blackford, George A.	Hall, Kent B.
Boyce, S. O.	Handlan, Garden & Matthews
Bradshaw, W. L.	J. Bernard Handlan
Brinkman, Fred H.	G. Alan Garden
Bryant, A. E.	Howard D. Matthews
Bruce, J. E.	Handlan, Joseph
Caldwell, Kline & Wood	Hearne, Wm. H.
Wm. G. Caldwell	Honecker, B. S.
Edwin F. Kline	Howard, John A.
Austin V. Wood	Howard, Wm. C.
Campbell, Clinton R.	Hubbard, Nelson C.
Casey, Wm. B.	Hugus, Wright.
Clarke, James Morgan,	of Schmidt, Hugus & Laas.
of McCamic & Clarke	Hundt, Herman A.
Coleman, Leo. A.	Jones, Edmund
Coniff, John J.	Keefer, W. F.
Cotton, Wm. J.	Klein, Pressley B.
Cummins, J. Wm.	Kline, Edwin F.
Curl, Jos. R.	of Caldwell, Kline & Wood
of Erskine, Palmer & Curl.	Laas, A. W.
Dobbs, Lee F.	of Schmidt, Hugus & Laas
Dunlap, H. E.	Matthews, Howard D.
Erskine, Palmer & Curl	of Handlan, Garden & Matthews
Wm. Erskine, (Dec'd.)	Mauzy, Fred L.
John C. Palmer, Jr.	Morrison, Mrs. A. J.
Joseph R. Curl.	Morrison, Charles S.
Ewing, James W.	McCamic & Clarke
Foulk, Tom B.	Charles McCamic
Gilchrist, George R. E.	James Morgan Clarke

McCamic, Jay T.	Robert J. Riley
McGinley, P. J.	James B. Riley
McKee, Alan	Ritz, J. M.
McKee, David A.	Robinson, Alan H.
McKee, Donald	Rogers, George J.
McNell, A. C.	Rosenbloom, Ben L.
McNell, F. P.	Russell, Henry M.
Nesbitt, Goodwin & Nesbitt	Schiffler, A. C.
Frank W. Nesbitt	Schmidt, Hugus & Laas
Russell B. Goodwin	Carl O. Schmidt
Russell G. Nesbitt	Wright Hugus
Noyes, S. M.	A. W. Laas
O'Brien & O'Brien	Schuck, Grimes & Baer
J. J. P. O'Brien	Charles J. Schuck
Frank O'Brien	W. C. Grimes
Palmer, John C.	J. Leonard Baer
of Erskine, Palmer & Curl	Simpson, William F.
Pendleton, H. H.	Smith, Chas. J.
Porter, A. J.	Smith, S. G.
Richards, H. C.	Wilson, John B.
Riggs, Cecil H.	Wood, Austin V.
Riley, Riley & Riley	of Caldwell, Kline & Wood.
T. S. Riley	

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

Edward Kroneweth, Chairman,      Mrs. Flora Williams, Asso. Ch'n.,  
 Mrs. Laura Callahan, Vice Ch'n.,      Richard T. Cresap, Secretary,  
 Edmund C. Whitehead, Treasurer,      Mrs. Ella Rankin, Ass't. Secretary,  
 Mrs. Jessie May Selig, V-Treasurer,  
 All of Wheeling.

### Members by Districts and City Wards

Washington District—Robert J. Browning, 532 Market Street; Charles F. Vogel, 462 Coal Street; Mrs. Margaret Mooney, 72 Coal Street; Mrs. D. Bauer Turner, 876 McColloch Street, Wheeling.

First Ward—Edward Kroneweth, 703 Market Street; Mrs. Florence R. West, 474 National Road, Wheeling.

Madison District—Hal Hawkins, 414 North Huron Street; Thomas C. Wilson, 109 South Front Street; Mrs. Laura E. Callahan, 601 South Penn Street; Mrs. S. R. Warffuel, 117 North Huron Street, Wheeling.

Seventh Ward—L. L. Nightengale, 502 South York; Miss Hattie Tappan, 110 Zane Street, Wheeling.

Clay District—C. W. Ryan, 130 Twelfth Street; George B. Swift, 1128 Eoff Street; Miss Margaret McClusky, 1155 Charles Street; Mrs. Fred Troll, 1111 Eoff Street, Wheeling.



Second Ward—W. E. Smith, 1124 Eoff Street; Mrs. Elizabeth Riddle, 928 Market Street, Wheeling.

Union District—Joseph B. Loeffler, 204 Eighteenth Street; A. J. Wilson, 107 Eighteenth Street; Mrs. Clara B. Frissell, 54 Fourteenth Street; Mrs. Laura Kunz, 176 Eighteenth Street, Wheeling.

Third Ward—Dr. L. N. Reefer, 108 Fourteenth Street; Mrs. E. S. Bippus, 77 Sixteenth Street, Wheeling.

Fourth Ward—John H. Kunz, 184 Eighteenth Street; Mrs. William McConkey, 1607 Wood Street, Wheeling.

Center District—George W. Clark, 2314 Market Street; Robert C. Logan, 2400 Wood Street; Mrs. M. Anna Hall, 2140 Market Street; Mrs. Emma Bremer King, 2336 Chapline Street, Wheeling.

Fifth Ward—Richard T. Cresap, 2224 Chapline Street; Mrs. Emma Gillespie, 2108 Jacob Street, Wheeling.

Webster District—Russell G. Riggs, 2604 Moyston Street; Mrs. May Dawson, 62 Twenty-fifth Street; Mrs. Emma C. Falck, 121 Twenty-ninth Street, Wheeling.

Sixth Ward—William Boyland; Miss Ella Heinlein, 75 Twenty-sixth Street.

Ritchie District—Edward L. Deagel, 3724 McColloch Street; Jacob Bieswenger, 3643 Eoff Street; Mrs. Henry Otto, (Mozart Park); Mrs. Joseph Venskoske, (Bethel), Wheeling.

Eighth Ward—Joseph Armbruster, 3722 Wood Street; Mrs. Mary Mann, 3634 Wetzel Street, Wheeling.

Richland District—John H. Iasch, 1606 Warwood Avenue (Warwood); J. S. Johnson, 128 Sixteenth Street (Warwood); Mrs. Gertrude Dowler, 1900 Warwood Avenue, (Warwood); Wheeling; Mrs. Lillian McCullouch, Wheeling, R. D. 1.

Ninth Ward—Albert Reister, 130 North Sixteenth Street, (Warwood); Mrs. Jessie May Serig, 705 Warwood Avenue, (Warwood), Wheeling.

Liberty District—Edward Emsley, Short Creek, R. 1, Wheeling; Roney Vermillion, Valley Grove; Miss Maud Curtis, West Liberty; Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison, Valley Grove.

Triadelphia District—William H. Kinsey, (Park View); Edmund C. Whitehead, 9 Walnut Avenue, (Woodlawn), Wheeling; Mrs. Maud Wharton and Miss Elizageth Rungee, Elm Grove.

Tenth Ward—Arthur C. Hughes, (Elmwood); Mrs. Ella A. Rankin, (Leatherwood), Wheeling.

#### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

##### Officers

John M. Garden, Chairman,  
2823 Eoff Street,  
Wheeling.

W. A. McAllister, Secretary,  
Stone Church Road,  
Wheeling.

Sherwood Fee, Treasurer,  
1224 Chapline Street,  
Wheeling.

## Members

## City of Wheeling—by Wards

**First Ward**—William F. Henke, 1045 Cherry Street.

**Second Ward**—Myrtle Koehrsen, 1327 Rind Street.

**Third Ward**—

**Fourth Ward**—Albert Kress, 152 Sixteenth Street.

**Fifth Ward**—Mrs. Bernard Ward, 2233 Chapline Street.

**Sixth Ward**—Mrs. Frank Finnegan, 2633 Chapline Street; Miss Elizabeth Devlin, 2330 Eoff Street.

**Seventh Ward**—Phil R. Woods, 129 Zane Street; Mrs. Sam Noyes, 324 South York Street.

**Eighth Ward**—E. Burke, 4107 Jacob Street; Mrs. Thomas Padden, 3801 Wood Street.

**Ninth Ward**—S. P. Christian and Mrs. S. P. Christian, 4 Twenty-fifth Street (Warwood).

**Tenth Ward**—John A. Reister, Park View; Mrs. Harriet Hutchinson Flanagan, 43 Poplar Avenue (Woodlawn).

## District Members

**Washington District**—W. F. Frohme, 7 Eighth Street; Richard A. Stein, 230 National Road; Mrs. Pearl Conner, Pike Street; Mrs. Leo Neslin, 76 Coal Street.

**Clay District**—Edward J. O'Hara, 179 Fourteenth Street; Sherwood Fee, 1224 Chapline Street; Mrs. May Rine, 1335 McColloch Street; Mrs. Felix McGee, 1048 Chapline Street.

**Madison District**—I. F. Killeen, 422 South Penn Street; William Garden, 434 Erle Street; Mrs. Dave White, 178 Zane Street; Miss D. Virginia Richardson, 30 South Huron Street.

**Union District**—P. F. Haberstick, 74 Fourteenth Street; Charles B. Riley, 79 Eighteenth Street; Mrs. Annetta Cree, 1523 Wood Street.

**Center District**—John J. Byrne, 2316 Eoff Street; James A. Byrne, 2300 Wood Street; Mrs. Edward Joyce, 2300 Wood Street; Mrs. Anton Becker, 2240 Wood Street.

**Webster District**—John M. Garden, 2823 Eoff Street; John J. Gavin, 2807 Eoff Street.

**Ritchie District**—Howard Miller, Left Hand Run, Wheeling; Charles Bramer, 3534 Jacob Street.

**Liberty District**—Max Hartley, West Liberty; John Taggart, Valley Grove; Miss Scheutzner and Miss Pough, West Alexander, Pa., R. 3.

**Richland District**—Edward A. Brooks, 2008 Warwood Avenue; H. G. Delbrugge, 131 Nineteenth Street, Warwood; Mrs. John B. Garden, Box 288, Wheeling; Mrs. Al Lutz, 2306 Warwood Avenue.

**Triadelphia District**—Charles W. Dietrich, 102 Washington Avenue, Chantal Court, Wheeling; William McAllister, Stone Church Road (Wheeling); Mrs. Gala Mitchell, Atkinson Avenue, Elm Grove; Miss Minnetta Craft, Elm Grove.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS

## Center District

**Justices of the Peace**.....A. W. Rader, Republican; Wheeling.  
 David Cleary, Republican; Wheeling.  
**Constable**.....Chas. Rader, Republican; Wheeling.

## Clay District

**Justices of the Peace**.....H. B. Seybold, Republican; Wheeling.  
 Lee F. Dobbs, Republican; Wheeling.  
**Constables** .....Bert E. Phillips, Republican; Wheeling.  
 Chas. E. McNabb, Republican; Wheeling.

## Liberty District

**Justices of the Peace**.....Jas. Stewart, Republican; Valley Grove.  
 Henry D. Clouse, Republican; Wheeling.  
**Board of Education**.....President—E. S. Cooke, Republican; West  
 Alexander, Pa., R. D. 4.  
 Secretary—Carl S. Bonar, Republican;  
 West Liberty.

## Madison District

**Justice of the Peace**.....C. G. Cook, Republican; Wheeling.  
**Constables**.....David McSwain, Republican; Wheeling.  
 Albert E. Cameron, Republican; Wheeling.

## Richland District

**Justices of the Peace** .....Jas. J. Harkins, Republican; Wheeling.  
 J. W. Wieler, Democrat; Wheeling.  
**Constable**.....Frank Muth, Republican; Wheeling.  
**Board of Education**.....President—Fred C. Steinbecker, Republi-  
 can; Wheeling.  
 Secretary—H. F. Robinson, Republican;  
 Wheeling.

## Ritchie District

**Justices of the Peace**.....Richard James, Republican; Wheeling.  
 Wm. H. Yenke, Republican; Wheeling.  
**Constables** .....Leroy Baker, Republican; Wheeling.  
 Hartley Craig, Republican; Wheeling.  
**Board of Education**.....President—A. C. Edge, Republican; Wheel-  
 ing, R. D. No. 2.  
 Secretary—Mrs. Hazel L. Montgomery. Re-  
 publican; Wheeling, R. D. No. 2.

**Triadelphia District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... John W. Farmer, Republican; Triadelphia.  
 Chas. Seibert, Republican; Elm Grove.
- Constables**..... L. O. Vermillion, Republican; Elm Grove.  
 Louis Logamarcino, Republican; Triadelphia.
- Board of Education**..... President—S. M. Baird, Republican;  
 (Woodlawn), Wheeling.  
 Secretary—S. S. Jacob, Jr., Republican;  
 (Oak Park), Wheeling.

**Union District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... John J. Gompers, Democrat; Wheeling.  
 R. G. Hobbs, Republican; Wheeling.
- Constables**..... R. L. Summerson, Democrat; Wheeling.  
 Hun Butler, Republican; Wheeling.

**Washington District**

- Justices of the Peace** ..... John W. Kindelberger, Republican; Wheeling.  
 W. P. Wickham, Republican; Wheeling.
- Constables**..... Fred Wiegel, Republican; Wheeling.  
 C. R. Hickman, Republican; Wheeling.
- Board of Education**..... President—R. A. Stein, Republican; (Fulton), Wheeling.  
 Secretary—C. B. Montgomery, Republican; (Fulton), Wheeling.

**Webster District**

- Justice of the Peace**..... T. E. Corrigan, Democrat; Wheeling.
- Constable**..... W. J. Burch, Democrat; Wheeling.

**PENDLETON COUNTY**

Formed in 1787 from parts of Augusta, Hardy and Rockingham counties; land area 646.88 square miles; population 9,652 in 1920; estimated population 7,823, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Franklin; altitude approximately 1,750 feet; population 320 in 1920.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

- Judge Circuit Court**..... G. W. McCauley, Democrat; Moorefield.
- Terms Commence**..... Third Tuesday in March, fourth Tuesday in July and the first Tuesday in December.

Sheriff.....	Olie Smith, Democrat; Circleville. Ex-officio Sealer Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	William McCoy, Democrat; Franklin.
Clerk Circuit & Co. Courts....	E. W. Dolly, Democrat; Franklin.
Chancery Commissioners....	H. M. Calhoun, Democrat; Franklin. M. K. Boggs, Republican; Franklin. William McCoy, Democrat; Franklin. M. S. Hodges, Republican; Franklin.
Supt. of Free Schools.....	John A. Fultz, Democrat; Franklin.
County Road Engineer.....	State.
Surveyor.....	D. D. Dyer, Democrat; Brandywine.
Assessor.....	Glenn J. Moomau, Democrat; Franklin.
Comr. of School Lands ....	William C. Kiser, Franklin.
County Commissioners.....	W. M. Boggs, Democrat; Franklin; term expires December 31, 1926, and terms of all the others on the same date. H. A. Kimble, Republican; Upper Tract T Lee Swadley, Democrat; Brandywine. Kenny Propst, Republican; Moyers. I. G. Cook, Democrat; Circleville. L. A. Boggs, Republican; Mouth of Seneca.
President County Court.....	H. A. Kimble, Upper Tract.
Terms Commence.....	First Monday in January, March and July; second and fourth Tuesdays in August and fourth Monday in September and November.
Commissioners of Accounts	William McCoy, Democrat; Franklin. M. S. Hodges, Republican; Franklin. M. K. Boggs, Republican; Franklin. H. M. Calhoun, Democrat; Franklin.
B'd Review & Equalization..	E. T. Miller, Republican; Bethel District; Fort Seybert; term expires in 1925. Noah Kimble, Republican; Mill Run Dis- trict; Brushy Run; term expires in 1927. Ed. S. Johnson, Democrat; Franklin District; Franklin; term expires in 1929.
Board of Health.....	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. S. B. Johnson, Franklin, County Health Officer.
B'd Children's Guardians ....	Miss Kathleene Welton, Agent, Petersburg.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Franklin.)

Calhoun, H. M.  
Hiner, B. H.

Hodges, M. S.  
McCoy, William.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Byron Boggs, Chairman and Secretary, Franklin. Mrs. K. D. Shrader, Treasurer, Franklin.

Members

Union District—F. M. Boggs, Mouth of Seneca; Grant Harper, Tetterton.

Circleville District—Robert C. Nelson, Circleville; Amos Bennett, Dry Run.

Franklin District—i. W. Dice and Mrs. K. D. Shrader, Franklin; Charles T. Fleisher and Kenny Judy, Cave.

Sugar Grove District—Harry Snyder, Sugar Grove; Elmer Crummett and Mrs. Oliver Simmons, Moyers.

Bethel District—E. T. Miller, Fort Seybert; Clay Propst, Brandywine.

Mill Run District—W. J. Harold, Upper Tract; Arthur I. Lough, Kline; J. F. Alt, Branch.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

B. H. Hiner, Chairman, Franklin. Miss Alice McCoy, Asso. Chairman, Franklin.  
W. W. Harper, Secretary, Franklin. R. L. Campbell, Treasurer, Franklin.

Members

Franklin District—D. M. Byrd and R. L. Campbell, Franklin.

Mill Run District—Harry Harold, Deer Run; James W. Harper, Upper Tract.

Union District—W. W. Harper, Riverton; Charles A. Hedrick, Macks-ville.

Sugar Grove District—B. H. Mitchell, Sugar Grove; Ambrose Smith, Moyers.

Bethel District—H. D. Hahn, Brandywine; D. L. May, Fort Seybert.

Circleville District—C. D. Harper, Circleville; P. C. Warner, Dry Run.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS****Bethel District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

**Board of Education**.....President—J. Frank Rexrode, Democrat;  
Brandywine.  
Secretary—Elmer E. Propst, Republican;  
Brandywine.

**Circleville District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....M. W. Nelson, Democrat; Circleville.  
O. K. Warner, Democrat; Dry Run.  
**Constable**.....Walter R. Lambert, Democrat; Circleville.  
**Board of Education**.....President—W. A. Judy, Democrat; Circleville.  
Secretary—W. S. Dunkle, Democrat;  
Circleville.

**Franklin District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....G. Z. Warner, Democrat; Franklin.  
Howard Lough, Democrat; Franklin.  
**Constable**.....M. D. Warner, Democrat; Franklin.  
**Board of Education**.....President—Dr. S. B. Johnson, Democrat;  
Franklin.  
Secretary—Geo. W. Harrison, Democrat;  
Franklin.

**Mill Run District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....Eugene Keister, Democrat; Upper Tract.  
A. R. Lough, Republican; Deer Run.  
**Constable**.....E. C. Dahmer, Republican; Deer Run.  
**Board of Education**.....President—J. A. Alt, Republican; Brushy  
Run.  
Secretary—O. R. Mallow, Republican; Upper Tract.

**Sugar Grove District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

**Board of Education**.....President—J. Boyd Wilfong, Republican;  
Sugar Grove.  
Secretary—M. Dewey Wilfong, Republican;  
Sugar Grove.

Union District

- Justices of the Peace..... M. L. Raines, Republican; Teterton.  
 Sylvester Vance, Republican; Roaring.
- Constable..... Harrison Reed, Republican; Onego.
- Board of Education..... President—C. A. Harman, Republican;  
 Riverton.  
 Secretary—J. G. Raines, Republican;  
 Brood.

PLEASANTS COUNTY

Formed in 1851 from parts of Wood, Tyler and Ritchie; land area 142 square miles; population 7,379 in 1920; estimated population same, July 1, 1925.

County scat—St. Marys; altitude 624 feet; population 1,648 in 1920.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

- Judge Circuit Court..... S. O. Prunty, Republican; Harrisville.  
 Terms Commence..... Second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April and the second Tuesday in September.
- Official Court Reporter..... Marion C. Greer, Republican; Parkersburg.
- Sheriff..... G. A. Smith, Democrat; St. Marys.  
 Ex-officio Sealer Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney..... M. L. Barron, Democrat; St. Marys.
- Clerk Circuit Court..... H. F. Simonton, Republican; St. Marys.
- Chancery Commissioners.... R. L. Griffin, Republican; St. Marys.  
 Ross Wells, Republican; St. Marys.  
 G. D. Smith, Democrat; St. Marys.
- Clerk County Court..... R. L. Griffin, Republican; St. Marys.
- Supt. of Free Schools..... Ida Peryl Morris, Democrat; Bens Run,  
 R. D.
- Surveyor..... John Triplett, Republican; Willow.
- Assessor..... O. C. Childers, Democrat; St. Marys.
- Comr. of School Lands .... Ross Wells, St. Marys.
- County Commissioners..... H. S. Russell, Republican; Willow; term expires December 31, 1926.  
 A. W. Powell, Democrat; St. Marys; term expires December 31, 1928.  
 H. L. Sigler, Democrat; Willow; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court..... H. S. Russell, Willow.



Terms Commence.....	First Monday in each week.
Commissioners of Accounts	R. L. Griffin, Republican; St. Marys. W. D. Dillon, Democrat; St. Marys. G. D. Smith, Democrat; St. Marys.
B'd Review & Equalization..	A. B. Flesher, Republican; Union District; Arvilla; term expires in 1927. J. H. Marple, Republican; Jefferson Dis- trict; St. Marys; term expires in 1929. O. C. Sweeney, Democrat; Washington District; St. Marys; term expires in 1931.
Board of Health.....	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. John B. Watson, St. Marys, County Health Officer.
B'd Children's Guardians....	Miss Stella Parker, Agent, City Building, Parkersburg.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....	St. Marys. Dr. A. S. Grimm. Single Sur- geon.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

Barron, F. J.	Noland, J. C.
Barron, M. L.	Powell, J. C.
Craig, C. P.	Smith, G. D.
Wells, Ross, Prohibition Commissioner	

#### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

##### Officers

Dr. J. Riley McCollum, Chairman, St. Marys.	C. P. Craig, Secretary, St. Marys.
Ross C. Williamson, Treasurer, St. Marys.	

##### Members

**Lafayette District**—J. C. Butcher and W. D. Williamson, Adlai; Miss Minnie Gorrell, Hebron; Miss Hazel Fleming, Federal.

**Union District**—B. B. Farren, Arvilla; Harold Riggs, Bens Run; Mrs. A. M. Keister, St. Marys.

**Washington District**—M. C. Harper, Oran C. Ogdin, Mrs. Lena Gatrell and Mrs. R. R. Hezlep, St. Marys.

**Grant District**—W. S. Elliott, Willow; Mrs. Harry Stanton, Belmont.

**Jefferson District**—C. W. Casey, St. Marys; O. W. Gard, Waverly; Mrs. G. S. M. Powell, Willow, R. 1; Mrs. W. G. Brown, St. Marys, R. 2.

**McKim District**—J. F. Brammer, St. Marys; Mrs. Amos Clovis and Mrs. Bertha Fleming, Maxwell.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Officers**

A. N. Powers, Chairman,  
St. Marys.

C. E. Zipf, Secretary,  
St. Marys.

J. R. Locke, Treasurer.  
St. Marys.

**Members**

Lafayette District—Lewis Bell, Adlai; J. R. Locke, St. Marys; Mrs. Letha Stout, Federal.

Union District—Pearley Smith and Mrs. Ida Perly Morris, Arvilla; Mrs. Bertha Davis, Grape Island.

Washington District—A. N. Powers, Oliver Cromwell Sweeney, Mrs. Lenora Williams and Mrs. Iris Higgins, St. Marys.

Grant District—W. E. Snyder and Miss Lillie Hammett, Eureka; Clyde B. Shingleton, Belmont; Mrs. Ora Foley, Waverly.

Jefferson District—James Severn and James Maston, St. Marys, R. 1; Mrs. Mollie Ruckman, St. Marys; Mrs. Nora Childers, Willow.

McKim District—S. L. Schultz, Maxwell; Walter Boley, Mrs. Elva Cunningham and Mrs. Margie McCullough, St. Marys, R. 2.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS**

**Grant District**

Justices of the Peace..... (Vacancies in the office.)

Constable.....W. T. Dunn, Republican; Willow.

Board of Education.....President—W. E. Snyder, Democrat;  
Eureka.

Secretary—G. C. McTaggart, Republican;  
Eureka.

**Jefferson District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President—J. A. Griffith, Democrat; Wil-  
low, R. 1.

Secretary—H. E. Flowers, Republican; St.  
Marys, R. 1.

**Lafayette District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President—Port Jones, Republican; Heb-  
ron.

Secretary—W. D. Williamson, Republi-  
can; Hebron.

**McKim District**

- Justice of the Peace**..... Charles Griffith, Democrat; St. Marys.  
**Constable**..... (By special appointment.)  
**Board of Education**..... President—John H. Butler, Democrat; St. Marys, S. R. 39.  
 Secretary—Ellis Fleming, Democrat; Maxwell.

**Washington District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... A. Imlay, Democrat; St. Marys.  
 John S. Dotson, Democrat; St. Marys.  
**Constables**..... W. C. Rolston, Democrat; St. Marys.  
 W. L. Gatrell, Democrat; St. Marys.  
**Board of Education**..... President—Dr. J. E. Martin, Democrat; St. Marys.  
 Secretary—Dan B. Fleming, Democrat; St. Marys.

**Union District**

- Justice of the Peace**..... Rymer Davis, Republican; Bens Run.  
**Constable**..... (By special appointment.)  
**Board of Education**..... President—Luther Hanlin, Democrat; Bens Run, R. D. 1.  
 Secretary—Perley T. Smith, Democrat; Arvilla.

**POCAHONTAS COUNTY**

Formed in 1821 from parts of Bath, Pendleton and Randolph counties; land area 904 square miles; population 15,002 in 1920; estimated population 15,151, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Marlinton; altitude approximately 2,131 feet; population 1,777 in 1920.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

- Judge Circuit Court**..... S. H. Sharp, Republican; Marlinton.  
**Terms Commence**..... First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in October.  
**Official Court Reporter**.... Bernard H. Twyford, Republican; Marlinton.  
**Sheriff**..... W. H. Barlow, Democrat; Huntersville.  
 Ex-officio Sealer Weights and Measures.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**..... Allan P. Edgar, Democrat; Marlinton.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**..... D. C. Adkison, Republican; Marlinton.

- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court. T. D. Moore, Republican; Marlinton.  
 Chancery Commissioners....Allan P. Edgar, Democrat; Marlinton.  
     N. C. McNeil, Republican; Marlinton.  
     P. T. Ward, Democrat; Marlinton.  
     B. H. Twyford, Republican; Marlinton.  
 Divorce Commissioner.....L. M. McClintic, Democrat; Marlinton.  
 Clerk County Court.....S. L. Brown, Democrat; Marlinton.  
 Supt. Free Schools.....Miss Anna M. Wallace, Democrat; Marlinton.  
 Surveyor.....W. R. Sutton, Democrat; Hosterman.  
 Assessor.....J. Elmer Moore, Democrat; Minnehaha Springs.  
 Com. of School Lands.....W. G. Lancaster, Marlinton.  
 County Commissioners.....E. H. Williams, Republican; Marlinton;  
     term expires December 31, 1926.  
     J. Lanty McNeel, Democrat; Mill Point;  
     term expires December 31, 1928.  
     H. H. Hudson, Democrat; Durbin; term  
     expires December 31, 1930.  
 President County Court....E. H. Williams, Marlinton.  
 Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in January and March, and  
     fourth Tuesday in June and September.  
 Commissioners of Accounts J. E. Buckley, Republican; Marlinton.  
     T. S. McNeel, Democrat; Marlinton.  
     P. T. Ward, Democrat; Marlinton.  
 B'd Review & Equalization.. James A. Reed, Republican; Huntersville  
     District; Huntersville; term expires in  
     1927.  
     M. L. Beard, Democrat; Little Levels Dis-  
     trict; Academy; term expires in 1929.  
     R. S. Hickman, Republican; Greenbank  
     District; Cass; term expires in 1931.  
 B'd of Children's Guardians. Miss Lena B. Smith, Agent, Hinton.  
 Board of Health.....The President of the County Court, and  
     Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J.  
     M. Yeager, Marlinton, County Health  
     Officer.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Marlinton unless otherwise given.)

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| Buckley, J. E.   | Price, Andrew    |
| Edgar, Allan P.  | Ward, P. T.      |
| Hill, F. R.      | Lockridge, H. M. |
| McClintic, L. M. | At Huntersville: |
| McNeil, N. C.    | McNeel, T. S.    |
| Sharp, S. H.     |                  |
| Circuit Judge    |                  |

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

C. P. McNeill, Chairman,  
Marlinton.

Mrs. O. H. Kee, Treasurer,  
Marlinton.

#### Members

**Greenbank District**—O. G. Arbogast, Arbovale; George S. Graham and Mrs. W. A. Brill, Cass; Mrs. John Flenner, Durbin.

**Huntersville District**—George Alderman and Mrs. Mantle Bambrick, Huntersville; J. A. Reed, Frost; Miss Clara Palmer, Minnehaha Springs.

**Edray District**—C. P. McNeill and Mrs. O. H. Kee, Marlinton.

**Little Levels District**—A. E. Kinnison, Hillsboro; Edgar Smith and Mrs. Della Elmore, Seebert; Mrs. J. B. Grimes, Millpoint.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

Dr. E. G. Herold, Chairman,  
Marlinton.

Mrs. M. P. Burr, Secretary,  
Marlinton.

Mrs. John Pritchard, Treasurer,  
Dunmore.

#### Members

**Greenbank District**—Dr. L. H. Moomau, Greenbank; Dr. W. A. Hammen, Cass; Mrs. E. L. Fenton, Durbin; Mrs. John Pritchard, Dunmore.

**Edray District**—Dr. E. G. Herold, Allan P. Edgar, Mrs. J. O. Smith and Mrs. M. P. Burr, Marlinton.

**Huntersville District**—Moody P. Moore and Mrs. Myrta Moore, Huntersville; H. Lee White and Mrs. Elva Wilson, Minnehaha Springs.

**Little Levels District**—George P. Edgar, Henry W. Beard, Mrs. Samuel Sheets and Mrs. L. P. McLaughlin, Hillsboro.

### DISTRICT OFFICERS

#### Edray District

Justices of the Peace.....A. E. Smith, Republican; Marlinton.

C. C. Beale, Republican; Linwood.

Constables.....R. O. Hamrick, Republican; Marlinton.

C. K. Butler, Republican; Marlinton.

Board of Education.....President—Dr. O. H. Kee, Republican;  
Marlinton.

Secretary—D. C. Adkison, Republican;  
Marlinton.

**Greenbank District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... J. B. Sutton, Democrat; Cass.  
 J. L. Hudson, Democrat; Durbin.
- Constables**..... J. A. Belcher, Democrat; Cass.  
 J. R. Simmons, Democrat; Bartow.
- Board of Education**..... President—Dr. L. H. Moomau, Democrat;  
 Green Bank.  
 Secretary—J. H. Curry, Democrat; Green  
 Bank.

**Huntersville District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... John Perry, Republican; Marlinton.  
 W. H. Grimes, Republican; Huntersville.
- Constables**..... Upton P. Sharp, Democrat; Dunmore,  
 R. D.  
 Talbert Carpenter, Republican; Frost.
- Board of Education**..... President—P. A. Rexrode, Republican;  
 Minnehaha Springs.  
 Secretary—Ernest White, Democrat; Min-  
 nehaha Springs.

**Little Levels District**

- Justice of the Peace**..... F. T. Larew, Democrat; Hillsboro.
- Constables**..... Sol Workman, Republican; Seebert.  
 R. K. Burns, Democrat; Hillsboro.
- Board of Education**..... President—M. L. Beard, Democrat; Hills-  
 boro.  
 Secretary—Geo. L. Carlisle, Republican;  
 Hillsboro.

**PRESTON COUNTY**

Formed in 1818 from a part of Monongalia; land area 653.88 square miles; population 37,996 in 1920; estimated population 28,932, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Kingwood; altitude 1,862 feet; population 1,417 in 1920 State Tuberculosis Sanitarium located at Hopemont, near Terra Alta.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

- Judge Circuit Court**..... A. G. Hughes, Republican; Kingwood.
- Terms Commence**..... Second Tuesday in March, second Tuesday  
 in June and the third Tuesday in No-  
 vember.
- Official Court Reporter**..... Miss Effie Duvall, Republican; Kingwood.
- Sheriff**..... A. R. Williams, Republican; Kingwood.  
 Ex-officio Sealer Weights and Measures.

- Prosecuting Attorney**.....E. Vernon Fortney, Republican; Kingwood.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....John W. Watson, Republican; Kingwood.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** James W. Flynn, Republican; Kingwood.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....J. Ben Brady, Republican; Kingwood.
- Chancery Commissioners**....James T. Dailey, Republican; Kingwood.  
J. Ben Brady, Kingwood.  
J. W. Watson, Kingwood.  
James W. Flynn, Kingwood.
- Clerk County Court**.....P. F. King, Republican; Kingwood.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....D. K. Mason, Republican; Kingwood.
- Surveyor**.....S. R. Guseman, Republican; Glade Farms.
- Assessor**.....J. D. Browning, Republican; Kingwood.
- Com. of School Lands**.....C. C. Pierce, Republican; Kingwood.
- County Commissioners**.....M. B. Ashburn, Republican; Reedsville; term expires December 31, 1926, and terms of all following expire on the same date:  
John E. Jenkins, Republican; Albright.  
Guy M. Bonafield, Democrat; Tunnelton.  
A. A. Pickering, Republican; Rowlesburg.  
L. W. Hardesty, Republican; Aurora.  
James Henry Smith, Republican; Bruce-ton Mills.  
Frank Arnold, Republican; Terra Alta.  
H. G. Larew, Republican; Independence.
- President County Court**...M. B. Ashburn, Reedsville.
- Terms Commence**.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, second Monday in July and first Monday in October.
- Commissioners of Accounts** J. Ben. Brady, Republican; Kingwood.  
H. G. Crogan, Republican; Kingwood.  
C. E. Trembly, Democrat; Terra Alta.  
W. D. R. Annan, Democrat; Newburg.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..B. L. Brown, Democrat; Kingwood Dis-trict; Kingwood; term expires in 1927.  
Rev. Obed Hamstead, Republican; Union District; Eglon; term expires in 1929.  
O. Y. Shaw, Republican; Grant District; Bruce-ton Mills; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio.
- B'd Children's Guardians**...Miss Margaret E. McKinney, Agent, City Building, Fairmont.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....Kingwood. Drs. B. S. Rankin, F. D. Fortney and R. D. Harmon.  
Terra Alta. Dr. W. A. Welton, Single Surgeon.
- Humane Officer**..... Henry Shay, Austen.

## LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Kingwood, unless otherwise given.)

Brady, J. Ben	Parrack, Frank E.
Crogan, H. G.	Ass't U. S. Dist. Att'y.
Crogan, P. J.	Pierce, Carleton C.
Dailey, James T.	Snyder, Melvin C.
Fortney, E. Vernon	At Rowlesburg:
Gibson, Joseph V.	Bowman, William B.
Hughes, A. G.	At Terra Alta:
Circuit Judge	Everhart, L. F.
Mitchell, S. P.	At Masontown:
Mattingly, I. R.	Hundley, J. P.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

H. G. Crogan, Chairman,  
Kingwood.

L. O. White, Treasurer,  
Kingwood.

## Members

Kingwood District—Dr. P. E. Kercheval and Mrs. Mattie Lyon, Kingwood; Dr. B. S. Rankin and Mrs. Ercell Hudgins, Tunnelton.

Valley District—L. O. White, Kingwood, R. D. 2; J. F. Dill and Mrs. Hattie Dill, Reedsville; Mrs. John Hartley, Masontown.

Lyon District—A. M. Larew, W. Frank Stuck, Mrs. Bertha F. Parks and Mrs. Lula Bertha Fortney, Newburg.

Reno District—H. R. Hollis, Mrs. William Francis and Mrs. Lottie K. Fogle, Rowlesburg; George W. Harvey, Newburg, R. D. 2.

Union District—J. H. Helmick, S. D. McCrum and Mrs. Harold McCrum, Aurora; Mrs. D. B. Hamstead, Eglon.

Portland District—S. W. Utt, H. Paul Shaffer, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor and Mrs. Lizzie Fearer, Terra Alta.

Pleasant District—A. L. Hartman, Valley Point; J. M. Englehart, Mrs. Ebsen Liston and Mrs. Walter Nedrow, Albright.

Grant District—Dr. A. G. De Foe, Bruceton Mills; L. E. Harrader, Clifton Mills; Mrs. Josie Younkin, Brandonville; Mrs. H. H. Griffith, Pisgah.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## Officers

Charles S. Brown, Chairman,  
Kingwood.

Harlen S. Cummings, Secretary,  
Kingwood.

Mrs. Mae Dill, Treasurer,  
Reedsville.



### Members

**Kingwood District**—T. N. Keener, Tunnelton; Henry H. Ridgway and Mrs. J. V. Gibson, Kingwood; Mrs. Cecilia Webber, Howesville.

**Valley District**—W. H. Post and Mrs. Martha Dixon, Masontown; D. H. Loar and Mrs. Mae Dill, Reedsville.

**Lyon District**—H. A. Bailey and Mrs. Earl Smith, Independence; Galor Leif and Mrs. Mary Calm, Newburg.

**Reno District**—J. E. Walsh, Mrs. Cora M. Cheney and Mrs. J. H. Pugh, Rowlesburg; Charles Phillips, Tunnelton.

**Union District**—Fred Stemple, W. G. White, Mrs. Cora Stemple and Mrs. A. C. Wilt, Aurora.

**Portland District**—Floyd DeBerry, C. B. Linger and Miss Bessie O. Furbee, Terra Alta; Mrs. Mae Egler, Manheim.

**Pleasant District**—J. M. Gibson, Hudson; George E. Spiker and Mrs. Bliss Wolfe, Brandonville; Mrs. Bell Kelley, Cranesville.

**Grant District**—George W. Hornby and W. C. Smith, Bruceton Mills; Mrs. F. M. Cunningham and Mrs. Abner Walls, Bruceton.

### DISTRICT OFFICERS

#### Grant District

**Justice of the Peace**.....J. D. Evans, Republican; Bruceton Mills.  
**Constables**.....Jesse H. Benson, Republican; Bruceton Mills.

**Board of Education**.....D. B. Johnson, Republican; Bruceton Mills.  
President—Dr. A. G. De Foe, Republican; Bruceton Mills.  
Secretary—Ray Hinebaugh, Republican; Bruceton Mills.

#### Kingwood District

**Justices of the Peace**.....M. C. Bowermaster, Republican; Kingwood.  
J. W. Halbritter, Republican; Tunnelton.  
**Constables**.....E. T. Larue, Republican; Tunnelton.  
L. B. Bowermaster, Republican; Kingwood.  
**Board of Education**.....President—L. S. Meredith, Republican; Kingwood.  
Secretary—R. E. King, Republican; Kingwood.

#### Lyon District

**Justices of the Peace**.....J. B. Dawson, Republican; Newburg.  
S. G. Hardy, Republican; Independence.  
**Constable**.....S. M. Shuttleworth, Democrat; Newburg.

**Board of Education**.....President—L. A. Rizer, Democrat; Newburg.  
Secretary—A. M. Moore, Republican; Newburg.

#### Pleasant District

**Justices of the Peace**.....David S. Feather, Republican; Cuzzart.  
Josiah Feather, Republican; Albright.

**Constable**.....Frank Rodeheaver, Republican; Hazelton.

**Board of Education**.....President—S. H. McElroy, Republican; Brandonville.  
Secretary—J. E. Jenkins, Republican; Albright.

#### Portland District

**Justices of the Peace**.....Grant Whitehair, Republican; Terra Alta.  
A. Staley Shaw, Republican; Terra Alta.

**Constables**.....Charles Burch, Democrat; Albright.  
L. M. Benson, Republican; Terra Alta.

**Board of Education**.....President—H. N. Moser, Republican; Terra Alta.  
Secretary—W. R. Shaw, Republican; Terra Alta.

#### Reno District

**Justices of the Peace**.....E. C. Nine, Republican; Rowlesburg.  
B. F. Woodward, Republican; Fellowsville.

**Constable**.....C. W. Wheeler, Republican; Rowlesburg.

**Board of Education**.....President—W. B. Bowman, Republican; Rowlesburg.  
Secretary—F. C. Conley, Republican; Rowlesburg.

#### Union District

**Justice of the Peace**.....Wm. G. White, Democrat; Aurora.

**Constable**.....H. S. Myers, Republican; Aurora.

**Board of Education**.....President—Obad Hamstead, Republican; Oakland, Md.  
Secretary—Ernest Schrock, Republican; Aurora.

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**Valley District**

<b>Justices of the Peace</b> .....	J. P. Hundley, Republican; Masontown. Virgil McMillen, Republican; Reedsville.
<b>Constables</b> .....	Charles L. Calhoun, Republican; Mason- town. Jack Savage, Republican; Masontown.
<b>Board of Education</b> .....	President—Porter Jenkins, Republican; Masontown. Secretary—H. A. Shutts, Republican; Masontown.

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**PUTNAM COUNTY**

Formed in 1848 from parts of Kanawha, Mason and Cabell; land area 355.30 square miles; population 17,531 in 1920; estimated population same, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Winfield; altitude approximately 570 feet; population 253 in 1920.

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**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

<b>Judge Circuit Court</b> .....	Thomas R. Shepherd, Republican; Hunt- ington.
<b>Terms Commence</b> .....	First Monday in March, fourth Monday in June and the third Monday in October.
<b>Official Court Reporter</b> .....	Austin M. Sikes, Republican; Huntington.
<b>Sheriff</b> .....	H. M. Sovine, Republican; Hurricane.
<b>Prosecuting Attorney</b> .....	A. J. Barnhart, Democrat; Charleston.
<b>Clerk Circuit Court</b> .....	J. W. Anderson, Republican; Winfield.
<b>Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court</b>	C. A. Howell, Winfield.
<b>Chancery Commissioners</b> ....	W. E. Hodges, Republican; Winfield. Jerome Dudding, Democrat; Winfield. O. G. Beckett, Republican; Scott Depot.
<b>Divorce Commissioner</b> .....	J. S. Parkins, Paradise.
<b>Clerk County Court</b> .....	J. M. Henson, Republican; Winfield.
<b>Supt. Free Schools</b> .....	W. E. Thompson, Democrat; Hurricane.
<b>County Road Engineer</b> .....	State.
<b>Surveyor</b> .....	D. H. Thomas, Democrat; Lanham.
<b>Assessor</b> .....	A. M. Harmon, Democrat; Red House.
<b>Comr. of School Lands</b> ....	W. L. Higgins; Huntington.
<b>County Commissioners</b> .....	W. T. Oxley, Democrat; Hurricane; term expires December 31, 1926. F. H. Honaker, Democrat; Confidence; term expires December 31, 1928. R. R. Shank, Republican; Red House term expires December 31, 1930.

- President County Court . . . . . W. T. Oxley, Hurricane.  
 Terms Commence . . . . . First Monday in March, first Monday in  
 July, third Monday in September, and  
 third Monday in December.
- Commissioners of Accounts Lee Barrows, Republican; Winfield.  
 Jerome Dudding, Democrat; Winfield.
- Sealer Weights & Measures . . . . . Walter Raynes, Republican; Winfield.
- B'd Review & Equalization . . . . . M. Wears, Republican; Buffalo District;  
 Pliny; term expires in 1927.  
 Mrs. Maggie Morris, Democrat; Scott Dis-  
 trict; Winfield; term expires in 1929.  
 J. M. Sovine, Republican; Teays Valley  
 District; Hurricane; term expires in  
 1931.
- Board of Health . . . . . The President of the County Court and  
 Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J.  
 C. Frazier, Buffalo; County Health Of-  
 ficer.
- B'd Children's Guardians . . . . . Edna Dodson, Agent; Charleston.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons . . . . . Buffalo. Drs. J. C. Frazier and H. P. Blake.
- Humane Officer . . . . . Walter Raynes, Republican; Winfield.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Dudding, Jerome, Buffalo | Parkins, J. S., Paradise    |
| Ice, Charles, Red House  | Beckett, O. G., Scott Depot |
| Knapp, C. C., Buffalo    |                             |

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| W. Stanley Neal, Chairman,<br>Hurricane. | R. C. Mullins, Secretary,<br>Buffalo. |
| C. A. Howell, Treasurer,<br>Winfield.    |                                       |

Members

- Buffalo District—T. P. Hall, E. M. Dunn and Mrs. Gertie L. Davis,  
 Buffalo; Mrs. Daisy Sanders, Buffalo, R. D.
- Curry District—Guy C. Britton and Mrs. Lillian Saunders, Hurricane;  
 H. L. Young, Hurricane, R. D.; Mrs. Della Rogers, Teays.
- Poca District—T. P. Francis, A. B. Casto, Mrs. Katie E. Custer and  
 Miss Avaloe Leach, Poca.
- Scott District—W. Z. Cash, I. F. Smith and Miss Alta V. Holley, Win-  
 field; Mrs. Isaac N. Erskine, Teays.

**Teays Valley District**—Stephen Hodges, Winfield; Allen Martin, Mrs. Effie Foster and Miss Monica Sovine, Hurricane.

**Union District**—O. K. Ranson, C. W. Cain and Mrs. J. Linders McGill. Red House; Mrs. Bertha Cottrill, Liberty.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

Dr. Homer A. Erwin, Chairman,  
Hurricane.

J. E. Cain, Secretary,  
Buffalo.

J. D. Serbaugh, Treasurer,  
Winfield, R. D.

#### Members

**Buffalo District**—S. V. Workman, J. H. Mathews, Mrs. Virgie Lee Cain and Mrs. J. C. Frazier, Buffalo.

**Curry District**—Dr. Homer A. Erwin, Carl Henderson, Mrs. W. W. Draper and Miss Vernie Oxley, Hurricane.

**Poca District**—C. F. Gatens, J. K. Lett and Miss Susan Dodd, Poca; Miss Virginia Cunningham, Nitro.

**Scott District**—James Burns, Scott Depot; C. W. Peyton, Winfield; Mrs. Minnie S. Lanier, Winfield, R. D.; Mrs. Garnet F. Kirtley, Scary.

**Teays Valley District**—Garland H. Dean and Miss Eva Chapman, Hurricane; Alfred Gibcant and Mrs. W. A. Frazier, Fraziers Bottom.

**Union District**—David A. Frazier, I. E. Fish, Miss Minta Harmon and Miss Bertha Noftsinger, Red House.

#### Advisory Committee

**Buffalo District**—J. E. Frazier, Buffalo.

**Curry District**—Dr. M. S. Bias, Hurricane.

**Union District**—E. A. Brown, Red House.

**Scott District**—J. W. Miller, Winfield.

**Teays Valley District**—J. V. Erwin, Winfield, R. 2.

### DISTRICT OFFICERS

#### Buffalo District

**Justices of the Peace**.....C. V. Marshall, Republican; Grimms Land-  
ing.

M. Wears, Republican; Pllny.

**Constables**.....(By special appointment.)

**Board of Education**.....President—Karl C. Atkeson, Democrat;  
Buffalo.

Secretary—B. R. Jackson, Republican;  
Buffalo.

**Curry District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....J. F. Keeling, Democrat; Hurricane.  
 W. T. Hayslett, Democrat; Hurricane.  
**Constables**.....W. R. Pate, Democrat; Hurricane.  
 Madison McCallister, Democrat; Byrnside.  
**Board of Education**.....President—W. L. Garrett, Democrat; Hurricane.  
 Secretary—Doris Qualls, Democrat; Hurricane.

**Poca District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....A. A. Allison, Democrat; Poca.  
 A. J. Lyon, Democrat; Nitro.  
**Constables**.....A. Y. Maynard, Democrat.  
 H. J. Gott, Democrat.  
**Board of Education**.....President—C. M. Lloyd, Democrat; Poca.  
 Secretary—W. M. Walters, Democrat; Bancroft.

**Scott District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....A. G. Young, Democrat; Winfield.  
 M. B. Meadors, Democrat; Teays.  
**Constable**.....Grover Cleveland Estes, Democrat; Winfield.  
**Board of Education**.....President—J. A. West, Republican; Scott Depot.  
 Secretary—W. H. Lewis, Republican; Scott Depot.

**Teays Valley District**

**Justice of the Peace**.....E. B. Holley, Republican; Winfield.  
**Constable**.....(By special appointment.)  
**Board of Education**.....President—Joseph Jordan, Republican; Hurricane.  
 Secretary—Ivan Davis, Republican; Fraziers Bottom.

**Union District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....L. A. Pittsford, Republican; Buffalo R. D.  
 Milo Clark, Republican; Bee.  
**Constable**.....(By special appointment.)  
**Board of Education**.....President—G. A. Cottrill, Republican; Red House.  
 Secretary—N. N. Gardner, Republican; Liberty.

**Winfield Independent District**

**Board of Education**.....President—Lee B a r r o w s, Republican;  
Winfield.  
Secretary—W. S. Childress, Republican;  
Winfield.

**Nitro Independent District**

**Board of Education**.....President—W. H. Putney, Nitro.  
Secretary—C. C. Alderson, Democrat;  
Nitro.

**RALEIGH COUNTY**

Formed in 1850 from a part of Fayette; land area 600.89 square miles; population 42,482 in 1920; estimated population 52,027, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Beckley; altitude approximately 2,400 feet; population 8,000 in 1924, municipal survey.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

**Judge Circuit Court**.....J. W. Maxwell, Republican; Beckley.  
**Terms Commence**.....Third Monday in February, third Monday  
in May, fourth Monday in August and  
the first Monday in December.  
**Official Court Reporter**....Delf Norona, Democrat; Beckley.  
**Judge Criminal Court**.....A. D. Preston, Democrat; Beckley.  
**Terms Commence**.....Second Monday in January, third Monday  
in March, second Monday in June and  
the third Monday in October.  
**Official Court Reporter**.....R. F. Brewer, Democrat; Beckley.  
**Sheriff**.....Isaiah Kidd, Republican; Beckley; ex-of-  
ficio Sealer of Weights and Measures.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**.....E. Clyde Scott, Republican; Beckley.  
**Ass't Prosecuting Attorney**..Grover C. Trail, Republican; Beckley.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**.....Albert Williams, Republican; Beckley.  
(Ex-officio Clerk of Criminal Court.)  
**Chancery Commissioners**....H. M. Kilgore, Democrat; Beckley.  
C. O. Dunn, Democrat; Beckley.  
Ben H. Ashworth, Democrat; Beckley.  
J. W. Maxwell, Republican; Beckley.  
M. L. Painter, Republican; Beckley.  
W. H. Rardin, Republican; Beckley.





Lilly, C. L.	Thornhill, W. A., Jr.
Maxwell, J. W.	Sanders, Carl C.
Circuit Judge	Sayre, Floyd M.
McGinnis, J. H.	Scherer, Luther
McGinnis, T. J.	Scott, E. Clyde
McGinnis & McGinnis.	Prosecuting Attorney.
W. H. McGinnis.	Trail, Grover C.
W. H. McGinnis, Jr.	Stansbury, H.
Painter, M. L.	Summerfield, J. E.
Payne, Brown W.	Ward, C. M.
Preston, A. D.	Warren, G. W.
Criminal Judge	Lilly, Londa W.
Rardin, W. H.	Long, C. C.
Richards, George C.	At Raleigh:
Riffe, W. A.	Clay, W. S.
Robertson, H. G.	At Ghent:
Ross, Charles T.	Williams, G. W.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

C. R. Harless, Chairman, Beckley.	Mrs. Lillian Dupuy, Asso. Chair., Beckley.
T. J. McGinnis, Secretary, Beckley.	J. Q. Hutchinson, Treasurer, Beckley.

### Members

**Shady Springs District**—E. M. Lilly, Crow; G. W. Oakes, Mrs. Amanda Lilly and Mrs. Mary V. Peck, Oxley.

**Richmond District**—U. G. Meador, Brooks; William Bragg, Lumberman; Mrs. Clayton Crotty, Pluto; Mrs. Sallie Smith, Abraham.

**Clear Fork District**—Burk Stover, Maynor; Joseph Chambers, Dameron; Mrs. Bessie Easton and Miss Pearl Dunbar, Clear Creek.

**Trap Hill District**—T. J. Williams, Lester; Sherman Clay, Eccles; Mrs. Ocie Stover, Stover; Miss Elizabeth Anderson, Metalton.

**Slab Fork District**—E. P. Lilly, Jr., T. H. Dugger and Mrs. Sallie Armstrong, Stotesbury; Miss Emily Riggs, Winding Gulf.

**Marsh Fork District**—John Cook, Arnett; Willie Jarrell, Dry Creek; Mrs. Arizona Tabor, Saxon; Mrs. Laura Brown Edwight.

**Town District**—E. A. Ford, Lacy Trump and Mrs. Lillian Dupuy, Beckley; Mrs. B. B. Richmond, Skelton.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

T. R. Ragland, Chairman,  
Beckley.

William Thurmond, Secy.-Treas.,  
Beckley.

Members

Shady Springs District—L. W. Green and Mrs. John D. McDonough,  
Blue Jay; Newton Pittman, Oxley; Mrs. Sarah Bennett, Ghent.

Richmond District—Thornton Guinn and Charles Connor, Sandstone;  
Mrs. Alexander Plumley, Pear; Mrs. John R. Bennett, Pluto.

Clear Fork District—Kyle Bailey, Colcord; George Dillon and Mrs.  
Fred Cook, Maynor; Mrs. Gertie Legg, Dorothy.

Trap Hill District—J. Levy Cook, Lester; G. T. Trump and Mrs.  
Minnie Mankin, Glen Daniel; Mrs. Dixie Lee Bryson, Eccles.

Slab Fork District—Prince E. Lilly, Lillybrook; O. W. Vines, Odd;  
Mrs. T. S. Price, Tams; Mrs. Della Walker, Lego.

Marsh Fork District—D. C. Hunter, Pine Knob; C. C. Henson, Ed-  
wight; Mrs. R. L. Hunter, Jarrolds Valley; Mrs. F. E. Summerfield,  
Birchton.

Town District—Dr. W. W. Hume, Mrs. C. H. Hobson and Miss Dot  
Ball, Beckley; W. M. Sawyers, Cranberry.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Clear Fork District

Justices of the Peace.....C. P. Stover, Republican; Artie.  
Mark Foster, Republican; Dorothy.  
Constables.....C. H. Foster, Republican; Dorothy.  
J. V. Williams, Republican; Artie.  
Board of Education.....President—Allen Foster, Dorothy.  
Secretary—G. S. Williams, Colcord.

Marsh Fork District

Justices of the Peace.....C. R. Clay, Republican; Montcoal.  
G. L. Jarrell, Republican; Packsville.  
Constables.....Fred R. Combs, Republican; Posey.  
J. Byrd Miller, Republican; Munition.  
Board of Education.....President—J. F. Scarbrough, Dry Creek.  
Secretary—Dewey Bone, Pine Knob.

**Richmond District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....H. C. Bennett, Republican; Abraham.  
J. Clyde Hogan, Republican; Hinton.
- Constables**.....W. I. Plumley, Democrat; Pear.  
O. F. Berry, Republican; Lumberman.
- Board of Education**.....President—O. F. McCarthy, Sandstone.  
Secretary—J. L. Hurley, Sandstone.

**Shady Springs District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Robert Massie, Democrat; Daniels.  
F. F. Rice, Republican; Glen Morgan.
- Constables**.....S. H. Lilly, Democrat; Oxley.  
Lacy Meadows, Democrat; Whitby.
- Board of Education**.....President—M. G. Lilly, Democrat; Glen  
Morgan.  
Secretary—Owen B. Lilly, Oxley.

**Slab Fork District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Elbert Farley, Democrat; Rhodell.  
O. A. Light, Republican; Lego.
- Constable**.....A. J. Fletcher, Democrat; Rhodell.
- Board of Education**.....President—C. R. Stahl, Stotesbury.  
Secretary—L. L. Lilly, Winding Gulf.

**Town District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....C. C. Callaway, Republican; Beckley.  
W. H. Ford, Republican; Beckley.
- Constables**.....Joe L. Williams, Democrat; Beckley.  
F. R. Flint, Democrat; Beckley.
- Board of Education**.....President—Dr. L. A. Martin, Beckley.  
Secretary—Miss Ethel Martin, Beckley.

**Trap Hill District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....W. S. Henderson, Democrat; Lester.  
Mose Parsley, Republican; Eccles.
- Constables**.....Q. T. Brown, Democrat; Lester.  
George J. Honaker, Republican; Glen  
Daniel.
- Board of Education**.....President—W. H. Riffe, Lester.  
Secretary—Mrs. Merle O'Neal, Lester.

**RANDOLPH COUNTY**

Formed in 1787 from a part of Harrison; land area 1,036 square miles (the largest of any county in the state); population 26,804 in 1920; estimated population 27,243, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Elkins; altitude 1,930 feet; population 6,788 in 1920. Location of West Virginia Childrens Home.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

- Judge Circuit Court**.....H. Roy Waugh, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Terms Commence**.....Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday in October.
- Official Court Reporter**.....A. B. Moore, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Sheriff**.....Zan F. Collett, Democrat; Elkins.
- Ex-officio Sealer Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....R. S. Irons, Democrat; Elkins.
- Clerk Circuit Court** .....G. Nelson Wilson, Democrat; Elkins.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** Davis Trust Company, Elkins.
- Chancery Commissioners**...F. E. Tallman, Republican; Elkins.
- John F. Brown, Republican; Elkins.
- Joseph J. Madden, Republican; Elkins.
- C. W. Harding, Democrat; Elkins.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....Claude W. Maxwell, Republican; Elkins.
- Clerk County Court**.....H. C. Kesling, Republican; Elkins.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....O. R. Kyle, Democrat; Elkins.
- Road Superintendent**.....Garfield Skidmore, Elkins.
- Surveyor**.....T. J. Goddin, Democrat; Elkins.
- Assessor**.....C. M. Marsteller, Democrat; Elkins.
- Com. of School Lands**.....A. M. Cunningham, Republican; Elkins.
- County Conunissioners**....T. J. Chenoweth, Democrat; Montrose;
- term expires December 31, 1926.
- William M. Flint; Democrat; Bowden;
- term expires December 31, 1928.
- J. M. Woodford, Democrat; Elkins; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**....T. J. Chenoweth, Montrose.
- Terms Commence**.....First Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June, first Tuesday in October and the first Tuesday in December.
- Conunissioners of Accounts** Le Roy See, Democrat; Elkins.
- Robert S. Irons, Democrat; Elkins.
- Wm. A. Arnold, Democrat; Elkins.
- James Coberly, Democrat; Elkins.
- J. B. Ward, Democrat; Beverly.

- B'd Review & Equalization...** John E. Vanscoy, Republican; New Interest District; Kerens, term expires in 1927.  
 W. H. Rohrbough, Republican; Beverly District; Beverly; term expires in 1929.  
 P. F. King, Democrat; Leadsville District; Elkins; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health.....**The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. L. W. Talbott, Elkins, County Health Officer.
- B'd Children's Guardians....**Miss Lillian J. Smithson, District Agent, Keyser.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....**Elkins. Drs. J. C. Irons, O. L. Perry and C. H. Hall.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Elkins, unless otherwise given.)

Allen, R. H.	Reger, Shelton L.
Arnold, William A.	Scott, C. H.
Arnold, D. H. Hill	See, Roy
Arnold, Eugene H.	Bowers, E. A.
Baker, W. E.	Brown, John F.
U. S. District Judge	Irons, Robert S.
Cobb, W. H.	Kump, H. G.
Coberly, James	Madden, Joseph J.
Cunningham, A. M.	Maxwell, E. L.
Spears, Samuel T.	Maxwell, Claude W.
Strader, J. F.	O'Connor, R. E.
Strieby, C. O.	Taylor, B. W.
Talbott & Hoover	Wilson, W. G.
Tallman, F. E.	At Beverly:
Harding, C. W.	Ward, J. B.
Bent, J. A.	

#### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

##### Officers

F. E. Tallmar, Chairman,  
 Elkins.

Joseph J. Madden, Secretary,  
 Elkins.

Howard Keim, Treasurer,  
 Elkins.

Members

Beverly District—M. B. Rohrabough, A. G. Hill, Mrs. L. O. England and Miss Martha Gilpin, Beverly.

Dry Fork District—M. J. Roy and Mrs. S. P. Harman, Harman; Emil Knutti, Alpena; Mrs. Eston Teter, Whitmer.

Huttonsville District—T. C. Russell, Mrs. Margaret Hamill and Mrs. Flora D. Ward, Mill Creek; Charles Gibson, Huttonsville.

Leadsville District—J. H. Lawson, Mrs. H. W. Daniels and Miss Nell Keim, Elkins; Orb White, Elkins, R. D.

Middlefork District—H. S. Moore and Mrs. J. L. Thomas, Pickens; Charles Shockey, Long; Mrs. Fannie Barrickman, Adolph.

Mingo District—V. B. Snyder, Mrs. Patrick Crickard and Mrs. R. T. Marple, Valley Head; Harvey Wood, Mingo.

New Interest District—John I. Vanscoy and Mrs. A. O. Cross, Kerens; W. A. Barrett and Mrs. L. V. Smith, Montrose.

Roaring Creek District—S. B. Joyce, Mabie; Francis Phillips, Coalton; Mrs. R. E. Geibel, Norton; Mrs. Addie Shahan, Ellamore.

Valley Bend District—Glen Phares, Dorsey Scott, Mrs. Hattie Wade and Mrs. Esther M. Knapp, Valley Bend.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Ben M. Hoover, Chairman,  
Elkins.

J. Slidell Brown, Secretary,  
Elkins.

Lee Phares, Treasurer,  
Valley Bend.

Members

Beverly District—Ralph Kittle, John R. Pettit, Miss Genevieve Ward and Mrs. Matie Weese, Beverly.

Dry Fork District—George Nethken, Whitmer; Noah J. Carr, Wymer; Mrs. Minor Harper, Harman; Mrs. J. W. Heltzel, Sr., Job.

Huttonsville District—Cyrus Crouch, Elkwater; Mrs. T. H. Ward, Huttonsville; Bernard White and Mrs. Lena Rosencrance, Mill Creek.

Leadsville District—James G. O'Connor, Mrs. Ray Ward and Frank Goddin, Elkins; John Devitt, Harding.

Middle Fork District—M. L. Heck and Mrs. Laura McClintic, Pickens; R. E. Chewning, Cassity; Mrs. Margaret Shannon, Adolph.

Mingo District—Ralph See and Mrs. Cecil Conrad, Valley Head; French Riggleman, Monterville; Miss Edna Wood, Mingo.

New Interest District—Guy Coberly and Mrs. W. D. Fisher, Montrose; T. B. Hart and Mrs. J. W. Isner, Kerens.

Roaring Creek District—J. J. King, Sr., Ellamore; L. D. Cross, Norton; Miss Jessie Crawford, Coalton; Miss Kathleen King, Mabie.

Valley Bend District—Lee Phares, Miss Jennie Caplinger and Mrs. T. F. Stalnaker, Valley Bend; A. B. Long, Beverly, R. D. 1.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS

## Beverly District

- Justices of the Peace**..... Geo. E. Greynolds, Democrat; Beverly.  
S. W. Kyle, Democrat; Beverly.
- Constables**..... H. E. Wamsley, Democrat; Beverly.  
Charles Wees, Democrat; Beverly.
- Board of Education**..... President—W. G. Harper, Democrat;  
Beverly.  
Secretary—David Wamsley, Democrat;  
Beverly.

## Dry Fork District

- Justices of the Peace**..... M. C. Harman, Republican; Harman.  
Isaac White, Democrat; Job.
- Constables**..... Lloyd S. Coberly, Democrat; Job.  
Page B. White, Democrat; Whitmer.
- Board of Education**..... President—John Armstrong, Democrat;  
Harman.  
Secretary—H. C. Harman, Republican;  
Harman.

## Huttonsville District

- Justices of the Peace**..... P. B. Crawford, Democrat; Mill Creek.  
S. D. Channell, Democrat; Huttonsville.
- Constables**..... Stanley Russell, Democrat; Mill Creek.  
Warwick McGee, Democrat; Huttonsville.
- Board of Education**..... President—J. L. Bosworth, Democrat;  
Mill Creek.  
Secretary—U. B. Painter, Democrat; Hut-  
tonsville.

## Leadsville District

- Justices of the Peace**..... W. C. Hart, Democrat; Elkins.  
R. B. Caplinger, Democrat; Elkins.
- Constables**..... E. Toothman, Democrat; Elkins.  
C. H. Daniels, Democrat; Elkins.
- Board of Education**..... President—J. N. Phares, Democrat; Elk-  
ins, R. 2.  
Secretary—Lee Marstiller, Democrat;  
Montrose.

## Middlefork District

- Justice of the Peace**..... P. M. Swint, Republican; Pickens.
- Constable**..... L. M. Miller, Republican; Pickens.
- Board of Education**..... President—A. B. Cressler, Republican;  
Newlonton.  
Secretary—P. M. Swint, Republican;  
Pickens.

**Mingo District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....J. Ernest Conrad, Democrat; Valley Head.  
Ellet Hogan, Democrat; Monterville.
- Constables**.....C. W Stalnaker, Democrat; Monterville.  
George W. Channell, Democrat; Valley Head.
- Board of Education**.....President—H. E. Ramsey, Democrat; Valley Head.  
Secretary—E. E. Ware, Democrat; Valley Head.

**New Interest District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....George E. Coberly, Democrat; Montrose.  
J. W. Isner, Democrat; Kerens.
- Constable** .....J. C. Poling, Democrat; Montrose.
- Board of Education**.....President—H. C. Hedrick, Democrat; Kerens.  
Secretary—Joseph Curtis, Democrat; Montrose.

**Roaring Creek District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....P. V. Joyce, Republican; Mabie.  
J. M. King, Democrat; Mabie.
- Constable** .....Ervin Stalnaker, Republican; Norton.
- Board of Education**.....President—John Shreve, Democrat; Coalton.  
Secretary—Cecilia Seahill, Democrat; Coalton.

**Valley Bend District**

- Justice of the Peace**.....W. W. McElwee, Democrat; Valley Bend.
- Constable** .....H. B. Bennett, Democrat; Valley Bend.
- Board of Education**.....President—George Mundell, Republican; Mill Creek.  
Secretary—Nelson Pingley, Democrat; Valley Bend.

**Elkins Independent District**

- Board of Education**.....President—Boyd Weese, Democrat; Elkins.  
Secretary—R. S. Irons, Democrat; Elkins.



## RITCHIE COUNTY

Formed in 1843 from parts of Wood, Harrison and Lewis counties; land area 457 square miles; population 16,506 in 1920; estimated population same, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Harrisville; altitude 870 feet; population 1,036 in 1920.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

- Judge Circuit Court**.....S. O. Prunty, Republican; Harrisville.  
**Terms Commence**.....Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and the second Tuesday in October.
- Official Court Reporter**.....Miss Kitty Woods, Republican; Harrisville.
- Sheriff**.....J. S. Goode, Republican; Harrisville.  
 Ex-officio Sealer Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....W. B. Nutter, Republican; Harrisville.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....L. L. Cokeley, Republican; Harrisville.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** J. H. Lininger, Republican; Harrisville.
- Chancery Commissioners**....L. L. Cokeley, Harrisville.  
 Thomas J. Davis, Republican; Harrisville.  
 W. B. Nutter, Republican; Harrisville.  
 R. S. Blair, Democrat; Harrisville.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....
- Clerk County Court**.....J. N. Sharpnack, Republican; Harrisville.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....Orval P. Hill, Republican; Harrisville.
- County Road Engineer**.....D. W. Shock, Republican; Harrisville.
- Surveyor**.....E. D. Clayton, Republican; Pullman.
- Assessor**.....O. H. Waller, Republican; Harrisville.
- Com. of School Lands**.....S. A. Powell, Republican; Harrisville.
- County Commissioners**.....A. A. Law, Republican; Berea, R. 1; term expires December 31, 1926.  
 H. E. McGinnis, Republican; Cairo; term expires December 31, 1928.  
 Michael Ayers, Republican; Smithville; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**.....A. A. Law, Berea, R. 1.
- Terms Commence**.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.
- Commissioners of Accounts** S. A. Powell, Republican; Harrisville.  
 Thomas J. Davis, Republican; Harrisville.  
 Victor F. Cooper, Democrat; Harrisville.  
 R. S. Blair, Democrat; Harrisville.

- B'd Review & Equalization**...D. M. McGregor, Democrat; Grant District; Cairo; term expires in 1927.  
 W. W. Lawrence, Republican; Union District; Harrisville; term expires in 1929.  
 J. H. Moyers, Republican; Murphy District; Harrisville, R. 1; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. T. W. Keith, Harrisville, County Health Officer.
- B'd Children's Guardians**...Miss Stella Parker, Agent, City Building, Parkersburg.
- U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons**...Harrisville. Drs. W. E. Talbott, T. W. Keith and E. D. Moyers.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS**

(Post office address Harrisville, unless otherwise given.)

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Blair, R. S., Jr. | Prunty, S. O.        |
| Cooper, Victor F. | Judge Circuit Court. |
| Davis, Thomas J.  | Smith, Anthony.      |
| Nutter, W. B.     | Woods, Homer B.      |
| Pros. Atty.       | Judge Supreme Court. |
| Powell, S. A.     | Woods, Ralph Davis   |

**REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Officers**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| J. E. Overton, Chairman,<br>Cairo.             | Mrs. H. M. Rymer, Asso. Chairman,<br>Harrisville. |
| H. E. McGinnis, Secretary-Treasurer,<br>Cairo. |   |

**Members**

- Clay District**—C. H. Taylor, Paul P. Wells and Miss Columbia Collins, Pennsboro; Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Toll Gate.
- Union District**—F. G. Zinn, Lakin Pritchard and Mrs. June Elliott, Pullman; Mrs. Robert Morris, Harrisville.
- Grant District**—Monroe Burns, N. D. Marsh and Miss Marion R. A. Cowen, Cairo; Miss Anna Douglass, Cornwallis.
- Murphy District**—B. P. Ayers and Mrs. Addie M. Westfall, Smithville; M. R. Osbourn, Fonzo; Mrs. Dessie Goff, Goffs.

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**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**
**Officers**

B. F. Patton, Chairman, Harrisville.	Mrs. Mary P. Woddell, V. Chair., Pensboro.
Mrs. Mary E. Loudin, Secretary, Pullman.	Creed Wilson, Treasurer, Pensboro

**Members**

**Clay District**—S. D. Riley, Ellenboro; Creed Wilson, Toll Gate; Mrs. Olive B. Wilson and Mrs. Mary P. Wooddell, Pensboro.

**Union District**—J. W. Prunty and Mrs. Mary E. Loudin, Pullman; F. A. Waggoner and Mrs. Eva C. Robinson, Harrisville.

**Grant District**—J. P. Beckner, Petroleum, R. 1; Mrs. U. S. G. Ferrell Mrs. Lee Shaffer and J. B. Pearson, Cairo.

**Murphy District**—A. R. Clayton, Burnt House; G. C. Lemon and Mrs. Flora Skidmore Pribble, Macfarlan.

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**DISTRICT OFFICERS**
**Clay District**

**Justice of the Peace**.....I. L. Fordyce, Democrat; Pensboro.  
**Constable** .....O. D. Prichard, Democrat; Pensboro.  
**Board of Education**.....President—W. A. Moore, Republican;  
Pensboro.  
Secretary—G. D. Ramsey, Republican;  
Pensboro.

**Grant District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....G. W. Caton, Republican; Cairo.  
D. W. Satterfield, Republican; Pike.  
**Constable** .....J. W. Sandy, Republican; Cairo.  
**Board of Education**.....President—G. S. Flesher, Republican;  
Cairo.  
Secretary—J. E. Overton, Republican;  
Cairo.

**Murphy District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....Geo. W. Nutter, Republican; Girta.  
John M. Nutter, Republican; Petroleum,  
R. 1.  
**Constables**.....(By special appointment.)  
**Board of Education**.....President—G. C. Hardman, Republican;  
Fouzo.  
Secretary—R. F. Dye, Republican; Smith-  
ville.

### Union District

- Justices of the Peace**..... C. K. Pierpoint, Republican; Harrisville.  
 C. C. Freed, Republican; Berea, R. 1.
- Constable** ..... W. C. Webb, Republican; Harrisville.
- Board of Education**..... President—J. W. Morris, Republican;  
 Pullman.  
 Secretary—W. P. Ireland, Republican;  
 Pullman.

### Harrisville Independent District

- Board of Education**..... President—S. A. Cunningham, Republican;  
 Harrisville.  
 Secretary—Geo. L. Harold, Republican;  
 Harrisville.

## ROANE COUNTY

Formed in 1856 from parts of Kanawha, Jackson and Gilmer; land area 486.20 square miles; population 20,129 in 1920; estimated population 20,129, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Spencer; altitude 719 feet; population 1,765 in 1920. Location of Spencer State Hospital.

### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

- Judge Circuit Court**..... W. H. O'Brien, Republican; Ripley.
- Terms Commence**..... Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and the third Monday in September.
- Official Court Reporter**..... Minnie Ball, Democrat; Spencer.
- Sheriff**..... W. A. Carpenter, Republican; Spencer.  
 Ex-officio Sealer Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**..... William S. Ryan, Republican; Spencer.
- Clerk Circuit Court**..... C. C. Cleavenger, Republican; Spencer.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** S. A. Simmons, Republican; Spencer.
- Chancery Commissioners**.... Wm. H. Bishop, Republican; Spencer.  
 Amos E. Kenney, Democrat; Spencer.
- Divorce Commissioner**..... William H. Bishop, Republican; Spencer.
- Clerk County Court**..... R. L. McCulty, Republican; Spencer.
- Supt. Free Schools**..... J. K. Snodgrass, Democrat; Spencer.
- County Road Engineer**..... S. P. Whitney, Spencer.
- Surveyor** ..... L. B. Greathouse, Republican; Spencer.
- Assessor**..... Gordie Boyles, Republican; Spencer.
- Com. of School Lands**..... William H. Bishop, Republican; Spencer.

- County Commissioners**.....Josiah Stutler, Republican; Reedy; term expires December 31, 1926.  
I. D. Looney, Democrat; Spencer; term expires December 31, 1928.  
B. E. Bradley, Republican; Spencer; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**.....Josiah Stutler, Reedy.
- Terms Commence**.....Third Monday in February, third Monday in June, third Monday in August and third Monday in November.
- Commissioners of Accounts** Wm. H. Bishop, Republican; Spencer.  
H. C. Ferguson, Republican; Charleston.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..Norville Jones, Republican; Harper District; Ryan; term expires in 1927.  
Geo. E. Whitney, Republican; Walton District; Walton; term expires in 1929.  
Harry Holswade, Democrat; Spencer District; Spencer; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. F. C. Makepeace, Spencer, County Health Officer.
- B'd Children's Guardians**...Miss Stella Parker, Agent, City Building, Parkersburg.
- U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons**..Spencer. Drs. B. S. Parks and W. C. Camp.

### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address, Spencer.)

Baker, John M.	Kenney, Amos E.
Bell, S. P.	Pendleton, Dan M.
Bishop, William H.	Ryan, Thomas P.
Harper, J. M.	Ryan, W. S.
Hedges, Grover F.	

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

A. M. McKown, Chairman, Spencer.	C. W. Shears, Secretary, Spencer
W. A. Carpenter, Treasurer, Spencer.	



**DISTRICT OFFICERS****Curtis District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....R. R. Petty, Democrat; Spencer.  
E. E. Knopp, Democrat; Gay.

**Constable** .....Holly McCrady, Democrat; Gay.

**Board of Education**.....President—W. T. Smith, Democrat; Spencer, R. 1.  
Secretary—E. S. Ball, Democrat; Reedy, R. 1.

**Geary District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....E. M. Cook, Republican; Amma.  
E. E. Lloyd, Republican; Elana.

**Constable** .....Mark Payne, Republican; Amma.

**Board of Education**.....President—J. P. King, Republican; Left Hand.  
Secretary—U. S. Ross, Republican; Elana.

**Harper District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....John C. Hunt, Republican; Walton, R. 1.  
J. D. Kiser, Republican; Harmony.

**Constable** .....John W. Moore, Republican; Walton.

**Board of Education**.....President—L. C. Harper, Republican; Ryan.  
Secretary—W. E. Ryan, Republican; Ryan.

**Reedy District**

**Justice of the Peace**.....J. B. Lester, Democrat; Reedy.

**Constable** .....A. Alderman, Democrat; Reedy.

**Board of Education**.....President—V. T. Foster, Democrat; Reedy.  
Secretary—R. L. McKinley, Democrat; Reedy.

**Smithfield District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....C. F. Dye, Democrat; Looneyville.  
H. J. Boothe, Democrat; Linden.

**Constable** .....W. H. Ellis, Democrat; Tariff.

**Board of Education**.....President—J. G. Westfall, Democrat; Tariff.  
Secretary—J. O. Elmore, Democrat; Tariff.

**Spencer District**

**Justices of the Peace**..... J. E. Thomas, Republican; Spencer.  
 D. L. Gandee, Democrat; Spencer.  
**Constables**..... Joe Ellis, Democrat; Spencer.  
 H. W. Keenan, Republican; Spencer.  
**Board of Education**..... President—H. J. Lowe, Democrat; Spencer.  
 Secretary—Guy Starcher, Democrat; Spencer.

**Walton District**

**Justice of the Peace**..... T. B. Drodgy, Republican; Walton.  
**Constable**..... (By special appointment.)  
**Board of Education**..... President—John M. Looney, Republican;  
 Walton.  
 Secretary—G. H. Looney, Republican;  
 Walton.

**SUMMERS COUNTY**

Formed in 1871 from parts of Monroe, Mercer, Greenbrier and Fayette counties; land area 367.76 square miles; population 19,092 in 1920; estimated population 19,472, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Hinton; altitude 1,385 feet; population 3,912 in 1920.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

**Judge Circuit Court**..... J. W. Maxwell, Republican; Beckley.  
**Terms Commence**..... Third Monday in January, third Monday in April, third Monday in July and the third Monday in October.  
**Official Court Reporter**..... Delph Norona, Democrat; Beckley.  
**Sheriff**..... J. Clyde Dillon, Democrat; Hinton.  
 Ex-officio Sealer Weights and Measures.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**..... W. T. Ball, Democrat; Hinton.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**..... G. J. Hughes, Democrat; Hinton.  
**Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** O. P. Vines, Democrat; Hinton.  
**Chancery Commissioners**.... A. G. Flannagan, Republican; Hinton.  
 T. G. Mann, Republican; Hinton.  
 Thomas L. Reed, Democrat; Hinton.  
 C. E. Garten, Republican; Hinton.  
**Divorce Commissioner**..... John P. Shumate, Republican; Hinton.  
**Clerk County Court**..... John M. Carden, Democrat; Hinton.  
**Supt. Free Schools**..... L. A. Dodd, Democrat; Hinton.





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**REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**
**Officers**

Dr. R. S. Neely, Chairman,  
Hinton.

Mrs. Laura Franklin, Secretary,  
Hinton.

Mrs. L. C. Baber, Treasurer,  
Hinton.

**Members**

Greenbrier District—Dr. R. S. Neely, Dr. W. A. Wykel, Mrs. L. C. Baber and Mrs. Laura Franklin, Hinton.

Forest Hill District—J. W. Taylor and Mrs. Lura S. Humphries. Indian Mills; M. B. Bowyer, Marie.

Green Sulphur District—J. W. Richmond, Sandstone; J. B. Persinger, Meadow Creek; Mrs. Sallie E. Johnson, Ramp.

Jumping Branch District—Lewis L. Lilly, of Lilly; Vaughan Lilly, Jumping Branch.

Talcott District—Jackson Grimmett, Talcott; Mrs. J. C. Duncan. Clayton; M. C. Nolan, Pence Springs.

Pipestem District—Nelson Neely and Mrs. Ada Farley, Pipestem; Leslie Wood, Warwood.

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**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**
**Officers**

J. M. Meador, Chairman,  
Hinton.

Mrs. W. A. Saunders, V. Chairman,  
Hinton.

Miss Ruth Condon, Secretary.  
Hinton.

W. F. Hurt, Treasurer.  
Hinton.

**Members**

Greenbrier District—W. F. Hurt, J. M. Meador, Mrs. W. A. Saunders and Miss Ruth Condon, Hinton.

Forest Hill District—L. E. Dickinson, Junta; W. E. Michaels and Mrs. W. M. Scott, Forest Hill; Mrs. Blanche Webb, Bertha.

Green Sulphur District—M. L. Richmond, Sandstone; O. C. Allen and Mrs. W. H. Guinn, Green Sulphur Springs; Mrs. J. W. Riffe, Meadow Creek.

Jumping Branch District—Milton Crews, J. J. Lilly, Miss Francis Deeds and Miss Grace Lilly, Jumping Branch.

Pipestem District—J. R. Williams and Mrs. Carl Shumate, Warford; Ward Trail, Pipestem; Miss Florence Butler, Lick Creek.

Talcott District—Henry Hedrick and Mrs. G. W. Carter, Talcott; Harry Haynes and Miss Elizabeth Lehey, Pence Springs.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS

## Forest Hill District

Justices of the Peace..... A. W. Mann, Democrat; Junta.  
 A. E. Welder, Democrat; Marie.  
 Constables..... Luther Bumgardner, Republican; Forest  
 Hill.  
 J. C. Raines, Republican; Indian Mills.  
 Board of Education..... President—W. A. Thompson; Junta.  
 Secretary—W. E. Michael; Forest Hill.

## Greenbrier District

Justices of the Peace..... W. R. Argabright, Democrat; Hinton.  
 C. T. Houchins, Republican; Hinton.  
 Constables..... J. T. McGhee, Democrat; Hinton.  
 O. C. Allen, Republican; Hinton.  
 Board of Education..... President—J. A. Sims; Bellepoint.  
 Secretary—J. G. Meadows; Hinton.

## Green Sulphur District

Justices of the Peace..... John Holland, Democrat; Sandstone.  
 T. B. Wingfield, Democrat; Sandstone.  
 Constables..... J. A. McGraw, Democrat; Hinton.  
 James C. Harris, Democrat; Ramp.  
 Board of Education..... President—G. A. Duncan; Green Sulphur  
 Springs.  
 Secretary—C. H. Hicks; Green Sulphur  
 Springs.

## Jumping Branch District

Justices of the Peace..... W. C. Brabb, Democrat; Madams Creek.  
 S. C. Nichols, Democrat; Madams Creek.  
 Constable..... C. L. Crook, Democrat; Jumping Branch.  
 Board of Education..... President—J. Asel Lilly; Hinton.  
 Secretary—A. B. Pack; Streeter.

## Pipestem District

Justices of the Peace..... Joel McGraw, Democrat; True.  
 J. R. Eades, Democrat; Lick Creek.  
 Constables..... A. J. Richards, Republican; Pipestem.  
 T. J. Young, Democrat; Lick Creek.  
 Board of Education..... President—Frank Pitzer, True.  
 Secretary—J. Lewis Ellison, Pipestem.

**Talcott District**

Justices of the Peace.....	J. C. Lively, Republican; Talcott. L. B. Rogers, Republican; Clayton.
Constables.....	D. R. Dillon, Republican; Talcott. W. P. Kounse, Republican; Pence Springs.
Board of Education.....	President—C. M. Perry, Talcott. Secretary—E. B. Roach, Talcott.

**Hinton Independent District**

Board of Education.....	President—W. E. Price, Hinton. Secretary—R. R. Keller, Hinton.
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**TAYLOR COUNTY**

Formed in 1844 from parts of Harrison, Barbour and Marion counties; land area 177.17 square miles; population 18,742 in 1920; estimated population 19,950, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Grafton; altitude 1,000 feet; population 8,517 in 1920. West Virginia Industrial School for Boys at Pruntytown.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

Judge Circuit Court.....	Warren B. Kittle, Republican; Philippi.
Terms Commence.....	Third Monday in February, third Monday in May and the second Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....	Wilford Pilson, Republican; Grafton.
Sheriff.....	Howard B. Newlon, Republican; Grafton. Ex-officio Sealer Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	W. Merle Watkins, Republican; Grafton.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	L. E. Burdett, Republican; Grafton.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court	The Grafton Banking & Trust Co.
Chancery Commissioners....	J. Frank Wilson, Republican; Grafton. S. M. Musgrave, Democrat; Grafton.
Divorce Commissioner.....	J. C. Holt, Republican; Grafton.
Clerk County Court.....	Frank Bennett, Republican; Grafton.
Supt. Free Schools.....	Dellet Newton, Republican; Grafton.
County Road Engineer.....	Angus Ferguson, Grafton.
Assessor.....	Edward N. Lock, Republican; Grafton.
Com. of School Lands.....	J. S. Burdett, Republican; Grafton.
County Commissioners.....	J. D. Martin, Flemington; term expires December 31, 1926. Charles O. King, Republican; Grafton; term expires December 31, 1930.
President County Court.....	Charles O. King, Grafton.
Terms Commence.....	First Monday in each month.

- Commissioners of Accounts** Harry Friedman, Democrat; Grafton.  
 J. G. St. Clair, Republican; Grafton.  
 J. Frank Wilson, Republican; Grafton.  
 W. P. Samples, Republican; Grafton.
- B'd Review & Equalization**.. Claude P. Fleming, Republican; Flemington District; Flemington; term expires in 1927.  
 George H. A. Batson, Republican; Booths Creek District; Grafton, R. 5; term expires in 1929.  
 S. M. Musgrave, Democrat; Grafton District; Grafton; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio.
- B'd Children's Guardians**...Miss Margaret E. McKinney, Agent, City Building, Fairmont.
- U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons**...Grafton. Drs. A. S. Warder, Jr., J. S. Whitescarver and E. R. Bucklew.
- Humane Officer**.....W. H. Reese, Grafton.

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#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Grafton.)

Allender, J. Guy.	Musgrave, S. M.
Barlow, J. H. S.	Robinson, Ira E.
Burdett, J. Sidney	Robinson, Jed W.
Dent, Herbert W.	St. Clair, J. G.
Ford, G. W.	Summerville, Eugene
Friedman, Harry	Summerville, Sidney H.
Guard, Charles P.	Samples, William P.
Hechmer, John L.	Watkins, W. M.
Holt, H. H.	Warder, Hugh
Holt, James C.	Wilson, J. Frank
Kunst, G. H. A.	Wyckoff, O. E.

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#### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

##### Officers

E. F. Clark, Chairman, Grafton.	Mrs. T. W. Engle, Secretary, Grafton.
P. F. Gillispie, Treasurer, Grafton.	

##### Members

Grafton District—E. F. Clark, B. W. Perine, Mrs. Carrie O. Cole and Mrs. Henry Runge, Grafton.

Court House District—Charles Woneycott and Mrs. Ora S. Feltner, Grafton, R. 6; H. D. Leach, Simpson, R. 1; Mrs. Alden Beagle, Grafton, R. 5.

Booths Creek District—T. W. Beall, L. Patton, Mrs. Lucy M. Batson, and Mrs. Charles E. Bunner, Grafton, R. 7.

Flemington District—Matt Jones, W. L. Boyd, Mrs. Charles Monroe and Miss Hattie Bartlett, Flemington.

Fetterman District—T. F. Gillispie and Mrs. T. W. Engle, Grafton; David E. Fawcett and Mrs. Ruby T. Flanagan, Grafton, R. 2.

Knottsville District—J. M. Shaw, A. B. Shroyer, Mrs. P. A. Barcus and Miss Blanche Swisher, Grafton, R. 1.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. H. S. Barlow, Chairman, Grafton. W. N. Henderson, Secretary, Grafton.  
Mrs. Mary D. Moran, Treasurer, Grafton.

Members

Grafton District—H. W. Dent, C. F. Malone, Harry Friedman, Miss Gertrude Hull and Mrs. Mary D. Moran, Grafton.

Court House District—C. T. Bartlett and S. W. Wince, Grafton, R. 6 (Webster); Mrs. Blanche Camlin and Mrs. D. H. Warder, Grafton, R. 5.

Booths Creek District—J. E. Hibbs, Flemington, R. 1; G. J. Lambert, Grafton, R. 4; Mrs. Pearle Gawthrop and Mrs. Mable C. Whitescarver, Grafton, R. 5.

Flemington District—W. L. Keener, G. O. Sinsel and Mrs. J. A. Morgan, Flemington; Mrs. Virginia Jones, Rosemont.

Fetterman District—Wallace N. Henderson, Grafton; George W. Luzader, Grafton, R. 2; Mrs. Floyd Evans, Grafton; Mrs. Betty Ford, Independence, R. 2.

Knottsville District—George Dadisman, John Grimes, Mrs. Minnie Mason and Mrs. Robert Hession, Grafton, R. 1.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Booth's Creek District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education..... President—J. E. Hibbs, Democrat; Bridgeport, R. D.

Secretary—A. C. Morris, Democrat; Bridgeport, R. 3.

**Court House District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

**Board of Education**.....President—C. F. Moore, Republican; Simpson.

Secretary—E. C. St. Clair, Republican; Simpson.

**Fetterman District****Justice of the Peace** ..... Mabel Powell Smith, Democrat; Grafton.**Constable** ..... C. P. Green, Democrat; Grafton.**Board of Education**.....President—Caroline V. Brown, Republican; Grafton, R. 2.

Secretary—Ed. Gans, Democrat; Thornton, R. 2.

**Flemington District****Justices of the Peace**.....A. R. Weston, Democrat; Flemington.

G. F. Clark, Republican; Flemington.

**Constable** ..... Victor Menear, Republican; Flemington.**Board of Education**.....President—F. T. Kelly, Republican; Flemington.

Secretary—Brent S. Bailey, Republican, Flemington.

**Grafton District****Justices of the Peace**.....L. C. Haymond, Republican; Grafton.

W. E. Leach, Republican; Grafton.

**Constable** ..... (By special appointment.)**Board of Education**.....President—W. A. Beavers, Republican; Grafton.

Secretary—Harry Friedman; Democrat; Grafton.

**Knotsville District****Constable** ..... I. W. Spring, Republican; Grafton.**Board of Education**.....President—W. W. McDaniel, Republican; Cecil.

Secretary—Blanche Swisher, Republican; Grafton, R. 1.

**Pruntytown Independent District****Board of Education**.....President—L. J. Tucker, Democrat; Grafton, R. 5.

Secretary—James Johnson; Democrat; Grafton, R. 5.

## TUCKER COUNTY

Formed in 1856 from part of Randolph county; land area 421.67 square miles; population 16,791 in 1920; estimated population same, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Parsons; altitude, 1,650 feet; population 2,001 in 1920.

### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

- Judge Circuit Court**..... A. Jay Valentine, Republican; Parsons.  
**Terms Commence**..... Third Monday in January, third Monday in April, fourth Monday in July and the third Monday in October.
- Official Court Reporter**..... S. A. Scott, Republican; Parsons.  
**Shoriff**..... Riley Harper, Democrat; Parsons.  
 Ex-officio Sealer Weights & Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**..... R. D. Heironimus, Democrat; Davis.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**..... W. W. Lambert, Republican; Parsons.  
**Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** A. F. Phillips, Parsons.  
**Chancery Commissioners**.... Jeff Lipscomb, Republican; Parsons.  
 A. F. Phillips, Republican; Parsons.  
 William M. Harman, Republican; Parsons.
- Divorce Commissioner**..... J. P. Scott, Democrat; Parsons.  
**Clerk County Court**..... Ed. Miller, Jr., Republican; Parsons.  
**Supt. Free Schools**..... C. R. Parsons, Democrat; Parsons.  
**County Road Engineer**..... Státe; Parsons.
- Surveyor** ..... H. U. Freeman, Republican; Parsons.  
**Assessor**..... A. G. Fansler, Democrat; Davis.  
**Com. of School Lands**..... J. P. Scott, Democrat; Parsons.
- County Commissioners**..... W. E. Weimer, Republican; Davis; term expires December 31, 1926, and the terms of all the others expire on the same date.  
 C. H. Parsons, Democrat; Parsons.  
 Gay Hovatter, Democrat; St. George, R. 2.  
 M. V. Bonner, Republican; Elk.  
 S. B. Jeffries, Republican; Thomas.  
 C. W. Davis, Republican; St. George, R. 3.  
 Frank Pifer, Republican; St. George, R. 2.
- President County Court**..... W. E. Weimer, Davis.  
**Terms Commence**..... First Wednesday after the first Monday in January, April, July and October. Fiscal terms: Second and fourth Tuesday of August.
- Commissions of Accounts** William M. Harman, Republican; Parsons.  
 Jeff Lipscomb, Republican; Parsons.



- B'd Review & Equalization**..Simpson S. Ford, Republican; Black Fork District; Parsons; term expires in 1927.  
A. L. Helmick, Republican; Fairfax District; Thomas; term expires in 1929.  
James W. Campbell, Democrat; Licking District; St. George, R. 3; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and the Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. F. K. Lyon, Parsons, County Health Officer.
- B'd Children's Guardians**...Miss Lillian J. Smithson, District Agent, Keyser.
- Humane Officer**.....S. Harper, Parsons.

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#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Parsons, unless otherwise given.)

Harman, J. William	Valentine, A. J.,
Harman, Wm. M.	Circuit Judge.
Pritt, Wayne K.	At Thomas:
Scott, J. P.	Bolton, Alan G.
Smith, Charles D.	Cuppett, D. E.
Stallings, A. R.	At Davis:
	Heironimus, R. D.

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#### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

##### Officers

A. S. Lindsey, Chairman, Hendricks.	Grace L. Erhard, Secretary, Davis.
C. G. Lashley, Treasurer, Davis.	

##### Members

**Black Fork District**—L. S. Stalnaker, B. D. Carter and Mrs. Jennie Nash, Parsons; Mrs. Lucille Roberts, Hambleton.

**Dry Fork District**—E. H. Bennett, E. D. Bonner, Mrs. O. O. Silber and Mrs. Jasper Hedrick, Red Creek.

**Clover District**—W. H. Wolfe and Mrs. Zora Jones, St. George, R. 3; P. T. Runner and Mrs. W. W. Price, Montrose, R. 3.

**Davis District**—C. G. Lashley, Eugene Coffman, Mrs. Grace L. Erhard and Mrs. Leottie Whinnie, Davis.

**Fairfax District**—W. G. Helmick, Tony R. De Pollo, Mrs. Amber Rexroad and Mrs. Edith Thayer, Thomas.

Licking District—J. Russell White and Mrs. E. H. Snider, St. George, R. 2; G. S. Loughry and Mrs. Agnes Runner, St. George, R. 3.

St. George District—Will E. Dietz and Mrs. Kate Close, St. George; Bert Kight and Mrs. Laura Hile, Leadmine.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Officers**

Lewis Spangler, Chairman,  
Parsons.

C. L. Curry, Sec'y-Treas.,  
Parsons.

**Members**

Black Fork District—James W. Parsons, Parsons; S. Harper, Hendricks.

Dry Fork District—Gilbert Raines and Jacob Raines, Red Creek.

Clover District—L. D. Phillips, St. George, R. 3; S. B. Price, Montrose, R. 3.

Davis District—L. F. Gaver and Branson Harper, Davis.

Fairfax District—D. J. Moran, Thomas; J. F. Thompson, Albert.

Licking District—Walter Hovatter, St. George, R. 3; A. D. Loughry, St. George.

St. George District—Clyde R. Shaffer, Leadmine; O. H. Strawderman, St. George, R. 1.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS**

**Black Fork District**

Justices of the Peace.....J. W. Cox, Republican; Parsons.

S. W. Kalor, Democrat; Parsons.

Constables.....T. A. Ridenour, Republican; Parsons.

R. B. Kile, Democrat; Hendricks.

Board of Education.....President—P. L. Marsh, Democrat; Parsons.

Secretary—M. H. Stealey, Democrat; Parsons.

**Clover District**

Justice of the Peace.....C. I. Offutt, Democrat; Montrose, R. 3.

Constable .....Sol Rosier, Democrat; Montrose, R. 3.

Board of Education.....President—L. N. Auvil, Democrat; Montrose.

Secretary—Mrs. Blanche Ashby, Democrat; Montrose, R. 3.

**Davis District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... P. A. Hamby, Democrat; Davis.  
 W. R. Morris, Republican; Davis.  
**Constable** ..... J. W. Chapman, Democrat; Davis.  
**Board of Education**..... President—J. H. Fisher, Democrat; Davis.  
 Secretary—E. E. Keenan, Democrat; Davis.

**Dry Fork District**

- Justice of the Peace**..... W. A. Ault, Republican; Red Creek.  
**Constable** ..... Jasper Hedrick, Republican; Red Creek.  
**Board of Education**..... President—J. B. Lambert, Jr., Republican;  
 Red Creek.  
 Secretary—Mrs. Verna Bonner, Republican;  
 Red Creek.

**Fairfax District**

- Justices of the Peace**..... Harry Griffith, Republican; Pierce.  
 R. R. MacVettie, Republican; Thomas.  
**Constables**..... Mike Ferruso, Republican; Thomas.  
 Floyd Stokes, Republican; Pierce.  
**Board of Education**..... President—D. O. North, Republican;  
 Thomas.  
 Secretary—M. G. Smith, Republican;  
 Thomas.

**Licking District**

- Justice of the Peace**..... P. W. Lipscomb, Republican; St. George,  
 R. 3.  
**Constable** ..... Elmer Davis, Republican; St. George, R. 3.  
**Board of Education**..... President—Jacob Robinson, Democrat; St.  
 George, R. 3.  
 Secretary—J. W. Campbell, Democrat; St.  
 George, R. 3.

**St. George District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

- Board of Education**..... President—J. A. H. Swisher, Democrat; St.  
 George.  
 Secretary—Ray Jenkins, Democrat; St.  
 George.

**TYLER COUNTY**

Formed in 1814 from a part of Ohio county; land area 260.12 square miles; population 14,186 in 1920; estimated population same, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Middlebourne; altitude 745 feet; population 929 in 1920.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

- Judge Circuit Court**.....P. D. Morris, Republican; New Martinsville  
**Terms Commence**.....Third Monday in March, third Monday in July and the third Monday in November.
- Official Court Reporter**.....Thomas Morris, Republican; New Martinsville.
- Sheriff**.....William E. Long, Republican; Middlebourne. Ex-officio Sealer Weights & Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....W. H. Carter, Republican; Middlebourne.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....O. J. Hill, Republican; Middlebourne.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** Will E Long, Republican; Middlebourne.
- Chancery Commissioners**....O. J. Hill, Republican; Middlebourne.  
 W. J. Brennan, Democrat; Sistersville.  
 K. C. Moore, Republican; Middlebourne.  
 F. J. McCoy, Republican; Sistersville.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....David Virden, Republican; Middlebourne.
- Clerk County Court**.....J. E. Smith, Republican; Middlebourne.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....Floyd Buck, Republican; Middlebourne.
- Assessor**.....G. Alden Carse, Democrat; Middlebourne.
- Com. of School Lands**.....G. W. Smith, Republican; Middlebourne.
- County Commissioners**.....A. T. Nichols, Republican; Meeker; term expires December 31, 1926.  
 J. Straight, Republican; Middlebourne; term expires December 31, 1928.  
 Eli Ash, Republican; Wilbur; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**.....A. T. Nichols, Meeker.
- Terms Commence**.....Third Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and the first Monday in October.
- Commissioners of Accounts** T. P. Hill, Republican; Middlebourne.  
 K. C. Moore, Republican; Middlebourne.  
 Fred J. McCoy, Republican; Sistersville.  
 O. B. Conoway, Republican; Sistersville.
- B'd Review & Equalizatiou..** Wm. H. Huth, Republican; Ellsworth District; Middlebourne; term expires in 1927.  
 W. R. McIntyre, Democrat; McElroy District; Alvy; term expires in 1929.  
 George L. McMullens, Republican; Meade, District; Middlebourne, R. 1; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and the Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. H. Ferguson, Middlebourne, County Health Officer.

**B'd Children's Guardians...** Mrs. H. L. Bond, Agent, City Building, Wheeling.

**U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons...** Sistersville. Dr. C. V. Little, Single Surgeon.

### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Middlebourne.)

Boreman & Carter

Hill, Thomas P.

Conaway, Orren B.

Hill, O. J.

Carter, W. H.

Riggle, Christian B.

Prosecuting Attorney.

Underwood, I. M.

(Post office address Sistersville.)

Kimball & Sugden

McCoy & McCoy.

Brennan, W. J. (with K. & S.)

F. J. McCoy.

John H. McCoy.

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

Dr. James A. Baker, Chairman,  
Shirley.

E. A. Smith, Secretary,  
Middlebourne.

John W. Smith, Treasurer,  
Frew.

#### Members

**Centerville District**—J. A. Underwood, Josephs Mills; B. G. Gregg, Mole Hill, R. D.; Mrs. Bessie Pyle, Bearsville; Mrs. Georgia Ireland, Mole Hill.

**Ellsworth District**—J. F. Fletcher and Mrs. Arvilla Huth, Middlebourne; C. R. Wilcox, Middlebourne, R. 2; Mrs. Flora Roberts, Iuka.

**Lincoln District**—Charles E. Bailey and Mrs. Cleo Cushing, Sistersville.

**Meade District**—F. C. Arnett, B. F. Robinson, Mrs. Alma Martin and Mrs. Laura Robinson, Wick.

**McElroy District**—J. A. Baker, Shirley; Grant Warner, Meeker; Mrs. Mary Woodburn, Lima; Miss Dessie Underwood, Alma.

**Union District**—W. R. Danser, Mrs. Estella R. Williamson and Mrs. Adda Smith, Friendly; J. K. Miller, Bens Run.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. L. Fordyce, Chairman,  
Middlebourne.

C. B. Riggle, Secretary,  
Middlebourne.

Mrs. Ella Meredith, Treasurer,  
Middlebourne.

Members

Centerville District—Lloyd George and Mrs. Adda Goode, Mole Hill, R. 1; W. M. Thomas, Josephs Mills; Mrs. Esta Pierpont, Alma.

Ellsworth District—H. H. Crumrine, and Mrs. Ella Meredith, Middlebourne; Charles E. Holtsley, New Martinsville, R. 2; Mrs. Perie Milburn, Middlebourne, R. 1.

Lincoln District—W. J. Tracy, G. Talbott McCoy and Mrs. Camilla Brown, Sistersville; Miss Josephine E. Ferrell, Sistersville, R. 2.

Meade District—Harry F. Jackson, Wick; C. D. Morris, Miss Vesta Carse and Mrs. C. M. Hamilton, Wick, R. 1.

McElroy District—Israel Sandy and Mrs. E. M. Pitts, Shirley; Stephen Merritt, Lima; Mrs. Mary Ash, Alvy.

Union District—Mrs. Stella A. Eddy, Friendly; J. C. Archer and Mrs. Ora Archer, Sistersville, R. 3; Harley Dearth, Bens Run.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Centerville District

Justice of the Peace..... Bert Wilcox, Republican; Alma.

Constable ..... (By special appointment.)

Board of Education..... President—A. C. Pyle, Republican; Bears-  
ville.

Secretary—W. C. Villers, Republican; Mid-  
dlebourne.

Ellsworth District

Justices of the Peace..... J. E. Moore, Republican; Middlebourne.

J. S. Warner, Republican; Middlebourne.

Constables..... D. W. Twyman, Sr., Republican; Middle-  
bourne.

R. F. Hadley, Republican; Middlebourne.

Board of Education..... President—A. H. Smith, Republican; Mid-  
dlebourne.

Secretary—E. A. Smith, Republican; Mid-  
dlebourne.

**Lincoln District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....A. G. Lowther, Republican; Sistersville.  
 G. C. Polen, Republican; Sistersville.  
**Constable** .....G. W. Lawson, Republican; Sistersville.  
**Board of Education**.....President—D. J. Moore; Republican; Sistersville.  
 Secretary—F. L. Core, Republican; Sistersville.

**Meade District**

**Justice of the Peace**.....F. C. Arnett, Republican; Wick.  
**Constable** .....W. C. Eberhart, Republican; Wick.  
**Board of Education**.....President—F. C. Arnett, Wick.  
 Secretary—Calvin Lawson, Republican; Middlebourne.

**McElroy District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....W. M. Sees, Republican; Alvy.  
 C. L. Cline, Republican; Shirley.  
**Constable** .....Oscar Moore, Republican; Alma.  
**Board of Education**.....President—Dr. J. A. Baker, Republican; Shirley.  
 Secretary—W. H. Nichols, Republican; Shirley.

**Union District**

**Justice of the Peace**.....P. J. Frum, Republican; Friendly.  
**Constable**.....(By special appointment.)  
**Board of Education**.....President—J. C. Archer, Democrat; Sistersville.  
 Secretary—Guy Cathers, Democrat; Friendly.

**Sistersville Independent District**

**Board of Education**.....President—J. H. Thornton, Republican; Sistersville.  
 Secretary—W. G. Maxwell, Democrat; Sistersville.

**Tyler County High School**

**Board of Education**.....President—F. A. Buck, Republican; Middlebourne.  
 Secretary—A. E. Doak, Republican; Middlebourne.

## UPSHUR COUNTY

Formed in 1851 from parts of Randolph, Barbour and Lewis counties; land area 354.86 square miles; population 17,851 in 1920; estimated population 18,543 July 1, 1925.

County seat—Buckhannon; altitude 1,432 feet; population, 3,185 in 1920.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

- Judge Circuit Court**..... H. Roy Waugh, Republican; Buckhannon.  
**Terms Commence**..... Second Monday in January, second Monday in April and the first Monday in September.
- Official Court Reporter**..... A. B. Moore, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Sheriff**..... Morgan Bailey, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Prosecuting Attorney**..... Myron Hymes, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Clerk Circuit Court**..... Albert J. Zickefoose, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Chancery Commissioners**.... W. G. L. Totten, Democrat; Buckhannon.  
 C. N. Pew, Republican; Buckhannon.  
 A. Jerome Dailey, Republican; Buckhannon.  
 Jerome V. Hall, Democrat; Buckhannon.
- Clerk County Court**..... Ernest Phillips, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Supt. Free Schools**..... J. H. Ashworth, Republican; Buckhannon.
- County Road Engineer**.... F. O. Leonard, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Surveyor**..... Claude Burr, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Assessor**..... M. K. Colerider, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Com. of School Lands**..... Jerome V. Hall, Buckhannon.
- County Commissioners**..... S. N. Cutright, Republican; Buckhannon; term expires December 31, 1926.  
 Lyda M. Dean, Republican; Buckhannon, R. D. 4; term expires December 31, 1928.  
 W. H. Young, Republican; Buckhannon, R. D. 2; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**.... S. N. Cutright, Buckhannon.
- Terms Commence**..... First and third Monday of each month.
- Commissioners of Accounts** A. Jerome Dailey, Republican; Buckhannon.  
 U. G. Young, Republican; Buckhannon.  
 C. N. Pew, Republican; Buckhannon.  
 Lycurgus Hyre, Republican; Buckhannon.
- B'd Review & Equalization**.. G. G. Westfall, Democrat; Washington District; Buckhannon, R. 5; term expires in 1927.  
 H. B. Morgan, Republican; Buckhannon District; Buckhannon; term expires in 1929.



- Robert A. Darnall, Republican; Meade District; French Creek; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. L. W. Page, Buckhannon, County Health Officer.
- B'd Children's Guardians...Mrs. Lillian J. Smithson, District Agent, Keyser.
- U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons...Buckhannon. Dr. R. A. Reger. Adrian. Dr. Everett Walker.
- County Agricultural Agent..C. C. Blake, Buckhannon.
- Home Demonstrator.....Martha Bonar, Buckhannon.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS**

(Post office address Buckhannon.)

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| Arnold, Gohen C. | McWhorter, J. C. |
| Cutright, W. B.  | Pew, C. N.       |
| Dailey, A. J.    | O'Brien, Wm. S.  |
| Downes, J. M. N. | Totten, W. G. L. |
| Fisher, W. H.    | Waugh, H. Roy    |
| Hall, Jerome V.  | Circuit Judge    |
| Hyer, Lycurgus   | Young, U. G.     |
| Hymes, Myron B.  |                  |

**REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Officers**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| J. H. Ashworth, Chairman,<br>Buckhannon. | R. F. Poling, Secretary-Treasurer,<br>Buckhannon. |
|--|---|

**Members**

- Buckhannon District—F. M. Carpenter, R. F. Poling, Mrs. Roy L. Lowman and Miss Willard Brown, Buckhannon.
- Banks District—P. S. Crites and Mrs. J. L. Queen, Selbyville; A. H. Armstrong, Rock Cave; Mrs. P. E. Cutright, Frenchton.
- Meade District—I. V. Rexroad and Mrs. O. S. Talbott, French Creek; Haze Winemiller, French Creek, R. D.; Mrs. M. D. Zickefoose, Alton.
- Washington District—J. M. Hinkle and Everett L. Williams, Queens; Mrs. F. A. Reed, Tallmansville; Mrs. Artie Norvell, Tenmile.
- Union District—C. E. Shreve and Mrs. Arch Dean, Buckhannon, R. D.; R. L. Booth and Mrs. Carrie Booth, Ellamore.
- Warren District—Dr. W. G. Gum, C. L. Fitzgerald, Mrs. N. W. Loudin and Miss Bettie Dix, Buckhannon, R. D.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## Officers

J. V. Hall, Chairman,  
Buckhannon.

W. P. Barlow, Secretary,  
Buckhannon.

D. D. Casto, Treasurer,  
Buckhannon.

## Members

Buckhannon District—W. P. Barlow, Mrs. Oleta W. Hooker and Mrs. Florence Curry, Buckhannon; W. B. Miles, Lorentz.

Banks District—R. C. Boggs, H. H. Woodford, Mrs. Mattie Mearns and Miss Roberta Fidler, Rock Cave.

Meade District—A. N. Linger and Miss Bertha Smallridge, French Creek; G. C. Marsh and Mrs. O. C. Davis, Adrian.

Union District—L. C. Hinzman, Vegan; C. L. Dean, Buckhannon; Mrs. Emma Martz and Mrs. J. S. Campbell, Buckhannon, R. D.

Washington District—U. W. Reed and Miss Etta Alkire, Buckhannon, R. D.; J. L. Hollen and Miss Lina Hawes, Ten Mile.

Warren District—O. R. Post, Buckhannon; Ralph Teter, Teter; Miss Bird Brake and Miss Ella Marple, Buckhannon, R. D.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS

## Banks District

Justices of the Peace..... W. L. Young, Republican; Gaines.  
J. R. Houghton, Democrat; Rock Cave.  
Constable..... S. J. Sines, Republican; Canaan.  
Board of Education..... President—W. L. Elmer, Rock Cave.  
Secretary—W. L. Young, Gaines.

## Buckhannon District

Justices of the Peace..... F. P. Dumire, Republican; Buckhannon.  
J. L. Jennings, Republican; Buckhannon.  
Constables..... W. L. Rohrbough, Republican; Buckhannon.  
C. J. Crites, Republican; Buckhannon.  
Board of Education..... President—A. A. Smith, Lorentz.  
Secretary—Earl Smith, Buckhannon, R. 4.

## Meade District

Justices of the Peace..... C. C. Allender, Republican; Alton.  
Jefferson Fultz, Republican; French Creek,  
R. 2.  
Constable..... M. Cutright, Republican; Alton.  
Board of Education..... President—A. L. Phillips, French Creek.  
Secretary—R. P. Phillips, French Creek.



- Chancery Commissioners....Boyd Adkins, Democrat; Wayne.  
Henry Hensley, Democrat; Kenova.  
Fisher F. Scaggs, Democrat; Wayne.  
E. J. Wilcox, Democrat; Huntington.  
W. J. Napier, Republican; Wayne.
- Divorce Commissioner.....Fisher F. Scaggs, Wayne.
- Clerk County Court.....Hezekiah Adkins, Democrat; Wayne.
- Supt. Free Schools.....J. H. Beckley, Republican; Wayne.
- County Engineer.....H. O. Wiles, Democrat; Wayne.
- Assessor.....Irwin Blankenship, Democrat; Wayne.
- Com. of School Lands.....Boyd Adkins, Democrat; Wayne.
- County Commissioners.....J. W. Crabtree, Democrat; East Lynn;  
term expires December 31, 1926.  
W. H. Hunt, Republican; Kenova; term ex-  
pires December 31, 1928.  
B. B. Cyrus, Democrat; Whites Creek;  
term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court....J. W. Crabtree, East Lynn.
- Commissioners of Accounts J. T. Lambert, Democrat; Wayne.  
Boyd Adkins, Democrat; Wayne.  
Fisher F. Scaggs, Democrat; Wayne.
- B'd Review & Equalization..J. F. Massie, Republican; Butler District;  
Fort Gay; term expires in 1927.  
Ira J Hoback, Democrat; Ceredo District;  
Kenova, R. D.; term expires in 1929.  
William Jones, Republican; Grant Dis-  
trict; Queens Ridge; term expires in  
1931.
- Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and  
Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. A.  
G. Wilkinson, Wayne, County Health  
Officer.
- B'd Children's Guardians...Miss Dorothy Hockaday, District Agent,  
City Hall, Huntington.
- U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons...Dr. B. D. Garrett, Kenova; Drs. A. W.  
Bromley and W. J. Bartram, Louisa,  
Ky.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Wayne, unless otherwise given.)

- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ferguson, Charles W.  | Wilcox, E. J., Huntington   |
| Lambert, J. T.        | Hensley, Henry, Kenova.     |
| Prichard, B. J.       | Lovins, W. T., Huntington   |
| Scaggs, Fisher F.     | Riggs, J. M., Huntington    |
| Fry, C., East Lynn    | Hardwick, D. B., Huntington |
| Marcum, J. H., Dunlow |                             |

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

D. D. Wallace, Chairman,  
Kenova.

A. G. Holt, Secretary,  
Kenova.

L. L. Lycan, Treasurer,  
Fort Gay.

#### Members

**Butler District**—M. K. Bellomy, Fort Gay, R. D.; Richard Staley and Mrs. Fannie Howard, Prichard, R. D.; Miss Nollis Vanhooze, Fort Gay.

**Ceredo District**—Charles Lovins and Mrs. Lillian A. Morris, Kenova; E. H. Smith, Ceredo; Mrs. Edith Skanes, Kenova, R. D.

**Lincoln District**—Wayne Maynard and Mrs. Brookie Salmon, Dunlow, R. D.; F. M. Curnutte, Genoa; Mrs. Nannie Helstley, Glenhayes.

**Grant District**—Obe Tomlin, App F. Queen, Mrs. Patty Queen and Mrs. Sarah Perry, Dunlow, R. D.

**Union District**—H. L. Bailey, Shoals; H. C. Dunkle, Miss Inez Oweus and Miss Irene Barber, Lavelette.

**Stonewall District**—W. H. Newhouse, Dr. Glen Johnson, Mrs. Flora Newhouse and Mrs. Laura Maynard, East Lynn.

**Westmoreland District**—James Mayo, Ceredo, R. D.; W. H. Hutchinson, Mrs. G. P. Carter and Mrs. G. R. Smith, Westmoreland.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

Herman P. Dean, Chairman,  
Wayne.

W. H. Lake, Secretary,  
Kenova.

C. H. Saunders, Treasurer,  
Wayne.

#### Members

**Ceredo District**—Frank Staley, Mrs. Julia Osborn and Mrs. Clara Hardgrove, Kenova; S. H. Drown, Kenova, R. 1.

**Union District**—Kiah Adkins, S. J. Vinson and Mrs. Letha Burgess, Wayne; Mrs. Elizabeth Preston, Dickson.

**Butler District**—F. W. Thompson, Mrs. Rebecca Wilson and Mrs. J. E. Thompson, Sidney; Tom Frasher, Fort Gay, R. 1.

**Stonewall District**—J. P. Clark, Jr., Mrs. Mattie Clark and Mrs. Oma Porter, East Lynn; John L. Francis, East Lynn, R. 1.

**Lincoln District**—C. F. Harris, W. M. Queen and Mrs. Alice Crum, Crum; Mrs. Martha J. Vinson, Glenhayes.

Grant District—Frank Maynard and Ira Queen, Kiahsville; Mrs. Ara E. Meddings and Mrs. Martha Dempsey, Dunlow, R. 1.

Westmoreland District—Dr. J. W. Ferguson, C. E. Dwight, Mrs. H. O. Wiles and Mrs. G. C. Hunter, Westmoreland.

### DISTRICT OFFICERS

#### Butler District

Justices of the Peace.....V. H. Artrip, Democrat; Fort Gay, R. D.  
Wm. Dean, Democrat; Fort Gay.

Constables.....Gilmer Ball, Democrat; Fort Gay, R. D.  
T. B. Crabtree, Democrat; Fort Gay, R. D.

Board of Education.....President—Milton Bertram, Republican;  
Fort Gay.  
Secretary—L. L. Lycan, Republican; Fort  
Gay.

#### Ceredo District

Justices of the Peace.....A. G. Brown, Democrat; Ceredo.  
Garfield Maynard, Republican; Kenova.

Constables.....S. J. Bloss, Democrat; Kenova.  
C. W. Smith, Democrat; Ceredo.

Board of Education.....President—G. T. Perdue, Republican;  
Kenova.  
Secretary—J. L. Malcolm, Democrat;  
Shoals.

#### Grant District

Justices of the Peace.....John F. Maynard, Republican; Stiltner.  
C. W. Cordial, Republican; Dunlow.

Constables.....Jarrett Maynard, Republican; Dunlow.  
Luther G. Maynard, Republican; Dunlow.

Board of Education.....President—W. M. Spry, Republican; Dun-  
low.  
Secretary—App F. Queen, Republican;  
Dunlow.

#### Lincoln District

Justices of the Peace.....James Clark, Republican; Dunlow.  
John Darnall, Republican; Dunlow.

Constables.....Noah Fields, Republican; Stone Coal.  
Jake Messer, Republican; Crum.

Board of Education.....President—L. B. Marcum, Republican;  
Grassy.  
Secretary—C. F. Harris, Democrat; Crum.

**Stonewall District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Jonah Adkins, Democrat; East Lynn.  
 Harmon Fry, Democrat; East Lynn.
- Constables**.....Winchester Queen, Democrat; Stiltner.  
 Joe Terry, Democrat; East Lynn.
- Board of Education**.....President—Mrs. Hulda Finley, Democrat;  
 East Lynn.  
 Secretary—L. B. Tabor, Democrat; East  
 Lynn.

**Union District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Bcyd Adkins, Democrat; Wayne.  
 R. S. Sansom, Democrat; Wayne.
- Constable**.....Dewey Carraway, Democrat; Wayne.
- Board of Education**.....President—G. B. Booth, Democrat; Wayne.  
 Secretary—L. S. Adkins, Democrat; Lava-  
 lette.

**Westmoreland District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....H. T. Tucker, Democrat; Westmoreland.  
 Frank Williams, Democrat; 317 Bradley  
 R, Huntington.
- Constables**.....Dewey Queen, Democrat; Westmoreland.  
 Wm. Gibson, Democrat; Westmoreland.

**Credo-Kenova Independent District**

- Board of Education**.....President—J. N. Stratton, Democrat;  
 Kenova.  
 Secretary—C. G. Fry, Democrat; Kenova.

**WEBSTER COUNTY**

Formed in 1860 from parts of Nicholas, Braxton and Randolph counties; land area 558.60 square miles; population 11,562 in 1920; estimated population 12,627, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Webster Springs; altitude 1,509 feet; population 679 in 1920.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

- Judge Circuit Court**.....Jake Fisher, Democrat; Sutton.
- Terms Commence**.....Second Tuesday in January, second Tues-  
 day in May and second Tuesday in Sep-  
 tember.

- Official Court Reporter.....Raymond Allman, Democrat; Sutton.
- Sheriff.....A. L. Gregory, Democrat; Webster Springs.  
Ex-officio Sealer Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney.....W. T. Talbott, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- Clerk Circuit Court.....G. W. Jackson, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- Chancery Commissioners....J. L. Dyer, Democrat; Webster Springs.  
Amos Cogar, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- Clerk County Court.....B. S. Wooddell, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- Supt. Free Schools.....John Clay Hoover, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- County Road Engineer.....P. B. Cogar, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- Surveyor .....(Vacancy.)
- Assessor.....Hamp Hamrick, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- Com. of School Lands.....E. H. Morton, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- County Commissioners.....S. B. Hamrick, Republican; Bernards-town; term expires December 31, 1926.  
A. F. Scott, Democrat; Erbacon; term expires December 31, 1928.  
D. W. Cutlip, Democrat; Diana; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court.....S. B. Hamrick, Bernards-town.
- Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June, first Tuesday in July and the first Tuesday in October.
- Commissioners of Accounts E. L. Cutlip, Democrat; Webster Springs.  
Amos Cogar, Democrat, Webster Springs.
- B'd Review & Equalization...J. F. Smith, Republican; Glade District; Cowen; term expires in 1927.  
T. W. Cain, Republican; Holly District; Diana; term expires in 1929.  
E. H. Gillespie, Democrat; Fork Lick District; Webster Springs; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. L. C. McCutcheon, Webster Springs, County Health Officer.
- B'd Children's Guardians...Miss Florence Charter, District Agent, Union Bank Building, Clarksburg.
- Humane Officer.....A. W. Bobbitt, Cowen.



## LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address, Webster Springs.)

Cutlip, E. L.	Hoover, J. M.
Dyer, L. L.	Hoover, W. W.
Dyer, John R.	Morton, E. H.
Jackson, G. W.	Sycafoose, F. N.
Circuit Clerk	Talbott, W. T.
Wysong, W. S.	Prosecuting Attorney
Wooddell, W. L.	

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## Officers

William Waggy, Chairman, Wainville.	Miss Louise Miller, Secretary, Cowen.
C. T. Howard, Treasurer, Cowen.	

## Members

Fort Lick District—Walt G. Berry, H. B. Nichols, Mrs. Kate A. Hilleary and Mrs. Helen Purinton White, Webster Springs.

Glade District—Lem Furr and Mrs. W. P. Huffman, Camden-on-Gauley; J. F. Smith and Mrs. C. D. Howard, Cowen.

Holly District—T. W. Cain, W. H. Schrader, Mrs. Edith Cain and Mrs. W. H. Schrader, Diana.

Hacker Valley District—Darius Lewis, A. L. Hartman, Mrs. Floyd H. Mace and Mrs. Albert Hartman, Hacker Valley.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## Officers

F. N. Sycafoose, Chairman, Webster Springs.	J. R. Skidmore, Secretary-Treasurer, Webster Springs.
--	--

## Members

Fork Lick District—C. L. Hines, S. R. Woodzell, Mrs. J. S. Cogar and Mrs. Mabel Huffman, Webster Springs.

Glade District—S. K. Lemley and Mrs. E. E. Goff, Cowen; H. A. Scott, Erbacon; Mrs. John B. Beers, Camden-on-Gauley.

Holly District—Walter Cool, O. B. Townsend, Mrs. Mary M. Anderson and Mrs. H. M. Cool, Diana.

Hacker Valley District—Wayne Powers, and Mrs. O. C. Ferrell, Cleveland; John C. Ware, Replete.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS****Fork Lick District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....W. S. Hamrick, Democrat; Webster Springs.  
G. E. Rose, Democrat; Kovan.
- Constables**.....J. A. Starcher, Democrat; Bolair.  
M. V. Hammons, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- Board of Education**.....President—W. H. McCutcheon, Democrat; Webster Springs.  
Secretary—E. L. Cutlip, Democrat; Webster Springs.

**Glade District**

- Justices of the Peace**.....J. J. Morris, Democrat; Arcola.  
Ovid M. Morton, Democrat; Erbacon.
- Constables**.....Ellis Weese, Democrat; Wainville.  
J. G. Weese, Democrat; Wainville.
- Board of Education**.....President—William Waggy, Republican; Wainville.  
Secretary—Ovid M. Morton, Democrat; Erbacon.

**Holly District**

- Justice of the Peace**.....Harman F. Ware, Republican; Diana.
- Constable**.....E. D. Perrine, Democrat; Diana.
- Board of Education**.....President—Henry M. Cool, Democrat; Diana.  
Secretary—Okey B. Townsend, Democrat; Diana.

**Hacker Valley District**

- Justice of the Peace**.....C. N. Boggs, Democrat; Wheeler.
- Constable**.....(By special appointment.)
- Board of Education**.....President—John E. Ware, Democrat; Wheeler.  
Secretary—Karl Arbogast, Republican; Hacker Valley.

**WETZEL COUNTY**

Formed in 1846 from part of Tyler county; land area 360.47 square miles; population 23,069 in 1920; estimated population same, July 1, 1925.

County seat—New Martinsville; altitude 630 feet; population 2,341 in 1920.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

- Judge Circuit Court**.....P. D. Morris, Republican; New Martinsville.
- Terms Commence**.....Second Monday in February, second Monday in June and the second Monday in October.
- Official Court Reporter**.....Thos. W. Morris, Republican; New Martinsville.
- Shoriff**.....J. P. Morgan, Democrat; New Martinsville.  
Ex-officio Sealer Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....E. O. Keifer, Democrat; New Martinsville.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....F. B. Smith, Democrat; New Martinsville.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** Anita Willis, Republican; New Martinsville.
- Chancery Commissioners**....Walter F. Ball, Republican; New Martinsville.  
M. H. Willis, Republican; New Martinsville.  
E. H. Yost, Republican; New Martinsville.  
F. V. Iams, Republican; New Martinsville.  
W. L. Newman, Democrat; New Martinsville.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....Walter F. Ball, Republican; New Martinsville.
- Clerk County Court**.....G. A. Harman, Democrat; New Martinsville.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....F. M. Tuttle, Democrat; New Martinsville.
- County Road Engineer**.....W. H. Ramp, New Martinsville.
- Surveyor**.....J. M. Cochran, Democrat; Porters Falls.
- Assessor**.....M. R. Laugherty, Democrat; New Martinsville.
- Com. of School Lands**.....E. H. Yost, Republican; New Martinsville.
- County Commissioners**.....A. V. Shuman, Democrat; Wileysville; term expires December 31, 1926.  
Albert Garner, Republican; Proctor; term expires December 31, 1928.  
W. A. Morgan, Democrat; Porters Falls; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**.....A. V. Shuman, Wileysville.
- Terms Commence**.....First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in July and the first Tuesday in October.
- Commissioners of Accounts** L. S. Hall, Democrat; New Martinsville.  
E. O. Keifer, Democrat; New Martinsville.  
G. W. Coffield, Democrat; New Martinsville.  
F. M. Kellar, Democrat; Hundred.

- B'd Review & Equalization.**..Frank Wells Clark, Republican; Magnolia District; New Martinsville; term expires in 1927.  
 Thomas A. Shuman, Democrat; Center District; Wileysville; term expires in 1929.  
 D. N. McIntire, Republican; Proctor District; Maud; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. C. M. Kimble, Paden City, County Health Officer.
- B'd Children's Guardians**...Mrs. H. L. Bond, Agent; City Building, Wheeling.
- Humane Officer**..... William Yost, New Martinsville.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS**

(Post office address New Martinsville, unless otherwise given.)

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Ball, Walter F.    | Newman, J. W.       |
| Barrick, C. W.     | Newman, Leonard     |
| Chapman, A. C.     | Postlewait, W. J.   |
| Clark, F. W.       | Robinson, E. L.     |
| Coffield, G. W.    | Robinson, John, Jr. |
| Cornett, Thomas H. | Snodgrass, Glenn    |
| Hall, S. Bruce     | Willis, M. H.       |
| Hall, L. S.        | Yost, E. H.         |
| Iams, F. V.        | Young, James E.     |
| Johnstou, C. L.    | At Burton:          |
| Keifer, E. O.      | Lemley, Frederick   |
| Larrick, A. E.     | At Paden City:      |
| Lemon, D. V.       | Van Camp, Theodore  |
| Leap, T. G.        | At Smithfield:      |
| McIntire, Mont     | McIntire, E. E.     |
| McIntire, J. W.    | At Littleton:       |
| McIntire, L. V.    | Anderson, J. L.     |
| McIntire, T. M.    |                     |

**REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Officers**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| William J. Devine, Chairman,<br>Hundred. | Samuel W. Fisher, Secretary,<br>New Martinsville. |
| E. B. Reppard, Treasurer,<br>Smithfield. |   |

**Members**

**Magnolia District**—Samuel W. Fisher, Mrs. Minnie Ankrom and Miss Leta Mason, New Martinsville; Amos Morris, Paden City,

**Proctor District**—E. L. Mason, Proctor; Emery Higgins, West.

**Green District**—Joseph G. Burgess, Reeder; Phillip L. Fluharty, Minnie.

**Church District**—John L. Hunt, Burton; William J. Devine, Miss Lela Devino and Miss Lena Allen, Hundred.

**Grant District**—E. M. Fluharty, Jacksonburg; E. B. Reppard, Smithfield.

**Center District**—Jasper Adams, Belton; Thomas Barrett, Endicott.

**Clay District**—H. Bogard, Ellis Miller, Mrs. Lizzie McNary and Mrs. Emma Slider, Littleton.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Officers**

L. W. Morgan, Chairman,  
Porters Falls.

Miss Sue Ankrom, Secretary-Treasurer,  
New Martinsville.

**Members**

**Magnolia District**—Lee Cusick, Mrs. John F. Martin and Miss Sue Ankrom, New Martinsville; G. B. Henthorn, Paden City.

**Proctor District**—Dr. A. L. Coffield, Proctor, R. 1.; A. T. Butler, Mrs. Mary C. Freeland and Mrs. Clara Clark, New Martinsville, S. R.

**Green District**—L. W. Morgan and Mrs. S. F. Henthorn, Porters Falls; Luther Postlewait and Mrs. Susie Headlee, Pine Grove.

**Grant District**—J. L. Price, Smithfield; W. A. Stackpole and Mrs. Harriet McClusky, Pine Grove; Miss Phyllis Lantz, Jacksonburg.

**Church District**—J. M. Berdine, D. M. Null, Mrs. Cora Hamilton and Mrs. Rae Rex, Hundred.

**Center District**—J. N. Allen, Silverhill; Frank T. Sapp, Wheat; Miss Grace Joliffe and Miss Carrie Lambert, Knob Fork.

**Clay District**—S. C. Bissett, F. P. Jackson, Miss Gertrude Bogard and Miss Golda Spragg, Littleton.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS**

**Center District**

**Justices of the Peace**..... S. S. Clark, Democrat; Uniontown.  
S. M. West, Democrat; Wileyville.

**Constables**..... (By special appointment.)

Board of Education.....President—E. A. Hartwig, Republican;  
Wileyville.  
Secretary—D. W. Argabrite, Democrat;  
Knob Fork.

#### Church District

Justices of the Peace.....W. B. Bennett, Democrat; Hundred.  
A. L. Moore, Republican; Hundred.  
Constables.....C. L. Scritchfield, Democrat; Hundred.  
W. E. Long, Democrat; Hundred.  
Board of Education.....President—S. J. Talkington, Democrat;  
Hundred.  
Secretary—W. J. Snyder, Democrat; Hundred.

#### Clay District

Justices of the Peace.....H. E. Gorley, Democrat; Littleton.  
L. G. Oates, Democrat; Littleton.  
Constable.....J. P. Hamllton, Democrat; Littleton.  
Board of Education.....President—Arthur Jackson, Democrat;  
Littleton.  
Secretary—Jean J. Wood, Democrat; Littleton.

#### Grant District

Justices of the Peace.....W. O. Gallagher, Democrat; Pine Grove.  
J. L. Price, Democrat; Smithfield.  
Constables.....T. B. Welch, Democrat; Pine Grove.  
W. B. Lowe, Democrat; Coburn.  
Board of Education.....President—E. L. Clansey, Democrat;  
Smithfield.  
Secretary—T. L. Holbart, Democrat; Pine Grove.

#### Greene District

Justice of the Peace.....Ben Headley, Democrat; Reader.  
Constable.....(By special appointment.)  
Board of Education.....President—E. F. Morgan, Republican;  
Porters Falls.  
Secretary—Glen S t a r k e y, Republican;  
Reader.

#### Magnolia District

Justices of the Peace.....W. Mc Snodgrass, Democrat; New Martinsville.  
C. S. Farmer, Republican; New Martinsville.

- Constables..... H. V. Feiss, Democrat; New Martinsville.  
A. E. Cofield, Democrat; New Martinsville.
- Board of Education..... President—L. J. Williams, Democrat; New Martinsville.  
Secretary—C. W. Berger, Democrat; New Martinsville.

#### Proctor District

- Justices of the Peace..... F. M. Furbee, Democrat; Bebee.  
Marion Moore, Democrat; Proctor.
- Constables..... (By special appointment.)
- Board of Education..... President—B. Hafer, Democrat; Proctor.  
Secretary—F. E. Buchner, Democrat; Newdale.

### WIRT COUNTY

Formed in 1848 from parts of Wood and Jackson counties; land area 230.90 square miles; population 7,536 in 1920; estimated population same, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Elizabeth; altitude 646 feet; population 681 in 1920.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

- Judge Circuit Court..... Walter E. McDougale, Republican; Parkersburg.
- Terms Commence..... First Monday in January, first Monday in June and the second Monday in September.
- Official Court Reporter..... F. H. Mayne, Republican; Parkersburg.
- Sheriff..... O. W. Choplin, Democrat; Elizabeth.  
Ex-officio Sealer Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney..... H. A. Somerville, Democrat; Elizabeth.
- Clerk Circuit Court..... Walter Hoffman, Democrat; Elizabeth.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court Union Trust & Deposit Company, Parkersburg.
- Chancery Commissioners.... J. G. B. Coberly, Republican; Elizabeth.  
Walter Hoffman, Democrat; Elizabeth.  
I. A. Woodyard, Republican; Elizabeth.
- Divorce Commissioner..... James L. Smith, Democrat; Elizabeth.
- Clerk County Court..... S. E. Parsons, Republican; Elizabeth.
- Supt. Free Schools..... C. H. Snodgrass, Democrat; Elizabeth.
- Surveyor..... F. F. Daniell, Democrat; Palestine, R. 1.
- Assessor..... M. L. Hickman, Democrat; Elizabeth.

- Com. of School Lands.....J. H. Smith, Elizabeth.
- County Commissioners.....John B. Badger, Republican; Elizabeth;  
term expires December 31, 1926.  
M. L. Roberts, Democrat; Palestine, R. 3;  
term expires December 31, 1928.  
Albert Cline, Democrat; Elizabeth; term  
expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court.... John B. Badger, Elizabeth.
- Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, second Mon-  
day in April, third Monday in July and  
third Monday in November.
- Commissioners of Accounts James L. Smith, Democrat; Elizabeth.  
Walter Hoffman, Democrat; Elizabeth.
- B'd Review & Equalization.. S. L. Showalter, Republican; Reedy Dis-  
trict; Leroy, R. 1; term expires in 1927.  
H. I. Shears, Republican; Elizabeth Dis-  
trict; Elizabeth, R. 2; term expires in  
1929.  
R. L. Mason, Democrat; Newark District;  
Newark; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and  
Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr.  
Orva Conley, Elizabeth, County Health  
Officer.
- U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons...Elizabeth. Dr. Orva Conley, Single Sur-  
geon.
- B'd Children's Guardians...Miss Stella Parker, Agent, City Building,  
Parkersburg.
- Humane Officer.....H. L. James, Elizabeth.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Elizabeth, unless otherwise given.)

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Fought, Willie  | Sommerville, H. A. |
| Smith, J. H.    | At Windy:          |
| Smith, James L. | Archer, L. D.      |

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| George A. Dye, Jr., Chairman,<br>Palestine. | E. H. Lockhart, Secretary,<br>Elizabeth. |
| Scott E. Parsons, Treasurer,<br>Elizabeth.  |  |



### Members

**Burning Springs District**—F. L. Lockhart, Palestine; R. C. Rouse, Elizabeth; Miss Blanche Clark, Burning Springs.

**Clay District**—C. B. Nutter, Elizabeth; J. N. Callums, Walker.

**Elizabeth District**—Frank Cox and Mrs. Kate Samples, Elizabeth.  
C. R. Looney and Mrs. Maud B. Ott, Palestine.

**Newark District**—A. F. Smith and D. W. Buck, Newark.

**Reedy District**—S. E. Showalter, Leroy; G. A. Dye, Jr., Palestine; Miss Della G. Wells, Sandyville.

**Spring Creek District**—W. H. Hall, Sanoma; William Merrill, Creston; Mrs. Minnie G. McCutcheon, Reedy.

**Tucker District**—W. M. Brown and Ralph Harris, Elizabeth.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Officers

J. H. Smith, Chairman,  
Elizabeth.

Walter Hoffman, Secretary,  
Elizabeth

C. H. Snodgrass, Treasurer,  
Elizabeth.

#### Members

**Burning Springs District**—Homer Collins, Mrs. Belle Custer and Mrs. Mattie Righter, Burning Springs; J. L. Deever, Elizabeth, R. 4.

**Clay District**—Wm. H. Ash and Miss Oglia Trader, Elizabeth, R. 2;  
C. C. Jackson, Petroleum, R. 1; Miss Agnes Darnell, Walker, R. 1.

**Elizabeth District**—J. H. Smith and Mrs. Addie L. Adams, Elizabeth;  
Carl Hughes, Palestine, R. 1; Miss Elizabeth Reese, Palestine.

**Newark District**—L. L. Mace, Elizabeth, R. 3; O. C. Fought, Mrs. Iva Mason and Miss Nellie Fought, Newark.

**Reedy District**—Everette Sommerville and Mrs. L. J. Enoch, Palestine, R. 1; Elihu Sheppard and Miss Agnes Sims, Palestine, R. 2.

**Spring Creek District**—J. H. Petty and Miss Nellie Merrill, Creston;  
O. A. Monroe, Sanoma; Mrs. Bertha Corbitt, Palestine, R. 3.

**Tucker District**—Willie Cline and O. R. King, Elizabeth, R. 1; Mrs. Alva Ayres, Windy, R. 1; Mrs. Joe Johnson, Palestine, R. 1.

### DISTRICT OFFICERS

#### Burning Springs District

**Justice of the Peace**.....D. L. McClung, Democrat; Burning Springs.

**Constable**.....G. W. Ruffington, Democrat; Burning Springs.

**Board of Education**.....President—J. J. Wilson, Burning Springs, R. 1.  
 Secretary—S. F. Smith, Burning Springs, R. 1.

**Clay District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)  
**Board of Education**.....President—Wm. L. Perrin, Petroleum, R. 1.  
 Secretary—J. W. Moore, Petroleum.

**Elizabeth District**

**Justice of the Peace**.....J. G. Wilson, Republican; Elizabeth.  
**Constable**.....John Boston, Democrat; Elizabeth.  
**Board of Education**.....President—C. H. Bumgarner, Democrat; Elizabeth.  
 Secretary—H. A. Somerville, Democrat; Elizabeth.

**Newark District**

**Justice of the Peace**.....C. C. Clayton, Democrat; Newark.  
**Constable**.....(By special appointment.)  
**Board of Education**.....President—L. L. Mace, Democrat; Newark.  
 Secretary—R. L. Mason, Democrat; Newark.

**Reedy District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)  
**Board of Education**.....President—H. P. Thompson, Democrat; Reedy.  
 Secretary—L. B. Rader, Democrat; Palestine.

**Spring Creek District**

**Justice of the Peace**.....J. G. Depue, Democrat; Creston.  
**Constable**.....(By special appointment.)  
**Board of Education**.....President—Mrs. Daisy Hickman, Democrat; Creston.  
 Secretary—John R. Davis, Democrat; Palestine.

**Tucker District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)  
**Board of Education**.....President—A. S. Coulter, Republican; Rockport.  
 Secretary—Joney Florence, Republican; Windy, R. 1.

**Elizabeth Independent District**

**Board of Education**.....President—C. W. Licklider, Democrat;  
Elizabeth.

Secretary—W. T. Roberts, Democrat;  
Elizabeth.

**Burning Springs Independent District**

**Board of Education**.....President—W. W. Lee, Democrat; Burn-  
ing Springs.

Secretary—Mrs. Mattie G. Righter, Dem-  
ocrat; Burning Springs.

**Elizabeth Joint District**

**Board of Education**.....President—C. H. Snodgrass, Democrat;  
Elizabeth.

Secretary—W. T. Roberts, Democrat;  
Elizabeth.

**WOOD COUNTY**

Formed in 1799 from a part of Harrison; land area 357 square miles;  
population 42,306 in 1920; estimated population 44,743, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Parkersburg; altitude 616 feet; population 20,050 in  
1920; suburban population approximately 10,000; estimated population  
in present city limits, 21,299, July 1, 1925.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

**Judge Circuit Court**.....W. E. McDougale, Republican; Parkers-  
burg.

**Terms Commence**.....Fourth Monday in January, fourth Monday  
in April and the second Monday in Oc-  
tober.

**Official Court Reporter**.....F. H. Mayne, Republican; Parkersburg.

**Sheriff**.....Gordon C. Enoch, Democrat; Parkers-  
burg.

**Prosecuting Attorney**.....S. W. Cain, Democrat; Parkersburg.

**Ass't Prosecuting Atty**.....George W. Johnson, Democrat; Parkers-  
burg.

**Clerk Circuit Court**.....Clay B. Wells, Republican; Parkersburg.

**Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** Union Trust & Deposit Company, Parkers-  
burg.

- Chancery Commissioners**.....J. F. Laird, Republican; Parkersburg.  
J. W. Vandervort, Republican; Parkersburg.  
C. D. Forrer, Democrat; Parkersburg.  
J. S. Wade, Democrat; Parkersburg.  
Levin Smith, Democrat; Parkersburg.  
Abijah Hays, Republican; Parkersburg.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....Herbert S. Boreman, Republican; Parkersburg.
- Probation Officers**.....George P. Chase, Republican; Parkersburg.  
Fred L. Summers, Republican; Parkersburg.
- Clerk County Court**.....C. E. Pahl, Republican; Parkersburg.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....H. A. Langfitt, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 6.
- County Road Engineer**.....William Shaver, Republican; Parkersburg.
- Surveyor**.....O. Meredith, Republican; Parkersburg.
- Assessor**.....J. D. Silcott, Democrat; Parkersburg.
- Com. of School Lands**.....Frances I. Radenbaugh, Republican; Parkersburg.
- County Commissioners**.....J. H. Anderson, Republican; Parkersburg; term expires December 31, 1926.  
Frank F. Barrett, Democrat; Parkersburg, R. 3; term expires December 31, 1928.  
C. E. Alleman, Republican; Walker; term expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**.....J. H. Anderson, Parkersburg.
- Terms Commence**.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and the first Monday in October.
- Commissioners of Accounts** A. D. Ireland, Republican; Parkersburg. .  
H. O. Hiteshew, Republican; Parkersburg.  
F. B. Burke, Republican; Parkersburg.
- Sealer Weights & Measures** D. E. Mercer, Republican; Parkersburg.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..I. S. McPherson, Republican; Lubeck District; Parkersburg, R. 1; term expires in 1927.  
R. F. Murphy, Democrat; Parkersburg District; Parkersburg; term expires in 1929.  
C. H. Athey, Republican; Williams District; Williamstown; term expires in 1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. A. Giltner, Parkersburg, County Health Officer.

B'd Children's Guardians... Miss Stella B. Parker, Agent, City Building, Parkersburg.

U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons... Parkersburg. Drs. A. N. Frame, H. B. DeFue and Thomas L. Harris.

### LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Parkersburg.)

Adams, I. M.	Macklin, E. W.
Ambler, McCluer & Ambler	Martin, J. W.
B. Mason Ambler	Marshall & Forrer
James S. McCluer	John Marshall
Mason G. Ambler	C. D. Forrer
Beard, William	Matheny, C. N.
Eills, R. E.	McDougal, Robert B.
Blizzard, Keese	McDougal, W. E.
Blizzard, W. S.	Circuit Judge
Brown, T. A.	Miller, W. N.
Burke, F. B.	Supreme Judge
Putcher, Benjamin	Moats, F. P.
Cain, S. W.,	Moore, K. C.
Prosecuting Attorney	Pennybacker, E. B.
Chase, George P.	Peterkin, W. G.
Davis, H. O.	Piggott, J. T.
Fisher, Frank C.	Piggott, R. H.
Forrer, C. D.	Rødenbaugh, Frances I.
Hanna, Curtis M.	Staats, E. R.
Hays, Abijah	Straus, Wm. M.
Hoff, William Bruce	Showalter, C. M.
Hutchinson, John F.	Smith & Boreman
Ireland, A. D.	Levin Smith
Johnson, George W.	Herbert Boreman
Asst. Pros. Atty.	Tavener, L. N.
Kingsley, Edwin R.	Terry, William H.
Kreps, Russell, Hiteshew & Adams	Turner, Dave
C. A. Kreps	Turner, Smith D.
H. W. Russell	Vandervort, J. W.
H. O. Hiteshew	Wade, James S.
A. M. Adams	Whaley, B. M.
Laird, John F.	Wolfe, W. H.
Leonard, Dan B.	

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

J. C. Sheets, Chairman,  
Parkersburg.

Mrs. Lillian Nickum, Secretary,  
Parkersburg, R. 1.

W. H. Cecil, Asst. Chairman,  
Parkersburg.

C. C. Bee, Treasurer,  
Parkersburg, R. 1.

### Members

Parkersburg District—(At large) T. J. Wigal, C. C. Bee, Mrs. Lillie R. Coen and Mrs. J. C. Townsell, Parkersburg.

#### City of Parkersburg

First Ward—C. Lewis Wilson and Mrs. James A. Bryan.

Second Ward—John F. Laird and Mrs. George E. Latimer.

Third Ward—Frank C. Tredway and Mrs. Frank C. Tredway.

Fourth Ward—W. G. Hawley and Mrs. C. L. McVey.

Fifth Ward—F. B. Burke and Mrs. W. O. Foley.

Sixth Ward—William H. Heydenreich and Mrs. Frank Heydenreich.

Seventh Ward—W. H. Cecil and Mrs. Addie L. Mann.

Eighth Ward—C. M. Deem and Mrs. Mary McDowell.

Williams District—James E. Fenton, K. F. Owens and Mrs. A. S. Richards, Williamstown; Miss Maude Mealey, Vienna.

Union District—Charles Freshwater and P. M. Hendershot, Waverly; Mrs. Cora Kincheloe and Mrs. Zetta M. Spence, Parkersburg, R. 7.

Walker District—J. A. Farr, R. L. Fleming, Mrs. W. H. Kress and Mrs. Jacob Kirsch, Walker.

Clay District—C. S. Murphy and T. J. Rothwell, Kanawha Station; Mrs. Bertha Richardson, Kanawha Station, R. 1; Miss Jessie Boone, Parkersburg, R. 7.

Lubeck District—Ira E. Eckels and Mrs. Jennie Tebay, Parkersburg, R. 4; C. W. Robinson, Parkersburg; Mrs. Charlotte Robins, Washington, R. 1.

Tygart District—W. B. Burdette, Parkersburg, R. 6; J. L. Melrose, Mrs. S. H. Beo and Mrs. Maggie E. Cooper, Mineral Wells.

Slate District—Charles W. Kelley, G. M. Stephens and Miss Isa M. James, Slate; Mrs. E. P. Dye, Mineral Wells.

Harris District—B. B. Sheets, Mrs. Maude Knotts and Mrs. Eunice Gates, Rockport; J. E. White, Belleville.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Officers

C. D. Dotson, Chairman,  
Parkersburg.

Dan H. Reynolds, Secretary,  
Parkersburg.

Mrs. A. D. Hopkins, V. Chairman,  
Parkersburg.

Miss Anna M. Stephenson, Treas.,  
Parkersburg.

### Advisory Committee

Dr. J. E. McQuain  
 Simms Powell  
 Thos. E. Quinn

C. L. South  
 Mrs. L. E. Bowers  
 Mrs. Ruby Creel Hays  
 Parkersburg.

### Members

**Parkersburg District**—(At large) F. D. Owens and Mrs. Garnet Tomer, Parkersburg, R. 1; Thomas E. Quinn, Parkersburg; Mrs. Rose Wigal, Parkersburg, R. 8.

### City of Parkersburg

**First Ward**—Dr. J. E. McQuain and Mrs. H. D. Perkins.

**Second Ward**—J. O. Mead and Miss Anna M. Stephenson.

**Third Ward**—Simms Powell and Miss Blanche Schrader.

**Fourth Ward**—Kenner B. Poole and Mrs. Anna Riggs.

**Fifth Ward**—Harry Preston and Mrs. Norma V. McCoy.

**Sixth Ward**—Mrs. George L. Ruddell and C. N. Buckley.

**Seventh Ward**—Fred Gainer and Miss Illa B. Jarvis.

**Eighth Ward**—S. M. Bailey and Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett.

**Williams District**—Warren D. Cline, Williamstown; Giles Hammett, Parkersburg, R. 1; Mrs. Anna N. Kellar and Mrs. Frances L. Cline, Williamstown, R. 1.

**Union District**—W. R. Freshwater, Waverly, R. 3; C. L. South, Mrs. Zelma Stagg and Mrs. Hazel South, Walker, R. 2.

**Walker District**—R. S. McPeek, Walker; S. P. Snyder and Mrs. Maggio Petty, Eatons, R. 1; Mrs. Rozetta Locker, Kanawha Station.

**Clay District**—L. W. Graham and Mrs. Birdie M. Graham, Kanawha Station; Herman Miller, Kanawha Station, R. 1; Mrs. Ruby Creel Hays, Parkersburg, R. 5.

**Lubeck District**—Albert Moellendick and H. L. Wigal, Parkersburg, R. 3; Mrs. H. P. Haddox, Parkersburg, R. 4; Mrs. A. C. Cook, Washington, R. 1.

**Tygart District**—J. W. Black and Mrs. Beulah Compton, Mineral Wells; Cleveland W. Steuart and Mrs. L. E. Bowers, Parkersburg, R. 6.

**Slate District**—J. M. Melrose and Israel Cooper, Mineral Wells, R. 3; Mrs. Eva Melrose, Mineral Wells; Mrs. Ella M. Merrill, Slate.

**Steel District**—S. F. Wigal, Belleville, R. 2; C. A. Barnett, Rockport; Mrs. Margaret McKee and Mrs. Nellie Stephens, Rockport, R. 1.

**Harris District**—Henry E. Young and Mrs. Ethel B. Trippett, Belleville; Jerome Massey, New England; Mrs. Nora Bird, New England, R. 2.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS

## Clay District

(Vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace.)

Constable.....Ralph Thayer, Republican; Davisville.  
 Board of Education.....President—Lee Willis, Republican; Kana-  
 wha Station.  
 Secretary—Swain Wigal, Republican; Par-  
 kersburg, R. 5.

## Harris District

(Vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace.)

Constable.....M. V. Wilson, Republican; Parkersburg.  
 Board of Education.....President—J. W. Beckett, Democrat;  
 Belleville.  
 Secretary—H. E. Young, Democrat; Belle-  
 ville.

## Lubbeck District

Justice of the Peace.....D. H. Lilly, Republican; Parkersburg.  
 Constable .....Thomas H. Sommerville, Republican; Par-  
 kersburg.  
 Board of Education.....President—Amos Tebay, Republican; Par-  
 kersburg.  
 Secretary—O. W. Bennett, Republican;  
 Parkersburg, R. 24.

## Parkersburg District

Justices of the Peace.....Dana R. McGlothlin, Republican; Parkers-  
 burg.  
 C. C. McKinley, Republican; Parkersburg.  
 Constables.....J. N. Beckwith, Republican; Parkersburg.  
 Dana Dyke, Republican; Parkersburg.  
 Board of Education.....President—John S. Echols, Democrat; Par-  
 kersburg.  
 Secretary—C. C. Dutton, Democrat; Par-  
 kersburg.

## Slate District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President—J. F. Bargeloh, Republican;  
 Mineral Wells.  
 Secretary—Albert Deems, Republican;  
 Mineral Wells.



**Steele District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

**Board of Education**.....President—Chalmer M. Florence, Republican; Rockport.  
 Secretary—O. P. Robinson, Republican; Rockport.

**Tygart District**

**Justice of the Peace**.....Lenora C. Satterfield, Republican; Parkersburg.  
**Constable**.....Heisel M. Fox, Democrat; Parkersburg, R. 6.  
**Board of Education**.....President—S. A. Martin, Democrat; Parkersburg, R. 3.  
 Secretary—C. W. Woodyard, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 23.

**Union District**

(Vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace.)

**Constable**.....John M. Davis, Republican, Waverly.  
**Board of Education**.....President—J. A. Benson, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 7.  
 Secretary—W. L. McPherson, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 2.

**Walker District**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

**Board of Education**.....President—J. W. Ware, Republican; Walker.  
 Secretary—J. A. Farr, Republican; Walker.

**Williams District**

**Justices of the Peace**.....W. P. Miller, Republican; Williamstown.  
 George Bills, Jr., Republican; Williamstown.  
**Constable**.....(By special appointment.)  
**Board of Education**.....President—Rev. Guy H. Crooks, Democrat; Williamstown.  
 Secretary—L. D. Ashby, Democrat; Williamstown.

**WYOMING COUNTY**

Formed in 1850 from Logan county; land area 507.30 square miles; population 15,180 in 1920; estimated population 17,877, July 1, 1925.

County seat—Pineville; altitude 1,323 feet; population 304 in 1920.

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**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS**

- Judge Circuit Court**.....R. D. Bailey, Democrat; Pineville.
- Terms Commence**.....Third Monday in February, third Monday  
in May and the second Monday in Octo-  
ber.
- Official Court Reporter**.....Bert Shumate, Democrat; Williamson.
- Sheriff**.....W. B. Belcher, Republican; Mullens.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....F. E. Shannon, Republican; Pineville.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....George M. Farley, Republican, Pineville.
- Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court** Will P. Cook, Democrat; Pineville.
- Chancery Commissioners**....F. E. Shannon, Republican; Pineville.  
W. S. Thompson, Republican; Mullens.  
E. M. Senter, Democrat; Pineville.  
Hattie Dushkoff, Republican; Mullens.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....M. P. Howard, Democrat; Pineville.
- Clerk County Court**.....Dan W. Cook, Republican; Pineville.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....Claire L. Cook, Republican; Pineville.
- Surveyor**.....I. E. Basham, Republican; Pineville.
- County Road Engineer**.....A. B. Shannon, Pineville.
- Assessor**.....O. A. Sparks, Republican; Pineville.
- Com. of School Lands**.....George A. Brooks, Democrat; Pineville.
- County Commissioners**.....George R. Stewart, Republican; Jesse;  
term expires December 31, 1925.  
E. W. Worrell, Democrat; Pineville; term  
expires December 31, 1928.  
J. Albert Toler, Republican; Mullens; term  
expires December 31, 1930.
- President County Court**....George R. Stewart, Jesse.
- Terms Commence**.....First Monday in April, July, October and  
December.
- Scaler Weights & Measures**..I. H. Toler, Republican; Sun Hill.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..James B. Stewart, Republican; Center Dis-  
trict; Key Rock; term expires in 1927.  
Lee P. Bailey, Democrat; Baileysville Dis-  
trict; Baileysville; term expires in 1929.  
George W. Graham, Republican; Barkers  
Ridge District; Mullens; term expires in  
1931.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and  
Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. B.  
W. Steele, Mullens, County Health  
Officer.
- B'd Children's Guardians**...Miss Mary Frank Hughes, Agent; Logan.

## LIST OF ATTORNEYS

At Pineville:  
 Howard, M. P.  
 Shannon, F. E.  
 Worrell, F. W.  
 Dushkoff, Hattie  
 Holroyd, N. M.

At Mullens:  
 Moran, D. D.  
 Senter, W. C.  
 Thompson, W. S.  
 Worrell, G. C.  
 Toler, J. Albert.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## Officers

D. D. Moran, Chairman,  
 Mullens.

L. E. Rodgers, Secretary,  
 Mullens.

A. C. Early, Treasurer,  
 Mullens.

## Members

Baileysville District—William Wyatt, Joseph Shannon, Mrs. Nancy Lester and Mary A. Cook, Baileysville.

Barkers Ridge District—William Lusk, Bud; J. H. Heinsley and Mrs. Jim Maynor, Iroquois; Mrs. Cora Glover, Herndon.

Center District—Isaac Lambert, Pineville; Kern Cook, Key Rock; Mrs. O. J. Brooks, Rockview; Mrs. Effa Jackson, Woosley.

Clear Fork District—Lee Morgan, Mrs. Maudie Cook, Clear Fork, Rediford Morgan and Mrs. Ethel Blankenship, Guyan.

Hoffs Creek District—M. J. Morgan, North Spring; Mrs. Queenie Keneda, Trent.

Oceana District—Perry D. Bailey, Cyclone; Bert Cook, Mrs. Maud Cook and Miss Minta Cook, Oceana.

Slab Fork District—Ira Green and Mrs. Polly Jeffreys, Mullens; Marion Lilly and Mrs. Viola Phillips, Saulsville.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## Officers

Arnold Brooks, Chairman,  
 Pineville.

Will P. Cook, Secretary,  
 Pineville.

W. C. Senter, Treasurer  
 Mullens.

## Members

Baileysville District—John Cline, W. A. Graham, Goldia Bailey and Molly Beavers, Baileysville.

Barkers Ridge District—Frank Glover, Herndon; A. J. Bailey, Algonquin.

Center District—J. F. Brooks, Windom; George A. Brooks, Josephine Cook and Juanita Brooks, Pineville.

Clear Fork District—Charlie Hatfield and Mrs. Charlie Hatfield, Simon; R. L. Brooks, Sun Hill; Hallie Hinkle, Clearfork.

Huff's Creek District—L. B. Cline and Rebecca Lester, Hanover; Epp Kennedy, Trent.

Oceana District—Wood Cook, Jesse; Lee Ten Birg, J. Floyd Cook and Ella Shumate, Oceana.

Slab Fork District—R. L. Dillon, Glen Rogers; George L. Cook, Perry C. Cook and J. Wm. Burton, Mullens.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Baileysville District

Justices of the Peace.....J. Levi Cook, Democrat; Baileysville.  
 Lee P. Lusk, Republican; Baileysville.  
 Constable ..... Samp. Lester, Republican; Baileysville.  
 Board of Education.....President—John J. Bailey, Democrat;  
 Baileysville.  
 Secretary—O. V. Bailey, Democrat;  
 Baileysville.

Barkers Ridge District

Justices of the Peace.....C. C. Ritchie, Republican; Bud.  
 Ward Farley, Republican; Herndon.  
 Constables ..... G. L. McKinney, Republican; Herndon.  
 W. A. Rinehart, Republican; Bud.  
 Board of Education.....President—W. P. McKinney, Republican;  
 Basin.  
 Secretary—Eli Lusk, Republican; Herndon.

Center District

Justices of the Peace.....A. B. Workman, Republican; Pineville.  
 M. B. Cook, Republican; Pineville.  
 Constables..... Lane Cook, Republican; Pineville.  
 Charles Cook, Republican; Pineville.  
 Board of Education.....President—C. A. Ellison; Republican;  
 Rockview.  
 Secretary—J. Carl Cook, Republican; Pineville.



## WEST VIRGINIA COAL STATISTICS

Total Acreage and Available Coal Tonnage and Production in the Different Counties of West Virginia Taken from Reports of the State Geological Survey and Figures Compiled By C. E. Krebs, Recent Assistant State Geologist, and from Reports of the State Mine Department

**BARBOUR COUNTY** has ten seams of workable coal, beginning with the seams of the Monongahela Series and ending in the seams in the Middle Pottsville Series. The acreages and tonnages are as follows:

Name of Seam	Acres	Tonnage
Pittsburgh	16,416	101,603,379
Elk Lick	22,261	297,236,016
Bakerstown	10,304	35,907,379
Upper Freeport	32,064	130,247,885
Upper Kittanning	93,408	417,729,945
Middle Kittanning	118,144	597,712,839
Clarion	154,912	1,089,153,330
Upper Mercer	44,640	336,380,774
Sewell	108,736	568,384,820
	3,232	11,262,874
<b>Totals</b>	<b>604,117</b>	<b>3,585,619,298</b>

The total area of Barbour County is 345.41 square miles or 221,062.4 acres. This shows that there are practically three seams of coal of workable thickness throughout the entire area of the County.

Total number of tons coal produced in Barbour county to December 31, 1925, 27,784,838; coke, 589,197 tons.

**BRAXTON COUNTY** has eleven seams of minable coal, listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Pittsburgh	52,941	311,369,074
Bakerstown	30,502	89,383,726
Upper Freeport	107,872	313,576,240
Lower Freeport	13,494	35,267,915
Upper Kittanning	89,824	399,246,566
Middle Kittanning	14,208	37,134,029
Lower Kittanning (No. 5 B.)	121,376	642,764,390
Stockton	62,400	202,229,912
Cedar Grove	32,928	86,060,621
Eagle	23,040	100,362,240
Sewell	30,400	105,937,920
<b>....Totals</b>	<b>578,985</b>	<b>2,623,332,633</b>

The area of Braxton County is 519.70 square miles or 332,608 acres, and the coal acreage is 578,985 acres. There are not quite two seams of minable coal for each acre in this County.

Total number tons of coal produced in Braxton county to December 31, 1925, 4,376,550; coke, none.

BOONE COUNTY has twelve different seams of workable coal. One seam in the Allegheny Series and the remaining in the Upper Pottsville or Kanawha Series. These seams have areas and tonnages as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
No. 5 Block .....	37,152	322,664,601
Stockton .....	57,632	453,575,991
Coalburg .....	54,598	409,171,277
Winifrede .....	163,968	1,269,058,412
Chilton .....	148,544	697,517,568
Hernshaw .....	208,000	1,100,081,664
Williamson .....	12,800	44,605,440
Cedar Grove .....	238,592	963,644,774
Alma .....	253,056	1,184,744,665
Campbells Cr.—No. 2 Gas .....	230,016	1,480,454,553
Powellton .....	19,200	100,362,240
Eagle .....	19,200	117,089,280
Totals .....	1,442,758	8,142,970,465

The area of Boone county is 506 square miles or 323,840 acres. The coal acreage is 1,442,758, showing that the entire area is covered with more than four seams of workable coal.

Total number of tons of coal produced in Boone county to December 31, 1925, 18,098,482; coke, none.

BROOKE COUNTY carries coal in the Monongahela and the Allegheny Series and the total acreage is 60,000 with an average tonnage of 3,600,000 tons. The area of the county is 97 square miles or 62,080 acres, showing that there are not quite as many acres of coal in the county as there are acres of area.

Total number of tons coal produced in Brooke county to December 31, 1925, 20,304,500; coke, none.

CABELL COUNTY lies near the southwest corner of the State. Pittsburg coal occurs in the highest points under the ridges in this county and there are 8,880 acres of minable coal with a recovery of 44,167,156 tons. No commercial development in the county.

CALHOUN COUNTY has three seams of workable coal beginning with the Dunkard Series and extending to the Upper Pottsville Series. These seams have area and tonnage as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Washington .....	6,400	22,302,720
Pittsburgh .....	30,000	103,261,593
No. 2 Gas .....	9,600	83,635,200
Totals .....	46,000	209,199,513

The entire area of Calhoun county is 280.20 square miles or 179,328 acres, showing that only about one-fourth of this area contains coal. No developments yet made.

CLAY COUNTY carries the coals from the Monongahela Series, beginning with the Pittsburgh down through the Allegheny Series to the Eagle coal of the Upper Pottsville Series. These coals are calculated as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Pittsburgh .....	6,809	35,227,146
Upper Freeport .....	24,992	43,546,060
Upper Kittanning .....	116,672	510,314,111
Middle Kittanning .....	67,232	275,884,646
Lower Kittanning No. 5 B .....	125,691	691,830,373
Clarion .....	36,736	96,013,209
Stockton .....	126,560	421,409,894
Coalburg .....	126,784	605,435,212
Winifrede .....	70,784	185,001,062
Cedar Grove .....	47,936	125,285,529
Campbells Cr.—No. 2 Gas .....	36,576	116,225,050
Eagle .....	37,792	131,697,562
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>824,564</b>	<b>3,237,869,854</b>

The area of Clay county is 346.61 square miles or 221,830.4 acres which shows that the entire area of the county carries about four seams of coal per acre.

Total number tons coal produced in Clay county to December 31, 1925, 8,418,848; coke, none.

DODDRIDGE COUNTY carries two seams of coal of minable thickness. The upper seam, or Washington coal, occurs above drainage in the county, while the Pittsburgh coal occurs along its eastern boundary and below drainage from 300 feet to 900 feet. The acreages and tonnages are as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Washington .....	151,616	396,263,575
Pittsburgh .....	58,496	611,540,582
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>210,112</b>	<b>1,007,804,157</b>

The area of Doddridge county is 321.61 square miles or 205,830.4 acres. No production.

FAYETTE COUNTY has nineteen seams of workable coal, beginning with the coals of the Allegheny Series and extending through to the base of the Pottsville Series. These coals are as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Middle Kittanning .....	1,472	10,259,250
Lower Kittanning No. 5 Block ...	7,110	61,945,805.
Stockton .....	12,292	71,742,275
Coalburg .....	17,882	115,494,635
Winifrede .....	26,304	100,629,873
Chilton .....	34,464	113,375,877
Cedar Grove .....	52,429	203,272,566
Alma .....	57,862	196,704,414
Campbells Cr.—No. 2 Gas .....	63,347	767,224,719
Powellton .....	70,681	302,486,215



Eagle .....	78,765	511,412,521
Little Eagle .....	80,442	247,264,681
Glen Alum Tunnel .....	12,115	37,942,502
Gilbert .....	10,912	34,507,883
Douglas .....	9,785	33,593,472
Sewell .....	175,450	967,190,907
Fire Creek .....	79,648	442,848,384
Pocahontas No. 6 .....	19,110	124,694,508
Pocahontas No. 3 .....	15,155	77,914,552
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>825,225</b>	<b>4,420,505,049</b>

The area of Fayette county is 666.50 square miles or 426,560 acres which shows that there are practically two seams of workable coal over each acre in the county.

Total number tons coal produced in Fayette county to December 31, 1925, 229,657,536; coke, 11,714,920 tons.

**GILMER COUNTY** has three seams of workable coal, beginning with the Washington seam, above drainage, and also considerable coal in the Pittsburgh seam, and extending to the Bakerstown coal. These seams are as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Washington Coal .....	15,360	26,763,264
Pittsburgh .....	69,120	452,187,648
Bakerstown .....	219,136	540,294,543
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>303,616</b>	<b>1,019,245,455</b>

The entire area of Gilmer county is 342.40 square miles or 219,136 acres. This shows that there is a little more than one seam of workable coal for the entire area of the county.

Total number tons coal produced in Gilmer county to December 31, 1925, 1,538,410; coke, none.

**GRANT COUNTY** has six seams of workable coal. These seams are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Pittsburgh .....	32	613,325
Little Pittsburgh .....	64	334,541
Elk Lick .....	14,784	51,519,283
Harlem .....	17,440	45,581,184
Bakerstown .....	51,648	269,974,426
Upper Freeport .....	68,992	600,991,396
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>152,960</b>	<b>969,014,155</b>

The entire area of Grant county is 478 square miles or 305,920 acres. The coal in this county lies along the western edge and it disappears along the central and eastern parts of the county where the limestone and Mauch Chunk Series come.

Total number tons coal produced in Grant county to December 31, 1925, 4,086,920; coke, none.

**GREENBRIER COUNTY** has never had a detail geological report made of its coal, but from the best available data the following are the approximate area and tonnage of its coal:

	Acres	Tonnage
Sewell Seam .....	153,600	1,075,200,000
Fire Creek .....	100,000	500,000
Pocahontas No. 6 .....	80,000	400,000
Pocahontas No. 3 .....	40,000	200,000
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>373,600</b>	<b>1,076,300,000</b>

The area of Greenbrier county is 998 square miles or 638,720 acres, so the coal area which occurs in the western part of this county averages nearly two seams for each acre in the entire county.

Total number tons coal produced in Greenbrier county to December 31, 1925, 4,183,710; coke, none.

**HARRISON COUNTY** has five seams of workable coal and they are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Washington Seam .....	51,072	133,481,777
Redstone .....	8,128	70,811,136
Pittsburgh .....	159,488	1,667,351,348
Harlem .....	76,800	133,816,320
Upper Kittanning .....	32,000	167,270,000
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>327,488</b>	<b>2,172,730,581</b>

The area of Harrison county is 417.85 square miles or 267,424 acres, which gives a little more than one seam of coal per acre of the entire area.

Total number tons coal produced in Harrison county to December 31, 1925, 104,413,651; coke, 340,165 tons.

**HANCOCK COUNTY** is the most northern position of any county in the State and contains 86 square miles or 55,040 acres. It carries some of the Freeport and Kittanning coals and has been estimated to contain 100,000 acres of coal area and 500,000,000 tons of coal.

Total number tons coal produced in Hancock county to December 31, 1925, 832,565; coke, none.

**KANAWHA COUNTY** has eleven seams of minable coal as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Pittsburgh .....	29,492	252,418,003
No. 5 Block .....	194,560	1,304,731,797
Stockton .....	217,600	1,442,707,100
Coalburg .....	55,040	439,363,584
Winifrede .....	37,760	263,751,896
Hernshaw .....	3,200	17,656,320
Cedar Grove .....	78,040	407,930,688
Alma .....	118,400	464,175,360
Campbells—No. 2 Gas .....	131,840	996,374,016
Powellton .....	25,600	111,513,600
Eagle .....	28,800	200,724,480
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>920,332</b>	<b>5,901,346,844</b>

The entire area of Kanawha county is 585,209.6 acres, giving a little more than one seam of coal for each acre in the county.

Total number tons coal produced in Kanawha county to December 31, 1925, 127,464,184; coke, 290,437 tons.

**LEWIS COUNTY** has eight seams of minable coal that are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Washington .....	11,520	20,072,448
Redstone .....	99,532	677,896,750
Pittsburgh .....	106,138	865,501,655
Elk Lick .....	54,720	285,032,384
Bakerstown .....	180,179	500,171,950
Upper Freeport .....	30,208	105,268,839
Upper Kittanning .....	21,907	114,512,270
Lower Kittanning—No. 5 Block ...	27,667	207,580,864
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>531,871</b>	<b>2,776,037,160</b>

The area of this county is 391,35 square miles or 250,464 acres. This gives about two seams of coal for each acre in the county.

Total number tons coal produced in Lewis county to December 31, 1925, 693,945; coke, none.

**LINCOLN COUNTY** contains four seams of minable coal and they are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Upper Freeport .....	74,880	284,426,588
Lower Kittanning—No. 5 B. ....	124,800	690,626,027
Stockton .....	57,600	405,463,450
No. 2 Gas .....	64,000	390,297,600
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>321,280</b>	<b>1,770,813,665</b>

The area of Lincoln county is 448.76 square miles or 287,206.4 acres. This gives a little more than one seam of coal for every acre in the county.

Total number tons coal produced in Lincoln county to December 31, 1925, 2,722,124; coke, none.

**LOGAN COUNTY** carries sixteen seams of workable coal, and they are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Lower Kit. No. 5 Block .....	16,563	139,278,743
Stockton .....	44,160	307,777,536
Coalburg .....	73,088	509,394,124
Winifrede .....	124,160	432,672,768
Chilton "A" .....	134,400	234,178,560
Chilton .....	153,920	1,072,760,831
Dingess .....	191,360	373,570,560
Williamson .....	208,000	675,772,416
Cedar Grove .....	227,398	1,464,305,990
Lower Cedar Grove .....	120,320	517,423,104
Alma .....	240,640	838,582,272
Campbells Cr.—No. 2 Gas .....	260,256	1,284,190,617
Eagle .....	49,920	173,961,216
Bens Creek .....	12,160	42,375,168

Lower War Eagle .....	19,200	50,181,120
Glen Alum Tunnel .....	19,200	33,454,080
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>1,894,745</b>	<b>8,149,879,105</b>

The area of Logan county is 455.82 square miles or 291,724.8 acres. This gives nearly six seams of coal for each acre in the county.

Total number tons coal produced in Logan county to December 31, 1925, 153,857,500; coke, 13,079 tons.

MARION COUNTY has seven seams of minable coal which are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Washington .....	86,163	300,180,824
Waynesburg .....	115,335	703,358,925
Sewickley .....	136,891	1,075,494,952
Pittsburgh .....	149,325	1,824,089,959
Upper Freeport .....	11,526	60,250,798
Upper Kittanning .....	10,976	57,373,746
Lower Kittanning .....	42,496	296,340,122
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>552,712</b>	<b>4,317,089,326</b>

The area of Marion county is 313.55 square miles or 200,672 acres. This gives a little more than two seams of coal for each acre in the county.

Total number tons coal produced in Marion county to December 31, 1925, 216,804,578; coke, 3,462,712 tons.

MARSHALL COUNTY has four seams of minable coal. They are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Washington .....	201,766	703,115,550
Waynesburg .....	169,600	591,022,080
Sewickley .....	201,600	1,053,803,520
Pittsburgh .....	200,960	2,100,414,208
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>773,926</b>	<b>4,448,355,358</b>

The area of Marshall county is 315.26 square miles or 201,766.4 acres. This gives a little more than three seams of minable coal for each acre in the county.

Total number tons coal produced in Marshall county to December 31, 1925, 20,480,192; coke, none.

MASON COUNTY is located in the western part of West Virginia, on the Pomeroy Bend, and the coal mined there is at the most western part of the State. There are two seams of minable coal above surface in the county and there may be one seam under the surface but it has not been thoroughly tested and no estimate has been made of that seam. Following is the acreage and tonnage:

	Acres	Tonnage
Pittsburgh .....	42,880	336,213,504
Little Pittsburgh .....	640	3,762,976
Upper Freeport, not estimated, but may be valuable.		
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>43,520</b>	<b>339,976,480</b>

The entire area of Mason county is 449.27 square miles or 287,532.8 acres. This shows less than one-third of the entire area is underlaid with coal.

Total number tons coal produced in Mason county to December 31, 1925, 4,591,356; coke, none.

**MERCER COUNTY** lies in the southern part of the State and has four seams of minable coal and they are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
No. 8 Pocahontas .....	9,600	25,090,560
No. 6 Pocahontas .....	6,400	28,993,536
No. 3 Pocahontas .....	38,400	662,948,352
No. 2 Pocahontas .....	33,280	144,967,685
<b>Totals</b> .....	87,680	862,000,133

The entire area of Mercer county is 423.91 square miles or 271,302 acres, so that less than one-third of the area is underlaid with coal.

Total number tons coal produced in Mercer county to December 31, 1925, 74,624,620; coke, 4,752,263 tons.

**MINERAL COUNTY** has twelve seams of minable coal and they are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Sewickley .....	214	1,867,855
Redstone .....	973	5,085,020
Pittsburgh .....	1,971	41,215,426
Little Clarksburg .....	8,224	28,658,995
Elk Lick .....	19,904	69,361,459
Harlem .....	17,088	44,661,197
Upper Bakerstown .....	17,504	91,496,900
Bakerstown .....	28,672	146,724,019
Mahoning .....	21,600	104,460,365
Upper Freeport .....	32,896	214,775,194
Upper Kittanning .....	2,432	8,475,034
Lower Kittanning .....	14,080	53,052,595
<b>Totals</b> .....	165,558	809,834,059

The entire area of Mineral county is 330 square miles, or 211,200 acres, showing that there is not quite one seam of coal for each acre in the county.

Total number tons coal produced in Mineral county to December 31, 1925, 20,764,507; coke, none.

**MINGO COUNTY** has nineteen seams of workable coal and they are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Upper Kittanning—No. 5 Block ..	15,398	107,317,900
Stockton .....	23,456	183,161,088
Coalburg .....	61,702	496,554,379
Buffalo Creek .....	29,728	258,990,336
Winifrede .....	109,728	408,251,288
Chilton "A" .....	104,531	182,134,814

Chilton .....	139,379	639,485,193
Dingess .....	108,840	254,808,576
Williamson .....	118,848	401,448,960
Cedar Grove .....	133,363	627,575,889
Lower Cedar Grove .....	91,392	486,756,864
Alma .....	97,568	431,446,118
Campbells Cr.—No. 2 Gas .....	228,192	1,163,923,200
Eagle .....	40,960	142,737,408
Bens Creek .....	42,560	148,313,088
Cedar .....	42,880	149,428,224
Lower War Eagle .....	55,520	145,107,072
Glen Alum Tunnel .....	60,160	104,822,784
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>1,504,205</b>	<b>6,332,263,181</b>

The entire area of Mingo county is 423.5 square miles or 271,040 acres, or there are nearly five seams of coal for each acre of surface in the county.

Total number tons coal produced in Mingo county to December 31, 1925, 59,394,543; coke, none.

**MONONGALIA COUNTY** has six seams of workable coal and they are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Waynesburg .....	98,695	598,281,548
Sewickley .....	115,303	904,095,763
Redstone .....	7,213	5,027,032
Pittsburgh .....	123,801	1,507,144,037
Upper Kittanning .....	22,579	118,024,950
Lower Kittanning No. 5 B. ....	15,366	107,094,874
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>392,957</b>	<b>3,329,668,204</b>

The entire area of Monongalia county is 368.82 square miles or 236,045 acres. This gives a little more than one seam of coal for each acre of surface in the county.

Total number tons coal produced in Monongalia county to December 31, 1925, 46,457,768; coke, 1,596,820 ton

**McDOWELL COUNTY** has twenty-eight seams of workable coal, beginning with the Splint and ending with the Pocahontas No. 3, and they are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Williamson .....	192	836,352
Cedar Grove .....	320	3,345,408
Lower Cedar Grove .....	512	3,568,435
Alma .....	768	4,014,489
Campbells Cr. No. 2 Gas .....	1,536	10,705,305
Powellton .....	3,200	11,151,360
Matewan .....	4,480	15,611,904
Eagle (Mid. War Eagle) .....	7,238	50,448,752
Bens Creek .....	10,944	38,137,651
Little Eagle .....	17,408	75,829,248
Cedar .....	19,392	67,577,241
Lower War Eagle .....	29,184	101,700,402

Glen Alum Tunnel .....	40,320	140,507,135
Gilbert .....	36,032	125,564,313
Douglas .....	60,832	211,987,353
Lower Douglas .....	30,720	107,053,056
Jaeger .....	83,296	290,269,900
Sewell "B" .....	27,520	95,901,696
Sewell—"Davy" .....	94,016	489,879,243
Welch .....	78,080	330,080,256
Beckley—War Creek .....	127,360	657,930,240
Fire Creek .....	150,400	524,113,920
Pocahontas No. 9 .....	5,120	22,302,720
Pocahontas No. 7 .....	7,040	30,666,240
Pocahontas No. 6 .....	15,360	53,526,528
Pocahontas No. 5 .....	14,080	73,598,976
Pocahontas No. 4 .....	83,200	724,838,400
Pocahontas No. 3 .....	242,120	1,079,451,648
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>1,190,670</b>	<b>5,340,598,171</b>

The entire area of McDowell county is 538.40 square miles or 344,576 acres, giving nearly four seams of workable coal for each acre of surface.

Total number tons coal produced in McDowell county to December 31, 1925, 346,005,114; coke, 28,456,902 tons.

NICHOLAS COUNTY has seventeen seams of workable coal and they are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Lower Freeport .....	7,680	40,144,896
Upper Kittanning .....	46,464	242,876,621
Middle Kittanning .....	60,096	288,820,224
Lower Kittanning .....	77,984	543,517,287
Clarion .....	33,920	183,997,440
Stockton .....	99,904	348,145,459
Coalburg .....	110,816	566,321,817
Winifrede .....	131,776	387,063,706
Chilton .....	141,504	246,556,569
Alma .....	55,360	144,688,896
Peerless .....	131,712	475,633,383
No. 2 Gas .....	119,456	455,783,961
Eagle .....	160,640	766,042,675
Little Eagle .....	45,472	118,845,619
Gilbert .....	49,088	146,027,059
Sewell .....	258,144	962,975,693
Fire Creek .....	73,280	255,366,144
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>1,603,296</b>	<b>6,172,807,449</b>

The area of Nicholas county is 656.77 square miles or 420,333 acres. This gives more than three seams of coal for every acre of surface.

Total number tons coal produced in Nicholas county to December 31, 1925, 3,235,960; coke, 32,097 tons.

OHIO COUNTY has five seams of workable coal. The West Virginia Geological Survey has made no estimate of tonnage or area, but the following has been estimated by Mr. Krebs:

	Acres	Tonnage
Washington .....	30,000	120,000,000
Waynesburg .....	40,000	140,000,000
Sewickley .....	45,000	200,000,000
Pittsburgh .....	50,000	350,000,000
Lower Freeport .....	25,000	100,000,000
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>190,000</b>	<b>910,000,000</b>

The area of Ohio county is 111 square miles or 71,040 acres. This would give a little more than two seams of coal for each acre of surface.

Total number tons coal produced in Ohio county to December 31, 1925, 18,783,193; coke, none.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY carries some of the Smokeless coals along the eastern edge. No estimate has been made by the West Virginia Geological Survey in regard to their acreages or tonnage. The following has been estimated by Mr. Krebs:

	Acres	Tonnage
Pocahontas No. 6 .....	20,000	80,000,000
Pocahontas No. 3 .....	30,000	120,000,000
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>200,000,000</b>

Very little of the area of Pocahontas county is underlaid with coal, the majority being underlaid with the Greenbrier limestone.

PRESTON COUNTY has ten seams of minable coal and they are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Pittsburgh .....	1,059	3,500,000
Elk Lick .....	19,200	67,000,000
Harlem .....	26,620	47,250,000
Bakerstown .....	54,240	189,055,552
Upper Freeport .....	148,660	770,000,000
Lower Freeport .....	64,000	223,000,000
Upper Kittanning .....	207,870	543,289,000
Lower Kittanning .....	234,515	819,237,872
Clarion .....	250,000	500,000,000
Quakerstown .....	17,280	30,000,000
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>1,023,444</b>	<b>3,192,332,424</b>

The entire area of Preston county is 653.88 square miles or 418,483 acres. This will give more than two seams of coal for each acre of surface. The southeastern part of this county carries the limestone and the coal measures have disappeared.

Total number tons coal produced in Preston county to December 31, 1925, 29,950,134; coke, 3,285,483 tons.



**PUTNAM COUNTY** has two seams of workable coal above drainage and there may probably be some coal under drainage when thoroughly prospected. The areas and tonnages are as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Pittsburgh .....	44,800	429,327,360
Little Pittsburgh .....	640	3,762,976
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>45,440</b>	<b>433,090,336</b>

The entire area of Putnam county is 355.30 square miles or 227,392 acres. This gives about one acre of coal for every six acres of surface.

Total number tons coal produced in Putnam county to December 31, 1925, 11,525,314; coke, none.

**RALEIGH COUNTY** carries nineteen seams of coal, beginning with the Lower Kittanning No. 5 Block coal on top and ending with the No. 2 Pocahontas at bottom. These are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Lower Kittanning No. 5 B. ....	2,368	3,613,041
Stockton .....	4,480	1,672,704
Winifrede .....	11,840	15,979,898
Hernshaw .....	19,840	7,471,410
Cedar Grove .....	33,280	11,998,864
Alma .....	39,680	252,020,736
Campbells Cr.—No. 2 Gas .....	43,200	272,985,293
Powellton .....	10,240	55,768,800
Eagle .....	56,320	441,593,856
Little Eagle .....	24,960	138,311,712
Little War Eagle .....	73,800	293,554,400
Gilbert .....	7,680	30,108,672
Sewell .....	97,280	558,683,136
Beckley .....	121,600	880,957,440
Fire Creek .....	76,800	334,540,800
Pocahontas No. 8 .....	25,600	27,878,400
Pocahontas No. 6 .....	39,680	155,003,904
Pocahontas No. 3 .....	104,320	662,948,352
Pocahontas No. 2 .....	72,960	138,276,864
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>865,928</b>	<b>4,283,368,282</b>

The entire area of Raleigh county is 600.89 square miles or 384,569 acres. This will give more than two seams of coal for each acre of surface.

Total number tons coal produced in Raleigh county to December 31, 1925, 114,212,350; coke, 74,816 tons.

**RANDOLPH COUNTY** has twelve seams of workable coal in the western portion of its area, listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Upper Kittanning .....	5,088	26,595,994
Middle & Lower Kittanning .....	18,688	193,197,312
Clarion .....	19,200	83,635,200
Upper Mercer .....	31,680	165,597,696

Lower Mercer—Stockton .....	6,592	129,467,289
Quakerstown .....	10,208	35,592,838
Campbell's Cr.—No. 2 Gas .....	71,776	294,646,810
Eagle .....	78,464	283,431,347
Gilbert .....	79,456	276,888,269
Hughes Ferry .....	125,216	436,352,717
Castle .....	110,944	386,617,651
Sewell .....	156,915	910,825,840
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>714,227</b>	<b>3,122,848,963</b>

The eastern portion of the county has probably three seams of workable coal that are estimated as follows:

Sewell ).....		
Fire Creek ).....	144,000	720,000,000
Pocahontas ).....		

Quite an area of Randolph county has limestone and carries no coal.

Total number tons coal produced in Randolph county to December 31, 1925, 15,276,984; coke, 2,591,380 tons.

ROANE COUNTY carries eight seams of minable coal, as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Washington .....	19,200	66,908,160
Pittsburgh .....	29,264	103,261,599
Bakerstown .....	6,400	22,302,720
Brush Creek .....	3,200	16,727,040
Lower Freeport .....	12,800	66,908,160
Lower Kittanning .....	26,400	223,027,000
Stockton .....	19,200	133,816,320
No. 2 Gas .....	9,600	83,635,000
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>126,064</b>	<b>716,585,999</b>

The entire area of Roane county is 486.20 square miles or 311,168 acres and this will give about one seam of coal for each four acres of surface. No development in the county.

SUMMERS COUNTY has a little coal, where it joins Fayette county and Raleigh county as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Pocahontas No. 3 .....	3,840	16,128,000

Total number tons coal produced in Summers county to December 31, 1925, 112,800; coke, none.

TAYLOR COUNTY has four seams of workable coal as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Pittsburgh .....	9,024	110,063,908
Upper Freeport .....	22,675	118,527,805
Upper Kittanning .....	87,962	459,794,966
Lower Kittanning .....	91,725	639,286,560
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>211,386</b>	<b>1,327,673,239</b>

The entire area of Taylor county is 177.17 square miles or 117,389 acres. This will give little more than one seam of coal for each acre of surface.

Total number tons coal produced in Taylor county to December 31, 1925, 19,158,700; coke, none.

**TUCKER COUNTY** has four seams of minable coal that are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Little Pittsburgh .....	45	235,224
Bakerstown .....	16,656	111,151,181
Upper Freeport .....	34,368	230,554,368
Sewell .....	49,472	145,023,436
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>100,541</b>	<b>486,964,209</b>

Very little of Tucker county is underlaid with coal as the limestone appears over quite a large area of the county.

Total number tons coal produced in Tucker county to December 31, 1925, 32,201,305; coke, 3,191,181 tons.

**TYLER COUNTY** has two seams of minable coal, above drainage, and there is a probability of some coal under drainage when thoroughly tested. These seams are as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Washington .....	166,477	580,138,352
Uniontown .....	105,600	367,994,880
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>272,077</b>	<b>948,133,232</b>

The entire area of Tyler county is 260.12 square miles or 166,477 acres. This gives a little more than one seam of coal for each acre of surface.

**UPSHUR COUNTY** has fifteen seams of minable coal that are listed as follows:

Redstone .....	20,032	164,092,262
Pittsburgh .....	9,088	63,339,725
Elk Lick .....	26,912	124,449,177
Upper Freeport .....	40,768	225,759,283
Upper Kittanning .....	107,616	421,298,380
Middle & Lower Kit. ....	158,624	1,091,996,408
Clarion .....	37,728	131,474,534
Upper Mercer .....	120,640	630,609,408
Lower Mercer—Stockton .....	18,176	95,009,587
Quakerstown .....	17,152	35,572,838
Campbells Cr.—No. 2 Gas .....	38,752	294,646,810
Eagle .....	35,520	123,780,096
Hughes Ferry .....	32,864	114,524,467
Castle .....	22,400	78,059,520
Sewell .....	27,360	95,344,128
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>713,632</b>	<b>3,689,956,623</b>

The entire area of Upshur county is 354.86 square miles or 227,110 acres. This will give more than three seams of coal for each acre of surface.

Total number tons coal produced in Upshur county to December 31, 1925, 5,867,632; coke, 101,133 tons.

WAYNE COUNTY has six seams of minable coal as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Pittsburgh .....	5,120	23,909,858
Elk Lick .....	3,200	16,280,986
Upper Freeport .....	11,200	40,144,896
No. 5 Block .....	112,000	635,599,641
Stockton .....	19,200	104,544,000
No. 2 Gas .....	89,600	651,016,397
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>240,640</b>	<b>1,471,495,778</b>

The entire area of Wayne county is 520.32 square miles or 333,324 acres. This will give about one seam of coal for every seven-tenths acres of surface.

Total number tons coal produced in Wayne county to December 31, 1925, 1,664,210 tons; coke, none.

WEBSTER COUNTY has nineteen seams of minable coal and they are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Upper Freeport .....	7,085	24,689,111
Upper Kittanning .....	28,141	149,097,590
Middle Kittanning .....	45,984	278,393,702
Lower Kittanning—No. 5 Block ..	48,800	425,145,600
Upper Mercer .....	77,056	268,524,748
Stockton .....	93,024	486,255,053
Coalburg .....	55,360	192,918,528
Winifrede .....	112,000	292,723,200
Chilton .....	120,096	346,946,688
Cedar Grove .....	77,216	299,079,475
Alma .....	17,728	46,333,901
Campbells Cr.—No. 2 Gas .....	150,496	524,448,461
Eagle .....	182,336	794,255,616
Lower War Eagle .....	25,120	65,653,632
Gilbert .....	203,168	353,999,923
Hughes Ferry .....	104,032	375,968,103
Sewell .....	140,608	847,391,846
Welch .....	125,920	554,668,646
Fire Creek .....	17,760	105,826,406
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>1,631,930</b>	<b>6,432,320,229</b>

The entire area of Webster county is 558.60 square miles or 357,504 acres. This will give more than four seams of coal for each acre of surface.

Total number tons coal produced in Webster county to December 31, 1925, 153,182; coke, none.

**WETZEL COUNTY** has five seams of minable coal; two seams above drainage and the other seams below drainage. They are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Washington .....	230,701	803,946,148
Waynesburg .....	76,800	267,632,640
Uniontown .....	44,800	156,119,040
Sewickley .....	96,000	501,811,200
Pittsburgh .....	152,320	1,592,414,208
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>600,621</b>	<b>3,321,923,236</b>

The entire area of Wetzel county is 360.47 square miles or 230,701 acres. This will give more than two seams of coal for every acre of surface.

Total number tons coal produced in Wetzel county to December 31, 1925, 83,415; coke, none.

**WIRT COUNTY** appears to have only one seam of minable coal. This occurs on a small area and is as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Washington .....	6,400	22,902,720

**WOOD COUNTY** has had no estimate made of coal available for recovery. However, there is a probability that some of the coal in the Washington, Waynesburg and Pittsburgh seams may be of minable thickness when thoroughly prospected.

**WYOMING COUNTY** leads all of the counties in the State in the number of workable seams of coal, having thirty-one, and they are listed as follows:

	Acres	Tonnage
Lower Kittanning—No. 5 Block ..	186	1,296,345
Stockton .....	1,312	11,151,360
Coalburg .....	3,200	22,302,720
Winifrede .....	5,760	20,072,448
Chilton .....	10,880	75,829,248
Williamson .....	20,720	54,641,664
Cedar Grove .....	17,344	120,992,256
Lower Cedar Grove .....	21,184	110,733,005
Alma .....	25,088	92,667,801
Campbells Cr.—No. 2 Gas .....	36,448	254,106,037
Powellton .....	44,051	153,509,621
Matewan .....	48,026	167,359,609
Eagle (Mid. War Eagle) .....	58,784	50,448,752
Bens Creek .....	6,080	21,187,954
Little Eagle .....	71,872	306,383,616
Cedar .....	9,280	32,338,944
Lower War Eagle .....	72,960	254,251,008
Glen Alum Tunnel .....	88,128	307,108,454
Gilbert .....	63,296	220,573,900
Douglas .....	48,640	169,500,672
Jaeger .....	28,800	75,271,680
Sewell "B" .....	6,400	23,975,424
Sewell (Davy) .....	85,760	376,915,968
Welch .....	11,520	30,108,672

Beckley (War Creek) .....	109,440	381,376,512
Fire Creek .....	73,600	340,116,480
Pocahontas No. 9 .....	35,200	153,331,200
Pocahontas No. 7 .....	13,440	46,835,712
Pocahontas No. 6 .....	48,000	167,270,400
Pocahontas No. 4 .....	16,000	83,635,200
Pocahontas No. 3 .....	110,080	671,311,872
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>1,191,479</b>	<b>4,796,604,164</b>

The entire area of Wyoming county is 507.36 square miles or 324,-672 acres. This will give more than three seams of coal for each acre of surface in the county.

Total number tons coal produced in Wyoming county to December 31, 1925, 13,893,266; coke, none.

**Summary of Production**

The total number of tons of coal produced in the State, up to and including December 31, 1925, is 1,676,071,995. This total does not include all of the coal taken by small wagon mines.

The total number of tons of coke produced in the State for the same period is 60,614,730.

The total mined acreage to December 31, 1925 was 215,000.

The total coal production for the whole State in the calendar year of 1924 was 101,945,765 tons; coke, 334,717 tons.

The total State coal production for the year ending December 31, 1925, was 123,061,985 tons; coke, 503,789 tons.

**SUMMARY**

Seam of Coal	Acres	Tonnage
Washington .....	976,675	3,195,475,538
Waynesburg .....	500,430	2,300,295,193
Uniontown .....	150,400	524,113,920
Sewickley .....	595,008	3,737,073,290
Redstone .....	152,294	1,024,515,579
Pittsburgh .....	1,363,294	13,125,917,338
Little Pittsburgh .....	1,389	8,095,717
Little Clarksburg .....	8,224	28,658,995
Elk Lick .....	149,024	649,550,668
Harlem .....	137,948	271,308,701
Bakerstown .....	619,497	1,999,306,002
Upper Bakerstown .....	17,504	91,496,900
Brush Creek .....	3,200	16,727,040
Mahoning .....	21,600	104,460,365
Upper Freeport .....	709,850	3,450,239,523
Lower Freeport .....	172,974	715,320,971
Upper Kittanning .....	947,675	4,065,582,124
Middle Kittanning .....	432,560	2,622,242,041
Lower Kittanning—No. 5 Block ..	1,425,468	8,561,988,297
Clarion .....	422,224	1,331,501,157
Quakerstown .....	44,640	101,165,676
Upper Mercer .....	338,112	1,633,116,672
Stockton .....	863,588	4,798,129,018

Coalburg .....	558,470	3,356,956,276
Buñalo Creek .....	29,728	258,990,336
Winifrede .....	794,080	3,375,204,551
Chilton "A" .....	238,931	416,313,374
Chilton .....	748,787	3,192,471,974
Hernshaw .....	230,040	1,125,209,394
Dingess .....	300,200	628,379,136
Williamson .....	360,560	1,177,304,832
Cedar Grove .....	938,846	4,286,492,060
Lower Cedar Grove .....	233,408	1,118,481,408
Alma .....	906,150	3,655,378,652
Campbells Cr.—No. 2 Gas .....	1,575,091	9,040,663,829
Peerless .....	131,712	475,633,383
Powellton .....	172,972	734,791,836
Matewan .....	52,506	182,971,513
Eagle .....	971,757	3,786,088,297
Bens Creek .....	71,744	250,013,491
Little Eagle .....	240,154	886,634,876
Cedar .....	71,552	249,344,409
Lower War Eagle .....	275,784	910,447,634
Glen Alum Tunnel .....	219,923	523,834,955
Gilbert .....	449,632	1,187,670,019
Douglas .....	119,257	415,081,497
Lower Douglas—Hughes Ferry ..	292,832	1,033,898,343
Iaeger .....	112,096	365,541,580
Castle .....	133,344	464,677,171
Sewell .....	1,144,381	5,789,712,900
Sewell—Davy .....	179,776	866,795,211
Eagle—Middle War Eagle .....	66,022	100,897,504
Welch .....	215,520	914,857,574
Beckley—War Eagle .....	358,400	1,920,264,192
Fire Creek .....	607,488	2,183,312,134
Pocahontas No. 9 .....	130,320	625,633,920
Pocahontas No. 8 .....	35,200	52,968,960
Pocahontas No. 7 .....	20,480	77,501,952
Pocahontas No. 6 .....	228,550	609,988,876
Pocahontas No. 5 .....	14,080	73,598,976
Pocahontas No. 4 .....	99,200	808,473,600
Pocahontas No. 3 .....	583,915	3,290,902,776
Pocahontas No. 2 .....	106,240	283,244,549
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>24,072,461</b>	<b>115,152,910,672</b>

In addition to the foregoing summary, there are in all probability, seams of coal in the different counties that have not been taken into consideration nor the tonnage calculated; and Mr. Krebs recently estimates them to be about 45,000,000,000 tons; thus making the entire amount of coal in the State of West Virginia more than 160,-152,910,675 tons.

POPULATION OF WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES—1870 to 1920

Prepared and Published by the United States Bureau of the Census

(A minus sign (-) denote decrease)

COUNTY	POPULATION						Per Cent of Increase		
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1910 to 1920	1900 to 1910	1890 to 1900
West Virginia.....	1 463 701	1 221 119	953 800	762 794	618 457	442 014	19.9	27.4	25.7
Barbour.....	18,025	15,858	14,198	12,702	11,870	10,312	13.7	11.7	11.8
Berkeley.....	24,554	21,999	19,369	18,762	17,380	14,960	11.6	13.0	4.1
Boone.....	15,319	10,331	8,194	6,888	5,824	4,530	48.3	26.1	19.0
Braxton.....	23,973	23,023	18,604	13,928	9,787	6,480	4.1	21.8	35.7
Brooke.....	16,527	11,098	7,219	6,660	6,013	5,464	48.9	53.7	8.4
Calwell.....	65,746	46,685	29,252	23,595	13,744	6,429	40.8	59.6	24.0
Calhoun.....	10,268	11,258	10,266	8,155	6,072	2,939	-8.8	9.7	25.9
Clay.....	11,486	10,233	8,248	4,659	3,466	2,196	12.2	24.1	77.0
Doddridge.....	11,976	12,672	13,689	12,183	10,552	7,679	-5.5	-7.4	12.4
Fayette.....	60,377	51,903	31,987	20,542	11,500	6,047	16.3	62.3	55.7
Gilmer.....	10,668	11,379	11,762	9,746	7,108	4,338	-6.2	-3.8	20.1
Grant.....	8,996	7,538	7,275	6,802	5,242	4,407	14.1	7.7	7.0
Greenbrier.....	26,242	24,333	20,683	18,054	15,660	11,477	5.7	20.1	14.7
Hampshire.....	11,713	11,694	11,806	11,419	10,506	7,043	0.2	-0.9	3.4
Hancock.....	19,975	10,465	6,693	6,414	4,822	4,363	50.9	56.4	4.3
Hardy.....	9,601	9,163	8,449	7,567	6,794	5,318	4.8	8.5	11.7
Harrison.....	74,793	48,381	27,690	21,919	20,181	16,714	54.6	74.7	26.3
Jackson.....	18,658	20,956	22,987	19,021	16,312	10,050	-11.0	-8.8	20.9
Jefferson.....	15,729	15,859	15,915	15,553	15,065	13,219	-1.0	-0.3	2.5
Kanawha.....	119,650	81,457	54,696	42,756	32,466	22,249	46.9	48.9	27.9
Lewis.....	20,455	18,281	16,980	15,895	13,269	10,175	11.9	7.7	6.8
Lincoln.....	19,378	20,491	15,434	11,246	8,739	5,053	-5.4	32.8	37.2
Logan.....	41,006	14,476	6,955	11,101	7,329	5,124	183.3	108.1	-37.3
McDowell.....	68,571	47,556	18,747	7,300	3,074	1,552	43.3	155.3	156.8
Marion.....	54,571	42,794	32,430	20,721	17,198	12,167	27.5	52.0	26.5
Marshall.....	33,681	32,588	26,444	20,725	18,840	14,941	4.0	22.5	27.5
Mason.....	21,459	23,019	24,142	22,863	22,293	15,674	-6.8	-4.7	5.6
Mercer.....	49,555	38,371	23,023	16,602	7,467	7,064	29.2	66.7	43.9
Mineral.....	19,849	16,674	12,883	12,055	8,620	6,332	19.0	29.4	6.6
Mingo.....	26,364	19,431	11,359	.....	.....	.....	35.7	71.1	.....
Monongalia.....	33,618	24,354	19,049	15,705	14,955	13,547	38.2	27.7	21.3
Monroe.....	13,141	13,055	13,130	12,429	11,501	11,124	0.7	-0.6	5.6
Morgan.....	8,357	7,848	7,294	6,744	5,777	4,315	6.5	7.6	8.2
Nicholas.....	20,717	17,699	11,403	9,309	7,223	4,458	17.1	55.2	22.5
Ohio.....	62,892	57,372	48,024	41,557	37,457	28,831	9.2	19.9	15.6
Pendleton.....	9,652	9,349	9,167	8,711	8,022	6,455	3.2	2.0	5.2
Pleasants.....	7,379	8,074	9,345	7,539	6,256	3,012	-8.6	-13.6	24.0
Pocahontas.....	15,002	14,470	8,572	6,814	5,591	4,669	1.8	72.0	25.8
Preston.....	27,996	26,341	22,727	20,355	19,091	14,555	6.3	15.9	11.7
Putnam.....	17,531	18,557	18,320	14,342	11,375	7,794	-5.7	7.3	20.8
Raleigh.....	42,482	25,633	12,436	9,597	7,367	3,673	65.7	106.1	29.6
Randolph.....	26,804	26,028	17,670	11,633	8,102	5,563	3.0	47.3	51.9
Ritchie.....	16,506	17,875	18,901	16,621	13,474	9,055	-7.7	-5.4	13.7
Roane.....	20,129	21,543	19,852	15,303	12,184	7,232	-6.6	8.5	29.7
Summers.....	19,092	18,420	16,265	13,117	9,033	.....	3.6	13.2	24.6
Taylor.....	18,742	16,554	14,978	12,147	11,455	9,367	13.2	10.5	3.3
Tucker.....	16,791	18,675	13,433	6,459	3,151	1,807	-10.1	39.0	108.0
Tyler.....	14,186	16,211	18,252	11,962	11,073	7,832	-12.5	-11.2	52.6
Upshur.....	17,851	16,829	14,696	12,714	10,249	8,023	7.3	13.2	15.6
Wayne.....	26,012	24,051	23,619	18,652	14,739	7,852	8.0	2.0	26.6
Webster.....	11,562	9,680	8,862	4,783	3,207	1,730	19.4	9.2	85.3
Wetzel.....	23,069	23,855	22,850	16,841	13,896	8,595	-3.3	4.3	35.9
Wirt.....	7,535	9,047	10,284	9,411	7,104	4,804	-16.7	-12.0	9.3
Wood.....	42,306	38,001	34,452	28,612	25,006	19,000	11.3	10.3	20.4
Wyoming.....	15,180	10,392	8,350	6,247	4,322	3,171	46.1	24.0	34.1

\*CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES, ETC.

FAYETTE—Part taken to form part of Summers in 1871. MINGO—Organized from Part of Logan in 1895.  
 GREENBRIER—Part taken to form part of Summers in 1871. MONROE—Part taken to form part of Summers in 1871  
 HAMPSHIRE—Part of Mineral annexed in 1872. RALEIGH—Part of Wayne annexed in 1872  
 LOGAN—Part taken to form Mingo in 1895. SUMMER—Created from parts of Fayette, Greenbrier, Mercer and Monroe in 1871  
 MERCER—Part taken to form part of Summers in 1871. WYOMING—Part annexed to Raleigh in 1872.



ESTIMATED POPULATION OF WEST VIRGINIA BY COUNTIES JULY 1 1925

As Compiled by the Bureau of the Census at Washington

	Population		Population
WEST VIRGINIA.....	1,601,130	Mercer.....	55,895
Barbour.....	19,257	Mineral.....	21,647
Berkeley.....	26,002	Mingo.....	30,202
Boone.....	18,145	Monongalia.....	38,876
Baxton.....	24,511	Monroe.....	13,190
Brooke.....	19,603	Morgan.....	8,614
Cabell.....	76,544	Nicholas.....	22,427
Calhoun.....	*10,268	Ohio.....	65,906
Clay.....	12,197	Pendleton.....	7,823
Doddridge.....	*11,976	Pleasants.....	*7,379
Fayette.....	65,179	Pocahontas.....	15,151
Gilmer.....	*10,608	Preston.....	28,932
Grant.....	9,647	Putnam.....	*17,531
Greenbrier.....	27,011	Raleigh.....	52,027
Hampshire.....	11,724	Randolph.....	27,243
Hancock.....	25,362	Ritchie.....	*16,506
Hardy.....	9,850	Roane.....	*20,129
Harrison.....	89,754	Summers.....	19,472
Jackson.....	*18,658	Taylor.....	19,980
Jefferson.....	*15,729	Tucker.....	*16,791
Kanawha.....	141,289	Tyler.....	*14,186
Lewis.....	21,637	Upshur.....	18,543
Lincoln.....	*19,378	Wayne.....	27,107
Logan.....	56,037	Webster.....	12,627
McDowell.....	80,305	Wetzel.....	*23,069
Marion.....	61,243	Wirt.....	*7,536
Marshall.....	34,413	Wood.....	44,743
Mason.....	*21,459	Wyoming.....	17,877

\*Population Jan. 1, 1920; decrease between 1910 and 1920.

## ESTIMATED POPULATION OF WEST VIRGINIA CITIES

Having 10,000 Inhabitants or More July 1, 1925. Compiled by the Bureau of the Census at Washington

Bluefield . . . . .	17,529	Martinsburg . . . . .	13,544
Charleston . . . . .	49,019	Morgantown . . . . .	13,811
Clarksburg . . . . .	30,402	Moundsville . . . . .	11,660
Fairmont . . . . .	20,959	Parkersburg . . . . .	21,299
Huntington . . . . .	63,485	Wheeling . . . . .	*56,208

\*Population January 1, 1920: decrease in comparable area between 1910 and 1920.

## TABULATED LIST OF SHERIFFS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESS
Barbour	D. H. Auvil	Democrat	Philippi
Berkeley	J. C. McKown	Democrat	Martinsburg
Boone	Ira Sutph	Democrat	Madison
Braxton	A. M. Berry	Democrat	Sutton
Brooke	Robert M. Lowe	Republican	Wellsburg
Cabell	Harvey C. Taylor	Democrat	Hurtington
Calhoun	C. E. Clutt	Democrat	Grantville
Clay	Buren Stephenson	Democrat	Clay
Doddridge	J. Benton Swiger	Republican	West Union
Fayette	W. H. Ramsey	Republican	Fayetteville
Gilmer	J. V. Smith	Democrat	Glenville
Grant	O. M. Smith	Republican	Petersburg
Greenbrier	Harry W. Knight	Democrat	Lewisburg
Hampshire	R. J. Ruckman	Democrat	Romney
Hancock	J. A. Tope	Democrat	New Cumberland
Hardy	Wm. Keller	Democrat	Moorefield
Harrison	Isaac L. Davison	Republican	Clarksburg
Jackson	C. F. Baker	Republican	Ripley
Jefferson	J. Strider Moler	Democrat	Spherdsdown
Kanawha	L. C. Massey	Republican	Charleston
Lewis	Roy V. Cliecker	Republican	Weston
Lincoln	W. W. Vanohelnde	Democrat	Hamlin
Logan	T. S. Hatfield	Republican	Logan
Marion	John C. Riggins	Democrat	Fairmont
Marshall	F. A. McNeel	Republican	Moundsville
Mason	Walter Sturgeon	Republican	Pt. Pleasant
Mercer	G. H. Crumpecker	Democrat	Princeton
Mineral	V. P. Alkire	Democrat	Keyser
Mingo	Alex. Bishop	Democrat	Williamson
Monongalia	J. F. Rodeheaver	Democrat	Morgantown
Monroe	J. F. Sibold	Democrat	Union
Morgan	O. B. Hovermale	Republican	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	McGinnis Hatfield	Republican	Weleh
Nicholas	G. W. Sawyer	Democrat	Summersville
Ohio	C. H. Henderson	Republican	Warwood
Pendleton	Olie Smith	Democrat	Franklin
Pleasants	G. A. Smith	Democrat	St. Marys
Pocahontas	W. H. Barlow	Democrat	Huntersville
Preston	A. R. Williams	Republican	Kingwood
Putnam	H. M. Sovine	Republican	Hurricane
Raleigh	Isaiah Kidd	Republican	Beeley
Randolph	Jan F. Collett	Democrat	Filkins
Ritchie	J. S. Goode	Republican	Harrisville
Roane	W. A. Carpenter	Republican	Spencer
Summers	J. Clyde Dillon	Democrat	Hinton
Taylor	Howard B. Newton	Republican	Grafton
Tucker	Riley Harper	Democrat	Parsons
Tyler	Wm. E. Long	Republican	Middlebourne
Upshur	Morgan Bailey	Republican	Buckhannon
Wayne	James C. Wilson	Democrat	Wayne
Webster	A. L. Gregory	Democrat	Webster Springs
Wetzel	J. P. Morgan	Democrat	New Martinsville
Wirt	O. W. Choplin	Republican	Elizabeth
Wood	Gordon C. Enoch	Democrat	Parkersburg
Wyoming	W. B. Belcher	Republican	Mullens

## TABULATED LIST OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESSES
Barbour	Dayton Stemple	Republican	Philippi
Berkeley	Herbert E. Hannis	Republican	Martinsburg
Boone	A. W. Garnett	Democrat	Madison
Braxton	J. E. Cutlip	Democrat	Sutton
Brooke	James R. Wilkin	Republican	Wellsburg
Cabell	L. R. Via	Democrat	Huntington
Calhoun	B. B. Ferrell	Democrat	Grantville
Clay	J. E. Springston	Democrat	Charleston
Doddridge	Homer Strocsnider	Democrat	Clarksburg
Fayette	George Love	Republican	Fayetteville
Gilmer	B. W. Craddock	Democrat	Glenville
Grant	I. D. Smith	Republican	Petersburg
Greenbrier	Samuel Price	Democrat	Lewisburg
Hampshire	Robert White	Democrat	Romney
Hancock	Thos. S. Hoffman	Republican	Holidays Cove
Hardy	J. Ed. Chipley	Democrat	Moorefield
Harrison	Will E. Morris	Republican	Clarksburg
Jackson	W. F. Boggess	Republican	Ripley
Jefferson	John T. Porterfield	Democrat	Charles Town
Kanawha	Frank C. Burdett	Republican	Charleston
Lewis	W. J. Smith	Republican	Weston
Lincoln	E. E. Young	Democrat	Hamlin
Logan	John Chaffin	Democrat	Logan
Marion	Marshall W. Ogden	Republican	Fairmont
Marshall	J. Lloyd Arnold	Republican	Moundsville
Mason	George G. Somerville	Democrat	Pt. Pleasant
Mercer	Walter V. Ross	Democrat	Bluefield
Mineral	Ernest A. See	Republican	Keyser
Mingo	Lafe Chaffin	Democrat	Williamson
Monongalia	W. French Hunt	Democrat	Morgantown
Monroe	R. L. Clark	Democrat	Union
Morgan	H. D. Allen	Republican	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	G. L. Counts	Republican	Welch
Nicholas	G. G. Duff	Democrat	Summersville
Ohio	A. C. Schiffer	Republican	Wheeling
Pendleton	William McCoy	Democrat	Franklin
Pleasants	M. L. Barron	Democrat	St. Marys
Pocahontas	A. P. Edgar	Democrat	Marlinton
Preston	E. Vernon Fortney	Republican	Kingwood
Putnam	A. J. Barnhart	Democrat	Charleston
Raleigh	E. Clyde Scott	Republican	Beckley
Randolph	R. S. Irons	Democrat	Elkins
Ritchie	W. B. Nutter	Republican	Harrisville
Roane	Wm. S. Ryan	Republican	Spencer
Summers	W. T. Ball	Democrat	Hinton
Taylor	W. Merle Watkins	Republican	Grafton
Tucker	R. D. Heironimus	Democrat	Davis
Tyler	W. H. Carter	Republican	Middlebourne
Upshur	Myron Hynes	Republican	Buckhannon
Wayne	C. W. Ferguson	Democrat	Wayne
Webster	W. T. Talbott	Democrat	Webster Springs
Wetzel	E. O. Keifer	Democrat	New Martinsville
Wirt	H. A. Sommerville	Democrat	Elizabeth
Wood	S. W. Cain	Democrat	Parkersburg
Wyoming	F. E. Shannon	Republican	Pineville

## TABULATED LIST OF CIRCUIT CLERKS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESSES
Barbour.....	W. D. Corder.....	Republican.....	Philippi
Berkeley.....	L. DeW. Gerhardt.....	Republican.....	Martinsburg
Boone.....	C. R. Mitchell.....	Republican.....	Madison
Braxton.....	T. H. Hyer.....	Republican.....	Sutton
Brooke.....	I. W. Charnock.....	Republican.....	Wellsburg
Cabell.....	George R. Seamonds.....	Democrat.....	Huntington
Calhoun.....	L. L. Ferrell.....	Democrat.....	Grantsville
Clay.....	George W. McCune.....	Republican.....	Clay
Doddridge.....	C. O. Smith.....	Republican.....	West Union
Fayette.....	F. P. Smith.....	Republican.....	Fayetteville
Gilmer.....	Worthy W. Davis.....	Democrat.....	Glenville
Grant.....	M. S. Judy.....	Republican.....	Petersburg
Greenbrier.....	O. D. Higginbotham.....	Republican.....	Lewisburg
Hampshire.....	V. M. Poling.....	Democrat.....	Romney
Hancock.....	F. L. Bradley.....	Republican.....	New Cumberland
Hardy.....	C. C. Wise.....	Democrat.....	Moorefield
Harrison.....	R. B. Phillips.....	Democrat.....	Clarksburg
Jackson.....	E. C. Tolley.....	Republican.....	Ripley
Jefferson.....	C. W. Conrad.....	Democrat.....	Charles Town
Kanawha.....	W. L. Price.....	Republican.....	Charleston
Lewis.....	George Woolfer.....	Republican.....	Weston
Lincoln.....	Grant Creameans.....	Republican.....	Hamlin
Logan.....	John A. Ellis.....	Democrat.....	Logan
Marion.....	L. A. Cather.....	Republican.....	Fairmont
Marshall.....	Francis L. Ferguson.....	Republican.....	Moundsville
Mason.....	Mrs. Bessie E. Buxton.....	Republican.....	Point Pleasant
Mercer.....	H. D. Karnes.....	Republican.....	Princeton
Mineral.....	P. W. Dayton.....	Republican.....	Keyser
Mingo.....	J. P. Hatfield.....	Democrat.....	Williamson
Monongalia.....	John Shriver.....	Republican.....	Morgantown
Monroe.....	R. M. Humphreys.....	Republican.....	Union
Morgan.....	W. H. Webster.....	Republican.....	Berkeley Springs
McDowell.....	Jennie B. Payne.....	Republican.....	Welch
Nicholas.....	J. O. Dodrill.....	Republican.....	Summersville
Ohio.....	L. L. Nightengale.....	Republican.....	Wheeling
Pendleton.....	E. W. Dolly.....	Democrat.....	Franklin
Pleasants.....	H. F. Simonton.....	Republican.....	St. Marys
Pocahontas.....	D. C. Adkison.....	Republican.....	Marlinton
Preston.....	John W. Watson.....	Republican.....	Kingwood
Putnam.....	J. W. Anderson.....	Republican.....	Winfield
Raleigh.....	Albert Williams.....	Republican.....	Beckley
Randolph.....	G. Nelson Wilson.....	Democrat.....	Elkins
Ritchie.....	L. L. Cokley.....	Republican.....	Harrisville
Roane.....	C. C. Cleavenger.....	Republican.....	Spencer
Summers.....	G. J. Hughes.....	Democrat.....	Hinton
Taylor.....	L. E. Burdett.....	Republican.....	Grafton
Tucker.....	W. W. Lambert.....	Republican.....	Parsons
Tyler.....	O. J. Hill.....	Republican.....	Middlebourne
Upshur.....	Albert J. Zickefoose.....	Republican.....	Buckhannon
Wayne.....	Charles E. Walker.....	Democrat.....	Waync
Webster.....	G. W. Jackson.....	Democrat.....	Webster Springs
Wetzel.....	F. P. Smith.....	Democrat.....	New Martinsville
Wirt.....	Walter Hoffman.....	Democrat.....	Elizabeth
Wood.....	Clay B. Wells.....	Republican.....	Parkersburg
Wyoming.....	George M. Farley.....	Republican.....	Pineville

## TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY CLERKS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESSES
Barbour.....	J. F. Hewitt.....	Republican.....	Philippi
Berkeley.....	Paul H. Martin.....	Republican.....	Martinsburg
Boone.....	C. H. Nelson.....	Republican.....	Madison
Braxton.....	G. G. Davis.....	Republican.....	Sutton
Brooke.....	Abe Montgomery.....	Republican.....	Wellsburg
Cabell.....	R. S. Douthat.....	Democrat.....	Huntington
Calboun.....	R. C. Hardman.....	Democrat.....	Grantsville
Clay.....	L. J. Reed.....	Republican.....	Clay
Doddridge.....	Mrs. Hiram Hutson.....	Republican.....	West Union
Fayette.....	Thomas Boone.....	Republican.....	Fayetteville
Gilmer.....	N. E. Rymer.....	Democrat.....	Glenville
Grant.....	M. S. Judy.....	Republican.....	Petersburg
Greenbrier.....	Paul C. Hogsett.....	Democrat.....	Lewisburg
Hampshire.....	C. W. Haines.....	Democrat.....	Romney
Hancock.....	R. R. Hobbs.....	Republican.....	New Cumberland
Hardy.....	C. C. Wise.....	Democrat.....	Moorefield
Harrison.....	Clair N. Parrish.....	Republican.....	Clarksburg
Jackson.....	Enoch Staats.....	Republican.....	Ripley
Jefferson.....	Chas. A. Johnson.....	Democrat.....	Charles Town
Kanawha.....	R. N. Moulton.....	Republican.....	Charleston
Lewis.....	Richard Batton.....	Republican.....	Weston
Lincoln.....	E. J. Elkins.....	Republican.....	Hamlin
Logan.....	T. J. Wysong.....	Democrat.....	Logan
Marion.....	Lee N. Satterfield.....	Republican.....	Fairmont
Marshall.....	John E. Chase.....	Republican.....	Moundsville
Mason.....	John G. Aten.....	Republican.....	Point Pleasant
Mercer.....	Lowery G. Bowling.....	Democrat.....	Princeton
Mineral.....	T. T. Huffman.....	Republican.....	Keyser
Mingo.....	Riley Varney.....	Democrat.....	Williamson
Monongalia.....	John M. Gregg.....	Republican.....	Morgantown
Monroe.....	Sheldon Clark.....	Republican.....	Union
Morgan.....	M. S. Harmison.....	Republican.....	Berkeley Springs
McDowell.....	William J. O'Toole.....	Republican.....	Welch
Nicholas.....	C. E. Stephenson.....	Republican.....	Summersville
Ohio.....	Elizabeth Brubaker.....	Republican.....	Wheeling
Pendleton.....	E. W. Dolly.....	Democrat.....	Franklin
Pleasants.....	R. L. Griffin.....	Republican.....	St. Marys
Pocahontas.....	S. L. Brown.....	Democrat.....	Marlinton
Preston.....	P. F. King.....	Republican.....	Kingwood
Putnam.....	J. M. Herson.....	Republican.....	Winfield
Raleigh.....	Jackson Smith.....	Republican.....	Beeckley
Randolph.....	H. C. Kesling.....	Republican.....	Elkins
Ritchie.....	J. N. Sharpneck.....	Republican.....	Harrisville
Roane.....	R. L. McCulty.....	Republican.....	Spencer
Summers.....	John M. Carden.....	Democrat.....	Hinton
Taylor.....	Frank Bennett.....	Republican.....	Grafton
Tucker.....	Ed. Miller, Jr.....	Republican.....	Parsons
Tyler.....	J. E. Smith.....	Republican.....	Middlebourne
Upshur.....	Ernest Phillips.....	Republican.....	Buckhannon
Wayne.....	Hezekiah Adkins.....	Democrat.....	Wayne
Webster.....	B. S. Woodell.....	Democrat.....	Webster Springs
Wetzel.....	G. A. Harman.....	Democrat.....	New Martinsville
Wirt.....	S. E. Parsons.....	Republican.....	Elizabeth
Wood.....	C. E. Pahl.....	Republican.....	Parkersburg
Wyoming.....	Dan W. Cook.....	Republican.....	Fineville

## TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

For the Term of Four Years Beginning July 1 1923

COUNTIES	NAMES	ADDRESSES
Barbour	Dillon P. Baughman	R. 5, Philippi
Berkeley	Bessie D. Kilmer	R. 4, Martinsburg
Boone	Clifford N. Coon	Madison
Braxton	W. B. Golden	Flatwoods
Brooke	S. C. Underwood	Wellsburg
Cabell	Virginia Foulk	Huntington
Calhoun	T. C. Cain	Grantville
Clay	W. A. Andrews	Widen
Doddridge	Howard H. Jones	West Union
Fayette	Eugene R. Vawter	Fayetteville
Gilmer	Ansel C. Reed	Glenville
Grant	H. F. Groves	Petersburg
Greenbrier	Alex. R. Thompson	Lewisburg
Hampshire	E. W. Noland	Romney
Hancock	E. O. Miller	New Cumberland
Hardy	E. A. Hasc	Baker
Harrison	Wade H. Coffindaffer	Clarksburg
Jackson	Forrest Barnhart	Ripley
Jefferson	I. N. Bonham	Summit Point
Kanawha	Florence C. Kuhn	Marmet
Lewis	Wade Linger	Weston
Lincoln	Rufus P. Lambert	Hamlin
Logan	E. V. Parsons	Logan
Marion	Clara Wilson	Fairmont
Marshall	J. Sherman Welch	R. 3, Moundsville
Mason	Mrs. Bertha S. Filson	Point Pleasant
Mercer	Clyde Maxey	Princeton
Mitchell	Myra M. Nefflen	Keyser
Mingo	Herbert K. Cantrell	Nolan
Monongalia	Lynn Hastings	Morgantown
Monroe	W. W. Baker	Sinks Grove
Morgan	Buford S. Cross	Great Cacapon
McDowell	Mrs. L. C. Anderson	Weleb
Nicholas	I. Ray McCutcheon	Summersville
Ohio	John H. Lazear, 42 Walnut Ave.	Wheeling
Pendleton	John A. Fultz	Franklin
Pleasants	Ida Peryl Morris	St. Marys
Pocahontas	Anna M. Wallace	Marlinton
Preston	D. K. Mason	Kingwood
Putnam	W. E. Thompson	Hurricane
Raleigh	Eva Keyser	Beckley
Randolph	O. R. Kyle	Huttonsville
Ritchie	Orval P. Hill	Harrisville
Roane	J. K. Snodgrass	Spencer
Summers	L. A. Dodd	Hinton
Taylor	Dellet Newlon	Grafton
Tucker	C. R. Parsons	Parsons
Tyler	F. A. Buck	Middlebourne
Upshur	J. H. Ashworth	Buckhannon
Wayne	J. H. Beckley	Wayne
Webster	John Clay Hoover	Webster Springs
Wetzel	F. M. Tuttle	New Martinsville
Wirt	C. H. Snodgrass	Elizabeth
Wood	H. A. Langfitt	R. 6, Parkersburg
Wyoming	Clair L. Cooke	Itmann

SALARIES OF SHERIFFS, PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS, CLERKS OF CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS  
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS AND ASSESSORS

COUNTIES	Sheriffs	Prose- cuting Attorneys	Clerks of Circuit Courts	Clerks of County Courts	County Superin- tendents	Assessors
Barbour.....	\$ 2,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,650	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,490	\$ 2,000
Berkeley.....	3,000	1,200	1,500	2,000	1,487	2,000
Boone.....	2,000	1,000	1,500	1,800	1,400	2,000
Braxton.....	2,800	1,800	2,000	2,200	1,658	1,800
Brooke.....	2,000	1,800	1,200	1,900	1,400	1,500
Cabell.....	4,500	3,500	3,500	4,000	2,100	3,600
Calhoun.....	1,600	800	800	1,200	1,300	1,300
Clay.....	1,700	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,300	1,600
Doddridge.....	2,400	1,000	1,500	1,800	1,421	1,600
Fayette.....	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,100	3,500
Gilmer.....	2,200	1,000	1,500	1,800	1,400	1,800
Grant.....	1,800	600	1,900	(Circuit & County)	1,300	1,000
Greenbrier.....	2,700	1,400	1,600	2,500	1,886	3,000
Hampshire.....	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,800	1,400	1,600
Hancock.....	2,000	1,800	1,200	1,800	1,400	1,800
Hardy.....	1,600	600	1,800	(Circuit & County)	1,400	1,500
Harrison.....	4,500	3,500	4,000	4,000	2,100	4,000
Jackson.....	2,000	1,000	1,500	1,800	1,625	1,500
Jefferson.....	2,500	1,200	1,400	2,000	1,300	1,400
Kanawha.....	5,000	4,800	4,500	4,500	2,100	5,000
Lewis.....	3,000	1,200	2,200	2,500	1,607	2,700
Lincoln.....	2,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	1,493	2,000
Logan.....	3,500	1,800	2,000	2,500	1,778	3,000
Marion.....	4,500	3,500	4,000	4,000	2,100	3,000
Marshall.....	3,500	1,800	2,250	2,750	1,754	2,400
Mason.....	2,500	2,000	1,800	2,500	1,598	2,000
Mercer.....	3,800	2,500	3,750	2,700	2,100	3,600
Mineral.....	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	1,418	2,000
Mingo.....	3,500	2,750	3,000	3,000	1,580	2,800
Monongalia.....	3,600	2,250	2,250	2,750	1,808	2,400
Monroe.....	1,800	600	1,200	1,500	1,460	1,500
Morgan.....	1,500	500	800	1,500	1,300	1,200
McDowell.....	4,500	4,800	4,000	4,000	2,100	3,600
Nicholas.....	2,500	2,000	2,000	2,250	1,613	1,800
Ohio.....	4,500	3,500	3,500	4,000	2,100	3,600
Pendleton.....	1,600	600	1,900	(Circuit & County)	1,400	1,500
Peasants.....	1,800	600	1,350	1,800	1,200	1,200
Pocahontas.....	2,750	1,200	1,500	1,800	1,508	2,700
Preston.....	3,000	1,800	2,000	2,300	1,802	2,600
Putnam.....	1,800	1,000	1,400	1,800	1,626	2,000
Raleigh.....	3,000	2,500	2,000	2,400	1,973	3,000
Randolph.....	3,000	1,800	2,250	2,500	1,784	2,400
Ritchie.....	2,750	1,200	1,500	2,500	1,577	2,400
Roane.....	2,000	1,200	1,700	2,000	1,580	1,800
Summers.....	2,000	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,583	1,500
Taylor.....	2,000	1,200	1,800	2,000	1,403	1,800
Tucker.....	2,200	1,200	1,600	1,900	1,448	1,600
Tyler.....	2,400	1,200	1,800	2,000	1,511	1,900
Upshur.....	2,700	1,500	2,500	2,500	1,556	2,200
Wayne.....	2,400	1,500	1,800	2,000	1,678	2,600
Webster.....	2,200	1,200	1,800	2,000	1,406	1,500
Wetzel.....	3,000	1,800	2,000	2,200	1,706	2,600
Wirt.....	1,650	800	900	1,200	1,300	1,100
Wood.....	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,979	2,100
Wyoming.....	2,100	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,478	1,700



## TABULATED LIST OF ASSESSORS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESSES
Barbour.....	J. H. Marsh.....	Democrat.....	Philippi
Berkeley.....	Harry E. Johnson.....	Republican.....	Martinsburg
Boone.....	Joe S. Hill.....	Republican.....	Madison
Braxton.....	L. S. Stonestreet.....	Democrat.....	Sutton
Brooke.....	Edward M. Smith.....	Republican.....	Wellsburg
Cabell.....	Wm. M. Martin.....	Democrat.....	Huntington
Calhoun.....	Homer Witte.....	Democrat.....	Minnora
Clay.....	A. J. Pugh.....	Democrat.....	Clay
Doddridge.....	C. T. Hyatt.....	Republican.....	Morgansville
Fayette.....	C. E. Mahan.....	Democrat.....	Fayetteville
Gilmer.....	L. D. Edwards.....	Democrat.....	Glenville
Grant.....	O. J. Weimer.....	Republican.....	Streby
Greenbrier.....	D. W. Watts.....	Democrat.....	Lewisburg
Hampshire.....	G. W. Parsons.....	Democrat.....	Romney
Hancock.....	D. F. Schickler.....	Republican.....	Hollidays Cove
Hardy.....	G. R. Miley.....	Democrat.....	Moersfield
Harrison.....	Ira L. Swiger.....	Republican.....	Clarksburg
Jackson.....	Wm. Gordon.....	Republican.....	Ripley
Jefferson.....	Floyd L. Watson.....	Democrat.....	Charles Town
Kanawha.....	T. Newcomer.....	Republican.....	Charleston
Lewis.....	A. E. Sutton.....	Republican.....	Weston, R. D
Lincoln.....	John L. Jaynes.....	Democrat.....	Hamlin
Logan.....	J. G. Hunter.....	Republican.....	Logan
Marion.....	A. Glenn Springer.....	Republican.....	Fairmont
Marshall.....	Paul A. Dechan.....	Republican.....	Moundsville
Mason.....	V. S. Oshel.....	Republican.....	Pt. Pleasant
Mercer.....	R. C. McClaugherty.....	Democrat.....	Bluefield
Mineral.....	Jas. G. Wright.....	Democrat.....	Burlington
Mingo.....	Jno L. Chafin.....	Democrat.....	Williamson
Monongalia.....	James E. Henry.....	Republican.....	Morgantown
Monroe.....	J. Henry Peters.....	Democrat.....	Union
Morgan.....	Perkins Courtney.....	Republican.....	Berkeley Springs
McDowell.....	C. C. Hale.....	Republican.....	Welch
Nicholas.....	C. L. Evans.....	Democrat.....	Summersville
Ohio.....	James C. Richards.....	Republican.....	Wheeling
Pendleton.....	G. J. Moormau.....	Democrat.....	Franklin
Pleasants.....	O. C. Childers.....	Democrat.....	St. Marys
Pocahontas.....	J. Elmer Moore.....	Democrat.....	Minnehaha Springs
Preston.....	J. D. Browning.....	Republican.....	Kingwood
Putnam.....	A. M. Harmon.....	Democrat.....	Red House
Raleigh.....	Ward Cook.....	Republican.....	Beckley
Randolph.....	C. M. Marsteller.....	Democrat.....	Elkins
Ritchie.....	O. H. Waller.....	Republican.....	Harrisville
Roane.....	Gordie Boyles.....	Republican.....	Spencer
Summers.....	E. B. Fox.....	Democrat.....	Hinton
Taylor.....	Ed. N. Lock.....	Republican.....	Grafton
Tucker.....	A. G. Fansler.....	Democrat.....	Davis
Tyler.....	C. Alden Carse.....	Democrat.....	Middlebourne
Upshur.....	M. K. Colerider.....	Republican.....	Buckhannon
Wayne.....	Irvin Blankenship.....	Democrat.....	Wayne
Webster.....	Hamp Hamriek.....	Democrat.....	Webster Springs
Wetzel.....	M. R. Daugherty.....	Democrat.....	New Martinsville
Wirt.....	M. D. Hickman.....	Democrat.....	Elizabeth
Wood.....	J. D. Sitcott.....	Democrat.....	Parkersburg
Wyoming.....	O. A. Sparks.....	Republican.....	Pineville

## TABULATED LIST OF SURVEYORS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESSES
Barbour.....	A. N. Humphreys.....	Republican.....	Philippi
Berkeley.....	Wm. C. Morgan.....	Democrat.....	Martinsburg
Boone.....	A. B. Mitchell.....	Republican.....	Low Gap
Braxton.....	Lester H. Moore.....	Democrat.....	Gassaway
Brooke.....	Walter Bahn.....	Republican.....	Wellsburg
Cabell.....	J. M. Oliver.....	Democrat.....	Huntington
Calhoun.....	G. L. Lyreb.....	Democrat.....	Altizer
Clay.....	.....	.....	.....
Doddridge.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette.....	W. O. Walkup.....	Republican.....	Meadow Bridge
Gilmer.....	Robert Mianey.....	Democrat.....	Normantown
Grant.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenbrier.....	Guy R. White.....	Democrat.....	White Sulphur
Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardy.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison.....	Harry E. Stealey.....	Republican.....	Clarksburg
Jackson.....	S. K. Somerville.....	Republican.....	Raver swc d
Jefferson.....	James Skinner.....	Democrat.....	Charles Town
Kanawha.....	J. H. High.....	Republican.....	Charleston
Lewis.....	J. B. Peterson.....	Republican.....	Weston, R. D.
Lincoln.....	A. C. Hager.....	Republican.....	Hamlin
Logan.....	J. B. McCorkle.....	Democrat.....	Logan
Marion.....	Z. F. Davis, Jr.....	Republican.....	Fairmont
Marshall.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason.....	Oley Little.....	Republican.....	Capehart
Mercer.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral.....	J. L. Hott.....	Republican.....	Keyser
Mingo.....	F. L. Morris.....	Democrat.....	Williamson
Monongalia.....	A. L. Headly.....	Republican.....	Fairview, R. No. 2
Monroe.....	Jno. C. McGrady.....	Democrat.....	Glace
Morgan.....	.....	.....	.....
McDowell.....	L. A. Osborne.....	Republican.....	Welch
Nicholas.....	John K. Duffy.....	Democrat.....	Summersville
Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....
Pendleton.....	D. D. Dyer.....	Democrat.....	Brandywine
Pleasants.....	Jno. Triplett.....	Republican.....	Willow
Pocahontas.....	W. R. Sutton.....	Democrat.....	Hosterman
Preston.....	S. R. Guscman.....	Republican.....	Glade Farms
Putnam.....	D. H. Thomas.....	Democrat.....	Lanham
Raleigh.....	J. T. Moles.....	Republican.....	Beckley
Randolph.....	T. J. Goddin.....	Democrat.....	Elkins
Ritchie.....	F. D. Clayton.....	Republican.....	Pullman
Ruane.....	L. B. Greathouse.....	Republican.....	Spencer
Summers.....	Geo. T. Ballengee.....	Republican.....	Clayton
Taylor.....	.....	.....	.....
Tucker.....	H. U. Freeman.....	Republican.....	Parsons
Tyler.....	.....	.....	.....
Upshur.....	Claude Burr.....	Republican.....	Buckhannon
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....
Webster.....	.....	.....	.....
Wetzel.....	J. M. Cochran.....	Democrat.....	Porters Falls
Wirt.....	Deceased.....	Republican.....	Creston
Wood.....	O. Meredith.....	Republican.....	Parkersburg
Wyoming.....	I. E. Basham.....	Republican.....	Pinetille

## TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS

COUNTY	NAME	ADDRESS
Barbour.....	C. B. Williams.....	Philippi
Berkeley.....	J. A. Duff.....	Martinsburg
Boone.....		
Braxton.....	M. T. Morrison.....	Sutton
Brooke.....	J. B. Walkinshaw.....	Wellsburg
Cabell.....	L. T. Vison.....	Huntington
Calhoun.....	W. T. W. Dye.....	Grantsville
Clay.....	R. S. Hamrick.....	Clay
Doddridge.....	H. E. Hutson.....	Smithburg
Fayette.....	E. E. Jones.....	Mt. Hope
Gilmer.....	H. C. Douglas.....	Glenville
Graut.....	W. T. Highberger.....	Maysville
Greenbrier.....		
Hampshire.....	J. L. Easton.....	Rmney
Hancock.....	A. E. McClus.....	New Cumberland
Hardy.....	R. W. Love.....	Moorefield
Harrison.....	V. A. Selby.....	Clarksburg
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....	J. J. Pittman.....	Charles Town
Kanawha.....	John Thames.....	Charleston
Lewis.....	M. D. Cure.....	Weston
Lincoln.....		
Logan.....	R. S. Van Metro.....	Logan
McDowell.....	H. G. Camper.....	Welch
Marion.....		
Marshall.....	B. Berman.....	Moundsville
Mason.....	H. A. Barbee.....	Pt. Pleasant
Mercer.....	J. R. Vermillion.....	Princeton
Mineral.....	J. H. Wolverton.....	Piedmont
Mingo.....	O. H. Jennings.....	Williamson
Monongalia.....	C. F. Boyers.....	Morgantown
Monroe.....	T. L. Gilchrist.....	Pickaway
Morgan.....	J. S. Coughlan.....	Berkeley Springs
Nicholas.....	F. H. Brown.....	Richwood
Ohio.....	W. H. McLain.....	Wheeling
Pendleton.....	S. B. Johnson.....	Franklin
Pleasants.....		
Pocahontas.....	J. M. Yeager.....	Marlinton
Preston.....		
Putnam.....		
Raleigh.....	E. H. Hedrick.....	Mabscott
Randolph.....	L. B. Talbott.....	Elkins
Ritchie.....	T. W. Keith.....	Harrisville
Roane.....	F. C. Makepeace.....	Spencer
Summers.....	J. F. Bigony.....	Hinton
Taylor.....		
Tucker.....	F. K. Lyon.....	Parsons
Tyler.....	J. H. Ferguson.....	Middlebourne
Upshur.....	L. W. Page.....	Buckhannon
Wayne.....	A. G. Wilkinson.....	Wayne
Webster.....	L. C. McCutcheon.....	Webster Springs
Wetzel.....	C. M. Kimble.....	Paden City
Wirt.....	Orval Conley.....	Elizabeth
Wood.....	H. A. Gilmer.....	Parkersburg
Wyoming.....	B. W. Steele.....	Mullins

TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY ROAD ENGINEERS

COUNTIES	ENGINEERS	ADDRESSES
Barbour.....	R. K. Johnson.....	Philippi
Berkeley.....	C. N. Stuckey.....	Martinsburg
Boone.....	S. E. Bradley.....	Madison
Braxton.....	.....	.....
Brooke.....	Harry McGraw.....	Wellsburg
Cabell.....	J. M. Oliver.....	Huntington
Calhoun.....	.....	.....
Clay.....	State.....	Clay
Doddridge.....	L. L. Gibson.....	West Union
Fayette.....	George Siems.....	Fayetteville
Gilmer.....	Russell McQuinn.....	Glenville
Grant.....	State.....	Petersburg
Greenbrier.....	J. K. Monroe.....	Lewisburg
Hampshire.....	State.....	Romney
Hancock.....	.....	.....
Hardy.....	State.....	Moorefield
Harrison.....	Geo. L. Coyle.....	Clarksburg
Jackson.....	.....	Ripley
Jefferson.....	J. K. Hendricks.....	Charles Town
Kanawha.....	R. R. Barton.....	Charleston
Lewis.....	W. K. Spaur (District).....	Weston
Lincoln.....	G. W. Nelson.....	Hamlin
Logan.....	J. N. Smith.....	Logan
Marion.....	R. H. Palmer.....	Fairmont
Marshall.....	Alexander Purdy.....	Moundsville
Mason.....	.....	Mason City
Mercer.....	G. T. Johnson.....	Princeton
Mineral.....	State.....	Keyser
Mingo.....	L. C. Linkous.....	Williamson
Monongalia.....	A. J. Barittel.....	Morgantown
Monroe.....	.....	.....
Morgan.....	L. M. Yost.....	Berkeley Springs
McDowell.....	F. M. Stewart.....	Welch
Nicholas.....	State.....	Summersville
Ohio.....	Alexander Hoffman.....	Wheeling
Pendleton.....	State.....	Petersburg
Pleasants.....	.....	St. Marys
Pocahontas.....	.....	.....
Preston.....	.....	Kingwood
Putnam.....	State.....	Winfield
Raleigh.....	L. M. Dorsey.....	Beckley
Randolph.....	Garfield Skidmore.....	Elkins
Ritchie.....	D. W. Shock.....	Harrisville
Roane.....	S. P. Whitney.....	Spencer
Summers.....	State.....	Hinton
Taylor.....	Angus Ferguson.....	Grafton
Tucker.....	State.....	Thomas
Tyler.....	.....	Middlebourne
Upshur.....	F. O. Leonard.....	Buckhannon
Wayne.....	H. O. Wilcs.....	Ceredo
Welster.....	P. B. Cogar.....	Webster Springs
Wetzel.....	W. H. Raup.....	New Martinsville
Wirt.....	.....	Elizabeth
Wood.....	William Shaver.....	Parkersburg
Wyoming.....	I. E. Basham.....	Pineville

## BOARDS OF REVIEW AND EQUALIZATION

COUNTY	NAME	POLITICS	DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	TERM EXPIRES
BARBOUR.....	Willie Lance.....	Democrat	Philippi	Philippi	1927
	C. J. Stansbury.....	Republican	Pleasant	Fleming, R. 2.	1929
	James G. Wilson.....	Republican	Barker	Belingtoo	1931
BERKELEY.....	J. H. Smith.....	Republican	Gerrardstown	Martinsburg	1927
	J. R. Catrow.....	Republican	Hedgesville	Martinsburg	1929
	J. H. Lemon.....	Democrat	Martinsburg	Martinsburg	1939
BOONE.....	S. E. Bradley.....	Republican	Scott	Madison	1927
	John M. Perry.....	Republican	Peytona	Peytona	1927
	Henry Keadle.....	Democrat	Washington	Jeffrey	1931
BRAXTON.....	C. L. Engle.....	Republican	Otter	Chapel	1921
	W. Frank Dufield.....	Republican	Holly	Sutton	1929
	John C. Shaver.....	Democrat	Salt Lick	Salt Lick Bridge	1931
BROOKE.....	J. A. McKim.....	Democrat	Cross Creek	Steubenville, Ohio	1927
	W. B. Taylor.....	Republican	Buffalo	Beech Bottom	1929
	G. E. Caldwell.....	Republican	Wellsburg	Wellsburg	1931
CABELL.....	Thomas Clark.....	Republican	Grant	Barboursville	1927
	Otto Sharpe.....	Republican	McComas	Ona	1929
	C. R. Miller.....	Democrat	Barboursville	Barboursville	1931
CALHOUN.....	W. E. Stump.....	Democrat	Center	Apple Farm	1927
	A. L. Laughlin.....	Republican	Lee	Arnoldsburg	1929
	Arnold Knotts.....	Republican	Washington	Minnora	1931
CLAY.....	J. M. Hyer.....	Democrat	Otter	Big Otter	1927
	N. M. Hambrick.....	Republican	Buffalo	Swandalo	1929
	J. B. Wheeler.....	Republican	Henry	Clay	1931
DODDRIDGE....	Chas. B. Broadwater.....	Democrat	Central	Oxford	1927
	John W. Hitt.....	Republican	Grant	Morgansville	1929
	A. C. Stieckel.....	Republican	Greenbrier	Salem	1931
FAYETTE.....	A. D. Smith, Jr.....	Democrat	Fayetteville	Fayetteville	1927
	A. J. Kincaid.....	Republican	Kanawha	Montgomery	1929
	C. A. Conley.....	Republican	Falls	Gauley Bridge	1931
GILMER.....	James H. Ham.....	Republican	Glenville	Glenville	1927
	W. A. Moore.....	Republican	DeKalb	Tanner	1929
	Warren Lewis.....	Democrat	Troy	Cox's Mills	1931
GRANT.....	Obed Hanlin.....	Republican	Union	Gormanias	1927
	R. W. Baker.....	Democrat	Milroy	Petersburg	1929
	J. L. Rexroad.....	Republican	Grant	Letchmansville	1931
GREENBRIER....	J. D. Arbuckle.....	Democrat	Lewisburg	Maxwelton	1927
	W. B. Hines.....	Republican	White Sulphur	White Sulphur Springs	1929
	J. D. Hicks.....	Republican	Falling Springs	Renick	1931
HAMPSHIRE....	J. W. Larrick.....	Republican	Capon	Trone, Va.	1927
	G. W. Parsons.....	Democrat	Romney	Romney	1929
	J. C. Pownall.....	Republican	Sherman	Romney	1931
HANCOCK.....	G. Clem Pugh.....	Republican	Grant	Chester	1927
	William J. Moulds.....	Republican	Butler	Holiday's Cove	1929
	H. C. Stewart.....	Democrat	Clay	New Cumberland	1931
HARDY.....	James E. Treets.....	Republican	Loet River	Baker	1927
	Arthur Neff.....	Democrat	Southfork	Moorefield	1929
	G. T. Leatherman.....	Republican	Moorefield	Old Fields	1931
HARRISON.....	W. L. Steel.....	Republican	Ten Mile	Salem	1927
	John M. Flanigan.....	Republican	Clark	Clarksburg	1929
	John D. McReynolds.....	Democrat	Coal	Clarksburg	1931
JACKSON.....	Nathan M. Stewart.....	Republican	Ripley	Ripley	1927
	W. E. Evans.....	Democrat	Union	Cottageville	1929
	W. Mc Casto.....	Republican	Washington	Stants Mills	1931
JEFFERSON.....	Harry F. McDonald.....	Republican	Harpers Ferry	Harpers Ferry	1927
	J. Frank Gardner.....	Republican	Middleway	Kearneysville	1929
	W. F. Alexander.....	Democrat	Charles Town	Charles Town	1931

BOARDS OF REVIEW AND EQUALIZATION					
COUNTY	NAME	POLITICS	DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	TERM EXPIRES
KANAWHA.....	Samuel Stephenson.....	Democrat..	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	1927
	J. King Shepherd.....	Republican..	Loudon.....	S. Charleston.....	1929
	J. H. Copenhaver.....	Republican..	Elk.....	Blue Creek.....	1931
LEWIS.....	W. O. Lunsford.....	Democrat..	Hackers Creek.....	Weston, R. F. D.....	1927
	Frank Taylor.....	Republican..	Court House.....	Weston.....	1929
	A. K. Wilson.....	Republican..	Collins Settlement.....	Walkersville.....	1931
LINCOLN.....	A. D. Sowards.....	Democrat..	Carroll.....	Myra.....	1927
	J. L. Dunlap.....	Republican..	Washington.....	Train.....	1929
	A. J. Elliott.....	Republican..	Laurel Hill.....	Cuzzie.....	1931
LOGAN.....	O. M. Corley.....	Democrat..	Chapmanville.....	Chapmanville.....	1927
	R. P. Peck.....	Republican..	Logan.....	Logan.....	1929
	Dr. J. W. Thornbury.....	Democrat..	Triadelphia.....	Man Camp.....	1931
MARION.....	W. H. Bunner.....	Republican..	Winfield.....	Hoult.....	1927
	J. D. Charlton.....	Republican..	Mannington.....	Mannington.....	1929
	Seymour McIntire.....	Democrat..	Fairmont.....	Fairmont.....	1931
MARSHALL.....	S. M. Cunningham.....	Republican..	Washington.....	Moundsville.....	1927
	R. W. Luke.....	Republican..	Sand Hill.....	Elm Grove.....	1929
	F. V. Yoho.....	Democrat..	Franklin.....	Woodlands.....	1931
MASON.....	G. W. McDermitt.....	Republican..	Cologne.....	Milwood, R. F. D.....	1927
	D. P. Crow.....	Democrat..	Lewis.....	Point Pleasant.....	1929
	M. C. Lewis.....	Republican..	Arbuckle.....	Beech Hill.....	1931
MERCER.....	A. I. Bratton.....	Democrat..	East River.....	Princeton.....	1927
	C. E. Wheeler.....	Republican..	Rock.....	Matoaka.....	1929
MINERAL.....	Chas. E. Taylor.....	Republican..	Welton.....	Ridgeville.....	1927
	R. M. Dean.....	Republican..	Elk.....	Elk Garden.....	1929
	J. B. Maybury.....	Democrat..	Piedmont.....	Piedmont.....	1931
MINGO.....	N. L. Chaney.....	Republican..	Magnolia.....	Matewan.....	1927
	G. W. Hatfield.....	Republican..	Williamson.....	Williamson.....	1929
	Jacob Runyon.....	Democrat..	Hardee.....	Myrtle.....	1931
MONONGALIA.....	R. W. Sine.....	Republican..	Clay.....	Blacksville.....	1927
	David S. Lemley.....	Democrat..	Battelle.....	Fairview R. D. 1.....	1929
	John C. Priece.....	Republican..	Morgan.....	Morgantown.....	1931
MONROE.....	C. A. Dunn.....	Republican..	Red Sulphur.....	Red Sulphur Springs.....	1927
	L. F. Christie.....	Republican..	Second Creek.....	Sinks Grove.....	1929
	Jesse E. Hines.....	Democrat..	Springfield.....	Rock Camp.....	1931
MORGAN.....	E. L. Rice.....	Republican..	Rock Gap.....	Berkeley Springs.....	1927
	Peter B. Dick.....	Democrat..	Timbers Ridge.....	Ungers Store.....	1929
	J. Ed. Cain.....	Republican..	Allen.....	Berkeley Springs.....	1931
McDOWELL.....	Wm. Kearns.....	Republican..	Adkin.....	Gary.....	1927
	Otis E. Linkous.....	Republican..	Big Creek.....	War.....	1929
	J. P. Flannigan.....	Democrat..	Browns Creek.....	Welch.....	1931
NICHOLAS.....	B. F. Gross.....	Republican..	Grant.....	Gilboa.....	1927
	R. L. Wetherbee.....	Republican..	Beaver.....	Richwood.....	1929
	K. B. McCue.....	Democrat..	Hamilton.....	Persinger.....	1931
OHIO.....	Edward T. Rose.....	Republican..	Washington.....	Wheeling.....	1927
	R. P. Glass.....	Republican..	Triadelphia.....	Edgewood.....	1929
	Chester G. Whitham.....	Democrat..	Richland.....	Wheeling.....	1931
PENDLETON.....	Noah Kimble.....	Republican..	Mill Run.....	Brushey Creek.....	1927
	Ed. S. Johnston.....	Democrat..	Franklin.....	Franklin.....	1929
	E. T. Miller.....	Republican..	Bethel.....	Ft. Seybert.....	1931
PLEASANTS.....	A. B. Fleisher.....	Republican..	Union.....	Arvilla.....	1927
	J. H. Marple.....	Republican..	Jefferson.....	St. Marys.....	1929
	O. C. Sweeney.....	Democrat..	Washington.....	St. Marys.....	1931
POCAHONTAS.....	James A. Reed.....	Republican..	Huntersville.....	Huntersville.....	1927
	M. I. Beard.....	Democrat..	Little Levels.....	Academy.....	1929
	R. S. Hickman.....	Republican..	Greenbank.....	Case.....	1931
PUTNAM.....	M. Wears.....	Republican..	Buffalo.....	Fljny.....	1927
	Mrs. Maggie Morris.....	Democrat..	Scott.....	Winfield.....	1929
	J. N. Sovine.....	Republican..	Teays Valley.....	Hurricane.....	1931

BOARDS OF REVIEW AND EQUALIZATION					
COUNTY	NAME	POLITICS	DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	TERM EXPIRES
PRESTON	B. L. Brown	Democrat	Kingwood	Kingwood	1927
	Rev. Obed Hamstead	Republican	Union	Egion	1929
	O. Y. Shaw	Republican	Grant	Bruceston Mill	1931
RALEIGH	Harvey Cook	Republican	Town	Beckley	1927
	B. E. Meadows	Democrat	Slab Fork	Winding Gulf	1929
	T. E. Moye	Republican	Shady	Oxley	1931
RANDOLPH	John E. Vanseoy	Republican	New Interest	Kerns	1927
	W. H. Rohrbaugh	Republican	Beverly	Beverly	1929
	P. F. King	Democrat	Leadsville	Elkins	1931
RITCHIE	D. M. McGregor	Democrat	Grant	Cairo	1927
	W. W. Lawrence	Republican	Union	Harrisville	1929
	J. H. Moyer	Republican	Murphy	Harrisville, R. F. D. 1	1931
ROANE	Norville Jones	Republican	Harper	Ryan	1927
	Geo. E. Whitney	Republican	Walton	Walton	1929
	Harry Holswade	Democrat	Spencer	Spencer	1931
SUMMERS	J. W. T. Allen	Republican	Greenbrier	Hinton	1927
	H. F. Kesler	Democrat	Talcott	Lowell	1929
	E. A. Honaker	Republican	Forrest Hill	Bertha	1931
TAYLOR	A. B. Nestor	Republican	Flemington	Flemington	1927
	Geo. H. A. Batson	Republican	Booth's Creek	Grafton, R. F. D. 5	1929
	S. M. Musgrove	Democrat	Grafton	Grafton	1931
TUCKER	Simpson S. Ford	Republican	Black Fork	Parsons	1927
	A. L. Helmick	Republican	Fairfax	Thomas	1929
	James W. Campbell	Democrat	Licking	St. George, R. 3	1931
TYLER	Wm. H. Huth	Republican	Ellsworth	Middlebourne	1927
	W. R. McIntire	Democrat	McElroy	Alvy	1929
	Geo. L. McMullens	Republican	Meade	Middlebourne, R. F. D. 1	1931
UPSHUR	G. G. Westfall	Democrat	Washington	Buckhannon R. 5	1927
	H. B. Morgan	Republican	Buckhannon	Buckhannon	1929
	Robert A. Darnall	Republican	Meade	French Creek	1931
WAYNE	J. F. Massie	Republican	Butler	Fort Gay	1927
	Ira J. Hoback	Democrat	Ceredo	Kenova, R. F. D.	1929
	Wm. Jones	Republican	Grant	Queens Ridge	1931
WEBSTER	J. F. Smith	Republican	Glade	Cowen	1927
	T. W. Cain	Republican	Holly	Diana	1929
	E. H. Gillespie	Democrat	Fork Lick	Webster Springs	1931
WETZEL	Frank Wills Clark	Republican	Magnolia	New Martinsville	1927
	Thomas A. Shuman	Democrat	Center	Wileyville	1929
	D. N. McIntire	Republican	Proctor	Maud	1931
WIRT	S. L. Showalter	Republican	Reedy	LeRoy, R. F. D. 1	1927
	H. J. Shears	Republican	Elizabeth	Elizabeth	1929
	R. L. Mason	Democrat	Newark	Newark	1931
WOOD	I. S. McPherson	Republican	Lubeck	Parkersburg, R. F. D. 1	1927
	R. F. Murphy	Democrat	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	1929
	C. H. Athey	Republican	Williams	Williamstown, R. F. D. 1	1931
WYOMING	James B. Stewart	Republican	Center	Key Rock	1927
	Lee P. Bailey	Democrat	Baileysville	Baileysville	1929
	Geo. W. Gramam	Republican	Barkers Ridge	Mullens	1931

## COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CLUBS

## WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION

President—J. G. Bradley, Dundon  
Vice-President—G. H. Caperton, Charleston  
Treasurer—C. C. Dickinson, Charleston  
Secretary—W. H. Cunningham, Huntington

## Winding Gulf Operators' Association

President—P. M. Snyder, Mt. Hope  
Treasurer—A. W. Laing, MacAlpin  
Secretary—C. H. Mead Beckley

## Logan Coal Operators' Association

President—M. E. Kent, Ethel  
Vice-President—C. W. Jones, Henlawson  
Treasurer—H. A. McAllister, Logan  
Secretary—J. W. Colley, Logan

## New River Coal Operators' Association

President—M. L. Garvey, Winona  
Vice-President—Ernest Chilson, Raleigh  
Treasurer—P. M. Snyder, Mt. Hope  
Secretary—S. C. Higgins, Mt. Hope

## Operators' Association of Williamson Field

President—Thomas DeVenney, Edgerton  
Vice-President—Wm. N. Cummins, Red Jacket  
Treasurer—W. S. Leckie, Williamson  
Secretary—Geo. Bauswine, Jr., Williamson

## Tug River Coal Operators' Association

President—L. Epperly, Bluefield  
Vice-President—A. F. Leckie, Welch  
Treasurer—J. T. Wilson, Bluefield  
Secretary—C. C. Morfitt, Welch

## Kanawha Coal Operators' Association

President—D. H. Morton, Ameagle  
Vice-President—E. O. Dona, Cincinnati O.  
Treasurer—John L. Dickinson, Charleston  
Secretary—D. C. Kennedy, Charleston

## West Virginia Panhandle Coal Operators' Association

President—J. C. McKinley, Wheeling  
Secretary—W. H. Koeb, Wheeling

## Pocahontas Operators' Association

President—Wm. C. Atwater, No. 1 Broadway, New York  
Vice-President—James Ellwood Jones, Switchback  
Treasurer—Jno. J. Lincoln, Elkhorn  
Secretary—W. E. E. Koepler, Bluefield

## Mason County Coal Operators' Association

Secretary—Jacob Phillips, Mason City



## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF WEST VIRGINIA MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION 1926

## Officers

D. M. Weir, President	Weirton
J. C. Brady, Vice-President	Wheeling
R. T. Cunningham, Vice-President	Fairmont
M. T. Davis, Jr., Vice-President	Charleston
O. T. Frick, Vice-President	Huntington
J. H. Randolph, Vice-President	Parkersburg
J. G. Prichard, Secretary and Treasurer	Fairmont

## Directors

C. C. Armstrong, The Armstrong Manufacturing Co.	Huntington
E. S. Aleshire, Standard Printing & Pub. Co.	Huntington
L. M. Atha, Evans Lead Co.	Charleston
J. A. Bloch, The Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co.	Wheeling
J. C. Brady, Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.	Wheeling
D. A. Burt, Hazlett & Burt	Wheeling
H. C. Capito, Diamond Ice & Coal Co.	Charleston
R. T. Cunningham, Monongah Glass Co.	Fairmont
W. A. B. Dalzell, Fostoria Glass Co.	Moundsville
M. T. Davis, Jr., Kanawha Mfg. Co.	Charleston
H. H. Emmert, The Old National Bank Bldg.	Martinsburg
Solon Fletcher, The Fletcher Enamel Co.	Charleston
O. T. Frick, Standard Ultramarine Co.	Huntington
Geo. B. Goetz, Goetz Saddlery Co.	Charles Town
R. T. Hanna, Weirton Steel Co.	Weirton
J. J. Holloway	Wheeling
Fred Helmick, Helmick Foundry-Machine Co.	Fairmont
W. C. Kelly, The Kelly Axe & Tool Co., Inc.	Charleston
C. W. Kerr, Huntington Tumbler Co.	Huntington
C. B. Kinkead, Empire Furniture Co.	Huntington
R. C. Kirk, Follansbee Bros. Co.	Follansbee
J. H. McNash, Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.	Wheeling
P. D. Neal, The Parkersburg Chair Co.	Parkersburg
Edwin Nesbit, The Grasselli Chemical Co.	Clarksburg
C. F. Niemann, The Parkersburg Iron & Steel Co.	Parkersburg
Geo. W. Norvell, Perry-Norvell Co.	Huntington
H. C. Ogden, The News Publishing Co.	Wheeling
A. W. Paull, Wheeling Stamping Co.	Wheeling
James Paull, Eagle Mfg. Co.	Wellsburg
W. E. Plummer, The Owens Bottle Co.	Charleston
J. H. Randolph, Imperial Ice Cream Co.	Parkersburg
A. J. Rolland, Norwood Glass Co.	Clarksburg
J. M. Sanders, U. S. Stamping Co.	Moundsville
Sehenk Otto F., Schenk & Sons	Wheeling
I. M. Scott, Wheeling Steel Corporation	Wheeling
A. S. Shoffstall, The International Nickel Co.	Huntington
E. W. Stifle, J. L. Stifle & Sons	Wheeling
Geo. E. Sutherland, Standard Brick & Supply Co.	Charleston
R. H. Taylor, The Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Co.	Toledo, Ohio
D. M. Weir, Weirton Steel Co.	Weirton
W. E. Weiss, Sterling Products, Inc.	Wheeling
W. E. Wells, The Homer Laughlin China Co.	Nowell
H. R. Wyllie, The H. R. Wyllie China Co.	Huntington
H. A. Zeller, The West Virginia Rail Co.	Huntington

WEST VIRGINIA WHOLESALE GROCERS ASSOCIATION 1926

President

W. C. McConaughey, of The Star Grocery Co. .... Parkersburg

Vice-Presidents

E. E. Wagner, of Edward Wagner. .... Wheeling  
 K. Snodgrass, of Shattuck & Jackson Co. .... Parkersburg  
 H. F. Horr, of Hornor-Gaylord Co. .... Clarksburg  
 J. W. Hubbard, of The Hubbard Grocery Co. .... Charleston  
 R. E. Lazenby, of Bluefield Grocery Co. .... Bluefield  
 F. W. King, of The Kenneweg Co. .... Romney

Treasurer

Paul Stevenson, of The Sehon-Stevenson Co. .... Huntington

Directors

W. C. McConaughey. .... Parkersburg  
 H. B. Hagen. .... Huntington  
 J. W. Hubbard. .... Charleston  
 Edward Wagner. .... Wheeling  
 F. C. Gaylord. .... Clarksburg  
 Robert Morris. .... Clarksburg  
 R. E. Lazenby. .... Bluefield  
 R. A. Lough. .... Mergantown  
 Harry Miller. .... Hinton

Legislative Committee

C. C. Lewis. .... Charleston  
 Robert Morris. .... Clarksburg  
 J. W. Herscher. .... Charleston

Executive Committee

F. C. Gaylord. .... Clarksburg  
 D. S. Sayre. .... Huntington  
 Edward Wagner. .... Wheeling

Members

Alpha Bowen Co. .... Huntington  
 Bluefield Grocery Co. .... Bluefield  
 Burnsville Grocery Co. .... Burnsville  
 John W. Bishop Co. .... Martinsburg  
 Central Wholesale Grocery Co. .... Williamson  
 Chaffee Grocery Co. .... Huntington  
 Channel Grocery Co. .... Elkins  
 Charleston Grocery Co. .... Charleston  
 Clifton Forge Grocery Co. .... Marlinton  
 C. J. Corbin & Son. .... Fairmont  
 The Dana Co. .... Parkersburg  
 Elkhorn Valley Grocery Co. .... Keystone  
 Elkins Provision & Storage Co. .... Elkins  
 Fayette Grocery Co. .... Montgomery  
 Flat Top Grocery Co. .... Bluefield  
 Gregg Grocery Co. .... Weston  
 Gulland-Clarke Co. .... Elkins  
 Guyan Valley Grocery Co. .... Logan

Hagen-Ratcliff & Co.....	Huntington
Honor-Gaylord & Co.....	Clarksburg
Hubbard Grocery Co.....	Charleston
Huff, Andrews & Thomas Co.....	Bluefield
Huntington Grocery Co.....	Huntington
Jackson County Grocery Co.....	Ripley
Kanawha Grocery Co.....	Burnsville
Kanawha Wholesale Grocery Co.....	Charleston
Kenneweg Co.....	Petersburg
Kenneweg Co.....	Romney
Kingwood Grocery Co.....	Kingwood
Lewis, Hubbard & Co.....	Charleston
Logan Grocery Co.....	Logan
Lough-Simpson Grocery Co.....	Morgantown
Madison Grocery Co.....	Madison
Martin-Nelly Co.....	Parkersburg
Matoaka Grocery Co.....	Matoaka
Miiler Grocery Co., C. A.....	Martinsburg
Morgantown Grocery Co.....	Morgantown
Morris Grocery Co.....	Clarksburg
Mullens Grocery Co.....	Mullens
New Martinsville Grocery Co.....	New Martinsville
New River Grocery Co.....	Hinton
Orrick J. C. Sons & Co.....	Piedmont
Pennsboro Grocery Co.....	Pennsboro
Piedmont Grocery Co.....	Piedmont
Point Pleasant Grocery Co.....	Pt. Pleasant
Princeton Wholesale Grocery Co.....	Princeton
Pugh & Waters Co.....	Grafton
Raleigh Grocery Co.....	Mabscott
Ravenswood Grocery Co.....	Ravenswood
Roane Grocery Co.....	Spencer
Romney Grocery Co.....	Romney
Rowlesburg Grocery Co.....	Rowlesburg
Sehon, Stevenson & Co.....	Huntington
Shattuck & Jackson Co.....	Parkersburg
Spencer Grocery Co.....	Spencer
Star Grocery Co.....	Parkersburg
State Grocery Co.....	Moundsville
Sterling Grocery Co.....	Princeton
Stevenson Co.....	Fairmont
Sutton Grocery & Milling Co.....	Sutton
Tri-State Grocery Co.....	Kenova
Tug River Grocery Co.....	Williamson
Valley Grocery Co.....	Belington
Wagner, Edward.....	Wheeling
Weidenhamer Grocery Co.....	Buckhannon
West Union Grocery Co.....	West Union
Whittaker Grocery Co.....	Terra Alta
Williamson Grocery Co.....	Williamson
Woodson, Prince & Co.....	Alderson
Zarnits Bros. Grocery Co.....	Wheeling

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND BOARDS OF TRADE

Beckley Chamber of Commerce.....	E. L. Ellison, President
	W. A. James, Secretary
Belington Chamber of Commerce.....	F. P. Rease, President
	G. E. Cain, Secretary
Bluefield Chamber of Commerce.....	Herbert Markle, President
	Conrad Brevick, Manager
Buckhannon Chamber of Commerce.....	J. M. N. Downes, President
	William T. Burnside, Secretary
Charleston Chamber of Commerce.....	J. B. Madison, President
	S. P. Puffer, Secretary
Charles Town-Ranson Chamber of Commerce.....	P. O. Dunaway, President
	Thomas R. Moore, Secretary
Clarksburg Chamber of Commerce.....	J. M. Carskadon, President
	G. D. Thelecn, Managing Secretary
Dunbar Chamber of Commerce.....	Geo. M. Robinson, President
	T. E. Elkins, Secretary-Manager
Elkins Chamber of Commerce.....	O. J. King, President
Fairmont Chamber of Commerce.....	J. L. Hall, President
	C. H. Bishoff, Secretary
Grafton Chamber of Commerce.....	Wm. L. Thomas, President
Huntington Chamber of Commerce.....	G. A. Northcott, President
	H. E. Mathews, Secretary
Logan Chamber of Commerce.....	J. P. Wright, President
	J. G. McGuire, Secretary
McMechen Board of Trade.....	A. M. Lorentz, President
	George Burkett, Secretary
Morgantown Chamber of Commerce.....	W. E. Hunter, President
	M. W. Williams, Secretary
Moundsville Chamber of Commerce.....	T. S. Riggs, President
	J. E. Chase, Secretary
Parkersburg Board of Commerce.....	O. S. Hawkins, President
	George W. Dudderar, Executive Secretary
Princeton Chamber of Commerce.....	H. B. Pearis, President
	G. H. Brown, Secretary
St. Marys Board of Trade.....	O. C. Barkwill, President
	B. A. Dotson, Secretary
Shinnston Chamber of Commerce.....	R. C. Lynch, President
	C. L. Watkins, Secretary
Weston Chamber of Commerce.....	A. F. Whelan, Jr., President
	F. H. Shaffer, Secretary
Welch Chamber of Commerce.....	Gail T. Carter, President
	C. M. Whittaker, Secretary
Wheeling Chamber of Commerce.....	Otto Schenk, President
	Harry P. Corcoran, Manager
Williamson Chamber of Commerce.....	Randolph Bias, President
	Dr. W. S. Rosenheim, Secretary

## ASSESSMENTS BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

Of Public Service Corporations for Purposes of Taxation for the Tax-Paying Year of 1926

INTERSTATE STEAM RAILROADS		1926
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company .....	\$	87,500,000
Big Sandy & Cumberland Railroad Company .....		5,000
Cheat Haven & Bruceton Railroad Company .....		300,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company .....		50,000,000
Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Company .....		10,000
Cumberland Valley & Martinsburg Railroad Company .....		1,300,000
Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company .....		6,750,000
Monongahela Railway Company .....		4,000,000
Norfolk & Western Railway Company .....		50,400,000
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company .....		5,000,000
Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railroad Company .....		750,000
Preston Railroad Company .....		150,000
Scotts Run Railway Company .....		550,000
Virginian Railway Company .....		14,500,000
Western Maryland Railroad Company .....		9,750,000
Wheeling Terminal Railway Company .....		1,200,000
Total .....	\$	242,165,000

INTRASTATE STEAM RAILROADS		
Benwood & Wheeling Connecting Railway Company .....	\$	200,000
Buffalo Creek & Gauley Railroad Company .....		700,000
Cairo & Kanawha Railroad Company .....		40,000
Campbells Creek Railroad Company .....		250,000
Central West Virginia & Southern Railroad Co. ....		150,000
Centralla & Elk Railway Company .....		25,000
Chemical & Helvetia Railroad Company .....		50,000
Cheat River Railroad Company .....		40,000
Conley's Creek Railroad Company .....		44,000
Croft Railroad Company .....		(a)
Erbacon & Summersville Railroad Company .....		80,000
Greenbrier, Cheat & Elk Railroad Company .....		450,000
Greenbrier & Eastern Railroad Company .....		550,000
Harrisville & Southern Railroad Company .....		50,000
Hartland Railroad Company .....	For 1925	60,000
	For 1926	60,000
Indian Creek & Northern Railroad Company .....		200,000
Island Creek Railroad Company .....		850,000
Kanawha Central Railway Company .....		50,000
Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern Railroad Company .....		550,000
Kanawha & West Virginia Railroad Company .....		1,000,000
Kelleys Creek Improvement Company .....		75,000
Kelleys Creek & Northwestern Railroad Company .....		175,000
Kelleys Creek Railroad Company .....		25,000
Loop & Lookout Railroad Company .....		225,000
Lorama Railroad Company .....		5,000
Manns Creek Railroad (Babcock Coal & Coke Co.) .....		20,000
Panther Railroad Company .....		7,000
Pickens & Webster Springs Railroad Company .....		65,000
Pocahontas Railroad Company .....		50,000
Pond Fork & Bald Knob Railroad Company .....		250,000

Raleigh & Pocahontas Railroad Company .....	7,500
Rihwood & Gauley Railroad Railroad Company .....	25,000
Rowlesburg & Southern Railroad Company .....	35,000
Sewell Valley Railroad Company .....	700,000
Strouds Creek & Muddlety Railroad Company .....	75,000
Valley River Railroad Company .....	70,000
Virginia & Western Railroad Company .....	2,400,000
Walkersville & Southern Railroad Company .....	25,000
West Virginia Midland Railroad Company .....	90,000
West Virginia Northern Railroad Company .....	350,000
West Virginia & Southern Railroad Company .....	25,000
White Sulphur & Huntersville Railroad Company .....	25,000
Winchester & Western Railroad Company .....	75,000
Winding Gulf Railroad Company .....	(b)
Winifrede Railroad Company .....	150,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 10,348,500</b>

(a) Ceased operation in December 1924 and dissolved.

(b) Out of business.

#### INTERSTATE STREET RAILROADS

Kanawha Traction & Electric Company .....	\$ 1,600,000
Newell Bridge & Railway Company .....	100,000
Ohio Valley Electrical Railway Company .....	1,400,000
Princeton Power Company .....	650,000
Steubenville, East Liverpool & Beaver Valley Traction Company .....	175,000
Steubenville, Wellsburg & Weirton Railway Co. ....	500,000
Wheeling Traction Company .....	1,700,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 6,125,000</b>

#### INTRASTATE STREET RAILROADS

Charleston Interurban Railroad Company .....	\$ 2,800,000
City Railway Company .....	(c)
Lewisburg & Ronceverte Electric Railway Company .....	25,000
Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company .....	6,010,000
Morgantown & Plittsburg Railway Company .....	(d)
Pan Handle Traction Company .....	600,000
Slstersville & New Martinsville Traction Co. ....	(e)
Tygarts Valley Traction Company .....	25,000
Tyler Traction Company .....	60,000
Union Traction Company .....	45,000
Wellsburg, Bethany & Washington Railway Company .....	40,000
West Virginia Utilities Company .....	80,000
Wheeling Public Service Company .....	800,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 10,485,000</b>

(c) Taken over by City of Wheeling.

(d) Rails, ties, etc. sold; out of business

(e) Right of way taken over by State.

#### EXPRESS COMPANIES

American Railway Express Company .....	\$ 400,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 400,000</b>

CAR LINE COMPANIES		1926
American Refrigerator Transit Company .....	\$	15,160
Armour & Company .....		31,528
Bethlehem Mines Corporation .....		538,878
Continental Oil Company .....		400
Cudahy Packing Company .....		1,128
Empire Refineries, Incorporated .....		5,280
Ford Motor Company .....		1,500
Fruit Growers Express Company .....		35,864
Gililand Oil Company .....		322
H. C. Frick Coke Company .....		29,664
Interstate Tank Car Corporation .....		8,460
Merchants Despatch, Incorporated .....		23,112
Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company .....		6,000
Ohio Valley Refining Company .....		39,000
Pittsburg By-Product Coke Company .....		103,230
Pullman Company .....		727,080
Quaker City Tank Line, Incorporated, .....	For 1925	1,130
	For 1926	19,900
Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company .....		25,632
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company .....		0
Texas Company .....		38,519
Transcontinental Oil Company .....		7,238
Union Refrigerator Transit Company .....		5,650
Union Tank Car Company .....		58,894
Western Fruit Express Company .....		12,904
Wilson Car Lines .....		14,192
Total .....	\$	1,750,963

## TOLL BRIDGES

Duty, M. K. (Bridge) .....	(f)	
Harpers Ferry & Loudon Bridge Company .....		22,000
Harpers Ferry & Potomac Bridge Company .....		3,500
Hinton Toll Bridge Company .....		90,000
Huntington & Ohio Bridge Company .....		150,000
Interstate Bridge Company .....		20,000
Kanawha City Bridge Company .....		450,000
Kentucky & West Virginia Bridge Company .....		40,000
Louisa & Fort Gay Bridge Company .....		25,000
Marietta-Parkersburg Bridge Company .....		470,000
Montgomery & Cannellton Bridge Company .....	(g)	
Parkersburg-Ohio Bridge Company .....		320,000
Steubenville Bridge Company .....		425,000
Virginia & Maryland Bridge Company .....		15,000
Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Company .....		1,500,000
Wheeling Bridge Company .....		285,000
Total .....	\$	3,815,500

(f) To be assessed locally.

(g) Taken over by Fayette County.

## WATER COMPANIES

Barhoursville Water & Light Company .....	\$	12,000
Bellepoint Water Works .....		2,000
Benwood & McMechen Water Company .....		120,000

Berkeley Springs Water Works Company .....	18,000
Bethany Improvement Association .....	15,900
B. F. Shomo Water Works Company .....	1,200
Bluefield Water Works & Improvement Company .....	500,000
Bramwell Water Company .....	15,000
Burnsville Supply Company .....	10,090
Catlettsburg, Kenova & Cerezo Water Company .....	70,000
Central Utilities Company .....	13,000
Charles Town Water Company .....	50,000
Clendenin Water, Light & Fuel Company .....	30,000
Dunbar Water Company .....	45,000
Edgewood Water Company .....	2,500
Follansbee Water & Light Company .....	75,000
Gassaway Development Company .....	15,000
Glendale Water Company .....	20,000
Glenville Water & Light Company .....	10,000
Hambleton Water Company .....	2,000
Hamlin Water, Light & Fuel Company .....	3,000
Harpers Ferry & Bolivar Water Company .....	23,000
Hendricks Water Company .....	1,000
Hinton Water, Light & Supply Company .....	100,000
Huntington Water Corporation .....	1,950,000
Jaeger Water Works Company .....	10,000
Kingwood Water Company .....	18,000
Logan Water Works Company .....	125,000
Loveland Light & Water Company .....	(h)
Madison Water & Light Company .....	20,000
Matoska Water & Improvement Company .....	10,000
Middlebourne Water Company .....	10,000
Mohler Land Company (Water Department) .....	5,000
Monongah Service Company .....	65,000
Montgomery Light & Water Improvement Company .....	60,000
Monndsville Water Company .....	245,000
Mullens Water Company .....	30,000
Newell Water Company .....	60,000
Northfork-Clark Water Works, Incorporated .....	20,000
Oak Hill Water Company .....	12,500
Pocahontas Light & Water Company .....	20,000
Pratt Water Works Company .....	2,500
Princeton Water Company .....	125,000
Pure Water Company (Formerly Mt. Gay Ice & Cold Storage Company) .....	16,000
St. Albans Light, Water & Ice Company .....	75,000
South Side Water Works Company .....	100,000
Spring Hill Water Company .....	7,000
Terra Alta Water Company .....	35,000
Tygart Valley Water Company .....	30,000
Warwood Water & Light Company .....	(i)
Williamstown Water, Light & Power Company .....	15,000
Worthington Public Service Corporation .....	3,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 4,221,700</b>

(h) Taken over by City of Wheeling.

(i) Taken over by City of Wheeling



## WATER &amp; ELECTRIC COMPANIES

Beckley Electric Light & Power Company .....	\$ 500,000
Chelyan Electric, Water & Ice Company .....	25,000
Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company .....	75,000
Consumers Heat, Light, Water & Power Company .....	(j)
Kimball Light & Water Company .....	25,000
Pt. Pleasant Water & Light Company .....	150,000
Shepherdstown Light & Water Company .....	30,000
Spencer Water & Ice Company .....	85,000
War Light & Water Company .....	20,000
Webster Springs Water Works & Electric Light Co. ....	8,000
Weston Electric Light, Power & Water Company .....	260,000
West Virginia Public Service Company .....	(k)
West Virginia Utilities Company (Water & Elec. Dept.) ..	2,600,000
West Virginia Water & Electric Company .....	3,900,000
Total .....	\$ 7,778,000
(j) Sold to town of Belington.	
(k) Sold to Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company 1-1-25.	

## ELECTRIC COMPANIES

Appalachian Power Company .....	\$ 5,410,000
Appalachian Power & Light Company (Formerly Virginian Power Company) .....	5,350,000
Athens Power Company .....	10,000
Black Diamond Power Company .....	7,500
Brooke Electric Company .....	(l)
Bullock Realty Company (Electric Department) .....	9,500
Coal River Power Company .....	35,000
Consolidated Light, Heat & Power Company .....	3,900,000
Dunbar Light & Power Company .....	25,000
East Rainelle Light & Power Company .....	10,000
Etz Power Company .....	9,000
Fairview Electric Light & Power Company .....	8,000
Fayette Public Service Corporation .....	30,000
Flat Top Ice & Cold Storage Company .....	85,000
Gauley Electric Company .....	2,400
Gee Electric Company .....	(m)
Gilbert Water & Light Company .....	(n)
Goodsell Utility Company .....	(o)
Harpers Ferry Electric Light & Power Company .....	30,000
Hickory Flat Light Line .....	200
Hurricane Light & Power Company .....	7,500
Interstate Power Company .....	800,000
Kanawha Valley Power Company .....	140,000
Kentucky & West Virginia Power Company .....	6,500,000
Keyser Light & Power Company .....	150,000
Man Power & Lighting Company .....	0,000
Meadow Creek Power Company .....	65,000
Midland Electric Service Company .....	10,000
Mineral City Improvement Company .....	250
Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company .....	8,765,000
Montgomery Utilities Company .....	50,000
Mountain Milling Company .....	30,000
Mt. Hope Electric Power & Water Company .....	70,000
Mount View Milling Company .....	2,000
Northern Virginia Power Company .....	1,050,000

Parks, J. A. (Electric Plant) .....	15,000
Parsons Electric Company .....	(p)
Piedmont Electric Light & Power Company .....	60,000
Preston County Light & Power Company .....	20,000
Potomac Light & Power Company .....	950,000
Ridgeley Light & Power Company .....	25,000
River Counties Power Company .....	29,000
Romney Electric Company .....	17,500
Romney Power Company .....	17,000
St. Albans Electric Power & Light Company .....	75,000
St. Marys Power & Light Company .....	(q)
Salem Electric Light Company .....	60,000
Shinnston Power & Light Company .....	35,000
Talcott Electric Light & Power Company .....	1,400
Union-Fort Springs Power Company .....	7,500
Union Power Company .....	30,000
United Light & Power Company .....	20,000
Virginia-Western Power Company .....	900,000
West Virginia Light, Heat & Power Company .....	500,000
West Virginia Light & Traction Company .....	75,000
West Virginia & Maryland Power Company .....	(r)
West Virginia Transmission Company .....	200,000
Wheeling Electric Company .....	2,900,000
Wheeling Public Service Company .....	820,000
Williamson Electric Company .....	400,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 39,728,350</b>

(1) Taken over by West Penn Public Service Co. 1-1-25.

(m) Out of business.

(n) Sold to Kentucky & W. Va. Power Company.

(o) Sold to Town of Durbin August 1, 1925.

(p) Taken over by West Penn Public Service Co. 1-1-25.

(q) Taken over by West Penn Public Service Co. 1-1-25.

(r) Taken over by West Penn Public Service Co. 1-1-25.

#### GAS, OIL & PIPE LINE COMPANIES

Bailey Gas Company .....	\$ 35,000
Bluefield Gas & Power Company .....	175,000
Bridgeport Natural Gas & Oil Company .....	125,000
Buckhannon Fuel Company .....	(s)
Cameron Heat & Light Company .....	125,000
Carnegie Natural Gas Company .....	5,000,000
Charleston-Dunbar Natural Gas Company .....	750,000
Charles Town Heat & Light Company .....	20,000
Clarksburg Light & Heat Company .....	1,900,000
Clayo Gas Company .....	1,300,000
Columbia Gas & Electric Company .....	12,500,000
Comet Oil & Gas Company .....	175,000
Consumers Fuel Co. (Formerly City & Suburban Gas Co.) .....	250,000
Cumberland & Allegheny Gas Company .....	2,032,000
Eureka Pipe Line Company .....	4,200,000
Gassaway Gas Company .....	35,000
Glenville Natural Gas Company .....	13,000
Godfrey L. Cabot, Incorporated .....	2,000,000
Harshbarger Oil & Gas Company .....	140,000
Herman Moore Estate .....	20,000

Hope Natural Gas Company .....	44,000,000
Huntington Development & Gas Company .....	2,500,000
Indian Creek Gas Company .....	10,000
Industrial Gas Company .....	40,000
J. B. Cather Gas Company .....	8,000
Keeners Oil, Natural Gas & Fuel Company .....	(t)
Light Fuel & Power Company of West Virginia .....	50,000
Lumberport Gas Company .....	75,000
Lumberport-Shinnston Gas Company (u) .....	(u)30,000
Manufacturers Gas & Electric Light Company .....	70,000
Manufacturers Light & Heat Company of Pennsylvania .....	10,600,000
Marmet Gas Company .....	3,000
Martinsburg Heat & Light Company .....	175,000
Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company .....	750,000
Montgomery Gas Company .....	165,000
Mountain State Gas Company .....	500,000
National Pipe Line Company .....	23,300
Natural Gas Company of West Virginia .....	650,000
Ohio Fuel Oil Company .....	1,890,000
Pittsburgh & West Virginia Gas Company .....	11,000,000
Pt. Pleasant Natural Gas Company .....	15,000
Pure Oil Pipe Line Company .....	550,000
Raccoon Gas Company .....	175,000
Randall Gas Company .....	325,000
Reno Gas Company .....	800
Reserve Gas Company .....	5,000,000
Rosedale Fuel & Water Company .....	800
Sherman Gas Company .....	15,000
Shields Oil & Gas Company .....	50,000
Shinnston Gas Company .....	8,000
Southern West Virginia Oil & Gas Corporation .....	50,000
Standard Gas Company .....	50,000
Sun Transportation Company .....	(v)
United Fuel Gas Company .....	23,500,000
Utility Gas Company .....	15,000
Valvoline Pipe Line Dept. (Valvoline Oil Works, Inc.) .....	19,500
Wak Company .....	For 1925 5,000 For 1926 7,500
W. C. Kingry Oil & Gas Company .....	20,000
West Union Gas Company .....	30,000
West Virginia Fuel Gas Company .....	(w)
West Virginia Heat & Light Company .....	75,000
West Virginia Pipe Line Company .....	400,000
West Virginia Utilities Company .....	650,000
Wetzel Natural Gas Company .....	40,000
Total .....	\$ 134,335,900

(s) Sold to Cumberland & Allegheny Gas Co. 12-1-25.

(t) Sold to Hope Natural Gas Company Aug. 28, 1925.

(u) Formerly Home Petroleum & Natural Gas Company.

(v) Company out of business.

(w) Dissolved in 1925.

#### TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. of West Va. ....	700,000
Amos Telephone Company .....	10,000
Athens Telephone Company .....	5,459

Aurora, Oakland & Terra Alta Telephone Company .....	500
Barboursville Telephone Company .....	4,500
Berea & Slab Telephone Company .....	10,000
Beverly & Marlinton Telephone Company .....	3,380
Beverly Telephone Company .....	963
Big Four Telephone Company .....	1,290
Big Hurricane Telephone Company .....	500
Bluefield Telephone Company .....	550,000
Bluestone Mutual Telephone Company .....	500
Boothsville Telephone Company .....	3,830
Bridgeport Telephone Company .....	1,900
Bruceston Telephone Company .....	500
Buffalo Telephone Company .....	2,000
Cameron Telephone Company .....	5,000
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of W. Va. ....	11,000,000
Citizens Telephone Company .....	1,500
Clay District Telephone Company (Consolidation of Clarksburg & Mannington Tel. Co. & Shinnston Union Telephone Company) .....	6,686
Clay Citizens Telephone Company .....	400
Clear Fork Telephone Company .....	625
Cowen Telephone Company .....	2,000
Cross Roads Telephone Company .....	2,230
Deep Valley Telephone Company .....	800
Dents Run Telephone Company .....	560
Doddridge & Harrison Telephone Company .....	7,000
Duncan Telephone Company .....	2,000
Duty, M. K. (Telephone) .....	50
East Side Telephone Company .....	2,000
Echo Telephone Company .....	800
Egdon Mutual Telephone Company .....	1,900
Exchange Telephone Company .....	900
Fairview Telephone Company .....	800
Farmers Mutual Union Telephone Company .....	1,000
Farmers Rural Telephone Co. of Vernon, W. Va. ....	406
Farmers Union Telephone Company .....	1,500
Farmers Telephone Company .....	1,500
Flat Rock Telephone Company .....	500
Frankford Telephone Company .....	3,311
Fraziers Bottom, Upland & Glenwood Telephone Co. ....	1,000
Flemington Telephone Company .....	6,000
Friendship Mutual Telephone Company .....	6,500
Gassaway Telephone Company .....	1,000
Glade Valley Telephone Company .....	2,000
Green Sulphur Mutual Telephone Company .....	x
Greenville Telephone Company .....	1,050
Guyan Telephone Company .....	x
Hackers Creek Telephone Company .....	513
Hardy Mutual Telephone Company .....	850
Harman Mutual Telephone Company .....	400
Herald Telephone Company .....	1,500
Hills & Browns Creek Mutual Telephone Company .....	243
Independent Home Telephone Company .....	2,500
Inland Telephone & Telegraph Company .....	10,000
Jefferson County Telephone Company .....	105,000
Kanawha-Putnam Telephone Company .....	1,000
Laurel Creek Telephone Line .....	300
Lewis County Telephone Company .....	10,000

Lightburn Telephone Company .....	1,000
Limestone Telephone Company .....	55,000
Lincoln County Telephone Company .....	1,600
Little Georgetown Telephone Company .....	1,200
Littleton Telephone Company .....	5,000
Lockney Telephone Company .....	1,200
Longdale Independent Telephone Company .....	2,500
Marie Telephone Company .....	1,000
Marion Telephone Company .....	3,000
Marlinton & Academy Mutual Telephone Company .....	1,520
Marlinton & Clover Lick Telephone Company .....	1,000
Marlinton & Elk Mutual Telephone Company .....	500
Marlinton, Knapps Creek & Dilleys Mutual Tel. Co. ....	1,370
Marlinton & Stony Creek Mutual Telephone Company .....	600
Masontown Telephone Company .....	2,000
Meadow Bluff Telephone Company .....	6,116
Monroe Mutual Telephone Company .....	1,400
Mount Lookout Telephone Company .....	3,923
Mountain Cove Telephone Company .....	5,000
Newville Telephone Company .....	1,200
North Bend & Southern Telephone Company .....	5,000
North Fayette Telephone Company .....	900
North River Telephone Company .....	430
Oak Hill Telephone Company .....	6,500
Oakland Telephone Company .....	1,500
Oakvale Telephone Company .....	1,000
Odd Telephone Company .....	2,500
Peoples Telephone Company .....	2,000
	For 1925
	For 1926
Pittsburg & Wheeling Telephone Company .....	4,000
Pocahontas Telephone Company .....	15,000
Postal Telegraph Cable Company .....	25,000
Preston Telephone Company .....	1,700
Priehard Telephone Company .....	12,000
Proctor & Peabody Telephone Company .....	2,000
Pruntytown Telephone Company .....	1,000
Rio & Romney Telephone Company .....	1,865
Rockville & Kingwood Telephone Company .....	900
Rowlesburg Telephone Company .....	235
Rutledge Telephone Company .....	1,000
St. Cloud Telephone Company .....	1,000
Sardis Telephone Company .....	7,338
Short Line Telephone Company .....	9,400
Silver Hill Telephone Company .....	1,700
Slanesville Telephone Company .....	1,100
South Branch Telephone Co. (Formerly Romney Consolidated Telephone Company) ....	21,461
Summers & Mercer Mutual Telephone Company .....	600
Teays Valley Telephone Company .....	976
Tri-District Telephone Company .....	900
Turkeyfoot Telephone Company .....	2,000
United Farmers Telephone Company .....	3,000
United Telephone Company .....	12,000
Wadestown Telephone Company .....	5,200
Wallace Telephone Company .....	x
Waterloo, Buffalo & Winsfield Telephone Company .....	1,120
Webster Telephone Company .....	700
Western Union Telegraph Company .....	1,200,000

West Side Telephone Company .....	4,000
West Virginia Mutual Telephone Association .....	10,000
Total .....	\$ 13,953,820
(x) Out of business.	

## BUS LINES

Angle Star Line .....	\$ 20,500
Athens-Princeton Transportation Company .....	3,780
Bartlett Brothers Bus Company .....	3,960
Bayer, H. W. ....	3,374
Beckwith, Ira J. ....	8,040
Bell, O. J., Operating Bell Taxi Company .....	3,500
Blue Ridge Transportation Company .....	6,000
Boothe, A. A. ....	340
Bus Transportation Company of Wheeling .....	8,460
Cackley, R. M. ....	2,500
Cannon Ball Transportation Company .....	7,300
Charleston Interurban Railroad Company .....	15,500
Clark & Frankhauser .....	6,100
Christy, E. W., operating Christy Bus Line .....	661
Clendenin-Clay Bus Line .....	1,900
Duty, M. K. ....	5,500
Ellis, G. E. & Mounts, M. W. ....	1,400
Eye, Andrew .....	3,000
Fairmont & Benton's Ferry Bus Company .....	1,400
Gray, C. O., operating Cedar Grove-Mammoth Bus Line .....	1,200
Gulf Taxi Line, Incorporated .....	11,200
Harper, T. J. ....	7,616
Harwood, O. E., operating Tygart Valley Motor Service .....	9,000
Hays Brothers Bus Line .....	2,700
Hoffman, Asa E. ....	5,000
Houek, R. D. ....	240
Interstate Motor Transit Company .....	15,440
Jimison, A. R. ....	3,000
Laurel Line, Incorporated .....	2,000
Logan County Bus Company .....	36,850
McDowell, George W. ....	1,080
Midland Trail Transit Company .....	100,000
Monongahela Transport Company .....	29,700
Morgantown Bus Line .....	5,400
Mountain State Transportation Company .....	3,048
Murphy Bus Company .....	6,950
Myers, E. H., operating Elkins Bus Line .....	17,514
New River Transit Company .....	26,200
Ohio Valley Transit Company .....	10,170
Parkersburg-Elizabeth-Spencer Bus Line Co. ....	13,000
Pocahontas Transportation Company .....	24,290
Preston County Bus & Garage Company, Inc. ....	15,100
Quisenberry, Ernest, operating No. 2 Taxi Line .....	2,600
Radekin, H. H., operating Parkersburg-Ohio Motor Bus .....	100
Raleigh Transportation, Equipment & Construction Company, Inc. ....	3,440
Ray, C. C. ....	2,152
Red Bird Transit Company .....	2,700
Red Jacket Transportation Company .....	8,000
Reynolds Bus Line Company .....	20,600
Reynolds Taxi Company .....	6,450

Ridgeley Bus Company .....	705
Shelton, George .....	1,380
Spencer, E. R., operating Cabin Creek-Montgomery Bus Line .....	23,668
Stacey, A. C. ....	700
Star Bus Company .....	25,000
Star Line Taxi Company, Incorporated .....	28,800
Taylor & Francisco .....	200
Tolbert & Hill .....	6,400
Washington Transportation Company .....	20,183
Watts, F. W., operating Service Motor Sales .....	22,500
Weikle, B. C., operating White Star Bus Line .....	2,225
Wellsburg, McKinleyville & Bethany Trans. Co. ....	5,520
Westova Transit Company .....	13,000
White Star Lines, Inc. ....	600
Williamson Motor Bus Company .....	1,910
Wood, O. J. ....	2,635
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 671,879</b>

## RECAPITULATION

1926

Steam Railroads, Interstate .....	\$ 242,165,000
Steam Railroads, Intrastate .....	10,348,500
Street Railroads, Interstate .....	6,125,000
Street Railroads, Intrastate .....	10,485,000
Express Company .....	400,000
Car Line Companies .....	1,750,963
Toll Bridges .....	3,815,500
Water Companies .....	4,221,700
Water and Electric Companies .....	7,778,000
Electric Companies .....	39,728,350
Gas, Oil and Pipe Line Companies .....	134,335,900
Telephone and Telegraph Companies .....	13,953,820
Bus Lines* (671,379) .....	671,372
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 475,770,105</b>

## CHANGES FROM 1925 ASSESSMENTS

## Increases:

Steam Railroads, Interstate .....	1,055,000
Steam Railroads, Intrastate .....	423,526
Car Line Companies .....	46,893
Toll Bridges .....	1,173,000
Water and Electric Companies .....	235,000
Electric Companies .....	3,571,065
Gas, Oil and Pipe Line Companies .....	8,336,600
Telephone and Telegraph Companies .....	111,675
Bus Lines* .....	708,179
<b>Total Increases .....</b>	<b>\$ 15,003,103</b>

## Decreases:

Street Railroads, Interstate .....	450,000
Street Railroads, Intrastate .....	650,000
Water Companies .....	197,600
<b>Total Decreases .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,297,500</b>
<b>Net Increase .....</b>	<b>\$ 14,729,605</b>

\*Assessed by The Board this year for the first time.

# WEST VIRGINIA MUNICIPALITIES

## ADRIAN—UPSHUR COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—Everett Walker, neutral; ex-officio Health Officer.

Recorder—O. B. Bourne, Republican.

Town Sergeant—G. C. Marsh, Democrat.

## ALBRIGHT—PRESTON COUNTY

Chartered by circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 400.

Mayor—J. O. Burch, Republican.

Recorder—N. J. Gibson, Republican.

Chief of Police—C. T. Titchenell, Republican.

Treasurer—H. C. Fream, Republican.

## ALDERSON—MONROE COUNTY

Chartered in 1899 under chapter forty-seven of the code; charter amended by the legislature in 1902, adding that portion of the town lying in Greenbrier county; elections annually in January; population 1,401, census of 1920.

(No report on municipal officers for 1926.)

## ANSTED—FAYETTE COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 1,200.

Mayor—J. Q. Hypes, Citizens Ticket.

Recorder—C. A. Wiseman, Citizens Ticket; ex-officio Chief of Fire Department.

Chief of Police—Joseph Kessler, Citizens Ticket; ex-officio Treasurer.

Health Officer—Dr. L. O. Fox.

## AVIS—SUMMERS COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; new charter granted by the Legislature of 1925, to the "City of Avis"; elections biennially on the first Tuesday in December; next election in 1927; estimated population, 2,000.

Mayor—Abney Meadows, Democrat.

Recorder—J. H. Allen, Democrat.

Attorney—T. N. Reed, Democrat.

Chief of Police—E. C. Payne, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Chief of Fire Dep't—R. L. Conner, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. J. F. Bigony, Democrat.

## BARBOURSVILLE—CABELL COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia January 14, 1813; re-chartered by the circuit court

under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 574, census of 1920.

Mayor—P. A. Vallandigham, Democrat.

Recorder—Thomas Woodroffe, Democrat.

Treasurer—C. F. Vance, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—Dr. D. E. Musgrove.

## BAYARD—GRANT COUNTY

Chartered in 1899 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 1,200.

Mayor—George E. Snyder, Republican.

Recorder—H. R. Fulk, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—W. I. F. Blackburn, Republican.

Health Officer—G. T. Plummer, Democrat.

## BECKLEY—RALEIGH COUNTY

Chartered in 1837 by the general assembly of Virginia; the town then being located in the county of Fayette; new charter granted in 1908 by a special act of the legislature of West Virginia; elections biennially in October; next election in 1927; estimated population 8,000; county seat of Raleigh county.

Mayor—J. Hugh Miller, Democrat.

Recorder—E. Ray Bailey, Republican.

City Solicitor—W. H. File, Democrat.

Chief of Police—C. V. Cottle, Democrat.

Treasurer—Miss Violet Cook, Republican.

City Engineer—W. J. Campbell, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dep't—J. L. Guthrie, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. Robert Wriston, Republican.

## BELINGTON—BARBOUR COUNTY

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1905; elections annually in March; charter amended in 1921 as to the duties and powers of council, improvement of streets, alleys, etc.; population 1,776, census of 1920.

Mayor—B. B. Rohrbough, Democrat.

Recorder—R. C. Boyles, Republican.

Attorney—W. B. Talbott, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dep't—R. L. Conner, Republican, officio Treasurer.

Chief of Fire Dep't—H. B. Shinn, Republican.

Sup't of Water Plant—J. W. Dadisman, Democrat.

Health Officer—C. L. Rohrbough, Republican.

## BENWOOD—MARSHALL COUNTY

Chartered in 1853 by the general assembly of Virginia; new charter granted by act of the legis-



Inture. of West Virginia in 1905, which was amended in part in 1907 and again in 1910; elections biennially; next election in April 1928; population 4,773, census of 1920.

Mayor—Fred M. Olson, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

City Clerk—John W. Edwards, Jr., Republican.

City Solicitor—A. W. Laas, Republican.

Chief of Police—David W. Tyson, Republican.

Treasurer—Joseph Morningstar, Republican.

Sergeant—A. W. Niedermyer, Republican.

City Engineers—C. C. Smith Sons, Republicans.

Chief of Fire Dep't—Joseph Fisher, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. J. W. Niedermyer, Republican.

#### BERKELEY SPRINGS—MORGAN COUNTY

Chartered in October, 1776, by the general assembly of Virginia as the town of Bath; by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1872; elections annually in May; population 980, census of 1920.

Mayor—Raymond Hunter, Democrat.

Recorder—C. L. Hunter, Democrat.

Treasurer—N. H. Hobday, Republican.

Sergeant—R. M. Burton.

Chief of Fire Dep't—H. D. Beeler, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. J. S. Coughlan.

#### BETHANY—BROOKE COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; mayor and council; elections annually in January; estimated population, 450.

Mayor—D. F. Jones, Republican.

Recorder—Paul E. Reeves, Republican.

Town Sergeant—John W. Owens, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Fire Marshal—John W. Owens, Democrat.

#### BEVERLY—RANDOLPH COUNTY

Chartered in 1790 by the general assembly of Virginia; charter amended in part in 1848; new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1882; elections annually in January; population 442, census of 1920.

Mayor—James B. Baker, Republican.

Recorder—David Wamsley, Democrat.

Treasurer—C. N. Weber, Democrat; ex-officio Sergeant and Sup't of Streets and Alleys.

Health Officer—Dr. W. G. Harper, Democrat.

#### BLACKSVILLE—MONONGALIA COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 218.

Mayor—L. L. Thomas, Democrat.

Recorder—W. B. Haught, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—P. B. Lantz, Democrat.

City Engineer—T. E. Masters, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dep't—E. L. Evans, Republican.

Health Officer—W. M. Singleton, Republican.

#### BLUEFIELD—MERCER COUNTY

Chartered originally under chapter forty-seven of the code, which charter was amended by special act of the legislature in 1897; legislative charter amended in part in 1905 and 1907; in whole in 1909 and 1917; in part in 1919; in whole in 1921; governing body, a board of directors consisting of five members; city manager administrative head of the municipal government which is non-partisan; election every four years, on the first Tuesday in July, unless the first Tuesday falls on the fourth, when it shall be held on the following day; next election in 1929; charter amended in 1925 as to primary and other elections; population 15,282 Census of 1920; estimated population 17,529 July 1, 1925. U. S. Bureau of the Census; location of Bluefield Colored Institute. No report as to municipal officers for 1926.

#### BOLIVAR—JEFFERSON COUNTY

Chartered in 1877 under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 585.

Mayor—Lewis H. Reek.

Recorder—Harry H. Chambers.

Treasurer—J. J. Young.

Health Officer—Dr. W. E. Perry.

#### BRAMWELL—MERCER COUNTY

Chartered in 1888 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 1,700.

Mayor—R. L. Parsons, Democrat.

Recorder—J. C. Pack, Republican.

Chief of Police—J. M. Harrison, Democrat.

Treasurer—W. A. Jameson, Republican.

Sergeant—S. A. Toy, Republican.

Engineer—D. C. Jones, Republican.

Sup't of Water Plant—H. W. Shields, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. E. T. Cecil, Democrat.

#### BRANDONVILLE—PRESTON COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia, February 24, 1868; elections annually; population 67, census of 1920.

Mayor—George W. Bice, Democrat.

Recorder—C. L. Nieman, Democrat.

Treasurer—Marshal Harned, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

**BRIDGEPORT—HARRISON COUNTY**

Chartered in 1816 by the general assembly of Virginia; new charter granted in 1887 under chapter forty-seven of the code of West Virginia; amended in 1914; elections annually in January; population 1,346, census of 1920.

Mayor—J. Watson Johnson.

Recorder—F. G. W. England.

Attorney—C. C. Davis.

Chief of Police—J. M. Combs; ex-officio Sergeant and Treasurer.

City Engineers—Hornor Brothers.

Fire Marshal—S. T. Steels.

Sup't Water Plant—Earl Smith.

Health Officer—Dr. W. M. Daris.

**BROOKLYN—WETZEL COUNTY**

Chartered May 22, 1889, by the circuit court under chapter forty seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 724; mail to New Martinsville.

Mayor—E. D. Reppert, Republican.

Recorder—Grace Bucher, Democrat.

Treasurer—Charles Edgell, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Chief of Fire Dep't—Carl Keppel, Republican.

**BRUCETON MILLS—PRESTON COUNTY**

Chartered March 31, 1900 by the circuit court, under chapter forty seven of the code; elections annually in December; non political; estimated population, 200.

Mayor—J. D. Evans, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

Manager—Jeremiah Thomas, Republican.

Recorder—Myram Speelman, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Chief of Police—William Kelley, Republican.

Health Officer—A. G. Devoe, Republican.

Councilmen—Jeremiah Thomas, Earl Benson, Ves. Thomas, S. F. Moyer, A. G. Defoe and Roy Darley.

**BUCKHANNON—UPSHUR COUNTY**

Chartered by act of the Virginia general assembly in 1842; also, under chapter forty seven of the code of West Virginia; new charter granted by the legislature in 1919; commission form of government; charter amended by the legislature of 1925; elections annually on the second Tuesday in May; estimated population, 5,000.

Mayor—Henry R. Gay, Republican.

Recorder—W. O. Hinkle, Republican.

Attorneys—Young & McIntire. (Young, Republican; McIntire, Democrat.)

Chief of Police—J. E. Stalnaker, Republican.

Treasurer—S. E. Young.

Town Sergeants—S. E. Taylor and James Denham; Republicans.

City Engineers—H. T. Sturm and Ed. Bennett, Republicans.

Chief of Fire Dep't—C. F. Firemaster, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. J. A. Rusmisse, Republican.

City Council—T. A. Darnall, D. D. Casto, H. S. Reppert, B. F. Whitescarver and G. L. Dean.

**BUFFALO—PUTNAM COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 400, Mayor—S. V. Workman, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge.

City Manager—Alva Whittington, Republican.

Recorder—J. E. Crawford, Democrat.

Treasurer—O. Donahoo, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

City Engineer—Rome Raynes, Republican.

Health Officer—J. C. Frazer, Democrat.

**BURNSVILLE—BRAXTON COUNTY**

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code. No report on municipal officers for 1926.

**CAIRO—RITCHIE COUNTY**

Chartered under chapter forty seven of the code in 1895; elections annually in January; population 662, census of 1920; corporation authorized by the legislature of 1925 to vote, issue and sell bonds for municipal improvements and fire protection.

Mayor—C. L. Donaldson, Democrat.

Recorder—E. H. Layfield, Republican.

Attorney—R. S. Blair, Democrat; (Harrisville.)

Treasurer—Clark Riddle, Republican.

Town Sergeant—W. H. Newland.

Health Officer—Dr. E. D. Moyer, Republican.

**CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY—WEBSTER COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty seven of the code; population 283, census of 1920.

Mayor—R. G. Harman, Republican; ex-officio Chief of Fire Dep't.

Recorder—H. H. Russell, Republican.

Treasurer—E. H. Woods, Democrat.

Sup't of Water Plant—B. E. Bryant, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. L. O. Hill, Democrat.

**CAMERON—MARSHALL COUNTY**

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1861. In 1915 the legislature of West Virginia granted a charter to "The City of Cameron" taking effect on the first Thursday in January, 1916,

and annulled all former acts passed by it relating to "The Town of Cameron;" charter amended in 1919, 1921 and 1923; elections biennially on the first Thursday in January; estimated population 2,500.

Mayor—A. W. Fry, Republican.

City Clerk—Clyde Anderson.

City Attorney—Loyd Arnold, Republican.

Chief of Police—Melvin Clark.

Chief of Fire Dep't—Clyde Chadobek, Democrat.

Sup't of Water Plant—W. B. Smith, Republican.

City Council—G. L. King, W. C. Bleckmyer, E. B. Whipkey, B. T. Kent, Melvin White, F. B. Dilliman; all Republicans.

#### CAPON BRIDGE—HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 225.

Mayor—F. P. Kerns.

Recorder—Mayo P. Frye.

Town Sergeant—E. L. Eaton.

Councilmen—H. D. Berkeimer, H. C. Oates, A. C. Lovett, B. A. Giffin and W. J. Hutchisson.

#### CASS—POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,900. The 1926 municipal officers were all chosen on the Citizens Ticket.

Mayor—G. M. Brice; ex-officio Police Judge.

Recorder—G. S. Graham.

Attorney—T. R. Hill.

Chief of Police—L. S. Cochran; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Treasurer—W. F. Anderson.

Engineer—Robert Ilivick.

Chief of Fire Dep't—J. C. Graves.

Sup't Water Plant—J. A. Kirkpatrick.

Health Officer—Dr. U. H. Hannah.

#### CASSVILLE—WAYNE COUNTY (P. O. Fort Gay)

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty seven of the code; estimated population, 800. (No report on municipal officers for 1926.)

#### CEDAR GROVE—KANAWHA COUNTY

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 1,500.

Mayor—E. B. Norton, Democrat.

Recorder—J. R. Foster, Democrat.

Chief of Police—L. E. Pennington, Democrat.

Treasurer—J. H. Maloney, Democrat; ex-officio

Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—W. W. Lusk, Socialist.

#### CEREDO—WAYNE COUNTY

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1866; amended in part in 1875; elections annually in March; estimated population 1,300.

Mayor—E. H. Smith, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

City Clerk—Max Wright, Jr., Republican.

City Attorney—W. W. Smith, Republican.

Chief of Police—Everett McFan, Republican; also Chief of Fire Dep't.

City Engineer—W. Austin Smith, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. W. F. Bruns, Republican.

#### CHARLESTON—KANAWHA COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1794. In 1907 the legislature by special act granted a new charter to "The City of Charleston" and annulled all former acts. The act of 1907 was amended in 1909, 1911, 1915, 1919, and 1921; the act of 1921 amended in 1923 by enlarging boundaries to admit South Charleston; charter amended in 1925 defining powers and duties of municipal officers, etc. Elections are held every four years, on the third Monday in April; population 39,846, census of 1920; enumeration 50,000 by postal authorities in 1921; estimated population by U. S. Census Bureau 50,700 July 1, 1926; county seat of Kanawha county; seat of the State Government; West Virginia Collegiate Institute located at Institute.

Mayor—W. W. Wertz, Republican.

City Manager—H. R. Walker, Republican.

City Clerk—Oris Summers, Republican.

Asst. City Solicitor—A. G. Stone, Republican.

Police Court Judge—O. B. Bobbitt, Republican.

Chief of Police—John Britton, Republican.

Treasurer—Platt Brightwell, Republican.

Collector—Friend Cochran, Republican.

City Engineer—Harry Campbell, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dep't—W. W. Graham, Republican.

Street Commissioner—Wilbur Medley, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. J. B. Lohan, Republican.

#### SOUTH CHARLESTON—KANAWHA COUNTY

Chartered in 1917 by the circuit court of Kanawha county, under chapter forty seven of the code; new charter granted by special act of the legislature February 15, 1919; charter amended in 1921; elections every two years; population, 3,650, census of 1920.

Mayor—Charles R. Halstead, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

Recorder—Robert C. Jarrell, Republican.

Attorney—H. W. Bowers, Republican.

Chief of Police—D. S. Meyers, Republican.  
 Treasurer—C. C. Withrow, Republican.  
 City Engineer—Ewart Hill, Republican.  
 Fire Marshal—Charles J. Schmidt, Republican.  
 Health Officer—Dr. R. O'Dell, Republican.

#### CHARLES TOWN—JEFFERSON COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1786, the town then being in Berkeley county; new charter granted by a special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1872, which was amended in part in 1899, 1907 and 1913, and in whole in 1915; in part in 1921; elections annually in May; population 2,527, census of 1920.

Mayor—G. K. Wysong, Democrat.

City Clerk—D. C. Dolly, Democrat.

Attorney—James M. Mason, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Jas. A. Smith, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

City Engineer—J. J. Skinner, Democrat; ex-officio Superintendent of Water Plant.

Chief of Fire Dep't—H. C. Marsteller, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. B. F. Haines.

#### CHESTER—HANCOCK COUNTY

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1907; amended in part in 1913; elections biennially in March; next election in 1928; population 3,283, census of 1920.

Mayor—Frank H. Riley, Republican.

City Clerk—A. Earl Wilson, Republican.

City Solicitor—W. W. Ingram, Republican.

Chief of Police—W. E. Smith, Republican.

Sergeant—Mrs. Laura Parker, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dep't—E. V. Wehner, Republican.

Sup't of Water Plant—T. S. Young, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. George E. Lewis, Republican.

#### CLAY—CLAY COUNTY

Chartered in 1895 under chapter forty seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 700, census of 1920; county seat of Clay county.

Mayor—E. Ray Reed, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

Clerk—R. L. Sizemore, Democrat.

Solicitor—B. C. Eakle, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Clay Rogers.

Treasurer—Sheriff of Clay County.

Sup't Water Plant—W. S. Pierson, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. A. R. Hamrick, Democrat.

#### CLARKSBURG—HARRISON COUNTY

Chartered in 1785 by the general assembly of Virginia. In 1897 the legislature of West Virginia passed a special act amending and reducing

into one its several previous acts of incorporation, and amendatory acts, which act of 1897 was amended in part in 1903 and in 1909 and as a whole in 1917 and 1921. Elections are held biennially on the third Tuesday in April; next election in 1927; government non-partisan, consisting of a city manager and nine councilmen; all other officers appointive; population 27,869, census of 1920; county seat of Harrison county; Industrial Home for Girls located at Salem.

City Manager—Harrison Gray Otis.

City Clerk—Dolliver H. Hamrick.

Attorney—Fred L. Shinn.

Police Judge—Orville L. McDonald.

Chief of Police—Laco M. Wolfe.

Treasurer—Henry E. Reeder.

Chief Engineer—Thomas S. Lang.

Construction Engineer—Mortimer W. Smith.

Maintenance Engineer—Leon W. Collins.

Chief of Fire Dep't—S. Ross Hoffman.

Sup't of Water Board—Scotland G. Higbland.

Health Officer—Dr. R. L. Osborn.

City Librarian—Miss S. Scollay Page.

Recreation Director—Clay Hite.

(Appointments are non-partisan under the Clarkburg charter.)

#### CLARK (P. O. Northfork) McDOWELL COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—A. Catzen, Republican.

Clerk—Hunter Harris; ex-officio Treasurer.

Recorder—W. S. Clark.

Attorney—F. C. Cook.

Chief of Police—L. M. Bassett; ex-officio Town Sergeant; also Chief of Fire Department.

Health Officer—Dr. L. H. Clark.

#### CLENDENIN—KANAWHA COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the Code; elections annually; estimated population 1,275.

Mayor—G. W. Stump, Republican.

Recorder—J. P. Bird, Democrat.

City Solicitor—J. P. Shafer, Republican.

Chief of Police—R. R. Roush, Democrat.

Treasurer—C. T. Flesbman, Republican.

#### COWEN—WEBSTER COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 400.

Mayor—Wayne Hoover, Democrat.

Clerk—J. F. Giffen, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Town Sergeant—Z. M. Martin, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. B. B. Sturdivant, Democrat.

Councilmen—C. W. Gray, Republican; Z. M. Martin, Republican; H. J. Woods, Democrat; E. J. Salesbury, Democrat; C. L. Funkhouser, Democrat.

**DANVILLE—BOONE COUNTY**

Chartered in 1911, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 327, census of 1920.

(No report on municipal officers for 1926.)

**DAVIS—TUCKER COUNTY**

Chartered in 1889 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually on the first Tuesday of January; population 2,491, census of 1920.

Mayor—W. E. Weimer, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge and Chief of Fire and Water Departments.

Recorder—C. B. Lewis, Democrat.

Attorney—R. D. Hironimus, Democrat.

Chief of Police—J. R. Shreves, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

**DUNBAR—KANAWHA COUNTY**

Chartered by special act of the legislature passed April 19, 1921 to be known as the "City of Dunbar"; population 3,000, census of 1920; charter amended in 1925 as to authorization of improvements by council.

Mayor—W. T. Moore, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge.

City Clerk—O. L. Williams, Democrat.

City Solicitor—Ben Moore, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Cecil Stanley, Democrat.

Treasurer—Jacob Conway, Republican.

City Engineer—C. L. Hurdley, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Doy Stockwell, Democrat.

**DURBIN—POCAHONTAS COUNTY**

Chartered June 20, 1906, by the circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 422, census of 1920.

Mayor—Ralph A. Yeager, Democrat.

Recorder—C. E. Carpenter, Democrat.

Attorney—A. P. Edgar, Democrat. (Marlinton.)

Treasurer—J. H. Hudson, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—Dr. G. F. Hall, Republican.

**EAST BANK—KANAWHA COUNTY**

Chartered October 18, 1880, by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 586; census of 1920.

Mayor—Henry Stephenson, Progressive Democrat.

Recorder—Charles F. McConhlay, Progressive Democrat.

Attorney—D. W. Taylor, Democrat.

Treasurer—Phillip Golden, Democrat.

Fire Marshal—John W. Cantenbury, Progressive Democrat.

Sup't of Water Plant—John Stephenson, Progressive Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. Robin D. Hudnall, Democrat.

**EAST RAINELLE—GREENBRIER COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 800.

Mayor—Renick Osborn, Republican.

Recorder—W. O. Walker, Democrat.

Chief of Police—W. H. Cobb, Republican.

Treasurer—Ed. Surbaugh, Democrat.

Engineer—K. Martin, Democrat.

**ELIZABETH—WIRT COUNTY**

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia January 3, 1822; then in Wood county; re-chartered by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1872; elections annually; next election in April, 1927; population 681, census of 1920.

Mayor—J. G. Willison, Republican.

City Clerk—Walter Hoffman, Democrat.

City Solicitor—James L. Smith, Democrat.

Treasurer—Melvin Wilson, Republican.

Fire Marshal—R. H. Kemp, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. Orva Conley, Republican.

**ELK GARDEN—MINERAL COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 422, census of 1920.

Mayor—C. W. Errin, Republican.

Recorder—Mrs. Thomas Benneer, Republican. ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—Emory Tyler, Republican.

Town Sergeant—J. B. King, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. H. L. Henry, Republican (District).

Councilmen—P. H. Harris, John McLaughlin, Charles Illickey, Gilbert Cosner and Joseph Ray; all Republicans.

**ELKINS—RANDOLPH COUNTY**

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1901; amended in 1915 and 1917; amended in 1921 as to corporate limits, registration of voters and general powers of council; in 1923 to provide for additional officers and employes subject to vote of people at next election; elections biennially in March; estimated population 9,000.

Mayor—Allen T. Hodges, Democrat.

City Clerk—John W. Graham, Democrat.

Attorney—H. G. Kump, Democrat.

Chief of Police—D. O. Wilfong, Democrat.

Treasurer—Sheffey Taylor, Democrat.

City Engineer—N. G. Scott, Democrat.  
 Chief of Fire Dep't—Max Brightbill, Democrat.  
 Sup't of Water Plant—D. M. Tyler, Democrat.  
 Health Officer—Dr. O. L. Perry, Democrat.

#### ELLENBORO—RITCHIE COUNTY

Chartered in June, 1903, by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 331.

Mayor—G. W. Frey, Republican.  
 Recorder—Mrs. T. H. Vincent, Democrat.  
 Solicitor—B. F. Hinton, Republican.

#### FAIRMONT—MARION COUNTY

Chartered as "The Borough of Fairmont," by the general assembly of Virginia, in 1843. The legislature of West Virginia in 1899 amended all former charters granted by it to the "Town of Fairmont" and passed an act incorporating "The City of Fairmont," and changing the corporate limits so as to include Palatine and West Fairmont; this last act was amended in 1901, 1913, 1915 and 1919; commission form of government. Under the act of 1919 elections are held every four years, on the second Tuesday of June; next election in 1927; population 17,851 in 1920; county seat of Marion county; location of Fairmont State Normal School and Fairmont Hospital No. 3 formerly Miner's Hospital No. 3; charter amended in 1925 defining powers and duties of municipal authorities, and providing for sundry improvements, primary election, etc.

Mayor—Thomas V. Buckley, Democrat.  
 City Clerk—Luke C. Arnett, Republican.  
 City Attorney—A. J. Kern, Democrat.  
 Chief of Police—L. D. Snider, Republican.  
 Treasurer—Z. F. Davis, Republican.  
 City Engineer—S. B. Muller, Democrat.  
 Chief of Fire Dept.—Ralph Doolittle, Republican.  
 Supt. of Water Plant—J. Clyde Morris, Democrat.  
 Health Officer—J. A. Jamison, Democrat.

#### FAIRVIEW—MARION COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 1,000.

Mayor—Ward W. Hibbs, Democrat.  
 Recorder—L. J. Henderson, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.  
 Chief of Police—L. E. Villinger, Republican.  
 Sup't. of Water Plant—T. J. McCoy, Democrat.  
 Health Officer—Dr. Kyle W. Swisher, Republican.

#### FARMINGTON—MARION COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 679, census of 1920.

Mayor—W. H. Veach, Republican.  
 Clerk—Orvil Harrison, Republican.  
 Attorney—F. M. Malcolm.  
 Chief of Fire Dep't.—A. H. Robey, Republican.  
 Health Officer—Dr. A. W. Smith, Republican.

#### FAYETTEVILLE—FAYETTE COUNTY

Chartered in 1872 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 659, census of 1920; county seat of Fayette county.

Mayor—John L. Ryan, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.  
 Recorder—C. C. Huffman, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

#### FLATWOODS—BRAXTON COUNTY

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 400. (No report on municipal officers for 1926.)

#### FLEMINGTON—TAYLOR COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 300.  
 Mayor—S. H. Waller, Republican.  
 Clerk—W. A. Sherwood, Republican.  
 Chief of Police—C. H. Freeze, Republican; ex-officio Health Officer.

#### FOLLANSBEE—BROOKE COUNTY

Chartered by special act of the legislature February 16, 1915; charter amended in 1921 as to municipal candidates, primary and general elections, and compensation of councilmen; charter again amended in 1925; elections biennially in March; next election in 1927; non-partisan; population 3,135.

Mayor—Thomas H. Rogers, Republican.  
 City Clerk—Richard G. Bollinger, Republican.  
 City Solicitor—R. L. Ramsey, Democrat.  
 Chief of Police—Lee Chambers, Republican.  
 Treasurer—Delmar Jenkins, Republican.  
 City Engineer—Charles H. Manion, Republican.  
 Chief of Fire Dep't.—William Brandt, Republican.

Sup't. of Water Plant—R. E. Crawford, Republican.  
 Health Officer—George Yates, Republican.

#### FRANKLIN—PENDLETON COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 500.

Mayor—Harry Ruddle, Democrat.  
 Clerk—Don Byrd, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—H. M. Calhoun, Democrat.  
 Chief of Fire Dep't.—T. J. Bowman, Democrat.  
 Sup't. of Water Plant—Paul R. Priest, Democrat.  
 Health Officer—Dr. O. Dyer, Democrat.

#### FRIENDLY—TYLER COUNTY

Chartered in 1898 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 173.  
 Mayor—A. L. Anderson, Democrat.  
 Recorder—J. B. Williams, Democrat.

#### GASSAWAY—BRAXTON COUNTY

Chartered in 1905 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 2,500.  
 Mayor—C. L. Perkins, Democrat.  
 Recorder—Samuel Fox, Democrat.  
 Chief of Police—Asa Carr, Democrat.  
 Treasurer—Luther Wood, Democrat.  
 Chief of Fire Dep't.—J. A. Huff, Democrat.

#### GILBERT—MINGO COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 600. (No report on municipal officers for 1926.)

#### GLASGOW—KANAWHA COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.  
 Mayor—Clyde B. Buchland, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.  
 Recorder—Edgar Rutledge, Democrat.  
 Chief of Police—A. C. Athans, Republican.  
 Town Sergeant—William McQuillan, Democrat.

#### GLENVILLE—GILMER COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1856; new charter granted by a special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1871; elections annually in November; estimated population 800; county seat of Gilmer county; location of Glenville State Normal School.  
 Mayor—James H. Hall, Republican.  
 Recorder—J. N. Hardman, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.  
 Attorney—R. F. Kidd, Democrat.  
 Town Sergeant—Robert Woodyard, Democrat.  
 Sup't of Water Plant—A. L. Cottrill, Democrat.  
 Health Officer—H. C. Douglass, Democrat.

#### GRAFTON—TAYLOR COUNTY

Chartered in 1856 by the general assembly of Virginia. In 1899 the legislature of West Virginia amended, re-enacted and reduced into one the sev-

eral of its acts incorporating the town of Grafton. The act of 1899 was amended in 1913 and a commission form of government provided for; charter amended in 1921; first election under it held on first Tuesday after third Monday in March, 1923, and elections to be held on the same day annually thereafter; amended in 1923 as to changing corporate boundaries; again amended in 1925; elections now held triennially on the first Tuesday in March; next election in 1929; estimated population 10,000; county seat of Taylor county; Industrial School for Boys located at Pruntytown.  
 Mayor—Thomas H. Cather, Republican.  
 City Clerk—G. Thomas Vance, Republican.  
 Attorney—Gene W. Ford, Republican.  
 Chief of Police—Joe Fletcher, Republican.  
 Sergeant—Clarence Siliman, Democrat.  
 Fire Marshal—McKinley Bolyard, Republican.  
 Sup't of Water Plant—Jacob R. Morgan, Republican.

#### GRANTSVILLE—CALHOUN COUNTY

Chartered in 1896 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 450; county seat of Calhoun county.  
 Mayor—J. G. Oles, Republican.  
 Recorder—Everett Proudfoot, Democrat.  
 Attorney—L. C. Hamilton, Democrat.  
 Treasurer—H. Burns, Democrat.  
 Town Sergeant—Ted Barr, Democrat.  
 Sup't of Water Plant—C. A. Witt, Democrat.  
 Health Officer—Dr. S. W. Riddle, Democrat.

#### HAMBLETON—TUCKER COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 800. County seat of Tucker county.  
 Mayor—Clyde Westfall, Democrat.  
 Recorder—Mrs. Iney Grifth, Democrat.  
 Chief of Police—James Barr, Socialist.

#### HARPERS FERRY—JEFFERSON COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 713, census of 1920.  
 Mayor—R. Shirley Rockinbaugh, Republican.  
 Recorder—John J. Faherty.  
 Attorney—James M. Macon, Democrat. (Charles Town.)  
 Chief of Police—William M. Kalve.  
 Treasurer—Carroll D. White.  
 Health Officer—Dr. B. B. Ranson.  
 Councilmen—Charles E. Riley, William A. Walsh, Abraham Keplon, Eugene K. Kern, W. F. Andes.

#### HARRISVILLE—RITCHIE COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1822, the town then being in Wood county; new charter granted by special act of the legisla-

ture of West Virginia in 1869; elections annually in January; charter amended by the legislature of 1925, authorizing bond issue for a water system; population 1,036, census of 1920; county seat of Ritchie county.

Mayor—B. F. Patton; ex-officio Police Judge.

Recorder—J. F. Hatfield.

Chief of Police—H. L. Miller; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.

Engineer—D. W. Shock.

#### HARTFORD—MASON COUNTY

Chartered in 1868 by special act of the legislature; elections annually in April; population 430, census of 1920.

Mayor—Donald A. Smith, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

Recorder—T. H. Knight, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Albert Chapman, Republican.

Treasurer—R. T. Embleton, Republican.

Health Officer—C. W. Petty, Democrat.

#### HEDGESVILLE—BERKELEY COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 373, census of 1920.

Mayor—William N. Lemen, Democrat.

Recorder—C. W. Wood, Republican.

Treasurer—C. W. Keseker, Republican.

Town Sergeant—A. C. Stewart, Republican.

#### HENDERSON—MASON COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 320, census of 1920.

Mayor—A. Barker.

Recorder—A. C. Kelly.

Treasurer—A. J. Dougherty; ex-officio Town Sergeant and Health Officer.

#### HENDRICKS—TUCKER COUNTY

Charter granted by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 600.

Mayor—J. B. Ambrose, Republican.

Recorder—I. N. Fisher, Democrat.

Treasurer—C. W. Harvey, Republican.

Health Officer—E. H. Kile, Democrat.

#### HILLSBORO—POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Chartered in 1886 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 215, census of 1920.

Mayor—R. D. Moore, Republican.

Recorder—A. W. McLaughlin, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—T. A. Bruffey, Democrat.

Health Officer—H. W. McNeel, Democrat.

#### HINTON—SUMMERS COUNTY

Chartered in 1897 by special act of the legislature; amended in 1901; amended in 1915 and commission form of government provided for; charter again amended in 1919; elections biennially on the second Tuesday of December; estimated population 5,000; county seat of Summers county.

Mayor—A. A. Campbell, Democrat.

City Clerk—B. Z. Carden, Democrat.

Attorney—W. T. Ball, Democrat

Police Judge—J. W. Sampson, Republican.

Chief of Police—Ed. Anderson, Democrat.

Treasurer—J. G. Meadows, Republican.

City Engineer—H. L. Batten, Democrat.

Fire Marshal—L. Graham, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. J. F. Bigony, Democrat.

#### HUNTINGTON—CABELL COUNTY

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1871; new charter granted in 1900, which was amended in 1913, 1915, 1919, and 1921; in 1923 by changing boundaries adding new sections and re-enacting other sections; elections triennially in May; next election in 1928; charter amended in 1925 creating an independent park district and providing for a board of park commissioners; also prescribing the corporate limits, etc.; population 50,177, census of 1920; estimate in 1923, based on school enumeration, 76,032; estimated population by U. S. Census Bureau 65,300 July 1, 1926; commission form of government; county seat of Cabell county; location of Marshall College and Huntington State Hospital.

Mayor—Dr. Will E. Neal, Republican.

City Clerk—Homer Fielder, Democrat.

City Solicitor—Philip P. Gibson, Democrat.

Police Judge—Berry L. Priddie, Democrat.

Chief of Police—A. V. Porter, Democrat.

Treasurer—Miss Hazel Kirk, Democrat.

City Engineer—A. B. Maupin, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dep't—E. W. Knight, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. J. E. Rader, Democrat.

Sergeants—John Davis, L. O. Harrold and John Haws, Republicans.

#### HOLLIDAYS COVE—BROOKE COUNTY

Chartered September 12, 1912, by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; non-partisan; population 1,213, census of 1920; new charter granted by the legislature in 1925, incorporating the "City of Hollidays Cove" prescribing its limits and defining the powers, rights and duties of the city and its officers.

Mayor—C. S. Cottrell, Republican.

Recorder—T. C. McGowan, Republican.

Solicitor—Thomas S. Hoffman, Republican.

Treasurer—R. C. Morris, Republican.



**HUNDRED—WETZEL COUNTY**

Chartered in 1894 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 710, census of 1920.

Mayor—J. B. Snyder, Democrat.

Recorder—Charles W. Richmond, Democrat.

Treasurer—C. E. Clovis, Republican.

Town Sergeant—L. E. Curry, Democrat; ex-officio Superintendent of Water Plant.

Health Officer—Dr. E. W. Rose, Democrat.

**HURRICANE—PUTNAM COUNTY**

Chartered in 1888 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 1,000.

Mayor—C. S. Leadman, Republican.

Recorder—W. W. Draper, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Chief of Police—O. M. Blas, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. A. T. Jordan, Republican.

**HUTTONSVILLE—RANDOLPH COUNTY**

Chartered in 1890 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 250.

Mayor—J. L. Ligget, Democrat.

Recorder—Edward J. Kerr, Republican.

Attorney—H. G. Kump, Democrat. (Eikins.)

Treasurer—D. P. Linger, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—Dr. Perry Bosworth, Democrat.

**IAEGER—MCDOWELL COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 481, census of 1920.

Mayor—W. T. Vass, Democrat.

Recorder—Jeff Lockhart, Democrat.

Attorney—D. L. Auvil, Democrat.

Chief of Police—J. S. Cline, Democrat.

Treasurer—H. C. Beavers, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dep't—Joseph Broomfield, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. H. L. Tutwiler, Republican.

**JANE LEW—LEWIS COUNTY**

Chartered May 27, 1907, by the circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 560, census of 1920.

Mayor—C. B. Bodkin, Republican.

Clerk—Dr. Grant, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Burkett Hall, Republican.

**JUNIOR—BARBOUR COUNTY**

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 700 in corporation; 1,000 including West Junior.

Mayor — J. W. Miller, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Recorder—A. K. Perry, Republican.

**KENOVA—WAYNE COUNTY**

Chartered in 1894 under chapter forty-seven of the code; new charter granted by legislature in 1923; elections annually in January; population 2,162, census of 1920.

No party nominations are made in this municipality.

Mayor—F. E. Way, Republican.

City Clerk—M. J. Mills, Democrat.

Solicitor—W. T. Lovins, Democrat.

Police Judge—Joseph Mantle, Democrat.

Chief of Police—E. E. Brown, Republican.

Treasurer—B. L. Osburn, Democrat.

City Engineer—Ito Breed, Republican.

Fire Marshal—Ed. Stein, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. Roscoe Stotts, Democrat.

**KEYSER—MINERAL COUNTY**

"The City of Keyser" was incorporated under a special act of the legislature of 1913 which repealed all former charters, and amendments thereof, granted to the "Town of Keyser," elections annually in June; commission form of government; non-partisan; population 0,003; county seat of Mineral county; location of the Potomac State School.

Mayor—K. H. Stover.

City Clerk—L. R. Warner; ex-officio Police Judge.

City Attorney—E. L. Tyler.

Chief of Police—F. G. Davis.

Treasurer—W. W. Long.

City Engineer—J. Paul Blundon.

Chief of Fire Dep't—H. W. Wolfe.

Sup't of Water Plant—G. A. Carskadon.

Health Officer—E. G. Davis.

**KERMIT—MINGO COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court in 1909 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 636, census of 1920.

Mayor—Dr. E. P. Stepp, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge.

Recorder—Clarence Kirt, Republican.

Chief of Police—M. K. Chapman, Republican.

Treasurer—Wade Hampton, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—Dr. R. M. Akers, Republican.

**KEYSTONE—MCDOWELL COUNTY**

Chartered by a special act of the legislature in 1909; elections biennially in February; next election in 1927; population 1,839, census of 1920; charter amended in 1925; municipal authorities consist of a mayor, recorder and five councilmen.

Mayor—W. E. Stuart, Republican.  
 Recorder—C. E. Elliott, Republican.  
 Chief of Police—J. J. Stuart, Republican.  
 Town Sergeant—F. C. Barnard, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.  
 Fire Marshal—F. L. Eby, Democrat.  
 Sup't of Water Plant—A. J. Simons, Republican.  
 Health Officer—Dr. J. E. Brown, Republican.

**KIMBALL—MCDOWELL COUNTY**

Chartered in 1911 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,500; new charter granted by the legislature of 1925; (No report on municipal officers for 1926.)

**KINGWOOD—PRESTON COUNTY**

Chartered by the Virginia general assembly in 1853; elections annually on the first Tuesday in January; population 1,417, census of 1920; county seat of Preston county.

Mayor—B. L. Brown, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge.  
 Recorder—Sherman White, Republican.  
 Treasurer—L. W. Weller, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.  
 Fire Marshal—C. M. Jackson, Republican.  
 Chief of Fire Dep't—Hobert Spindler, Republican.

**LAOPOLIS—GILMER COUNTY (P. O. Glenville)**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—H. Thompson, Republican.  
 Recorder—Carl Reaser, Republican.  
 Attorney—J. D. Jones, Republican (Glenville.)  
 Treasurer—Arthur Marks, Democrat; ex-officio Sergeant.

**LEON—MASON COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—Fisher Sayre, Democrat.  
 Recorder—Howard Shulsey, Republican.  
 Treasurer—Charles Byre, Republican.  
 Health Officer—Dr. B. F. Summers, Democrat.

**LESTER—RALEIGH COUNTY**

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 600.

Mayor—G. W. Richardson, Republican.  
 Recorder—E. M. Canaday, Democrat.  
 Health Officer—Dr. Frank McChesney, Democrat.

**LEWISBURG—GREENBRIER COUNTY**

Chartered in 1782 by the general assembly of Virginia; new charter granted by special act of

the legislature of West Virginia in 1870; elections annually in January; population 1,202, census of 1920; county seat of Greenbrier county.

Mayor—J. E. Bass, Democrat.  
 Recorder—W. L. Tabscott, Democrat.  
 Chief of Police—S. V. Burgess, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.  
 City Engineer—H. L. Handley, Democrat.  
 Chief of Fire Dep't—W. E. Darnell, Democrat.  
 Sup't of Water Plant—J. C. Boggs, Democrat.  
 Health Officer—Dr. H. L. Beard, Democrat.

**LITTLETON—WETZEL COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 600; census of 1920.

Mayor—Herman H. Miller, Republican.  
 Recorder—A. V. Henderson, Democrat.  
 Chief of Police—E. P. Jackson, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.  
 Health Officer—G. W. Anderson, Republican.

**LOGAN—LOGAN COUNTY**

Incorporated under a special act of the general assembly of Virginia in 1826 as "Lawnsville." Charter granted to "The City of Logan" by a special act of the legislature of West Virginia passed at the extraordinary session of 1908, which repealed all former charters granted to the town of Logan; charter of 1908 amended in part in 1909; and again in 1921; charter amended again in 1925, defining corporate boundaries; commission form of government; four commissioners; bipartisan; commissioner receiving largest number of votes elected Mayor; elections biennially on the first Thursday in April; next election in 1927; population 2,698 in 1920.

Mayor—C. C. Chambers, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge.  
 City Clerk—L. A. Faransworth, Republican.  
 City Solicitor—C. A. Hatfield, Republican.  
 Chief of Police—Lawrence Cary, Democrat.  
 Treasurer—K. P. Nowlan, Republican.  
 City Engineer—Rupert Wilson, Democrat.  
 Chief of Fire Dep't—E. B. Williamson, Democrat.  
 Health Officer—N. E. Steele, Democrat.

**LUMBERPORT—HARRISON COUNTY**

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1838; new charter granted by the circuit court in 1931, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 1,500.

Mayor—James H. Bowers, Republican.  
 Recorder—Carl G. Alfred, Republican.  
 Attorney—James W. Robinson, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Frank Carlin, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—Dr. Selby, (Clarksburg.)

#### MABSCOTT—RALEIGH COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 1,114, census of 1920.

Mayor—John L. Wiley.

Recorder—Miss Nola Dalton.

Chief of Police—C. H. Lundy; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.

#### MADISON—BOONE COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1906; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,000; county seat of Boone county.

Mayor—Dr. E. W. Smoot, Democrat.

Recorder—A. T. McDaniel, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—Raymond Copeland, Democrat.

#### MAN—LOGAN COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 900.

Mayor—F. P. Brown, Republican.

Recorder—J. O. Cook, Republican.

Chief of Police—Roy Brown, Republican.

#### MANNINGTON—MARION COUNTY

Chartered in 1871 by a special act of the legislature; charter amended in 1915 and 1917; act "reincorporating or incorporating anew," passed in 1921; commission form of government; elections annually on the first Monday in March; population 3,673, census of 1920.

Mayor—Charles L. Snodgrass.

City Clerk—R. Emmett Mockler.

City Solicitor—Claire Hess.

Chief of Police—C. P. Jones.

Treasurer—Exchange Bank of Mannington.

City Engineer—C. C. Coffman.

Fire Marshal—H. C. Anderson.

Sup't of Water Plant—A. B. Baumann.

Health Officer—Dr. McCutcheon; City and County Health Officer, Fairmont.

#### MARMET—KANAWHA COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 700.

Mayor—Benjamin F. Morris, Democrat.

Recorder—A. O. Scarbro, Democrat.

Chief of Police—I. J. Morris, Democrat.

#### MARLINTON—POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Chartered in 1900 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,500; county seat of Pocahontas county.

Mayor—M. S. Wilson, Republican.

Recorder—A. H. McFerrin, Democrat.

Attorney—A. P. Edgar, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Ross O. Hamrick, Republican.

Town Sergeant—Frank King, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer and Sup't of Water Plant.

Fire Marshal—D. W. Williams, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. J. W. Price, Republican.

#### MARTINSBURG—BERKELEY COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1778. New charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1868, which was partly amended in 1872, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1897, 1909, 1911 and 1913; amended in whole in 1915; partly amended and two sections added in 1917; amended again in 1919 and 1921; and again in 1923 amending and re-enacting certain sections; elections biennially; next election the second Monday in May, 1927; population 12,515, census of 1920; estimated population 13,544 July 1, 1925; county seat of Berkeley county.

Mayor—G. W. Appleby, Jr., Republican.

Recorder—Dr. S. M. Langford, Republican.

Attorney—J. O. Henson, Republican.

Chief of Police—J. T. Wolford, Republican.

Sergeant—Hattie L. Zepp, Republican.

City Engineer—Charles J. Wever, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dep't—M. L. Quinn, Democrat.

Sup't of Water Plant—C. A. Yontz, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. Clifford S. Sperow, Democrat.

#### MASON—MASON COUNTY

Chartered as "Mason City" by the general assembly of Virginia in 1856; new charter granted by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1869; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,000.

Mayor—A. D. Wilcoxon, Republican.

Clerk—L. O. Tucker, Democrat.

Chief of Police—John Ingels, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

#### MEADOW BRIDGE—FAYETTE COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—W. A. Patton, Republican.

Recorder—J. A. Forren, Republican.

Chief of Police—J. G. Phillips, Republican.

Treasurer—C. C. Rose, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—W. R. Smith, Republican.

#### MASON TOWN—PRESTON COUNTY

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 331, census of 1920.

Mayor—(Vacancy.)

Recorder—F. O. Shaffer, Republican.

Treasurer—H. A. Shutts, Republican.

**MATEWAN—MINGO COUNTY**

Chartered in 1897 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 851, census of 1920.

Mayor—George E. Wagner, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

Recorder—C. Dean, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—John Green, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Fred Stevens, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

City Engineer—C. F. Linkus, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dep't.—C. F. Puckett, Democrat.

Sup't of Water Plant—E. R. Burrows, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. G. W. Smith, Democrat.

**MATOAKA—MERCER COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 1,250.

Mayor—T. C. Godfrey, Democrat.

Recorder—E. L. Buite, Democrat.

Chief of Police—D. W. Franklin, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—C. C. Midkiff, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dep't.—W. W. Harloe, Democrat.

Health Officer—M. B. Caldwell, Republican.

**McMECHEN—MARSHALL COUNTY**

Chartered originally by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; subsequently by special act of the legislature; charter amended by the legislature January 28, 1919; elections biennially in April; non-partisan; next election in 1927; population 3,356, census of 1920.

Mayor—G. W. Bayles, Republican.

City Clerk—C. G. Sbafter, Republican.

City Solicitor—J. C. Simpson, Democrat.

Chief of Police—John Filben, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

City Engineer—C. B. Smith, Republican.

Sup't of Water Plant—A. W. Foster, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. Benham, Democrat.

**MIDDLEBOURNE—TYLER COUNTY**

Chartered in 1813 by the general assembly of Virginia, the town then being located in the county of Ohio; new charter granted by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1871; elections annually in January; population 929; county seat of Tyler county.

Mayor—V. M. Traugh, Democrat.

Recorder—Gertrude K. Traugh, Republican.

Attorney—I. M. Underwood, Republican.

Town Sergeant—John H. Twyman, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. J. H. Ferguson, Republican.

**MILL CREEK—RANDOLPH COUNTY**

Chartered May 16, 1903, by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 762, census of 1920.

Mayor—P. B. Crawford, Democrat, ex-officio Superintendent of Water Plant.

Recorder—Irons Gunn, Democrat.

Attorney—R. S. Irons, Democrat.

Treasurer—Bank of Mill Creek.

Town Sergeant—S. O. Phillips, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. B. Liggett, Democrat.

**MILTON—CABELL COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code, September 16, 1876; elections annually in January; estimated population 2,000.

Mayor—Mont Ward, Democrat.

Recorder—W. H. Blenko, Democrat.

Attorney—T. W. Peyton, Democrat.

Chief of Police—W. G. Conner, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

City Engineer—R. W. Breece.

Health Officer—Dr. F. F. Farnsworth, Republican.

Councilmen—S. W. Morris, G. P. Meadows, T. A. Vickers, E. F. Moore and T. E. Watts, all Democrats.

**MONONGAH—MARION COUNTY**

Chartered in 1891 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 2,700.

Mayor—Charles Heving, Citizens Party.

Recorder—Clarence Spragg, Citizens Party.

Attorney—Harry E. Watkins.

Chief of Police—P. H. McDonnell, Citizens Party; ex-officio Treasurer and Chief of Fire Department.

**MONTGOMERY—FAYETTE COUNTY**

Chartered in 1891 under chapter forty-seven of the code; amended in 1919 and in 1925; elections annually in January; population 2,130, census of 1920; location of New River State School.

Mayor—Hessie Lane, Democrat.

Recorder—William Buchanan, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Solicitor—Charles T. Dyer, Democrat.

Police Judge—P. H. Kelly, Democrat.

Chief of Police—James A. Soulsby, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—Thomas Cutts, Independent.

City Engineer—Dick Roeser, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dep't.—John Morris, Independent.

Street Commissioner—S. B. Morgan (col'd) Republican.

Director of Public Works—T. E. Wickline, Democrat.

Health Officer—R. W. Stoneburner, Democrat.

**MONTROSE—RANDOLPH COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 129, census of 1920.

Mayor — G. E. Coberly, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Recorder—I. D. Baker, Republican.

Councilmen—W. A. Barrett, R. C. Smith and L. J. Hyre, Republicans; W. D. Fisher and Roy Coberly, Democrats.

**MOOREFIELD—HARDY COUNTY**

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1777; charter amended in part in 1809, 1810, 1853 and 1854; new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1872; elections annually in March; estimated population 850.

Mayor—J. Ed. Chiple, Democrat; ex-officio City Attorney.

Recorder—W. D. McCauley, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—E. E. Johnson, Democrat.

Treasurer—C. C. Wise, Democrat.

Fire Marshal—M. M. Harwood, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. G. H. Gochenour, Democrat.

**MORGANTOWN—MONONGALIA COUNTY**

Original charter granted by the general assembly of Virginia in 1785; last amended by that body in 1860. The West Virginia legislature in 1901 passed an act granting a charter to the municipal corporation of "The City of Morgantown" annulling the charters of the towns of Morgantown, South Morgantown, Greemont and Seneca and consolidating the four municipalities; charter amended in 1919, and in 1921 providing for ten councilmen, from whom a mayor is appointed, and for a city manager; amended again in 1925; elections annually on the first Thursday after the first day of January; population 12,127, census of 1920; estimated population by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, 13,811 July 1, 1925; county seat of Monongalia county; location of the State University.

Mayor—Jeff L. Smith, Democrat.

City Manager—W. E. Brooks, Republican.

City Clerk—Prescott C. White, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

City Solicitor—W. S. John, Republican.

Police Judge—John Moore, Democrat.

Chief of Police—C. W. Smith.

City Engineer—Charles McDowell.

Chief of Fire Dep't—John Hare.

Health Officer—Dr. R. H. Edmondsou, Democrat.

**MOUNDSVILLE—MARSHALL COUNTY**

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1832; new charter granted by special act of the

legislature of West Virginia in 1866; which was amended in 1868, 1889, 1895, 1899, 1903, 1907, 1911 and 1921; amended again in 1923 in certain sections and by adding new sections; elections biennially in March; next election in 1927; population 10,669, census of 1920; estimated population by the U. S. Bureau of the Census 11,660 July 1, 1925; by local survey in 1923, 12,803; county seat of Marshall county; location of the State Penitentiary.

Mayor—Parry Miller, Democrat.

City Clerk—L. L. Stidger, Republican.

City Solicitor—A. L. Hooton, Republican.

Chief of Police—Green Burks, Republican.

Treasurer—First National Bank.

City Engineer—J. J. Sammons, Republican.

Fire Marshal—Walter Doty, Republican.

Health Officer—C. C. Hedges.

**MOUNT HOPE—FAYETTE COUNTY**

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1895; new charter granted by the legislature in 1921 to the "City of Mount Hope;" first election under said charter held on the second Tuesday in May, 1922, and biennially thereafter on the same day; estimated population 4,000.

Mayor—N. P. Rhinehart, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge, City Engineer and Superintendent of Water Plant.

City Clerk—F. J. Potter, Democrat.

Attorney—C. E. Mahan, Jr., Democrat.

Treasurer—W. H. Booue, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dep't—Herbert Sessler, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. E. E. Jones, Democrat.

**MULLENS—WYOMING COUNTY**

Chartered in 1912 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 3,000.

Mayor—D. D. Moran, Republican.

Recorder—O. L. Collier, Republican.

City Solicitor—J. Albert Toler, Republican.

Town Sergeant—L. O. Belcher, Republican.

City Engineer—E. M. Merrill Engineering Company.

**NEWBURG—PRESTON COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 975.

Mayor—John F. Crogan, Republican.

Recorder—Ashrod M. Moore, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.

Attorney—H. G. Crogan, Republican.

Commissioners—M. J. Orr, H. W. Helms and J. R. Lewis, Republicans; M. E. Hamrick and Thomas H. Turnley, Democrats.

## NEWELL—HANCOCK COUNTY

Unincorporated; under jurisdiction of the county court; estimated population 1,800.

## NEW CUMBERLAND—HANCOCK COUNTY

Chartered in 1894 by special act of the legislature; charter amended in 1921; elections biennially on Tuesday following the first Monday in August; estimated population 2,000; county seat of Hancock county. (No report on municipal officers for 1926.)

## NEW MARTINSVILLE—WETZEL COUNTY

Chartered in 1838 by the general assembly of Virginia as "Martinsville." In 1901 the legislature of West Virginia, by special act granted a new charter, and amended, re-enacted and reduced into one all its several former acts incorporating the "Town of New Martinsville;" charter amended in 1921; elections biennially on the second Tuesday in January; estimated population 3,000.

Mayor—Frank Wellsback, Republican.

Recorder—John K. Denny, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Chief of Police—John R. Arnette, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dep't—S. G. Combs, Republican.

Sup't of Water Plant—Albert Fawcett, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. B. E. Swiger, Democrat.

## NORTHFORK—McDOWELL COUNTY

Chartered in 1901 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 500.

Mayor—W. S. Wray, Democrat.

Recorder—Samuel Rosen, Republican.

Treasurer—L. Washington, Jr., Democrat.

Sergeant—A. G. Tapp, Republican.

Engineer—S. A. White, Democrat.

## OAK HILL—FAYETTE COUNTY

Chartered in 1905 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 1,037, census of 1920; new charter granted by the legislature in 1925, creating the "City of Oak Hill."

Mayor—W. R. Hayes, Democrat.

Recorder—C. R. Hill, Republican.

Attorney—C. E. Mahan, Jr., Democrat.

Chief of Police—R. L. Thompson, Republican.

Treasurer—J. W. Jones, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dep't—C. L. Fitzgerald.

Sup't of Water Plant—J. W. Forbes, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. E. S. Hamilton, Republican.

## OAKVALE—MERCER COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 250.  
Mayor—Dr. J. R. Boyd, Democrat.  
Recorder—S. M. Tiller, Democrat.  
Chief of Police—D. H. Tiller, Democrat.  
Treasurer—W. L. Boyd, Democrat.

## PADEN CITY—TYLER AND WETZEL COUNTIES

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code, December 15, 1916; estimated population 2,000; part in Tyler county, part in Wetzel county.

Mayor—Arza Cunningham, Progressive.

Clerk—John Snodgrass, Progressive.

Chief of Police—Harry Turnem.

Chief of Fire Dep't—George Potts.

Sup't of Water Plant—Ross Hassig.

Health Officer—Dr. C. M. Kimble.

## PARKERSBURG—WOOD COUNTY

Chartered in 1820 by the general assembly of Virginia as "The Town of Parkersburg;" charter amended in 1826, 1851, and 1860; amended by the legislature of West Virginia in 1863, by a special act extending limits and designating the corporation as a "City;" amended in part in 1868, 1870, 1887 and 1893; new charter granted by special act in 1903; amended in part in 1911 and 1913; amended in whole in 1915; in part in 1917 and 1919; commission form of government; non-political; members of council assigned as heads of departments; elections triennially on the second Tuesday in April; next election in 1929; population 20,050, census of 1920; estimated population 21,299 July 1, 1925; suburban population approximately 12,000; county seat of Wood county; charter amended in 1925 creating an election board and defining its duties.

Mayor—W. E. Stout.

City Clerk—Myrtle L. Hoffman.

City Solicitor—W. G. Peterkin.

Police Judge—M. H. Snodgrass.

Chief of Police—C. S. Hamer.

Treasurer—Frank McKim.

Sergeant—John Cunningham.

City Engineer—J. V. Dunbar.

Chief of Fire Dep't—W. H. Heydenreich.

Sup't of Water Plant—George Huber.

Health Officer—Dr. W. B. Richardson.

## PARSONS—TUCKER COUNTY

Chartered in 1907 by special act of the legislature; elections annually in April; charter amended in 1925; population 2,001, census of 1920; county seat of Tucker county. (No report on municipal officers for 1926.)

**PAW PAW—MORGAN COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 698, census of 1920.

Mayor—John T. Kesler, Republican.

Recorder—John H. Golliday, Republican.

Town Sergeant—C. E. S. Michaels, Republican.

Councilmen—Charles Gordon, Independent; Jos. W. Kerns, B. J. Light and George W. Smith, Republicans; Theodore Kline, Democrat.

**PAX—FAYETTE COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 600.

Mayor—C. A. Blake.

Recorder—W. L. Humphrey; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—C. E. Mahan, Jr.

Chief of Police—L. E. Aliff.

**PENNSBORO—RITCHIE COUNTY**

Originally chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; new charter granted in 1915 by special act of the legislature to "The City of Pennsboro;" charter amended in 1921; council authorized to issue bonds for paving, etc.; commission form of government; elections biennially; next election on the second Tuesday of May, 1927; estimated population 2,200; charter again amended in 1925.

Mayor—Thomas E. Clovis, Republican.

City Clerk—Ira Taylor, Democrat.

Attorney—S. A. Powell, Republican; Harrisville.

Police Judge—J. A. Wooddell, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Chief of Police—C. H. Hefflin, Democrat; ex-officio Sergeant and Chief of Fire Department.

City Engineer—W. H. Lantz, Republican.

Sup't of Water Plant—B. F. Gilmore, Republican.

Health Officers—Drs. I. P. Jones and J. B. Wilson.

**PETERSBURG—GRANT COUNTY**

Chartered in 1910 by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,600; county seat of Grant county.

Mayor—R. W. Baker, Democrat.

Recorder—H. F. Baker, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dep't—Dr. W. C. Vanmeter, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. Moomau, Democrat.

**PETERSTOWN—MONROE COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 400.

Mayor—F. E. Rallard, Democrat.

Recorder—H. Karl Hall, Republican.

Chief of Police—Ben F. Jarvis, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

**PHILIPPI—BARBOUR COUNTY**

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1844; new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1901, which was amended in 1915; and again amended in its entirety in 1923; elections annually in March; population 1,543; county seat of Barbour county.

Mayor—W. A. Mason, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

City Clerk—J. W. Ramsey, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

City Solicitor—D. D. Stemple, Republican.

Chief of Police—E. M. Robinson, Republican.

City Engineer—A. N. Humphreys, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. John H. Bailey, Republican.

**PIEDMONT—MINERAL COUNTY**

Chartered originally by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; new charter granted by the legislature in 1913, as the "City of Piedmont"; charter amended in 1925; elections biennially on the second Monday in May; next election in 1927; estimated population 3,000.

Mayor—T. D. Campbell, Republican.

Clerk—T. C. Dye, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—Arthur Arnold, Republican.

Chief of Police—C. E. Dormon, Republican.

Fire Marshal—N. C. Shaw, Republican.

Sup't of Water Plant—J. H. Wolverton, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. Z. T. Kalbaugh, Republican.

**PINE GROVE—WETZEL COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 650.

Mayor—W. W. Sands, Republican.

Recorder—H. M. Tustin, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Health Officer—Dr. A. E. McCuskey, Democrat.

**PINEVILLE—WYOMING COUNTY**

Chartered in 1917 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 304; county seat of Wyoming county.

Mayor—George M. Farley, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

Recorder—J. Carl Cook, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—F. E. Shannon, Republican.

Town Sergeant—Nathan Perdew, Republican.

Engineer—J. E. Basham, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. B. W. Steele, Republican.

**POINT PLEASANT—MASON COUNTY**

Charter granted by the general assembly of Virginia in 1794. After the formation of West Virginia this charter was amended by a decree of the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code. In 1891 a new charter was granted by special act of the legislature. In 1915 the legislature passed another special act incorporating "The City of Point Pleasant," annulling the charters granted to the towns of Point Pleasant and North Point Pleasant, and consolidating the two municipalities; charter amended in 1919; elections biennially on the third Saturday in May; population 3,059; census of 1920; charter amended in 1925 submitting boundaries to a vote of the people, and providing for issuing bonds, etc.; county seat of Mason county.

Mayor—Milton L. Miller, Democrat.

City Clerk—W. C. Whaley, Democrat.

City Solicitor—B. H. Blagg, Republican.

Chief of Police—J. A. Hyatt, Republican; ex-officio Fire Marshal.

Treasurer—S. C. Wilhelm, Republican.

Health Officer—J. P. Monroe, Republican.

**PRATT—KANAWHA COUNTY**

Chartered in 1905 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 450.

Mayor—W. R. Noel, Democrat.

Recorder—A. C. Davis, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.

Councilmen—W. M. Thompson, J. J. Brown, E. L. Johnson, Lon Lloyd and James E. Shields, Democrats.

**PRINCETON—MERCER COUNTY**

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1837; in 1909 the legislature of West Virginia passed an act to amend the charter of "The Town of Princeton," to incorporate the same as "The City of Princeton," and repealing all other acts relating to the old municipality. This charter was amended in 1913, 1915, and 1917 and in its entirety in 1923; amended again in 1925, as to powers and duties of Treasurer and Recorder; elections held biennially in June; population 6,214, census of 1920; county seat of Mercer county.

Mayor—W. A. Brown, Republican.

Recorder—E. B. King, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge and Treasurer.

Attorney—Alex. M. Mahood, Republican.

Chief of Police—J. H. Mandeville, Republican.

City Engineer—Arthur L. Peck, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dep't—George S. Oxley, Democrat.

Sup't of Water Plant—E. L. Day, Republican.  
Health Officer—Dr. W. H. Wallingford, Republican.

**PULLMAN—RITCHIE COUNTY**

Chartered in 1901 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 350.

Mayor—Earl D. Clayton, Democrat.

Recorder—Boyd C. Prunty, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—Floyd Simons, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. L. E. Walton, Independent.

Councilmen—L. F. Cox, and T. F. Ferguson, Republicans; Ralph Prunty and E. J. Loudin, Democrats.

**RAINELLE—GREENBRIER COUNTY**

Chartered in 1913 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 566; census of 1920. (No report on municipal officers for 1926.)

**RANSON—JEFFERSON COUNTY**

Charter granted under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1910; elections annually in January; population 600.

Mayor—J. F. Casey, Republican.

Recorder—E. C. Ronemur, Democrat.

Attorney—J. M. Mason, Democrat; Charles Town.

Chief of Police—George A. Rouzee, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Town Sergeant—Hamp Ramey, Democrat.

City Engineer—J. J. Skinner, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. B. F. Haines, Democrat.

**RAVENSWOOD—JACKSON COUNTY**

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia March 10, 1852; subsequently chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code of West Virginia; elections annually in January; population 1,281, census of 1920.

Mayor—J. W. Hall, Democrat.

Recorder—D. E. Cole, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—M. C. Archer, Republican.

Chief of Police—J. A. Fling, Democrat.

City Engineer—Wilbur Grimm, Democrat.

Sup't of Water Plant—C. F. Elder, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. J. E. Barrows, Republican.

**REEDSVILLE—PRESTON COUNTY**

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 254, census of 1920.

Mayor—J. F. Dill, Republican.

Recorder—Harold Watson, Republican.

Attorney—J. V. Gibson, Democrat.

Chief of Police—C. E. Keefover, Republican.



**REEDY—ROANE COUNTY**

Chartered in 1894 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 373.

Mayor—C. L. Cottle, Democrat.

Recorder—R. L. McKinley, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Morris Carpenter, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.

Fire Marshal—Von Van Devender, Democrat.

Councilmen—H. C. Law and G. A. Dye, Republicans; E. R. Lester, V. VanDevender and A. L. Thrash, Democrats.

**RICHWOOD—NICHOLAS COUNTY**

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1901; new charter granted by the legislature in 1921; amended in one section in 1923; first election under new charter held on the first Thursday in January, 1922; subsequent elections to be held biennially on the first Tuesday in June; population 4,331.

(No report on municipal officers for 1926.)

**RIDGELEY—MINERAL COUNTY**

Chartered December 2, 1914, by the circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 1,709, census of 1920.

Mayor—B. F. Magruder, Republican; ex-officio Superintendent of Water Plant.

Recorder—J. H. Simmons, Democrat; ex-officio Health Officer.

Attorney—E. A. See, Republican.

Police Judge—George E. Hiser.

Chief of Police—E. J. Smith, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer and Sergeant.

City Engineer—J. Paul Blundon.

Chief of Fire Dep't—J. W. Hughs.

**RIPLEY—JACKSON COUNTY**

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1832. New charter granted by an act of the legislature of West Virginia, in 1867; elections annually, in March; population 580, census of 1920; county seat of Jackson county.

Mayor—Dr. T. E. Rymer, Republican.

Recorder—Kenna K. Ilyre, Democrat.

Attorney—Louis Miller, Republican.

Treasurer—H. F. Pfost, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—Roy Shamblin, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. T. I. C. Parsons, Democrat.

**RIVERSIDE—MONONGALIA COUNTY**

(P. O. Morgantown)

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 800; non-partisan government.

Mayor—Clyde Snyder.

Recorder—Marvin Haines.

Attorney—Frank Brand.

Treasurer—Edward Kemmer.

City Engineer—Joseph Funderburk.

**RIVESVILLE—MARION COUNTY**

Chartered in 1873 by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 1,061; census of 1920.

Mayor—Charles F. Knight, Democrat.

Recorder—R. W. Duvall, Democrat.

Attorney—T. C. Musgrave, Democrat.

Councilmen—Hugh Snodgrass and Elbert Arnett, Republicans; Dana Arnett, D. J. Cavalier and Smith Hood, Jr., Democrats

**ROMNEY—HAMPSHIRE COUNTY**

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in November, 1762. After the formation of West Virginia the charter was amended by a decree of the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,350; county seat of Hampshire county; location of the Schools for the Deaf and Blind.

Mayor—L. V. Thompson, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer and Sergeant.

Recorder—C. H. Heahoolle, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Carl Michael, Democrat.

Sup't of Water Plant—George Hamilton, Democrat.

**RONCEVERTE—GREENBRIER COUNTY**

Chartered in 1882 as "The Town of Ronceverte" under chapter forty-seven of the code. In 1909 "The City of Ronceverte" was granted a charter by special act of the legislature; charter amended in 1919 and in one section in 1923; elections annually in June, but officers alternate and are chosen for two years; population 2,319, census of 1920.

Mayor—D. H. Kauffelt, Mugwump.

City Clerk—A. S. Woodhouse, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge.

Chief of Police—A. J. Corkrean, Democrat.

Treasurer—Ronceverte National Bank.

Fire Marshal—John D. Peters, Democrat.

Sup't of Water Plant—Roy Erskine, Democrat.

Board of Commissioners—D. H. Kauffelt, C. E. Boone and J. W. Compton.

**ROSEDALE—BRAXTON COUNTY**

Chartered in 1911 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 250, census of 1920.

Mayor—James Frame, Democrat.

Recorder—J. L. Upton, Republican.

Town Sergeant—J. F. Marshall, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. Moore, Republican.

**ROWLESBURG—PRESTON COUNTY**

Chartered by the Virginia general assembly in 1858; elections annually in April; estimated population 1,000.

Mayor—C. C. Pollock, Republican.

Recorder—E. V. Anderson, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Chief of Police—J. B. Lyle, Republican.

Fire Marshal—N. C. Dawson, Republican.

Sup't of Water Plant—E. C. Wotring.

Health Officer—Dr. M. H. Proudfoot.

**SABRATON—MONONGALIA COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code as Sturgisson; population 1,389.

Mayor—D. M. Thomas.

Recorder—Joseph P. Fleming.

Attorney—Frank P. Corbin.

Chief of Police—Roy Linger.

Treasurer—Charles Parsons; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Fire Marshal—Samuel Paden.

**SALEM—HARRISON COUNTY**

Chartered originally under chapter forty-seven of the code; by special act of the legislature in 1905; charter amended in 1921 and in one section in 1923; elections annually in April; population 2,920, census of 1920; location of the State Industrial Home for Girls.

Mayor—M. T. Frum, Republican.

Recorder—Mrs. Alma Flanigan, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—Louis A. Johnson, Democrat; (Clarksburg.)

Chief of Police—W. E. Jacobs, Republican.

Sup't of Water Plant—Jim Scott, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. V. A. Selby, Republican.

**SHEPHERDSTOWN—JEFFERSON COUNTY**

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1762, as "Mecklenburg;" new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1867; amended in part in 1882; elections annually in March; estimated population 1,600; location of Shepherd College State Normal School.

Mayor—R. G. Miller, Democrat.

City Clerk—Herbert Rogers, Democrat.

Attorney—G. M. Beltzhoover, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Robert Shipley, Republican.

Treasurer—S. L. Cooley, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—W. W. Winters, Democrat.

Fire Marshal—G. R. Beddom, Democrat.

Sup't of Water Plant—Karl Hill, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. N. Burwell, Democrat.

**SHINNSTON—HARRISON COUNTY**

Chartered in 1852 by the general assembly of Virginia; in 1915 the legislature of West Virginia passed a special act creating the municipal corporation of "The City of Shinnston" and repealing all former acts relating to the town of Shinnston; charter amended in 1919 and again in 1921; elections annually on the first Tuesday in March; estimated population 2,300.

Mayor—F. F. Robey, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge.

Recorder—T. M. Gillum, Republican.

Attorney—H. M. Martin, Democrat.

Chief of Police—H. H. Corder, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Town Sergeant—James Harbert, Democrat.

City Engineer—J. P. McClintoc, Republican.

Fire Marshal—A. E. Vassar, Republican.

Sup't of Water Plant—George Riffee, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. V. A. Selby, County

Health Officer, Clarksburg.

**SISTERSVILLE—TYLER COUNTY**

Chartered originally by the general assembly of Virginia February 3, 1839; charter amended and re-enacted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1866, 1899, 1901, 1903 and 1921; elections biennially on the fourth Thursday in March; population 3,238, census of 1920.

Mayor—W. L. Sutton, Republican.

City Clerk—A. T. Henderson, Democrat.

Attorney—W. S. Sugden, Republican.

Chief of Police—George W. Lawson, Republican.

Treasurer—J. O. Garman, Republican.

Fire Marshal—E. C. Krug, Republican.

Sup't of Water Plant—C. R. Sandy, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. H. P. West, Democrat.

**SMITHFIELD—WETZEL COUNTY**

Chartered July 12, 1904, by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 774.

Mayor—J. W. Board, Democrat.

Recorder—James Kilcayne, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. C. J. Botes, Republican.

**SOPHIA—RALEIGH COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—W. J. Daniel; ex-officio Recorder.

**SPENCER—ROANE COUNTY**

Formerly "New California;" chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1858; charter amended by special act of the legislature of West

Virginia in 1867; again amended in 1921; elections annually in March; population 1,765 inside corporation; including suburbs, estimated at 3,500; county seat of Roane county; location of Spencer State hospital.

Mayor—E. J. Harris, Democrat; ex-officio Health Officer.

Recorder—C. S. Meridette, Republican.  
 Attorneys—Harper & Baker; Dem. Rep.  
 Chief of Police—B. E. Rogers, Republican.  
 Treasurer—F. F. McIntosh, Jr., Democrat.  
 City Engineer—W. B. Poling, Democrat.  
 Fire Marshal—B. D. Shotto, Republican.

#### ST. ALBANS—KANAWHA COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 5,000.

Mayor—F. D. Burgess, Democrat; ex-officio City Manager.

City Clerk—H. O. Palmer, Republican.  
 City Solicitor—D. N. Mohler, Republican.  
 Police Judge—G. D. Bryan, Democrat.  
 Chief of Police—D. O. Grogan, Republican.  
 Treasurer—First National Bank.  
 Chief of Fire Dep't.—J. A. Campbell, Republican.  
 Health Officer—Dr. Tompkins, Republican.

#### STAR CITY—MONONGALIA COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 2,000.

Mayor—M. R. S. Davis, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.  
 Recorder—M. C. Lemley.  
 Attorney—Frank M. Brand.  
 Treasurer—J. J. Furman.  
 Town Sergeant—Clarence Lemasters.  
 Councilmen—A. E. Hoffman, S. G. Shirley, George Handley, A. H. Fisher and B. H. Brewer.

#### ST. MARYS—PLEASANTS COUNTY

Chartered in 1851 by the general assembly of Virginia, the town then being located in Wood county; order of incorporation in 1888 by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code of West Virginia new charter granted by the legislature in 1901; amended in part in 1907; charter amended and re-enacted in 1921; submitted to a vote of the people and ratified; elections biennially on the second Tuesday in June; non-partisan; mayor the only elective officer; next election in 1927; population 1,648, census of 1920.

Mayor—Charles Carroll; ex-officio Police Judge.  
 City Manager—Bernard Riggs.  
 Recorder—P. O. White.

City Attorney—Ross Wells.  
 Chief of Police—W. L. Gattrell.  
 Treasurer—Bernard Gorrell.  
 Chief of Fire Dep't.—Clifford Zipf.  
 Health Officer—Dr. John B. Watson.

#### SUMMERSVILLE—NICHOLAS COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 279, census of 1920.

Mayor—John L. Evans, Democrat.  
 Recorder—J. O. Dodrill, Republican.  
 Town Sergeant—J. H. Bolar, Democrat.

#### SUTTON—BRAXTON COUNTY

Chartered as "Suttonville," Nicholas county, in 1826, by the general assembly of Virginia; new charter granted under chapter forty-seven of the code of West Virginia in 1889; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,500; county seat of Braxton county.

Mayor—G. S. Hamrick, Republican.  
 Recorder—Vernon B. Ball, Democrat.  
 Chief of Police—J. P. Canfield, Democrat.  
 Chief of Fire Dep't.—T. H. Iyer, Republican.  
 Sup't. of Water Plant—G. S. Hamrick, Republican.  
 Health Officer—Dr. M. T. Morrison, Democrat.

#### TERRA ALTA—PRESTON COUNTY

Chartered originally as "Cranberry" under chapter forty-seven of the code; charter amended by a decree of the circuit court in 1890; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,300; altitude 2,557 feet; State Tuberculosis Sanitarium located at Hopemont, two miles east of the town.

Mayor—H. N. Cuppett, Republican.  
 Recorder—H. H. Parsons, Republican.  
 Attorney—L. F. Everhart, Republican.  
 Chief of Police—L. N. Benson, Democrat.

#### THOMAS—TUCKER COUNTY

Chartered in 1892 by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 2,500; new charter granted in 1925, creating the "City of Thomas" defining its powers and prescribing its limits.

Mayor—Ituly Rubenstein, Republican.  
 City Clerk—Herbert Pace, Democrat.  
 Chief of Fire Dep't.—C. C. Fansler, Democrat.  
 Councilmen—W. G. Helmick, C. S. Whitman and Joseph De'Pollo, Republicans; D. C. Stemple and Wylie DeVore, Democrats.

#### THURMOND—FAYETTE COUNTY

Chartered January 1, 1900, by the circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections

annually in January; estimated population 800.

Mayor—George R. Bullock, Democrat.

Recorder—F. R. Carbold, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Town Sergeant—J. W. Kelly.

#### TROY—GILMER COUNTY

Chartered in 1887 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 113, census of 1920.

Mayor—O. G. Talbot, Republican.

Recorder—Okey A. Reed, Republican.

Town Sergeant—Stein Varner, Republican.

#### TUNNELTON—PRESTON COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1897; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,000.

Mayor—Arden O. Halbritter, Republican.

Recorder—Harley T. Pyles, Republican.

Attorney—F. E. Parrack, Republican; (Kingwood.)

Treasurer—Paris Shay, Republican.

Town Sergeant—E. T. LaRue, Republican.

#### UNION—MONROE COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 439, census of 1920.

Mayor—John A. Campbell, Republican.

Recorder—R. M. Humphreys, Republican.

Treasurer—H. S. Ellison, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—J. H. Bostic, Democrat.

Sup't of Water Plant—E. J. Worsham, Democrat.

#### WAR—McDOWELL COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 500. No report on municipal officers for 1926.

#### WARDENSVILLE—HARDY COUNTY

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 300.

Mayor—W. M. Frye, Democrat.

Recorder—Mrs. Ella Milley, Republican.

Town Sergeant—P. O. Miller, Republican.

Councilmen—R. C. and C. R. Anderson, Republicans; L. L. Shreck, Arnor Jordan and C. E. Hott, Democrats.

#### WAYNE—WAYNE COUNTY

Chartered in 1882 under chapter forty-seven of the code; amended in part in 1911; elections annually in January; population 450; county seat of Wayne county.

Mayor—S. J. Vinson, Democrat.

Clerk—Clyde Seaggs, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Dewey Caroway, Democrat.  
Sup't. of Water Plant—Bob Thompson, Democrat, and the mayor, ex-officio.

Health Officer—Dr. Wilkinson, Democrat.

#### WEBSTER SPRINGS—WEBSTER COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1898; elections annually in January; estimated population 800; county seat of Webster county.

Mayor—C. L. Hines, Democrat.

Recorder—F. N. Sycloose, Democrat; ex-officio, Attorney.

Treasurer—J. L. Oodril, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Engineer—P. B. Cogar, Democrat.

Sup't of Water Plant—M. V. Tracy, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. L. C. McCutcheon, Republican.

#### WELCH—McDOWELL COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1893; charter amended in 1919; amended again in 1925; as to corporate limits, powers of mayor and taxation; elections biennially on first Tuesday in June; population 3,232, census of 1920; county seat of McDowell county; location of Welch Hospital No. 1, formerly Miners' Hospital No. 1.

Mayor—John W. Blakely, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

City Clerk—O. P. Jones, Republican.

Recorder—T. W. Edwards, Republican.

City Attorney—B. F. Howard, Republican.

Chief of Police—C. C. Hutton, Republican.

Treasurer—O. P. Jones, Republican.

City Engineer—L. A. Osborn, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dep't—G. D. Mitchell, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. H. G. Camper, Republican.

#### WELLSBURG—BROOKE COUNTY

Chartered by the Virginia assembly in 1816; charter amended in whole by the legislature of West Virginia in 1887; amended in part in 1895, 1901, 1903, 1907, 1911, 1915, 1917, 1919 and 1921; amended again in 1925, as to paving and assessments; elections annually in April; population 4,918 census of 1920; estimated population 6,500 July 1, 1926.

Mayor—George C. Nicholls, Republican.

City Clerk—Jay Lucas, Democrat.

City Solicitor—C. K. Jacobs, Republican.

Chief of Police—L. T. Police, Republican.

Treasurer—W. H. Lewis, Republican.

City Engineer—M. E. Boyd, Republican.

Fire Marshal—Jess Reeves, Republican.

Sup't of Water Plant—Dave Combs, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. J. B. Walkinsaw, Democrat.

**WEST MILFORD—HARRISON COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 450.

Mayor—A. R. Lewis, Republican.

Recorder—George W. Sturn, Republican.

Councilmen—A. A. Ludwig and S. W. Highland, Republicans; P. W. Ward, George M. Lynch and H. E. Neely, Democrats.

**WEST UNION—DODDRIDGE COUNTY**

Chartered in 1881 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 1,335, census of 1920; county seat of Doddridge county.

Mayor—S. P. Smith, Democrat.

Recorder—C. M. Foutty, Republican.

Treasurer—Mrs. Clara D. Brown, Republican.

Town Sergeant—Thomas W. Nicholson.

Sup't of Water Plant—Thomas Hickman, Democrat.

**WHEELING—OHIO COUNTY**

Chartered as "Zanesburg" by the general assembly of Virginia in 1795; Middle Wheeling and South Wheeling incorporated in 1827; charter granted to "The City of Wheeling" in 1836. In 1915 the legislature of West Virginia passed a special act amending its acts of 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1913, and all acts passed prior to 1907 and granted a new charter known as the "Greater Wheeling Charter" which was partly amended in 1917, and again in 1919, 1921 and 1923. Commission form of government; non-partisan; municipal primary; general municipal elections held biennially on the fourth Thursday of May; county seat of Ohio county; West Liberty State Normal School located at West Liberty. Charter amended in 1925 providing for condemnation of property for municipal uses; for laying a levy for parks; creating a park commission, prescribing its duties and how maintained.

Mayor—W. J. Steen.

City Manager—H. L. Kirk.

City Clerk—Howard C. Lane.

City Solicitor—Carl O. Schmidt.

Police Judge—H. Campbell Richards.

Chief of Police—George Buchwald.

Treasurer—W. D. Robertson.

City Engineer—Herman L. Arbenz.

Fire Marshal—Edward A. McGranahan.

Sup't of Water Plant—J. W. Shull.

Health Officer—Dr. W. H. McLain.

**WESTON—LEWIS COUNTY**

Originally chartered in 1847 by a decree of the circuit court under the code of Virginia; new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia

in 1909; amended in 1913; elections biennially on the Tuesday after the third Monday in March; next election in 1928; population 5,701, census of 1920; including immediate suburbs, estimated at 8,000; location of Weston State Hospital; charter amended in 1925 as to tax levies and liens for taxes.

Mayor—J. M. Dennison, Democrat.

City Clerk—W. L. Sheets, Republican.

City Attorney—L. M. Brannon, Republican.

Chief of Police—D. E. Brown, Republican.

Treasurer—E. G. Smith, Democrat.

Fire Marshal—Leslie Vassar, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. W. P. King, Republican.

**WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS—GREEBRIER COUNTY**

Chartered in 1910 under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 2,000.

Mayor—Dr. G. L. Wyatt, Democrat.

Recorder—J. Porter Brndette, Democrat; ex-officio treasurer.

Chief of Police—J. E. Farrer, Republican.

Town Sergeant—L. M. Vance.

Engineer—Hammond Dixon.

Chief of Fire Dep't—Hilton, Democrat.

Health Officer—W. E. Myles, Democrat.

**WINFIELD—PUTNAM COUNTY**

Charter granted by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code, September 24, 1889; population 253, census of 1920; county seat of Putnam county.

Mayor—Ira Smith, Republican.

Recorder—Walter Raynes, Republican.

Town Sergeant—C. E. Harmon, Democrat.

**WILLIAMSBURG—GREENBRIER COUNTY**

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 161, census of 1920. No report on municipal officers for 1926.

**WILLIAMSON—MINGO COUNTY**

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1905; charter amended in 1915, and provision made for a commission form of government; elections biennially in June; charter amended in 1919; non-partisan government; amended in one section and a new section added in 1923; estimated population 10,000; county seat of Mingo county.

Mayor—Wirt F. Hatfield, Republican.

City Clerk—Lafe P. Ward, Democrat.

City Solicitor—Wade H. Ironson, Democrat.

Chief of Police—A. R. Stepp, Republican.

Treasurer—First National Bank.

City Engineer—H. M. Good, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dep't—H. M. Stock, Republican.

Sup't of Water Plant—C. P. Reynolds, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. G. B. Irvine, Democrat.

**WILLIAMSTOWN—WOOD COUNTY**

Chartered originally by the general assembly of Virginia in 1822 as "Williamsville," the town operated for a time under two other charters, each of which was finally dropped; new charter granted in 1901 by a decree of the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code of West Virginia; new charter granted by the legislature in 1921; elections biennially on the Tuesday after the first Monday in January; population 1,793, census of 1920; charter amended in 1925 as to the governing body of the city, consisting of a mayor and four councilmen; also, as to issuing of bonds.

Mayor—U. E. Garber, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

Clerk—Elmo Reynolds, Republican.

Solicitor—James S. Wade, Democrat; (Parkersburg.)

Chief of Police—Clark Bush, Democrat; ex-officio Fire Marshal.

Treasurer—O. E. Gray, Democrat.

City Engineer—L. G. Merrill, Republican.

**WOMELSDORF—RANDOLPH COUNTY**

(P. O. Coalton)

Chartered May 8, 1895, by the circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in February. No report on municipal officers for 1926.

**WORTHINGTON—MARION COUNTY**

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1893; elections annually in January; population 381, census of 1920.

Mayor—J. M. Wood, Republican.

Recorder—C. L. Sturm, Republican.

Chief of Police—H. E. Wilson, Republican.

Treasurer—E. M. Phillips, Republican.

Health Officer—G. L. Howell, Republican.

## TABLE SHOWING ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY IN WEST VIRGINIA

For Each of the Years 1904 to 1925 Inclusive

Together with

Tables Showing Assessed Value of Property by Counties for the  
Years 1924 and 1925

Compiled by the Department of State Tax Commissioner

## ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY 1904 TO 1925

YEAR	Real Estate	Personal	Public Utility	Total
1904.....	\$ 168,480,150	\$ 80,306,209	\$ 30,043,300	\$ 278,829,659
1905.....	169,026,710	126,281,620	36,052,845	331,361,175
1906.....	475,174,841	193,573,192	209,093,726	877,841,759
1907.....	489,274,675	199,264,834	242,696,766	931,236,275
1908.....	490,715,670	204,166,662	251,354,364	946,236,696
1909.....	578,883,366	223,438,900	261,386,208	1,063,708,474
1910.....	601,187,043	235,795,169	282,845,961	1,119,828,173
1911.....	619,156,816	238,325,680	290,523,540	1,148,006,036
1912.....	633,747,633	239,236,606	295,028,419	1,168,012,658
1913.....	668,477,503	262,637,372	312,200,668	1,243,315,543
1914.....	683,119,300	281,623,615	317,695,663	1,282,438,578
1915.....	691,445,971	274,157,288	320,966,265	1,286,569,524
1916.....	696,729,871	278,708,294	323,022,687	1,298,550,852
1917.....	723,778,583	316,055,426	336,305,819	1,376,139,828
1918.....	745,695,517	358,142,114	345,714,123	1,449,451,754
1919.....	760,648,033	371,602,428	349,522,671	1,480,773,132
1920.....	801,235,500	424,292,082	354,066,817	1,579,594,399
1921.....	879,083,110	449,199,758	367,785,403	1,696,068,361
1922.....	1,207,653,069	430,902,143	445,110,757	2,082,556,969
1923.....	1,224,559,949	432,401,381	452,851,856	2,109,813,186
1924.....	1,237,397,082	426,062,826	456,475,043	2,119,934,951
1925.....	1,248,827,081	424,670,673	461,222,371	2,134,720,125

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTIES 1925

COUNTIES	Real Estate	Personal Property	Public Utility Property	Totals
Barbour.....	\$ 15,344,235	\$ 3,706,211	\$ 3,899,679	\$ 22,950,125
Berkeley.....	15,473,485	6,547,198	6,437,436	28,458,119
Boone.....	17,528,970	7,857,053	3,992,173	29,378,196
Braxton.....	11,109,015	3,949,995	4,410,285	19,469,295
Brooke.....	22,207,000	5,520,396	6,300,785	34,028,181
Cabell.....	105,336,265	31,498,125	16,228,234	153,062,624
Calhoun.....	3,387,910	2,788,265	2,776,000	8,952,175
Clay.....	5,565,980	2,583,762	2,714,779	10,864,521
Doddridge.....	9,891,060	5,310,905	9,998,082	25,200,077
Fayette.....	27,006,185	5,552,750	16,739,673	53,318,608
Gilmer.....	8,153,845	4,670,655	4,437,685	17,262,185
Grant.....	4,482,135	2,069,863	626,646	7,178,644
Greenbrier.....	17,373,375	6,014,080	6,516,138	29,904,493
Hampshire.....	4,070,210	2,119,586	3,223,044	9,412,840
Hancock.....	15,796,260	4,408,270	2,863,666	23,068,196
Hardy.....	3,358,890	2,435,685	388,109	6,182,684
Harrison.....	83,830,190	27,732,650	28,522,420	140,085,260
Jackson.....	7,437,675	2,184,300	3,641,737	13,263,712
Jefferson.....	11,758,640	4,885,330	5,088,347	21,732,317
Kanawha.....	131,178,800	31,349,500	41,214,998	203,742,398
Lewis.....	19,784,280	8,030,665	13,938,155	41,753,100
Lincoln.....	7,136,805	3,347,165	8,244,504	18,728,474
Logan.....	26,163,993	9,985,405	9,382,522	45,531,920
Marion.....	68,814,465	18,938,861	22,141,518	109,894,844
Marshall.....	31,637,160	11,229,570	13,901,690	56,768,420
Mason.....	9,096,700	3,457,570	5,348,980	17,903,250
Mercer.....	31,271,210	13,443,060	18,083,243	62,797,513
Mineral.....	10,554,470	3,932,390	7,748,230	22,235,090
Mingo.....	22,478,349	6,227,001	15,643,727	44,349,077
Monongalia.....	69,891,855	19,371,505	13,858,157	103,034,517
Monroe.....	7,835,830	1,960,606	807,505	10,603,971
Morgan.....	4,038,813	1,706,553	8,610,203	14,355,569
McDowell.....	50,968,580	12,611,890	18,326,349	81,906,729
Nicholas.....	13,439,100	4,734,860	1,302,976	19,476,936
Ohio.....	86,099,350	32,379,000	13,324,318	131,802,668
Pendleton.....	4,225,439	1,761,210	4,600	5,991,249
Pleasants.....	4,079,450	3,394,890	2,134,062	9,608,402
Pocahontas.....	9,579,270	4,837,835	2,875,545	17,292,650
Preston.....	20,883,940	7,079,100	8,580,381	36,543,421
Putnam.....	7,757,230	2,661,451	4,820,332	15,239,013
Raleigh.....	33,798,187	8,546,520	7,726,073	50,070,780
Randolph.....	14,184,200	5,922,280	4,251,891	24,358,311
Ritchie.....	11,891,385	8,303,481	8,544,675	28,739,541
Roane.....	9,717,525	6,762,185	9,713,509	26,193,219
Summers.....	7,745,810	2,307,349	5,489,338	15,542,497
Taylor.....	12,735,290	4,815,330	7,146,229	24,699,849
Tucker.....	7,041,080	2,641,045	1,895,971	11,578,096
Taylor.....	7,818,215	6,368,589	5,097,725	19,284,522
Upshur.....	14,012,310	3,728,190	2,170,999	19,911,398
Wayne.....	13,768,910	3,798,710	18,159,585	35,727,205
Webster.....	8,552,610	2,100,910	1,284,126	11,977,646
Wetzel.....	14,714,290	8,077,500	14,427,537	37,219,327
Wirt.....	3,791,590	2,116,115	509,504	6,417,209
Wood.....	43,548,600	17,447,550	9,927,848	70,923,998
Wyoming.....	19,527,685	3,456,010	5,761,349	28,745,044
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,248,827,081</b>	<b>\$ 424,670,673</b>	<b>\$ 461,222,371</b>	<b>\$ 2,134,720,125</b>

Note—The above are advance figures and subject to change.



GROSS SALES TAX

Net Collections During the State Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1922 and 1923

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1922:	Quarter Ended Sept. 30, 1921	Quarter Ended Dec. 31, 1921	Quarter Ended March 31, 1922	Quarter Ended June 30, 1922	Year Ended June 30, 1922	Per Cent
Coal Production.....		\$ 174,965.00	\$ 185,565.00	\$ 156,247.66	\$ 516,777.66	35.3
Oil and Gas Production.....		35,088.00	55,231.00	60,352.05	150,674.05	10.3
Clay, Sand, etc., Production.....		3,618.00	3,442.00	6,017.59	13,077.59	.9
Total Production.....		\$ 213,671.00	\$ 244,241.00	\$ 222,617.30	\$ 680,529.30	46.5
Manufacturing.....	(Law in effect July 1, 1921.	83,852.00	142,812.00	112,719.39	339,413.39	23.2
Sales—Exclusive Wholesale.....	No collections prior to October 1, 1921.)	55,854.00	151,589.00	59,172.05	269,615.05	18.4
Sales—Wholesale.....		8,553.00	15,649.00	7,160.08	31,362.08	2.2
Banks and Public Utilities.....		20,351.00	27,067.00	20,258.38	68,276.38	4.7
Other Businesses and Professions.....		10,255.00	45,381.00	17,544.08	73,183.08	5.0
Totals.....		\$ 392,536.00	\$ 630,372.00	\$ 439,471.28	\$ 1,462,379.28	100.0
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923:	Quarter Ended Sept. 30, 1922	Quarter Ended Dec. 31, 1922	Quarter Ended March 31, 1923	Quarter Ended June 30, 1923	Year Ended June 30, 1923	%
Coal Production.....	\$ 164,353.53	\$ 243,328.06	\$ 375,070.55	\$ 301,722.21	\$ 1,081,474.35	40.0
Oil and Gas Production.....	52,829.45	46,169.96	66,649.60	66,053.74	231,702.54	8.6
Clay, Sand, etc., Production.....	4,632.28	3,520.24	5,989.06	3,893.37	18,034.95	.7
Total Production.....	\$ 221,815.26	\$ 293,018.26	\$ 447,709.30	\$ 371,669.32	\$ 1,331,212.14	49.3
Manufacturing.....	142,745.88	151,767.58	188,046.87	174,302.83	656,863.16	21.2
Sales—Exclusive Wholesale.....	69,833.03	70,009.71	235,155.09	67,179.23	442,177.06	16.3
Sales—Wholesale.....	9,125.40	10,119.82	23,582.99	9,575.96	52,401.17	1.9
Banks and Public Utilities.....	25,451.96	22,298.82	30,713.81	23,395.20	101,859.79	3.8
Other Businesses and Professions.....	18,002.45	17,155.08	72,465.55	13,227.29	120,850.41	4.5
Totals.....	\$ 486,973.98	\$ 564,369.27	\$ 997,673.65	\$ 659,349.83	\$ 2,708,366.73	100.0

Note—The collections shown above are net, all refunds having been deducted.

**GROSS SALES TAX**

Net Collections During the State Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1924 and 1925

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1924:	Quarter Ended Sept. 30, 1923	Quarter Ended Dec. 31, 1923	Quarter Ended March 31, 1924	Quarter Ended June 30, 1924	Year Ended June 30, 1924	%
Coal Production.....	\$ 303,803.31	\$ 290,170.93	\$ 281,075.77	\$ 218,012.86	\$ 1,093,062.87	35.8
Oil and Gas Production.....	55,013.95	33,358.31	63,739.57	69,509.24	221,621.07	7.2
Clay, Sand, etc., Production.....	6,348.31	6,193.31	7,388.82	4,130.68	24,170.15	.8
Total Production.....	\$ 365,165.57	\$ 329,722.55	\$ 352,204.16	\$ 291,652.78	\$ 1,339,854.19	43.8
Manufacturing.....	195,929.05	179,956.39	213,428.29	190,699.30	780,013.03	25.6
Sales—Exclusive of Wholesale.....	103,861.16	92,425.80	301,076.34	80,392.68	586,755.98	19.2
Sales—Wholesale.....	12,410.08	11,027.30	27,717.28	10,713.03	61,867.69	2.0
Banks and Public Utilities.....	28,109.16	23,503.22	33,518.49	30,123.17	115,254.05	3.8
Other Businesses and Professions.....	24,018.44	18,837.31	104,720.20	24,225.37	172,801.32	5.6
Totals.....	\$ 730,488.40	\$ 655,582.57	\$ 1,035,704.76	\$ 634,445.33	\$ 3,055,076.15	100.0
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925:	Quarter Ended Sept. 30, 1924	Quarter Ended Dec. 31, 1924	Quarter Ended March 31, 1925	Quarter Ended June 30, 1925	Year Ended June 30, 1925	%
Coal Production.....	\$ 151,017.02	\$ 173,509.45	\$ 213,748.32	\$ 189,614.46	\$ 731,810.15	28.7
Oil and Gas Production.....	51,270.00	32,327.18	57,763.70	58,490.31	199,851.29	7.8
Clay, Sand, etc., Production.....	6,188.42	6,911.34	7,900.62	4,917.95	24,951.33	1.0
Total Production.....	\$ 211,475.44	\$ 212,748.97	\$ 279,412.64	\$ 253,022.72	\$ 956,624.76	37.5
Manufacturing.....	165,742.63	169,720.97	203,066.40	186,750.37	725,280.37	28.5
Sales—Exclusive of Wholesale.....	89,232.43	85,358.9	289,078.50	75,071.29	539,311.14	21.1
Sales at Wholesale.....	11,237.02	10,017.40	25,197.00	9,847.82	56,329.81	2.2
Banks and Public Utilities.....	24,563.57	22,075.11	33,863.00	24,514.22	105,015.90	4.1
Other Businesses and Professions.....	22,034.32	18,424.81	102,223.44	24,501.51	167,877.14	6.0
Totals.....	\$ 524,816.40	\$ 518,374.21	\$ 931,017.68	\$ 573,860.93	\$ 2,551,000.12	100.0

Note—The collections shown above are net, all refunds having been deducted.

GROSS SALES TAX

## GROSS SALES TAX

Net Collections During the State Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1926

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1926:	Quarter Ended Sept. 30, 1925	Quarter Ended Dec. 31, 1925	Quarter Ended March 31, 1926	Quarter Ended June 30, 1926	Year Ended June 30, 1926	%
Coal Production.....	\$ 165,804.94	\$ 237,414.73	\$ 311,637.97	\$ 254,871.96	\$ 969,729.60	30.7
Oil & Gas Production.....	43,729.10	25,654.20	47,119.64	35,772.66	152,275.60	4.8
Clay, Sand, etc. Production.....	6,584.84	8,971.26	8,145.84	5,559.12	29,261.06	1.0
Timber Production.....				5,418.32	5,418.32	0.2
<b>Total Production.....</b>	<b>\$ 216,118.88</b>	<b>\$ 272,040.19</b>	<b>\$ 366,903.45</b>	<b>\$ 301,622.06</b>	<b>\$ 1,156,684.58</b>	<b>36.7</b>
Manufacturing.....	177,538.65	223,873.01	248,994.96	191,671.66	842,128.98	26.7
Sales—Exclusive Wholesale.....	82,021.55	98,867.85	293,639.13	80,870.78	555,399.31	17.6
Sales—Wholesale.....	11,261.12	15,275.76	31,627.70	13,493.62	71,658.20	2.2
Banks and Public Utilities.....	23,339.22	40,485.20	97,843.34	96,310.08	297,982.84	9.4
Other Businesses & Professions.....	21,325.36	36,687.74	140,669.29	36,617.22	235,299.61	7.4
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$ 531,654.78</b>	<b>\$ 727,229.75</b>	<b>\$ 1,179,682.87</b>	<b>\$ 720,585.42</b>	<b>\$ 3,159,152.82</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note—The collections shown above are net, all refunds having been deducted.

## GASOLINE TAX

## The 1923 Law

On April 27, 1923, the Legislature of West Virginia passed an Act imposing a tax on gasoline, which became operative July 26, 1923.

The salient feature of the Act were:

A rate of two cents on each gallon gasoline sold in West Virginia.

Gasoline purchased outside West Virginia and used within the State was subject to tax, the user being deemed a "wholesaler" under the Act, the purchaser being held liable for the tax on all inter-state shipments from points outside West Virginia to points within the State; but the seller was permitted, by office regulation, to assume and pay the tax on such shipments.

The tax applied on all gasoline sold in West Virginia regardless of the purpose for which the same was to be used, no deductions being allowable on account of gasoline sold to be used in the operation of motor boats, agricultural tractors, stationary gasoline engines, gasoline used in the process of manufacturing or dry-cleaning, or in air compressors, etc.; no deductions were allowed on account of gasoline sold to the Federal Government.

Office regulations required refiners to pay the tax on all sales made to retail dealers and to consumers, but they were authorized to sell gasoline to wholesale dealers and jobbers, the purchaser to assume the tax. Refunds were allowed to wholesalers to cover the tax previously paid on gasoline sold and delivered outside of West Virginia.

Under the Act, dealers were not required to pay the tax on gasoline used in their own motor equipment, in the conduct of their business (the subject of the tax being the *privilege to sell*) and wholesale dealers and jobbers handling gasoline on which the tax had been previously paid, were allowed refunds, such refunds to cover the tax paid on gasoline used, and gasoline lost by leakage and evaporation.

Total collections under this law to date (July 1, 1926) accruing for the State's fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, aggregate \$1,038,403.77. As the operative date of the law was July 26, 1923, the above figures are accruals for the period of eleven months and six days only. It is estimated that the tax for the full year would have been approximately \$1,150,000.00.

Total collections under this law to date (July 1, 1926) accruing for the State's fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, amount to \$1,424,695.75. The above figures are net after the deduction of all refunds allowable.

The collections made by months are as follows:

Accrued for the period from	
July 26, 1923, to July 31, 1923.....	\$ 18,763.13
Accrued for the month of August, 1923.....	114,852.36
Accrued for the month of September, 1923.....	120,058.13
Accrued for the month of October, 1923.....	118,837.63
Accrued for the month of November, 1923.....	89,491.94
Accrued for the month of December, 1923.....	76,877.11

Accrued for the month of January, 1924.....	61,919.31
Accrued for the month of February, 1924.....	48,345.69
Accrued for the month of March, 1924.....	63,167.62
Accrued for the month of April, 1924.....	93,954.80
Accrued for the month of May, 1924.....	105,571.83
Accrued for the month of June, 1924.....	126,564.22

Accrued for the State's fiscal year ended June 30, 1924.....\$1,038,403.77

Accrued for the month of July, 1924.....	\$ 144,566.43
Accrued for the month of August, 1924.....	150,913.13
Accrued for the month of September, 1924.....	132,425.18
Accrued for the month of October, 1924.....	144,937.76
Accrued for the month of November, 1924.....	114,088.35
Accrued for the month of December, 1924.....	89,647.50
Accrued for the month of January, 1925.....	66,608.10
Accrued for the month of February, 1925.....	60,452.62
Accrued for the month of March, 1925.....	85,309.78
Accrued for the month of April, 1925.....	122,945.60
Accrued for the month of May, 1925.....	139,819.65
Accrued for the month of June, 1925.....	171,981.65

Accrued for the State's fiscal year ended June 30, 1925.....\$1,424,695.75

#### The 1925 Law

The extraordinary session of the Legislature of 1925 on June 4, passed a new gasoline tax operative July 1, 1925, which imposes a license tax on producers and sellers of gasoline—\$25.00 annually for wholesalers or distributors, and \$5 annually for retailers; and also an excise tax at the rate of three and one-half cents per gallon on gasoline sold or used in West Virginia. This act repealed the 1923 Act, the former act remaining effective only for the collection of all taxes and penalties accruing thereunder up to and including June 30, 1925.

The important features of this Act are:

- (1) The imposition of a license tax on producers and sellers of gasoline.
- (2) The rate was increased over the old law from two cents to three and one-half cents per gallon.
- (3) Gasoline *used* as well as gasoline sold is subject to tax.
- (4) The first seller is required to pay the tax in all instances except where the gasoline shipped is interstate commerce.
- (5) Common carriers are required to furnish details regarding deliveries of gasoline made to points in West Virginia.
- (6) Any tax paid on gasoline used for purposes other than in the operation of motor vehicles is required to be refunded.

The revenue from this source for the State fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, will approximate \$2,750,000.00 net.

To date (July 1, 1926) net collections have been made under the new law as follows:

Accrued for the month of July, 1925.....	\$ 297,518.26
Accrued for the month of August, 1925.....	308,466.51
Accrued for the month of September, 1925.....	299,441.52
Accrued for the month of October, 1925.....	251,986.76
Accrued for the month of November, 1925.....	193,693.21
Accrued for the month of December, 1925.....	194,408.89
Accrued for the month of January, 1926.....	121,020.34
Accrued for the month of February, 1926.....	116,256.41
Accrued for the month of March, 1926.....	150,203.37
Accrued for the month of April, 1926.....	217,779.92
Accrued for the month of May, 1926.....	22,220.09
 License Tax.....	 26,300.00
 Accrued for the State's fiscal year ended June 30, 1926.....	 \$2,199,295.28



## **PART VIII**

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### **POLITICAL DIVISION:**

**Republican National Committee**

**Republican State Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen**

**Republican State Executive Committee**

**Republican County Chairmen and Secretaries**

**Democratic National, Committee**

**Democratic State Chairmen**

**Democratic State Executive Committee**

**Democratic County Chairmen and Secretaries**

**Election Precincts in West Virginia**

**Election Returns—National and State**





# Republican National Committee

Headquarters: . Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

## OFFICERS

### *Chairman*

WILLIAM M. BUTLER.....Massachusetts

### *Vice-Chairmen*

CHARLES D. HILLES.....New York

RALPH E. WILLIAMS.....Oregon

MRS. ALVIN T. HERT.....Kentucky

### *Secretary*

ROY O. WEST.....Illinois

### *Treasurer*

WILLIAM V. HODGES.....Colorado

## Executive Committee

WILLIAM M. BUTLER, *Chairman* (ex-officio).....Massachusetts

CHARLES D. HILLES, *Vice-Chairman* (ex-officio).....New York

RALPH E. WILLIAMS, *Vice-Chairman* (ex-officio).....Oregon

MRS. ALVIN T. HERT, *Vice-Chairman* (ex-officio).....Kentucky

ROY O. WEST, *Secretary* (ex-officio).....Illinois

WILLIAM H. CROCKDOW.....California

J. HENRY RORABACK.....Connecticut

COLEMAN DU PONT.....Delaware

FRED W. UPHAM.....Illinois

JOSEPH B. KEALING.....Indiana

DAVID W. MULVANE.....Kansas

MISS BINA M. WEST.....Michigan

CHARLES A. MCCLOUD.....Nebraska

MRS. CHARLES H. SABIN.....New York

MRS. BARCLAY H. WARBURTON.....Pennsylvania

MRS. JEANETTE A. HYDE.....Utah

MRS. GEORGE ORIS.....Vermont

VIRGIL L. HIGHLAND.....West Virginia

MRS. BRYANT B. BROOKS.....Wyoming

## Members by States

ALABAMA	Oliver D. Stroet, Guntersville	Mrs. Birdie Hooper, Guntersville
ARIZONA	Thomas E. Campbell, Phoenix	Mrs. Barnett E. Marks, Phoenix
ARKANSAS	Harmon L. Remmel, Little Rock	Mrs. H. H. Foster, Little Rock
CALIFORNIA	Wm H. Crocker, San Francisco	Mrs. O. P. Clark, Los Angeles
COLORADO	Clarence C. Hamlin, Colorado Springs	Mrs. Annie Wolcott Vaile, Denver
CONNECTICUT	J. Henry Roraback, Canaan	Mrs. John B. Russ, Shelton
DELAWARE	T. Coleman du Pont, Wilmington	Mrs. W. K. du Pont, Wilmington
FLORIDA	George W. Bean, Tampa	Mrs. F. W. Morse, Tampa
GEORGIA		Mrs. Geo. N. Williams, Savannah
IDAHO	John Thomas Gooding	Mrs. Gladys Terhune, Twin Falls
ILLINOIS	Allen F. Moore, Monticello	Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Chicago
INDIANA	Joseph B. Kealing, Indianapolis	Miss Dorothy Cunningham, Martinsville
IOWA	Chas. A. Rawson, Des Moines	Mrs. T. P. Hollowell, Fort Madison
KANSAS	David W. Mulvane, Topeka	Mrs. R. R. Bittman, Independence
KENTUCKY	Richard P. Ernst, Covington	Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Louisville
LOUISIANA	Emile Kuntz, New Orleans	Mrs. Rosemonde Kuntz, New Orleans
MAINE	Joseph W. Simpson, York Harbor	Mrs. Guy P. Gannett, Augusta
MARYLAND	William M. Butler, Boston	Mrs. W. Bladen Lowndes, Baltimore
MASSACHUSETTS	James E. Davidson, Bay City	Mrs. Chas. Sumner Bird, East Walpole
MICHIGAN	Wm. F. Brooks, Minneapolis	Miss Bina M. West, Port Huron
MINNESOTA	Perry W. Howard, Jackson	Mrs. Manley L. Fosseen, Minneapolis
MISSISSIPPI	Dr. E. B. Clements, Macon	Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Mound Bayou
MISSOURI	Dr. O. M. Lanstrum, Helena	Mrs. Grace Semple Burlingham, St. Louis
MONTANA	Charles A. McCloud, York	Mrs. George H. Berry, Glasgow
NEBRASKA	George Wingfield, Reno	Mrs. Edgar P. Penney, Fullerton
NEVADA	Fred W. Estabrook, Nashua	Mrs. Geo. W. Brady, Winnemucca
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Hamilton, F. Kean, Elizabeth	Mrs. J. G. M. Glessner, Littleton
NEW JERSEY	Edward Sargent, Chama	Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson, Red Bank
NEW MEXICO	Charles D. Hillis, New York City	Mrs. W. C. Reid, Albuquerque
NEW YORK	John J. Parker, Greensboro	Mrs. Charles H. Sablin, New York City
NORTH CAROLINA	Harrison Garnett, St. Thomas	Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Winston-Salem
NORTH DAKOTA	Maurice Maschke, Cleveland	Mrs. Fred P. Mann, Devils Lake
OHIO	W. G. Skelly, Tulsa	
OKLAHOMA	Ralph E. Williams, Portland	Mrs. R. D. Rood, Bartlesville
OREGON	George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia	Mrs. E. C. Giltner, Portland
PENNSYLVANIA	Frederick S. Peck, Providence	Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, Philadelphia
RHODE ISLAND	Joseph W. Tolbert, Greenwood	Mrs. Chas. J. Stedman, Providence
SOUTH CAROLINA	W. E. Milligan, Aberdeen	Mrs. Elizabeth D. Kirksey, Pickens
SOUTH DAKOTA	J. Will Taylor, Knoxville	Mrs. Mabel Rowman, Deadwood
TENNESSEE	R. B. Creager, Brownsville	Mrs. Mary Giles Howard, Lookout Mt.
TEXAS	Ernest Bamberger, Salt Lako City	Mrs. J. C. Griswold, San Antonio
UTAH	Earle S. Kinsley, Rutland	Mrs. Jeannette A. Hyde, Salt Lako City
VERMONT	C. P. Slem, Big Stone Gap	Mrs. George Orvis, Manchester
VIRGINIA	N. C. Richards, Yakima	Mrs. M. M. Caldwell, Roanoke
WASHINGTON	Virgil L. Highland, Clarksburg	Mrs. J. L. Hughes, Yakima
WEST VIRGINIA		Mrs. Lenna L. Yost, Huntington
WISCONSIN		
WYOMING	Patrick Sullivan, Casper	Mrs. Bryant B. Brooks, Casper
ALASKA		
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	E. F. Colladay, Washington	Mrs. Harry Wardman, Washington
HAWAII	Robert W. Shingle, Honolulu	Princess David Kawananakoa, Honolulu
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	A. S. Crossfield, Manila	Mrs. E. Finley Johnson, Manila
PORTO RICO	Robert H. Todd, San Juan	Mrs. Harrison Johnson, Caguas

For list of Republican State Chairman, see next page

Republican State Chairmen and Vice Chairmen

STATE.	CHAIRMAN.	VICE CHAIRMAN.
ALABAMA.....	L. H. Reynolds, Moulton Hotel, Birmingham	Mrs. Lucinda Atain Helfin.
ARIZONA.....	H. I. Corbett, Hdqtrs., 325 Luhrs Bldg., Phoenix.	
ARKANSAS.....	H. L. Rimmel, Little Rock.	
CALIFORNIA.....	Charles L. Neumiller, Kohl Building, San Francisco.	Miss Margaret Mary Morgan, 2857 Broderick St., San Francisco. Mrs. Parker Maddux, 2868 Valjejo St., San Francisco.
COLORADO.....	John R. Coen, Hdqtrs., Brown Palace Hotel, Denver.	Miss Eleanor F. Young, Hdqtrs., Brown Palace Hotel, Denver.
CONNECTICUT.....	J. Henry Roraback, Allyn House, Hartford.	Miss Katherine Byrre, Putnam.
DELAWARE.....	Reuben Satterthwaite, Delaware Trust Bldg., Wilmington.	
FLORIDA.....	D. T. Geron, Jacksonville.  L. C. Lynch, Chairman, Florida State Campaign Committee, 30, Peninsula Casualty Bldg., Jacksonville.	Mrs. Jeannette Buckingham, Dover. Mrs. Grace Barry Wise, P. O. Box 175, Jacksonville.
GEORGIA.....	Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, Res., Copperhill, Tenn., Hdqtrs., 712 Haas-Howell Bldg., Atlanta.	
IDAHO.....	John McMurray, Res., Oakley; Hdqtrs., Boise	Miss Gladys Terhune, Twin Falls.
ILLINOIS.....	Frank L. Snitt, Res., Dwight; Hdqtrs., Congress Hotel, Chicago.	
INDIANA.....	Clyde A. Wall, Res., La Grange; Hdqtrs., 319 Severin Hotel, Indianapolis.	Mrs. Vivian Wheatcraft, Severin Hotel, Indianapolis.
IOWA.....	H. B. Burnquist, Res., Fort Dodge; Hdqtrs., Fleming Bldg., Des Moines.	Miss Martha McClure, Res., Mount Pleasant, Des Moines.
KANSAS.....	J. L. Styker, Res., Fredonia; Hdqtrs., Hotel Kansas, Topeka.	Mrs. O. M. Babcock, Atchison. Mrs. Mae C. Patrick, Hdqtrs., Hotel Kansas, Topeka.
KENTUCKY.....	R. W. Hunter, Res., Providence; Hdqtrs., Republic Bldg., Louisville.	Mrs. A. T. Hert, Republic Bldg., Louisville.
LOUISIANA.....	Jas. L. Higgins, 937 Bermuda St., New Orleans.	Mrs. Ethel Holland Tuttle, 810 Union St., New Orleans.
MAINE.....	George L. Emery, Biddeford.	
MARYLAND.....	Galen L. Tait, Federal Bldg., Baltimore. (Mark all mail "Personal")	Mrs. C. Rebecca Wright, Towson.
MASSACHUSETTS.....	Francis Prescott, Hdqtrs., 18 Tremont St., Boston; Res., Grafton.	Mrs. Chas. Sumner Bird, East Walpole. Mrs. Olin T. Belt, Muskegon.
MICHIGAN.....	Kennedy L. Pettey, Jackson.	
MINNESOTA.....	W. W. Sivriut, Res., Hutchinson; Hdqtrs., 200 Globe Bldg., St. Paul.	Miss Hattie Bordenwich, Olivia. Mrs. Lida Allen Olikam, Oxford.
MISSISSIPPI.....	M. H. Daily, Jackson.	Mrs. W. R. Haight, Res., Brandsville; 3643 Washington Blvd.
MISSOURI.....	Wm. F. Paves, Res., Marysville; Hdqtrs., Hilland Bldg., St. Louis.	Mrs. Emma A. Ingalls, Kalispell. Mrs. Frank Bartee, Vice-Chairman, 1st Dist., Helena. Mrs. McLeigh, Vice-Chairman, 2nd Dist., Fort Benton.
MONTANA.....	W. E. Dowlin, Helena.	
NEBRASKA.....	Harry E. Sackett, Res., Beatrice; Hdqtrs., Lindell Hotel, Lincoln.	Mrs. Daper Smith, Res., 624 Park Ave., Omaha; Hdqtrs., Lindell Hotel, Lincoln.
NEVADA.....	F. B. Baltzar, Reno.	Mary C. Franzman, Reno.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	Benjamin Worcester, Hdqtrs., Concord.	Mrs. Harry W. Spaulding, Manchester.
NEW JERSEY.....	E. C. Stokes, 139 E. Hanover St., Trenton.	Mrs. E. F. Feickert, States Trust Bldg., Plainfield.
NEW MEXICO.....	Hugh Williams, Sante Fe; Hdqtrs., Franciscan Hotel, Albuquerque.	Mrs. Frank W. Parker, Sante Fe.
NEW YORK.....	George K. Morris, Res., Amsterdam; Hdqtrs., 43 W. 39th St., New York City.	Miss Sarah Butler, 2 West 46th St., New York City.
NORTH CAROLINA.....	William G. Braman, Res., Durham.	Mrs. Mary Settle Sharpe, Greensboro.
NORTH DAKOTA.....	Louis B. Haana, Gardner Hotel, Fargo.	
OHIO.....	Fred W. Warner, Res., Marion; Hdqtrs., 16 So. 3rd St., Columbus.	Mrs. David Todd, Youngstown. Clarence J. Neal, Chairman, Campaign Committee, Cleveland. Mrs. J. C. Pearson, 317 Patterson Bldg., Oklahoma City.
OKLAHOMA.....	A. C. Alexander, 317 Patterson Bldg., Oklahoma City; Hdqtrs., 18 W. Main St., Oklahoma City.	
OREGON.....	I. L. Patterson, Res., Salem; Hdqtrs., Imperial Hotel, Portland.	W. E. Giltner, 771 Everett St., Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	W. Harry Baker, 506 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.	Mrs. Hannah M. Durham, 45 S. 17th St., Allentown.
RHODE ISLAND.....	William C. Pelkey, 236 Butler Exchange, Providence.	Mrs. Edward S. Moulton, 440 Butler Exchange, Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	Joseph W. T. Bert, Greenwood.	
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	George W. Wright, Huron.	Mrs. Virginia Lafferty, Huron.

TENNESSEE.....	Hal H. Clements, Res., Knoxville; Hdqtrs., 242 Maxwell House, Nashville .....	Mrs. Eddie Priest, Huntington.
TEXAS.....	Eugene Nolte, Seguin .....	Mrs. J. C. Griawold, 801 Russell Bldg., San Antonio. C. A. Boynton, Vice State Chairman, Waco.
UTAH.....	Carl Maresen, Res., Price; Hdqtrs., Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City .....	Mrs. Justin R. Davis, 1018 E. Second St., Salt Lake City.
VERMONT.....	J. E. Pitlock, Saxtons River .....	Mrs. Florence Ransom, Castleton.
VIRGINIA.....	Joseph L. Crupper, Falls Church .....	Mrs. M. M. Caldwell, Roanoke.
WASHINGTON.....	C. B. Fitzgerald, Res., Seattle; Hdqtrs., 3168 Arcade Bldg., Seattle .....	Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, R. F. D. No. 3, Tacoma.
WEST VIRGINIA.....	Judge John T. Graam, Huntington .....	Mrs. Flora A. Williams, 730 M Street, Wheeling
WISCONSIN.....		
WYOMING.....	P. C. Spencer, Cheyenne .....	Mrs. Katherine A. Mort, Cheyenne.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA..	Samuel J. Bennett, 1117's 1324 New York Ave. NW., Washington .....	Mrs. Virginia White Speel, 1755 N. St., Washington; Hdqtrs' 1123 New York Ave. N W., Washington.
PORTO RICO.....	Martinez Nadal, care of Hon. R. H. Todd, San Juan .....	

# REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## Officers

JOHN T. GRAHAM, Chairman Huntington	MRS. FLORA A. WILLIAMS, Vice-Chm. Wheeling
SPENCER SAMPLES, Secretary Charleston	DR. B. O. ROBINSON, Treasurer Parkersburg

HEADQUARTERS—Huntington  
PUBLICITY BUREAU—Charleston

## MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE BY SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

### First District—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio Counties

T. J. SHERRARD Wellsburg	MRS. J. A. TODD New Cumberland
H. F. BEHRENS Wheeling	MRS. FLORA A. WILLIAMS Wheeling

### Second District—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel Counties

C. C. WRIGHT Moundsville	MRS. C. E. HUTCHINSON Moundsville
CHAS. N. KIMBALL Sistersville	MISS HAZEL KIRE DUNLAP New Martinsville

### Third District—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood Counties

J. E. OVERTON Cairo	MRS. CARA L. EBERT Parkersburg
J. G. B. COBERLY Elizabeth	MRS. JULIA A. OGDIN St. Marys

### Fourth District—Jackson, Mason and Roane Counties

HERBERT SREEN Ripley	MRS. ETHEL B. FLEMING Pt. Pleasant
DR. H. A. BARNEE Pt. Pleasant	MISS GEORGIA E. MCCLUNG Spencer

### Fifth District—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam Counties

DR. H. D. HATFIELD Huntington	MRS. FLORA MIDKIFF Midkiff
*ROSCOE C. MULLINS Buffalo	MRS. BERNADINE B. RIDENOUR Huntington

\*Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of H. A. Stover.

**Sixth District—McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming Counties**

JOSEPH M. CROCKETT  
Welch

MRS. MAGGIE M. BAILEY  
Kimball

JAMES DAMRON  
Williamson

MISS NETTIE JORDAN  
Williamson

**Seventh District—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers Counties**

T. J. HONAKER  
Beckley

MRS. PRINCESS TURNER KING  
Hinton

J. D. SHOTT  
Bluefield

MRS. CLORA A. RARDIN  
Beckley

**Eighth District—Boone, Kanawha and Logan Counties**

BONNER H. HILL  
Charleston

MISS FRANCES P. KEY  
Charleston

IRA P. HAGER  
Logan

MRS. LORA T. STOLLINGS  
Lory

**Ninth District—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas Counties**

C. E. BOONE  
Ronceverte

MRS. S. O. NORTON  
Montgomery

WM. MCKELL  
Glen Jean

MRS. BEULAH PIERSON  
Clay

**Tenth District—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster Counties**

WILLIAM WAGGY  
Wainville

MRS. J. E. BUCKLEY  
Marlinton

T. P. ROLLYSON  
Frametown

MRS. E. G. RIDER  
Sutton

**Eleventh District—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor Counties**

J. H. McDERMOTT  
Morgantown

MRS. MARY D. EMORY  
Morgantown

M. E. MORGAN  
Fairmont

MRS. FLORENCE R. AYERS  
Fairmont

**Twelfth District—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis Counties**

GEO. E. WHITE  
Weston

MRS. CHAS S. ELLIOTT  
Clarksburg

LUCIUS HOGE, JR.  
Clarksburg

MRS. MAY H. WILSON  
Weston

**Thirteenth District—Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur Counties**

CLAUDE W. MAXWELL  
Elkins  
J. A. RUSMISELL  
Buckhannon

MRS. JOHN B. HILLEARY  
Buckhannon  
MRS. A. M. FREDLOCK  
Elkins

**Fourteenth District—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker Counties**

THOMAS D. CAMPBELL  
Piedmont  
F. L. LAKIN  
Terra Alta

MRS. WILLIAM C. BOND  
Thomas  
MISS SUE M. JOHNSON  
Keyser

**Fifteenth District—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan Counties**

G. H. CHILD  
Harpers Ferry  
J. O. HENSON  
Martinsburg

MRS. R. B. DAWSON  
Berkeley Springs  
MISS HATTIE L. ZEPP  
Martinsburg

**Members at Large**

HARRY H. JONES  
Wheeling

S. R. ANDERSON  
Bluefield

C. E. MITCHELL  
Institute



## LIST OF WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN COUNTY CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES 1925-26

COUNTIES	CHAIRMEN	SECRETARIES
Barbour	She man Lindsay, Philippi	Floyd Bennett, Philippi, R. 3
Berkeley	Harold O. Keedy, Martinsburg	Edward J. Fulk, Martinsburg
Boone	Edward Hill, Madison	G. W. Mitchell, Madison
Braxton	G. S. Lumick (Acting), Sutton	G. S. Hamrick, Sutton
Brooke	James M. Nelson, Wellsburg	Miss Mabel V. Owens, Wellsburg
Cabell	Dr. Henry D. Hatfield, Huntington	George R. Ayres, Bartoursville
Calhoun	E. L. Hays, Arnoldsburg	Holly Neter, Arnoldsburg
Clay	J. G. Bradley, Dundon	John B. Wheeler, Clay
Doddridge	L. R. Charter, West Union	P. M. Ireland, West Union
Fayette	C. A. Conley, Gauley Bridge	E. W. Becker, Fayetteville
Gümer	W. A. Moore, Tanner	J. D. Jones, Glenville
Grant	H. A. Alt, Petersburg	C. H. Hood, Arthur
Greenbrier	Edwin Boone, Ronceverte	William M. Boal, Ronceverte
Hampshire	W. H. McDonald, Romney	A. K. Rannels, Romney
Hancock	R. M. Brown, New Cumberland	H. S. Cain, New Cumberland
Hardy	Herman Stone, Moorefield	M. A. Evans, Flats
Harrison	Anthony F. McCue, Clarksburg	Lawrence R. Lynch, Clarksburg
Jackson	Sattis Simmons, Ripley	F. C. Tolley, Ripley
Jefferson	Frank B. Robinson, Ranson	Mrs. Frances Seelrist, Charles Town
Kanawha	D. L. Salisbury, Charleston	George Ewing, Charleston
Lewis	Charles B. Goodwin, Weston	Lawrence B. Harris, Weston
Lincoln	Harry Bailey, Hamlin	Edward Madden, Hamlin
Logan	G. R. Clay, Logan	John Claypool, Logan
Marion	M. E. Morgan, Fairmont	Miss Ella M. Ward, Fairmont
Marshall	G. L. King, Cameron	Selasteen R. Thompson, Moundsville
Mason	Bert E. Sayre, Letart	Mrs. Lucy J. Woodrum, Clifton
Mercer	J. C. Pack, Bramwell	Jim H. Shott, Bluefield
Mineral	Emory Tyler, Keyser	W. Elliott Nefflen, Keyser
Mingo	James Damron, Williamson	O. H. Boot, n, Williamson
Monongalia	Hugh W. Cox, Morgantown	James H. Krepps, Morgantown
Monroe	O. R. Houchins, Alderson	E. Don Ballard, Union
Morgan	Henry Beard, Berkeley Springs	Mrs. B. R. Dawson, Berkeley Springs
McDowell	McGinnis Hatfield, Northfork	Helart E. Payne, Welch
Nicholas	A. L. Craig, Richwood	R. E. Wood, Richwood
Ohio	Edward Kroneweth, Wheeling	Richard T. Creep, Wheeling
Pendleton	Byron Boggs, Franklin	Byron Boggs, Franklin
Pleasants	Dr. J. Riley McCollum, St. Marys	C. P. Craig, St. Marys
Pocahontas	C. P. McNeill, Marlinton	Mrs. A. C. McCoy, Marlinton
Preston	H. G. Crogan, Kingwood	C. W. Wolfe, Kingwood
Putnam	Stanley Neal, Hurricane	R. C. Mullins, Buffalo
Raleigh	C. R. Harless, Beckley	T. J. McGinnis, Beckley
Randolph	F. E. Tallman, Elkins	Joseph J. Madder, Elkins
Ritchie	J. E. Overton, Cairo	H. E. McGinnis, Cairo
Roane	A. M. McKown, Spencer	C. W. Shears, Spencer
Summers	Dr. R. S. Neely, Hinton	Mrs. Laura Franklin Hinton
Taylor	E. F. Clark, Grafton	Mrs. T. W. Engle, Grafton
Tucker	A. S. Lindsey, Hendricks	Graer L. Erhard, Davis
Tyler	Dr. James A. Baker, Shirley	E. A. Smith, Millbourn
Upshur	J. H. Ashworth, Buckhannon	R. F. Poling, Buckhannon
Wayne	D. D. Wallace, Kenova	A. G. Holt, Kenova
Wehster	William Waszy, Wainville	Miss Louise Miller, Cowen
Wetzel	William J. Devine, Hundred	Samuel W. Fisher, New Martinsville
Wirt	George A. Dye, Jr., Palestine	E. H. Lockhart, Elizabeth
Wood	J. C. Sheets, Parkersburg	Mrs. Lillian Nickum, Parkersburg
Wyoming	D. D. Moran, Mullens	L. E. Rodgers, Mullens

# Democratic National Committee

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Headquarters: Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

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FRANK HAGUE.....New Jersey

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## Members by States

STATE	NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN	NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMEN
ALABAMA	Walter, Moore, American Trust Bldg., Birmingham.	Mrs. Charles J. Sharp, Birmingham.
ARIZONA	W. I. Barnum, Phoenix.	Mrs. Theodora Marsh, Nogales.
ARKANSAS	Vincent M. Miles, 412 Merchants Bank Bldg., Fort Smith.	Miss Alice Cordell, E. Dozales.
CALIFORNIA	Isadore B. Dockweiler, 1035 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.	Mrs. Charles L. Donohoe, Los Altos.
COLORADO	John T. Barnett, 608 First Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Denver.	Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee, 223 S. Logan St., Denver.
CONNECTICUT	Thomas J. Spellacy, Hartford.	Mrs. Lillian S. Abbott, Norwalk.
DELAWARE	Andrew C. Gray, Dupont Bldg., Wilmington.	Mrs. John R. Eskridge, Scaferd.
FLORIDA	J. T. G. Crawford, 610 Bisbee Bldg., Jacksonville.	Mrs. Lois K. Mayce, Pensacola.
GEORGIA	John S. Cohen, The Atlanta Journal, Atlanta.	Mrs. Edgar Alexander, 178 Penn. Ave., Atlanta.
IDAHO	Robert H. Elder, Coeur d'Alene.	Mrs. Teresa M. Grnkam, Villa Glencalough, Coeur d'Alene.
ILLINOIS	George E. Brennan, Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., Chicago.	Mrs. Kcllogg Fairbank, 1244 N. State St., Chicago.
INDIANA	Charles A. Grathouse, 1530 N. Capitol St., Indianapolis.	Mrs. Bessie L. Riggs, Sullivan.
IOWA	Clyde L. Herring, Herring Motor Co., Des Moines.	Mrs. Madge O'Neill, Columbus Junction.
KANSAS	Dudley Doolittle, Strong City.	Mrs. Florence G. Farley, 904 N. Topeka Ave., Wichita.
KENTUCKY	Urey Woodson, Owensboro.	Mrs. J. C. Cantrill, c/o Capitol Hotel, Frankfort.
LOUISIANA	Lee Emmett Thomas, Shreveport.	Mrs. Genevieve Clark Thompson, 1525 Louisiana Ave., New Orleans.
MAINE	D. J. McGilliuddy, Lewiston.	Mrs. William R. Pattangall, 1 Green St., Augusta.
MARYLAND	Howard Bruce, Baltimore.	Mrs. S. Johnson Poe, Gleno'er Stoney Run, Baltimore.
MASSACHUSETTS	Edward W. Quinn, Cambridge.	Mrs. Nellie M. Sullivan, 106 Highland Ave., Fall River.
MICHIGAN	William A. Comstock, 608 Kerr Bldg., Detroit.	Mrs. Etta C. Boltwood, 605 Michigan Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids.
MINNESOTA	Joseph Wolf, St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul.	Miss Jessie Scott, St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI	Henry Minor, Macon.	Mrs. Daisy Mc L. Stevens, Brandon.
MISSOURI	W. T. Kemper, 320 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City.	Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Joplin (319 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.).
MONTANA	J. Bruce Kremer, Butte.	Mrs. J. S. M. Neill, 725 Madison Ave., Helena.
NEBRASKA	Arthur F. Mullen, 1330 First Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Omaha.	Dr. Jennie Callias, 903 Mercer Park Blvd Omaha.
NEVADA	Samuel M. Pickett, 220 Virginia St., Reno.	Mrs. Frances Friedhoff, Yerington.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Robert C. Murchie, Concord.	Mrs. Dorothy B. Jackson, Concord.
NEW JERSEY	Frank Hague, City Hall, Jersey City.	Mrs. James J. Billington, 2614 Boulevard, Jersey City.
NEW MEXICO	Arthur Seligman, Sante Fe.	Mrs. Jennie Martin Kirby, 319 Reed St., Sante Fe.
NEW YORK	Norman E. Mack, Buffalo Times, Buffalo.	Miss Elizabeth Marbury, 33 W. 42nd St., Room 1040, New York City.
NORTH CAROLINA	F. M. Simmons, New Bern (Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.).	Miss Mary O. Graham, 201 N. Brevard St., Charlotte.
NORTH DAKOTA	R. B. Murphy, Bismarck.	Mrs. Esther S. Johnson, Bismarck.
OHIO	W. A. Julian, 4th and Lawrence Sts., Cincinnati.	Mrs. Bernice Pyke, 15101 Detroit Ave., Lakewood.
OKLAHOMA	Scott Ferris, Pnul's Valley.	Mrs. D. A. McDougal, Sapulpa.
OREGON	Will R. King, 530 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Portland.	Mrs. Ireno G. Stuart, 461 Benton St., Portland
PENNSYLVANIA	Joseph F. Guffey, 2nd Ave., & Ferry St., Pittsburgh.	Mrs. Lillian D. Bergey, 543 W. India' e Ave., Philadelphia.
RHODE ISLAND	Patrick H. Quinn, Providence.	Mrs. Jane A. Newton, 87 Hope St., Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA	John Gary Evans, Spartanburg.	Mrs. Leroy Springs, Lancaster.
SOUTH DAKOTA	W. W. Howes, Wolsey.	Mrs. H. C. Snodgrass, Interior.
TENNESSEE	Cordell Hull, Carthage (House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.).	Mrs. Benton McMillin, 2823 Richland Ave., Nashville.
TEXAS	Jed Adams, Dallas.	Mrs. J. T. Bloodworth, Fort Worth.
UTAH	James H. Moyle, Deseret Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City.	Mrs. Weston Vernon, Logan.
VERMONT	Frank H. Duffy, Rutland.	Miss Alice D. Sullivan, Windsor.
VIRGINIA	Carter Glass, Lynchburg (Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.).	Mrs. Beverly B. Munford, 53 E. Grace St., Richmond.
WASHINGTON	George F. Christensen, Stevenson.	Mrs. E. D. Christian, 31/2 S. Post St., Spokane.
WEST VIRGINIA	C. W. Osenton, Fayette ville.	Mrs. Frank Mann, Huntington.
WISCONSIN	Martin L. Lueck, Beaver Dam.	Mrs. Gertrude Bowler, 512 St. Clair Ave., Sheboygan.
WYOMING	Patrick J. Quealy, Kemmerer.	Mrs. Burke H. Snelair, 504 Milton Ave., Casper

STATE	NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN	NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMEN
ALASKA.....	T. J. Donohoe, Cordova.....	Mrs. John W. Troy, Juneau (1060 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.)
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	John F. Costello, Lenox Bldg., Washington..	Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, 2017 F. St., N. W., Washington.
HAWAII.....	John H. Wilson, Honolulu.....	Mrs. L. L. McCandless, Honolulu
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.	Robert E. Manley, Naga, Camerines Sur...	Grace E. Westerhouse, 636 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
PORTO RICO.....	Henry W. Dooley, P. O. Box 263, San Juan.	Mrs. Isabel Locke Horton, Mayaguez.
CANAL ZONE.....	Frank T. Hamlin, Ancon.....	Mrs. L. O. Keen, Balboa.

## Democratic State Chairmen

STATE	NAME	ADDRESS
ALABAMA	R. B. Evins	Birmingham, 916 Woodward Building.
ARIZONA	A. A. Johns	Prescott.
ARKANSAS	Thomas W. Campbell	Little Rock, 422 Southern Building.
CALIFORNIA	Claude F. Purkitt	Willows, Court House (Hdqts. 770 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco).
COLORADO	Thomas Annear	Denver, All any Hotel.
CONNECTICUT	James J. Walsh	Meriden, Plymouth Bldg., Court Street.
DELAWARE	Harry T. Graham	Wilmington, Navarre Apts (Hdqts. 310-312 Ford Bldg.)
FLORIDA	Robert E. Davis	Gainesville.
GEORGIA	G. E. Maddox	Atlanta.
IDAHO	L. E. Dillingham	Mackay.
ILLINOIS	T. F. Donovan	Joliet (Hdqts., Parlor "A" Hotel Sherman, Chicago).
INDIANA	R. Earl Peters	Ft. Wayne (Hdqts., 386 Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis).
IOWA	E. J. Feuling	New Hampton.
KANSAS	Fred Robertson	Kansas City, 428 Brotherhood Building.
KENTUCKY	Judge Charles A. Hardin	Harrodsburg.
LOUISIANA	Martin Behrman	New Orleans, 604 Canal St.
MAINE	Dan W. Cony	Augusta, 184 Water St.
MARYLAND	J. Enos Ray	Chillum (Hdqts., Royal Arcanum Building, Baltimore).
MASSACHUSETTS	Charles H. McGlue	Lynn (Hdqts., Room 41, 75 State St., Boston).
MICHIGAN	Horatio J. Abbott	Ann Arbor.
MINNESOTA	Julius Thorson	Benson.
MISSOURI	Joshua Barbee	Kansas City, Commerce Bldg.
MISSISSIPPI	W. Calvin Wells	Jackson.
MONTANA	Tom Stout	Lewiston.
NEBRASKA	T. S. Allen	Lincoln, 207-11 Lincoln Hotel.
NEVADA	William McKnight	Reno, 14 & 18 Fordonia Bldg.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Robert Jackson	Concord (Hdqts., 88 No. Main Street).
NEW JERSEY	Harry Heller	Trenton, 302-304 Commonwealth Building.
NEW MEXICO	John B. McManus	Sante Fe.
NEW YORK	Edwin Corning	Watervliet.
NORTH CAROLINA	John G. Dawson	Kinston.
NORTH DAKOTA	Ed. J. Hughes	Dickinson.
OHIO	Thomas E. Dye	Cincinnati (Hdqts., 409 Hartman Theatre Bldg., Columbus).
OKLAHOMA	George D. Key	Oklahoma City, Oil Exchange Building.
OREGON	Lotus L. Langley	Portland, Board of Trade Bldg.
PENNSYLVANIA	Cornelius Haggarty, Jr.	Philadelphia, No. 1200-1 Lincoln Bldg.
RHODE ISLAND	Luigi de Pasquale	Providence (Hdqts., 107 Westminster Street).
SOUTH CAROLINA	Edgar A. Brown	Columbia, Palmetto National Bank Bldg.
SOUTH DAKOTA	L. N. Crill	Elkpoint.
TENNESSEE	Ernest N. Haston	Nashville, 322 Maxwell House.
TEXAS	Ed. A. Berry	Houston, State National Bank Bldg.
UTAH	Jake Parker	Ogden.
VERMONT	Park H. Pellard	Pretorsville.
VIRGINIA	Murray Hooker	Stuart.
WASHINGTON	C. D. Martin	Chester.
WEST VIRGINIA	R. F. Dunlap	Hinton.
WISCONSIN	John M. Callahan	Milwaukee, 230 Martin Street.
WYOMING	Dr. J. R. Hylton	Douglas.

# DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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## Officers

R. FINLEY DUNLAP, Chairman Hinton	MRS. E. M. WELTON, Secretary Petersburg
R. E. TALBOTT, Treasurer Philippi	R. L. HAMILTON, Asst. Secretary Grantsville

HEADQUARTERS—Charleston; Campaign of 1926.

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## MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE BY SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

### First District—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio Counties

D. O. ALLISON Chester	MISS GERTRUDE R. NOYES Wheeling
TOM B. FOULK Wheeling	MRS. LUCY M. GEORGE Wellsburg

### Second District—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel Counties

R. G. DAKEN Rosbys Rock	MISS ELEANOR M. SIMPSON Glendale
DR. A. E. MCCUSKEY Pine Grove	MISS BEATRICE YEATER New Martinsville

### Third District—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood Counties

ROBERT S. BLAIR Harrisville	MRS. U. S. G. FERRELL Cairo
DR. C. E. PARK Parkersburg	MRS. A. D. HOPKINS Parkersburg

### Fourth District—Jackson, Mason and Roane Counties

R. P. BELL Point Pleasant	MISS REBA BEALE Point Pleasant
J. H. DEPUE Kyger	MRS. GREEK A. PARK Ripley

### Fifth District—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam Counties

STUART H. BOWMAN Huntington	MRS. MARY BURKS Huntington
J. T. GARRETT Hurricane	MRS. GEORGIA TABOR West Hamlin

**Sixth District—McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming Counties**

L. L. BELCHER Welch	MRS. R. D. BAILEY Pineville
W. B. BLOTTMAN Williamson	JENNIE L. CRUM Westmoreland

**Seventh District—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers Counties**

W. H. FILE Beckley	MISS ROSEL CLARK Peterstown
D. E. FRENCH Bluefield	MRS. J. M. MEADOR Hinton

**Eighth District—Boone, Kanawha and Logan Counties**

W. R. THURMOND Logan	MRS. VICIE NIGHBERT Logan
CLYDE B. JOHNSON Charleston	MRS. EDITH MOHLER SWEET St. Albans

**Ninth District—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas Counties**

H. O. BOLEY Lookout	MRS. E. B. McCUE Hookersville
L. L. LEE Ronceverte	MRS. CORA D. WHEELER Clay

**Tenth District—Branton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster Counties**

R. L. HAMILTON Grantsville	MISS MERLE McCLINTIC Marlinton
ANDREW PRICE Marlinton	MRS. KATE CAMDEN HALL Sutton

**Eleventh District—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor Counties**

F. GUY ASH Morgantown	MRS. J. C. BURCHINAL Fairmont
C. D. CONAWAY Fairmont	MRS. GENE W. FORD Grafton

**Twelfth District—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis Counties**

J. H. EDWARDS Weston	MRS. S. P. SMITH West Union
W. GUY TETRICK Clarksburg	MRS. FANNY WADE WALLIS Clarksburg

**Thirteenth District—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur  
Counties****F. C. BAKER**

Elkins

**RICHARD E. TALBOTT**

Philippi

**MRS. NELSON M. HOOKER**

Buckhannon

**MISS LYNN MOOMAU**

Franklin

**Fourteenth District—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and  
Tucker Counties****R. L. BENNETT**

Parsons

**ANDREW J. KEENAN**

Keyser

**MRS. GEORGE A. CARSKADON**

Keyser

**MRS. ESSYE S. WELTON**

Petersburg

**Fifteenth District—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan  
Counties****W. F. ALEXANDER**

Charles Town

**DR. E. B. MARTIN**

Romney

**MRS. MAY B. ALEXANDER**

Martinsburg

**MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON GROVE**

Summit Point



LIST OF WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES 1925-26

COUNTIES	CHAIRMEN	SECRETARIES
Barbour	W. G. Keyes, Philippi	Jesse Lang, Philippi
Berkeley	C. M. Seibert, Martinsburg	Mrs. Catherine Watson, Martinsburg
Boone	F. T. Miller, Madison	J. F. S. Iliyar, Madison
Braxton	Fred L. Fox, Sutton	C. H. Bland, Sutton
Brooke	E. Reynolds Tarr, Wellburg	Miss Garda Backell, Bethany
Cabell	Harvey C. Taylor, Huntington	Carney M. Lane, Huntington
Calhoun	L. J. Morris, Grantsville	L. L. Ferrel, Grantsville
Clay	R. bet R. dy, I d	Stward W. droy, t City
Doddridge	Silas P. Smith, West Union	Miss Mona Bond, Smithton
Fayette	C. E. Mahan, Jr., Fayetteville	R. J. Thrift, Fayetteville
Gilmer	C. W. Marsh, Glenville	Miss Audra Ellyson, Cox's Mills
Grant	H. F. Baker, Petersburg	B. E. Thalaker, Petersburg
Greenbrier	H. L. Van Sickler, Lewisburg	A. S. Woodhouse, Roncerverte
Hampshire	J. B. Saville, Romney	Blair M. Haines, Romney
Hancock	Paul S. Cullen, New Cumberland	E. L. Hill, New Cumberland
Hardy	C. C. Wise, Moorefield	Miss Orpha Chrisman, Moorefield
Harrison	J. Horner Davis, Clarksburg	Mrs. M. L. McCraw, Clarksburg
Jackson	C. W. Staats, Ripley	F. L. Shriver, Silverton
Jefferson	F. C. Littlejohn, Shenandoah Junction	Miss Beesie B. Beltzhoover, Charles Town
Kanawha	D. E. Lilly, Charleston	Harry C. Diesher, Charleston
Lewis	R. R. Hale, Weston	French S. Smith, Weston
Lincoln	Rufus P. Lambert, Hamlin	C. T. McGee, Hamlin
Logan	Bruce McDwald, Logan	F. C. Hill, Logan
Marion	Scott C. Lowe, Fairmont	Clarence Currey, Monongah
Marshall	Elmer C. Yoho, Moundsville	Joseph W. Gallager, Moundsville
Mason	Charles T. Beale, Pt. Pleasant	Miss Josephine Howard, Pt. Pleasant
Mercer	William E. Ross, Bluefield	Mrs. Nettie Vase Steele, Bluefield
Mineral	Harry G. Fisher, Keyser	D. A. Niland, Piedmont
Mingo	G. W. Crawford, Williamson	Miss Nora Lra Riley, Williamson
Moongalia	John L. Hatfield, Morgantown	R. Hugh Jarvis, Morgantown
Monroe	Dr. B. L. Traynham, Sweet Springs	S. A. Patton, Cap Mills
Morgan	C. H. Lineawaver, Omps	C. N. Bolhrer, Uigerg Store
McDowell	H. A. Vawter, Elkhorn	Mrs. V. L. Wetherby, Welch
Nicholas	Willard Herold, Summersville	A. N. Breckenridge, Summersville
Ohio	John M. Garden, Wheeling	W. A. McAllister, Wheeling
Pendleton	B. H. Hiner, Franklin	W. W. Harper, Riverton
Picasants	A. N. Powers, St. Marys	C. E. Zipl, St. Marys
Pocahontas	Dr. E. G. Herold, Marlinton	Mrs. M. P. Burr, Marlinton
Preston	Charles S. Brown, Kingwood	Harler S. Currnngs, Kingwood
Putnam	Dr. Homer A. Erwin, Hurricane	J. E. Cain, Buffalo
Raleigh	T. R. Ragland, Beckley	William Thurmond, Preckley
Randolph	Re M. Hoover, Elkins	J. Slidell Br w n, Elkins
Ritchie	B. P. Patton, Harrisville	Mrs. Mary P. Woodell, Pennabore
Roane	R. L. Hays, Spencer	A. E. Kenney, Spencer
Summers	J. M. Meador, Hinton	Miss Ruth Condon, Hinton
Taylor	J. H. S. Barlow, Grafton	W. N. Henderson, Grafton
Tucker	S. F. Davis, Parsons	C. L. Curry, Parsons
Tyler	C. L. Fordyce, Middlebourne	C. B. Riggie, Middlebourne
Upshur	J. V. Hall, Buckhannon	W. P. Barlow, Buckhannon
Wayne	Herman P. Dean, Wayne	W. H. Lake, Kerova
Webster	F. N. Sycafoose, Webster Springs	J. B. Skidmore, Webster Springs
Wetzel	L. W. Morgan, Porters Falls	Miss Sue Ankom, New Martinsville
Wirt	J. H. Smith, Elizabeth	Walter Hoffman, Elizabeth
Wood	C. D. Dotson, Parkersburg	Dan H. Reynolds, Parkersburg
Wyoming	Arnold Brooks, Pineville	Will P. Cook, Pineville

## ELECTION PRECINCTS IN WEST VIRGINIA

COUNTY	Total Precincts	COUNTY	Total Precincts
Barbour .....	34	Monongalia .....	48
Berkeley .....	44	Monroe .....	19
Boone .....	33	Morgan .....	20
Braxton .....	49	McDowell .....	70
Brooke .....	22	Nicholas .....	34
Cabell .....	101	Ohio .....	97
Calhoun .....	16	Pendleton .....	13
Clay .....	18	Pleasants .....	14
Doddridge .....	20	Pocahontas .....	30
Fayette .....	106	Preston .....	52
Gilmer .....	22	Putnam .....	32
Grant .....	15	Raleigh .....	69
Greenbrier .....	53	Randolph .....	44
Hampshire .....	27	Ritchie .....	27
Hancock .....	17	Roane .....	24
Hardy .....	13	Summers .....	29
Harrison .....	101	Taylor .....	28
Jackson .....	31	Tucker .....	26
Jefferson .....	21	Tyler .....	26
Kanawha .....	165	Upshur .....	34
Lewis .....	47	Wayne .....	42
Lincoln .....	30	Webster .....	20
Logan .....	57	Wetzel .....	39
Marion .....	61	Wirt .....	17
Mashall .....	50	Wood .....	55
Mason .....	36	Wyoming .....	29
Mercer .....	77		
Mineral .....	24		
Mingo .....	34		
		TOTAL FOR STATE.....	2262

## GENERAL ELECTION RETURNS

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES 1924

STATE	Coolidge, Republican	Davis, Democrat	LaFollette, Progressive
Alabama.....	45,005	112,966	8,084
Arizona.....	30,516	26,235	17,210
Arkansas.....	40,036	84,793	13,159
California.....	733,250	105,514	424,649
Colorado.....	193,956	75,238	57,368
Connecticut.....	246,322	110,184	42,416
Delaware.....	52,441	33,445	4,923
Florida.....	30,633	62,683	.....
Georgia.....	30,300	123,200	12,687
Idaho.....	69,879	24,256	54,160
Illinois.....	1,453,321	576,775	432,027
Indiana.....	697,668	492,247	70,778
Iowa.....	530,719	162,600	372,243
Kansas.....	407,671	156,319	98,461
Kentucky.....	396,140	375,732	38,465
Louisiana.....	24,670	93,218	4,063
Maine.....	138,440	41,964	11,382
Maryland.....	162,414	148,072	47,157
Massachusetts.....	703,476	280,831	141,225
Michigan.....	874,631	152,038	122,014
Minnesota.....	420,779	55,917	339,499
Mississippi.....	8,494	100,475	3,464
Missouri.....	650,283	572,753	84,160
Montana.....	74,138	31,871	61,105
Nebraska.....	218,585	137,289	106,701
Nevada.....	10,992	5,813	9,394
New Hampshire.....	100,078	57,576	9,200
New Jersey.....	675,162	200,743	108,901
New Mexico.....	54,470	48,473	9,247
New York.....	1,820,058	950,796	268,510
North Carolina.....	191,753	284,270	6,651
North Dakota.....	94,816	13,830	89,733
Ohio.....	1,176,130	477,886	357,948
Oklahoma.....	225,947	260,815	40,607
Oregon.....	142,579	67,589	68,463
Pennsylvania.....	1,401,481	409,192	307,591
Rhode Island.....	125,335	76,782	7,636
South Carolina.....	1,123	49,008	620
South Dakota.....	101,299	27,214	75,199
Tennessee.....	131,064	158,537	10,732
Texas.....	129,472	621,528	23,172
Utah.....	77,327	47,001	33,662
Vermont.....	80,498	16,124	5,943
Virginia.....	73,328	139,716	10,377
Washington.....	220,224	42,842	140,727
West Virginia.....	288,635	257,232	36,723
Wisconsin.....	311,614	68,110	453,678
Wyoming.....	41,858	12,868	25,174
United States.....	15,749,030	8,760,557	4,667,312

Electoral vote (1924)—Coolidge, Rep., 382; Davis, Dem., 136; La Follette, Prog., 13.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES 1896-1924

STATE	1896		1900		1904		1908		1912			1916		1920		1924		
	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	P.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	LaF
Alabama.....		11		11		11		11		12		12		12		12		12
Arizona.....										3		3		3		3		3
Arkansas.....		8		8		9		9		9		9		9		9		9
California.....	8	1	9		10		10		2	11		13	13		13		13	
Colorado.....		4		4				5		6		6		6		6		6
Connecticut.....	6		6		7		7		7		7		7		7		7	
Delaware.....	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Florida.....		4		4		5		5		6		6		6		6		6
Georgia.....		13		13		13		13		14		14		14		14		14
Idaho.....		3		3		3		3		4		4		4		4		4
Illinois.....	2		24		27		27		29		29		29		29		29	
Indiana.....	15		15		15		15		15		15		15		15		15	
Iowa.....	13		13		13		13		13		13		13		13		13	
Kansas.....		10		10		10		10		10		10		10		10		10
Kentucky.....	12	1		13		13		13		13		13		13		13		13
Louisiana.....		8		8		9		9		10		10		10		10		10
Maine.....	6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6	
Maryland.....	8		8		7		7		6		8		8		8		8	
Massachusetts.....	15		15		16		16		18		18		18		18		18	
Michigan.....	14		14		14		14				15	15		15		15		15
Minnesota.....	9		9		11		11		10		12	12		12		12		12
Mississippi.....		17		17		18		18		18		18		18		18		18
Missouri.....		3		3		3		3		4		4		4		4		4
Montana.....		8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8
Nebraska.....		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3
Nevada.....		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4
New Hampshire.....	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4	
New Jersey.....	10		10		12		12		14		14		14		14		14	
New Mexico.....									3		3		3		3		3	
New York.....	36		36		38		39		45		45		45		45		45	
North Carolina.....		11		11		12		12		12		12		12		12		12
North Dakota.....		3		3		4		4		5		5		5		5		5
Ohio.....	23		23		23		25		24		24		24		24		24	
Oklahoma.....		4		4		4		4		10		10		10		10		10
Oregon.....	4		4		4		4		5		5		5		5		5	
Pennsylvania.....	32		32		34		34		38		38		38		38		38	
Rhode Island.....	4		4		4		4		5		5		5		5		5	
South Carolina.....		9		9		9		9		9		9		9		9		9
South Dakota.....		4		4		4		4		5		5		5		5		5
Tennessee.....		12		12		12		12		12		12		12		12		12
Texas.....		15		15		18		18		20		20		20		20		20
Utah.....		3		3		3		3		4		4		4		4		4
Vermont.....	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4	
Virginia.....		12		12		12		12		12		12		12		12		12
Washington.....		4		4		4		4		7		7		7		7		7
West Virginia.....		6		6		6		6		8		8		8		8		8
Wisconsin.....	12		12		13		13		13		13		13		13		13	
Wyoming.....		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3
Total.....	271	176	292	155	336	140	321	162	8	435	88	254	277	404	127	382	136	13
Plurality.....	95		137		196		159			347		23	277		246			

Arizona became a State Feb. 14, 1912. New Mexico was admitted Jan. 6, 1912. The electoral vote for Vice-President in 1896 was: Republican, 271; Democratic, 149; Populist, 27.

WEST VIRGINIA'S VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—1924-1920

COUNTIES	1924					1920			
	John W. Davis, Democrat	Gilbert O. Nations, American	Robert M. La Follette, Socialist	Robert M. La Follette, Farmer-Labor	Calvin Coolidge, Republican	Cox, Democrat	Debs, Socialist	Watkins, Prohibition	Harding, Republican
Barbour.....	3,188	6	306	524	3,347	2,777	94	17	3,763
Berkeley.....	4,366	2	116	254	5,427	4,395	60	30	5,259
Boone.....	3,326	9	201	738	3,010	2,529	108	4	2,674
Braxton.....	5,168	13	22	95	4,192	4,269	10	10	4,274
Brooke.....	2,037	48	223	335	3,858	2,129	104	42	3,060
Cabell.....	16,211	44	359	774	15,581	12,845	204	64	13,170
Calhoun.....	2,231	1	1	1	1,399	1,773	2	1	1,671
Clay.....	2,037	.....	.....	40	1,843	1,533	.....	.....	1,981
Dodridge.....	1,594	1	20	27	2,777	1,137	12	13	3,135
Fayette.....	9,563	29	354	2,057	10,555	9,003	340	30	10,561
Gilmer.....	2,750	2	16	12	1,570	1,854	6	15	1,635
Grant.....	658	4	32	67	2,344	492	26	7	2,417
Groenbrier.....	6,048	57	146	269	4,768	4,994	55	.....	4,850
Hampshire.....	2,993	1	17	21	1,172	2,221	10	22	1,214
Hancock.....	1,187	29	130	3,775	1,435	101	60	2,768	2,768
Hardy.....	2,442	3	14	19	1,272	2,014	6	1	1,351
Harrison.....	13,470	66	681	1,328	15,165	10,206	620	149	13,784
Jackson.....	2,936	8	23	28	3,739	2,831	18	2	4,330
Jefferson.....	4,368	4	46	145	1,870	3,944	20	6	2,168
Kanawha.....	22,726	136	1,481	2,590	26,018	19,284	627	77	23,781
Lewis.....	4,410	3	81	137	4,839	3,310	109	45	4,618
Lincoln.....	3,355	.....	33	135	3,164	2,649	19	1	3,339
Logan.....	7,377	43	168	401	7,062	5,588	27	17	4,304
Marion.....	9,386	31	795	1,687	12,167	8,734	408	175	11,494
Marshall.....	4,710	25	405	789	7,413	4,814	259	99	7,208
Mason.....	3,308	10	121	426	4,225	3,177	101	13	4,912
Mercer.....	10,058	31	557	1,565	9,159	7,981	38	18	8,613
Mineral.....	2,860	9	198	539	3,551	2,516	99	36	3,646
Mingo.....	5,313	24	215	862	4,056	4,934	.....	.....	3,972
Monongalia.....	4,977	33	2,106	.....	6,994	442	284	85	6,773
Monroe.....	2,686	.....	4	27	2,713	2,519	8	4	3,001
Morgan.....	919	8	32	142	1,883	712	13	.....	1,817
McDowell.....	5,561	33	582	1,134	12,422	5,068	16	.....	12,198
Nicholas.....	3,956	9	41	81	3,347	3,564	27	23	3,691
Ohio.....	8,753	55	3,416	.....	14,402	10,278	746	83	15,735
Pardoleton.....	2,037	.....	2	7	1,462	1,814	.....	4	1,581
Pleasants.....	1,675	3	14	12	1,619	1,449	16	10	1,657

Pocahontas.....	2,777	10	25	67	2,782	2,540	26	19	2,830
Preston.....	2,445	32	141	361	6,390	2,150	87	38	0,720
Putnam.....	2,946	2	93	220	2,862	2,578	108	6	3,223
Raleigh.....	7,776	9	365	693	8,643	5,916	53	9	7,068
Randolph.....	5,314	18	210	509	3,526	4,676	153	31	4,158
Ritchie.....	2,403	19	24	34	4,152	2,050	40	28	4,377
Roane.....	3,534	.....	.....	.....	4,097	3,082	6	4	4,232
Summers.....	3,908	9	65	338	3,124	3,552	15	9	2,611
Taylor.....	2,499	22	176	511	3,683	2,311	76	44	3,649
Tucker.....	2,127	28	223	337	2,277	1,901	185	39	2,498
Tyler.....	2,137	14	24	72	3,425	1,762	63	30	3,654
Upshur.....	1,952	4	43	90	4,030	1,418	12	30	4,936
Wayne.....	5,870	21	169	198	3,990	4,490	.....	.....	3,754
Webster.....	2,523	4	10	20	1,617	1,942	5	.....	1,562
Wetzel.....	4,998	36	85	155	3,458	4,163	54	8	3,619
Wirt.....	1,587	7	6	13	1,491	1,370	4	21	1,680
Wood.....	378	52	195	344	10,086	8,839	129	47	10,463
Wyoming.....	2,358	6	106	287	3,327	1,825	.....	.....	2,050
Totals.....	257,232	1,072	14,903	21,820	288,635	220,789	5,018	1,628	282,007

Notes: Regated as to Socialist or Farmer-Labor tickets.

## THE ELECTORAL VOTE

The following is the electoral vote of the States in 1924 as based upon the reapportionment act of 1911:

STATES	Electoral Votes	STATES	Electoral Votes	STATES	Electoral Votes
Alabama.....	12	Maryland.....	8	Oregon.....	5
Arizona.....	3	Massachusetts.....	18	Pennsylvania.....	38
Arkansas.....	9	Michigan.....	15	Rhode Island.....	5
California.....	13	Minnesota.....	12	South Carolina.....	9
Colorado.....	6	Mississippi.....	10	South Dakota.....	5
Connecticut.....	7	Missouri.....	18	Tennessee.....	12
Delaware.....	3	Montana.....	4	Texas.....	20
Florida.....	6	Nebraska.....	8	Utah.....	4
Georgia.....	14	Nevada.....	3	Vermont.....	4
Idaho.....	4	New Hampshire.....	4	Virginia.....	12
Illinois.....	20	New Jersey.....	14	Washington.....	7
Indiana.....	15	New Mexico.....	3	West Virginia.....	8
Iowa.....	13	New York.....	45	Wisconsin.....	13
Kansas.....	10	North Carolina.....	12	Wyoming.....	3
Kentucky.....	13	North Dakota.....	5		
Louisiana.....	10	Ohio.....	24	Total.....	531
Maine.....	6	Oklahoma.....	10		

Electoral votes necessary to a choice, 266

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—1924-1922

COUNTIES	1924			1922		
	W. E. Chilton, Democrat	M. S. Holt, Socialist	Guy D. Goff, Republican	M. M. Neely, Democrat	M. S. Holt, Socialist	Howard Sutherland, Republican
Barbour.....	3,251	282	3,566	2,433	93	2,398
Berkeley.....	4,722	55	5,278	2,062	32	3,078
Boone.....	3,756	142	3,172	2,812	61	1,641
Braxton.....	5,261	18	4,164	4,322	9	3,481
Brooke.....	2,336	140	3,671	2,054	82	2,043
Cabell.....	16,823	218	15,575	9,268	53	8,633
Calhoun.....	2,221	.....	1,446	1,540	5	1,320
Clay.....	2,027	8	1,868	1,633	6	1,675
Doddridge.....	1,527	11	2,539	1,250	15	2,153
Fayette.....	10,450	467	10,553	8,614	285	7,918
Gilmer.....	2,681	16	1,605	1,891	14	1,121
Grant.....	672	27	2,343	350	8	1,153
Greenbrier.....	6,325	72	4,723	4,943	50	3,442
Hampshire.....	2,973	14	1,163	1,946	5	3,87
Hancock.....	1,240	101	3,776	816	32	1,268
Hardy.....	2,453	10	1,278	1,637	7	860
Harrison.....	13,717	562	15,513	9,557	532	8,887
Jackson.....	2,837	20	3,794	2,416	.....	2,861
Jefferson.....	4,464	38	1,880	2,426	20	1,116
Kanawha.....	25,232	589	26,033	17,614	420	15,257
Lewis.....	4,266	121	4,850	2,825	344	3,415
Lincoln.....	3,408	27	3,225	2,738	12	2,381
Logan.....	7,679	75	7,088	5,697	10	1,864
Marion.....	11,207	856	10,865	8,998	564	7,844
Marshall.....	5,088	250	7,364	3,650	305	4,337
Mason.....	3,503	80	4,330	2,838	53	3,198
Mercer.....	11,081	231	9,531	8,057	30	5,734
Mineral.....	3,290	110	3,568	1,802	56	2,013
Mingo.....	5,554	131	4,847	4,085	3	2,972
Monongalia.....	5,541	776	6,905	3,174	367	3,762
Monroe.....	2,691	4	2,741	2,594	.....	2,359
Morgan.....	1,014	24	1,892	1,007	16	1,594
McDowell.....	5,753	327	12,531	3,688	16	7,892
Nicholas.....	3,985	26	3,364	3,212	.....	2,683
Ohio.....	9,497	770	15,206	6,614	240	6,759
Pendleton.....	2,080	1	1,460	1,534	4	1,147
Pleasants.....	1,674	10	1,623	1,404	11	1,371
Pocahontas.....	2,801	16	2,768	2,085	23	1,601
Preston.....	2,476	72	6,581	1,618	61	3,759
Putnam.....	3,021	79	2,937	2,306	67	2,212
Raleigh.....	8,127	222	8,893	6,467	73	5,719
Randolph.....	5,497	144	3,695	4,237	128	2,535
Ritchie.....	2,435	18	4,174	1,828	15	3,036
Roane.....	3,523	.....	4,102	3,105	5	3,463
Summers.....	4,257	18	3,178	3,752	17	2,614
Taylor.....	3,026	58	3,544	2,175	102	2,209
Tucker.....	2,221	148	2,393	1,701	137	1,932
Tyler.....	2,172	10	3,389	1,643	19	2,553
Upshur.....	1,895	28	5,029	1,291	16	3,234
Wayne.....	5,805	80	4,063	4,913	.....	3,581
Webster.....	2,534	8	1,623	1,885	11	1,218
Wetzel.....	5,037	49	3,467	4,356	40	2,820
Wirt.....	1,607	3	1,487	1,483	.....	1,444
Wood.....	10,561	88	9,448	7,440	87	6,475
Wyoming.....	2,513	59	3,377	1,599	.....	1,819
Total.....	271,808	7,751	290,004	198,853	4,595	185,046



## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR 1924-1920

COUNTIES	1924			1920			
	Jake Fisher, Democrat	A. S. Bosworth, Socialist	Howard M. Gorc, Republican	Koontz, Democrat	Montgomery, Non-Partisan	Holt, Socialist	Morgan, Republican
Barbour.....	3,227	291	3,675	2,315	1,317	24	2,971
Berkeley.....	4,356	63	5,568	3,660	924	44	4,708
Boone.....	3,488	19	3,407	1,697	1,816	21	1,782
Baxton.....	5,307	10	4,144	4,085	435	12	4,032
Brooke.....	2,133	121	3,363	1,689	1,138	57	2,553
Cabell.....	16,598	196	15,645	12,243	1,709	115	12,205
Calhoun.....	2,209	.....	1,487	1,702	90	2	1,583
Clay.....	2,020	9	1,881	1,327	527	3	1,705
Dodridge.....	1,511	10	2,903	1,146	235	6	2,912
Fayette.....	10,210	540	10,943	5,413	6,113	90	8,395
Gilmer.....	2,678	6	1,663	1,846	123	4	1,452
Grant.....	639	22	2,426	456	239	5	2,246
Greenbrier.....	6,239	66	4,812	4,870	398	55	4,671
Hampshire.....	2,938	13	1,216	2,238	42	5	1,178
Hancock.....	1,228	96	3,796	1,352	192	71	2,267
Hardy.....	2,438	7	1,292	2,028	31	2	1,311
Harrison.....	12,461	457	17,185	7,536	6,497	280	10,850
Jackson.....	2,821	24	3,897	2,811	248	17	4,156
Jefferson.....	4,443	35	1,890	3,558	35	27	2,114
Kanawha.....	23,872	537	27,947	14,125	11,015	309	18,317
Lewis.....	4,512	26	4,801	3,153	841	96	3,992
Lincoln.....	3,381	16	3,267	2,469	512	19	3,010
Logan.....	7,253	52	7,015	4,772	2,156	37	3,008
Marion.....	9,853	878	12,159	6,736	4,120	162	9,844
Marshall.....	4,788	265	8,008	3,703	2,646	124	5,919
Mason.....	3,270	42	4,648	2,942	639	54	4,568
Mercer.....	10,939	198	9,557	6,281	3,581	35	6,861
Mitchell.....	3,043	111	3,783	2,002	1,347	53	3,106
Mingo.....	5,659	97	5,026	2,116	3,398	.....	3,413
Monongalia.....	4,655	910	7,860	3,127	1,060	119	6,304
Monroe.....	2,682	4	2,749	2,495	74	8	2,951
Morgan.....	961	21	1,448	602	247	8	1,630
McDowell.....	5,980	292	12,561	3,857	1,875	.....	11,573
Nicholas.....	4,043	16	3,319	3,407	849	20	3,165
Ohio.....	6,099	681	15,985	7,242	7,011	259	12,092
Pendleton.....	2,037	1	1,459	1,818	8	2	1,572
Plasants.....	1,658	10	1,639	1,416	104	9	1,591
Pocahontas.....	2,790	13	2,782	2,544	126	11	2,724
Preston.....	2,387	65	6,799	1,625	2,320	31	5,124
Putnam.....	2,954	75	3,015	2,233	944	23	2,722
Raleigh.....	8,009	177	9,171	4,045	3,649	31	6,184
Randolph.....	5,404	165	3,820	4,975	1,751	50	3,145
Ritchie.....	2,336	13	4,288	2,000	250	32	4,206
Roane.....	3,454	.....	4,173	3,135	30	2	4,147
Summers.....	4,266	22	3,215	3,115	783	6	3,276
Taylor.....	2,747	92	3,809	1,683	1,717	13	2,780
Tucker.....	2,187	152	2,454	1,473	1,041	94	2,064
Tyler.....	2,064	16	3,535	1,724	248	56	3,472
Upshur.....	1,892	21	5,120	1,344	730	6	4,339
Wayne.....	5,754	79	4,108	4,325	422	19	3,536
Webster.....	2,592	6	1,628	1,921	92	5	1,455
Wetzel.....	4,919	46	3,600	3,038	563	28	3,253
Wirt.....	1,600	3	1,499	1,377	47	2	1,642
Wood.....	9,316	84	10,525	7,573	2,432	109	9,438
Wyoming.....	2,487	47	3,413	1,540	562	.....	2,671
<b>Tota.....</b>	<b>261,846</b>	<b>7,218</b>	<b>303,587</b>	<b>184,762</b>	<b>81,330</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>242,327</b>

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE 1924-1920

COUNTIES	1924			1920		
	Mrs. Donald Clark, Democrat	W. F. Naylor, Socialist	George W. Sharp, Republican	Miller, Democrat	Snider, Socialist	Young, Republican
Barbour.....	3,186	260	3,536	2,679	64	3,809
Berkeley.....	4,367	65	5,436	4,111	42	5,246
Boone.....	3,529	102	3,238	2,502	98	2,657
Braxton.....	5,156	16	4,234	4,257	7	4,284
Brooke.....	2,213	125	3,662	2,078	87	2,959
Cabell.....	16,725	195	15,592	12,888	163	13,028
Calhoun.....	2,211	.....	1,475	1,789	2	1,648
Clay.....	2,004	9	1,883	1,434	3	1,940
Doddridge.....	1,535	10	2,809	1,148	8	3,100
Fayette.....	9,990	524	10,774	8,915	296	10,391
Gilmer.....	2,671	10	1,589	1,871	3	1,463
Grant.....	659	26	2,334	484	15	2,400
Greenbrier.....	6,011	66	4,975	5,060	55	4,809
Hampshire.....	2,941	12	1,107	2,225	3	2,123
Hancock.....	1,163	95	3,777	1,469	73	2,778
Hardy.....	2,414	7	1,286	2,014	3	1,342
Harrison.....	13,121	560	15,730	10,000	524	13,723
Jackson.....	2,865	21	3,291	2,837	11	4,294
Jefferson.....	4,432	34	1,866	3,555	26	2,133
Kanawha.....	23,135	567	26,991	18,681	535	23,372
Lewis.....	4,321	35	4,785	3,323	94	4,580
Lincoln.....	3,420	17	3,245	2,654	18	3,324
Logan.....	7,473	56	7,177	5,543	25	4,141
Marion.....	9,814	859	11,422	8,632	364	11,366
Marshall.....	4,751	346	7,495	4,682	198	7,164
Mason.....	3,441	58	4,302	3,177	83	4,985
Mercer.....	10,784	196	9,569	7,987	31	8,561
Mineral.....	3,021	123	3,680	2,468	85	3,553
Mingo.....	5,661	163	4,856	4,910	.....	3,940
Monongalia.....	4,776	826	7,167	3,283	206	6,751
Monroe.....	2,689	4	2,731	2,515	6	2,988
Morgan.....	946	20	1,602	736	10	1,797
McDowell.....	5,889	282	12,290	5,066	.....	11,886
Nicholas.....	3,931	17	3,385	3,577	20	3,672
Ohio.....	8,966	731	14,916	9,580	479	15,372
Pendleton.....	2,027	1	1,449	1,815	2	1,573
Pleasants.....	1,668	11	1,622	1,450	13	1,640
Pocahontas.....	2,569	11	2,968	2,552	18	2,806
Preston.....	2,342	70	6,345	2,162	55	6,559
Putnam.....	2,972	69	2,938	2,574	94	3,218
Raleigh.....	8,042	261	8,788	5,758	37	7,709
Randolph.....	5,335	136	3,710	4,681	116	4,086
Ritchie.....	2,388	15	4,175	2,069	38	4,351
Roane.....	3,486	.....	4,128	3,128	5	4,182
Summers.....	4,674	24	3,308	3,594	15	3,571
Taylor.....	2,601	101	3,827	2,232	60	3,653
Tucker.....	2,135	151	2,388	1,935	140	2,442
Tyler.....	2,110	15	3,395	1,753	62	3,632
Upshur.....	1,890	22	4,908	1,430	9	4,902
Wayne.....	5,697	75	4,166	4,472	41	3,742
Wetster.....	2,514	5	1,623	1,942	5	1,550
Wetzel.....	4,888	55	3,463	4,069	43	3,545
Wirt.....	1,602	3	1,481	1,383	2	1,667
Wood.....	9,200	89	9,963	8,717	115	10,408
Wyoming.....	2,466	41	3,365	1,813	.....	2,941
Total.....	260,206	7,491	293,254	218,235	4,511	278,776

## VOTE FOR AUDITOR 1924-1920

COUNTIES	1924			1920		
	John D. Sweeney, Democrat	Joseph R. Diggs, Socialist	John C. Bond, Republican	Newlon, Democrat	Vincent, Socialist	Bond, Republican
Barbour.....	3,171	280	3,520	2,687	66	3,803
Berkeley.....	4,340	58	5,473	4,292	50	5,233
Boone.....	3,504	101	3,243	2,509	97	2,656
Braxton.....	5,171	10	4,237	4,298	8	4,245
Brooke.....	2,272	123	3,618	2,067	86	3,072
Cabell.....	16,387	183	15,703	12,866	166	13,049
Calhoun.....	2,216	.....	1,448	1,786	2	1,651
Clay.....	2,003	9	1,876	1,460	3	1,948
Dodderidge.....	1,553	7	2,709	1,158	7	3,103
Fayette.....	10,063	515	10,645	8,917	285	10,311
Gilmer.....	2,673	8	1,587	1,883	3	1,505
Grant.....	877	33	2,027	488	15	2,400
Greenbrier.....	6,163	64	4,812	5,006	55	4,813
Hampshire.....	2,944	11	1,175	2,234	5	1,200
Hancock.....	1,204	93	3,731	1,408	75	2,783
Hardy.....	2,437	7	1,232	2,009	3	1,343
Harrison.....	13,047	564	15,572	10,126	536	13,693
Jackson.....	2,931	21	3,784	2,843	9	4,314
Jefferson.....	4,435	34	1,867	3,961	27	2,124
Kanawha.....	23,344	602	26,614	19,210	528	23,109
Lewis.....	4,205	46	4,883	3,364	93	4,560
Lincoln.....	3,419	19	3,235	2,665	18	3,310
Logan.....	7,341	55	7,137	5,519	26	4,136
Marion.....	10,599	931	10,947	8,720	331	11,380
Marshall.....	4,763	256	7,544	4,689	200	7,232
Mason.....	3,416	52	4,345	3,192	85	4,870
Mercer.....	10,766	192	9,570	7,995	32	8,572
Mineral.....	2,988	116	3,723	2,502	85	3,627
Mingo.....	5,670	107	4,897	4,903	.....	3,941
Monongalia.....	4,839	842	7,118	3,284	200	6,730
Monroe.....	2,705	4	2,727	2,521	8	2,987
Morgan.....	952	22	1,901	716	9	1,813
McDowell.....	5,773	287	12,307	4,920	.....	11,911
Nicholas.....	3,946	18	3,372	3,601	21	3,660
Ohio.....	9,092	686	14,897	9,600	497	15,495
Pendleton.....	2,036	1	1,430	1,811	2	1,576
Pleasants.....	1,680	10	1,610	1,448	13	1,651
Pocahontas.....	2,749	14	2,761	2,555	18	2,808
Preston.....	2,312	78	6,525	2,129	47	6,643
Putnam.....	2,977	72	2,950	2,577	95	3,209
Raleigh.....	7,916	195	8,700	5,774	37	7,712
Randolph.....	5,353	134	3,652	4,698	117	4,092
Ritchie.....	2,418	14	4,158	2,002	36	4,362
Roane.....	3,504	.....	4,115	3,126	3	4,184
Summers.....	4,196	21	3,192	3,563	9	3,608
Taylor.....	2,799	101	3,623	2,238	64	3,653
Tucker.....	2,124	143	2,402	1,937	142	2,440
Tyler.....	2,187	13	3,326	1,758	63	3,628
Uoshur.....	1,910	21	4,015	1,362	9	4,899
Wayne.....	5,672	83	4,028	4,475	41	3,745
Webster.....	2,504	6	1,627	1,943	5	1,548
Wetzel.....	4,958	45	3,375	4,073	42	3,557
Wirt.....	1,609	3	1,477	1,381	2	1,609
Wood.....	9,843	80	9,825	8,731	116	10,435
Wyoming.....	2,440	46	3,383	1,812	.....	2,939
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>262,396</b>	<b>7,436</b>	<b>290,626</b>	<b>218,852</b>	<b>4,492</b>	<b>279,017</b>

VOTE FOR TREASURER 1924-1920

COUNTIES	1924			1920		
	Walter E. Stout, Democrat	Henry Burkhamer, Socialist	W. S. Johnson, Republican	Herold, Democrat	West, Socialist	Johnson, Republican
Barbour.....	3,171	289	3,526	2,676	67	3,758
Berkeley.....	4,390	58	5,458	4,385	42	5,249
Boone.....	3,495	101	3,246	2,492	97	2,677
Braxton.....	5,174	10	4,216	4,285	8	4,245
Brooke.....	2,161	127	3,677	2,065	82	3,020
Cabell.....	16,426	192	15,694	12,855	164	13,098
Calhoun.....	2,250	.....	1,447	1,788	2	1,650
Clay.....	2,066	9	1,879	1,453	3	1,949
Doddridge.....	1,533	9	2,867	1,160	8	3,140
Fayette.....	9,790	518	11,111	8,821	298	10,511
Gilmer.....	2,677	8	1,589	1,868	3	1,520
Grant.....	649	29	2,327	48	15	2,395
Greenbrier.....	6,117	63	4,861	5,018	55	4,813
Hampshire.....	2,950	13	1,168	2,242	5	1,199
Hancock.....	1,204	90	3,745	1,411	75	2,783
Hardy.....	2,427	7	1,280	2,012	3	1,343
Harrison.....	12,526	555	15,584	10,142	529	13,656
Jackson.....	2,939	21	3,779	2,858	9	4,340
Jefferson.....	4,439	34	1,818	3,465	27	2,126
Kanawha.....	22,490	552	27,617	18,799	539	23,658
Lewis.....	4,255	44	4,828	3,369	91	4,565
Lincoln.....	3,423	19	3,296	2,648	18	3,283
Logan.....	7,406	55	7,155	5,518	25	4,146
Marion.....	9,695	838	11,408	8,770	319	11,354
Marshall.....	4,794	252	7,527	4,679	200	7,294
Mason.....	3,418	56	4,346	3,196	83	4,875
Mercer.....	11,321	196	9,567	7,994	31	8,526
Mineral.....	3,005	119	3,659	2,495	86	3,850
Mingo.....	5,574	104	4,885	4,601	.....	3,674
Monongalia.....	4,829	870	7,083	3,313	207	6,718
Monroe.....	2,702	4	2,727	2,323	8	2,988
Morgan.....	940	21	1,914	718	9	1,876
McDowell.....	5,722	256	12,327	4,978	.....	11,901
Nicholas.....	3,640	18	3,381	3,611	21	3,683
Ohio.....	8,992	685	14,093	9,365	487	15,485
Panhandle.....	2,028	1	1,446	1,818	2	1,570
Pleasants.....	1,674	10	1,614	1,460	13	1,646
Pocahontas.....	2,764	14	2,750	2,555	18	2,800
Preston.....	2,330	73	6,500	2,678	47	6,643
Putnam.....	2,950	79	2,938	2,566	94	3,237
Raleigh.....	7,836	190	8,926	5,783	38	7,753
Randolph.....	5,340	110	3,651	4,698	115	4,696
Ritchie.....	2,405	14	4,166	3,066	29	4,355
Roane.....	3,507	.....	4,116	3,125	3	4,179
Summers.....	4,127	23	3,255	3,558	9	3,665
Taylor.....	2,667	93	3,827	2,258	62	3,648
Tucker.....	2,142	144	2,387	1,666	147	2,472
Tyler.....	2,124	16	3,366	1,762	63	3,652
Washburn.....	1,885	22	4,939	1,440	9	4,902
Wayne.....	5,682	80	4,027	4,474	41	3,742
Webster.....	2,821	5	1,618	1,940	4	1,555
Wetzel.....	4,891	42	3,433	4,076	45	3,547
Wirt.....	1,610	3	1,482	1,281	2	1,667
Wood.....	10,365	75	9,047	8,748	116	10,428
Wyoming.....	2,442	48	3,387	1,800	.....	2,944
Total.....	260,693	7,313	293,443	218,553	4,474	279,517

## VOTE FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS 1924-1920

COUNTIES	1924			1920		
	W. W. Trent, Democrat	Mrs. DeLa T. Franklin, Socialist	George M. Ford, Republican	Trent, Democrat	Bird, Socialist	Ford, Republican
Barbour.....	3,373	275	3,379	2,830	67	3,767
Berkeley.....	4,809	63	5,089	4,423	42	5,136
Boone.....	3,543	102	3,234	2,499	97	2,675
Braxton.....	5,318	13	4,060	4,373	6	4,174
Brooke.....	2,590	130	3,386	2,733	82	2,454
Cabell.....	16,718	155	15,595	12,988	158	12,952
Calhoun.....	2,226	.....	1,450	1,816	2	1,619
Clay.....	2,012	9	1,880	1,459	3	1,894
Doddridge.....	1,577	9	2,783	1,256	8	3,013
Fayette.....	10,387	510	10,445	9,042	296	10,289
Gilmer.....	2,696	6	1,598	1,948	3	1,397
Grant.....	944	28	1,967	572	15	2,318
Greenbrier.....	6,240	63	4,740	5,103	55	4,735
Hampshire.....	2,950	12	1,122	2,265	5	1,176
Hancock.....	1,524	95	3,734	1,589	75	2,599
Hardy.....	2,437	8	1,269	2,030	3	1,327
Harrison.....	14,383	534	14,466	11,221	528	12,750
Jackson.....	3,032	11	3,675	2,880	8	4,288
Jefferson.....	4,444	36	1,809	3,990	19	2,113
Kanawha.....	24,378	560	26,278	19,313	551	23,232
Lewis.....	4,574	51	4,541	3,730	90	4,220
Lincoln.....	3,426	17	3,248	2,647	18	3,329
Logan.....	7,560	56	7,074	5,563	24	4,119
Marion.....	11,862	905	9,971	9,377	335	10,716
Marshall.....	5,255	259	7,205	5,177	167	6,728
Mason.....	3,508	55	4,276	3,213	85	4,846
Mercer.....	10,941	198	9,493	7,961	32	8,606
Mineral.....	3,128	120	3,613	2,582	85	3,295
Mingo.....	5,568	104	4,888	4,915	.....	3,935
Monongalia.....	5,501	743	6,854	4,423	214	5,661
Monroe.....	2,777	4	2,607	2,544	8	2,963
Morgan.....	1,042	23	1,835	853	10	1,070
McDowell.....	5,757	287	12,431	5,031	.....	11,906
Nicholas.....	4,111	16	3,194	3,783	23	3,494
Ohio.....	10,558	706	13,720	12,912	497	12,319
Pendleton.....	2,069	1	1,362	1,841	2	1,546
Pleasants.....	1,702	10	1,590	1,476	13	1,626
Pocahontas.....	2,817	12	2,719	2,646	18	2,705
Preston.....	2,829	75	6,135	2,721	48	6,076
Putnam.....	3,002	69	2,915	2,564	92	3,231
Raleigh.....	8,119	197	8,745	5,784	39	7,715
Randolph.....	5,828	123	3,403	5,263	100	3,590
Ritchie.....	2,527	16	4,033	2,251	40	4,155
Roane.....	3,529	.....	4,100	3,155	3	4,159
Summers.....	4,267	23	3,218	3,611	9	3,558
Taylor.....	3,124	99	3,419	2,603	70	3,363
Tucker.....	2,334	150	2,280	2,324	132	2,125
Tyler.....	2,292	16	3,232	2,053	65	3,337
Unshur.....	2,625	21	4,344	1,606	10	4,646
Wayne.....	5,743	84	4,050	4,508	41	3,719
Webster.....	2,543	5	1,611	2,000	6	1,498
Wetzel.....	5,052	45	3,355	4,460	45	3,177
Wirt.....	1,610	3	1,481	1,392	2	1,663
Wood.....	10,097	90	9,544	9,040	115	10,181
Wyoming.....	2,471	48	3,349	1,818	.....	2,943
Totals.....	275,768	7,298	281,854	232,277	4,491	266,728

VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL 1924-1920

COUNTIES	1924			1920		
	F. N. Alderson, Democrat	G. H. Duttle, Socialist	Howard B. Lee, Republican	Brannon, Democrat	Camp, Socialist	England, Republican
Barbour.....	3,175	280	3,524	2,698	65	3,786
Berkeley.....	4,371	64	5,436	4,279	49	5,244
Boone.....	3,516	100	3,239	2,451	97	2,683
Braxton.....	5,183	10	4,218	4,246	7	4,295
Brooke.....	2,104	124	3,788	2,056	83	3,075
Cabell.....	16,406	193	15,655	12,834	166	13,079
Calhoun.....	2,211	.....	1,442	1,766	2	1,644
Clay.....	2,013	9	1,876	1,455	3	1,949
Doddridge.....	1,539	9	2,810	1,164	8	3,096
Fayette.....	10,109	513	10,679	8,579	293	10,424
Gilmer.....	2,681	9	1,581	1,878	3	1,510
Grant.....	651	29	2,330	482	16	2,359
Greenbrier.....	6,104	66	4,865	4,960	55	4,816
Hampshire.....	2,952	12	1,165	2,235	5	1,201
Hancock.....	1,182	93	3,747	1,417	76	2,783
Hardy.....	2,427	7	1,276	2,013	3	1,340
Harrison.....	13,291	625	15,705	10,157	504	13,669
Jackson.....	2,925	20	3,788	2,855	10	4,306
Jefferson.....	4,436	34	1,862	3,960	27	2,136
Kanawha.....	23,225	601	26,662	18,789	551	23,682
Lewis.....	4,245	53	4,820	3,607	91	4,347
Lincoln.....	3,420	19	3,234	2,651	18	3,329
Logan.....	7,401	56	7,214	5,436	23	4,279
Marion.....	9,544	884	12,187	8,738	322	11,351
Martinsville.....	4,751	252	7,581	4,674	202	7,199
Mason.....	3,409	55	4,331	3,178	83	4,883
Mercer.....	10,768	194	9,759	7,969	32	8,573
Mineral.....	3,065	116	3,691	2,474	84	3,665
Mingo.....	5,576	107	4,873	4,603	.....	3,940
Monongalia.....	4,788	732	7,226	3,323	211	6,683
Monroe.....	2,699	4	2,727	2,520	8	2,992
Morgan.....	944	21	1,901	719	9	1,804
McDowell.....	5,745	279	12,332	4,987	.....	11,905
Nicholas.....	3,670	17	3,362	3,581	21	3,669
Ohio.....	8,852	687	15,005	9,617	463	15,422
Pendleton.....	2,027	1	1,379	1,811	2	1,572
Pleasants.....	1,670	10	1,613	1,451	13	1,649
Pocahontas.....	2,766	14	2,746	2,549	18	2,811
Preston.....	2,322	81	6,493	2,083	54	6,663
Putnam.....	2,976	71	2,831	2,568	99	3,217
Raleigh.....	7,855	199	8,816	5,747	39	7,743
Randolph.....	5,346	132	3,647	4,588	117	4,099
Ritchie.....	2,338	15	4,232	2,067	38	4,356
Roane.....	3,494	.....	4,130	3,127	5	4,176
Summers.....	4,132	20	3,235	3,552	9	3,611
Taylor.....	2,621	98	3,806	2,260	63	3,638
Tucker.....	2,111	149	2,390	1,920	141	2,465
Tyler.....	2,095	15	3,403	1,759	63	3,634
Upshur.....	1,882	24	4,921	1,456	9	4,892
Wayne.....	5,677	79	4,015	4,465	41	3,749
Webster.....	2,507	5	1,631	1,945	5	1,549
Wetzel.....	4,856	42	3,482	4,083	42	3,541
Wirt.....	1,583	3	1,511	1,379	2	1,671
Wood.....	8,907	82	10,433	8,754	115	10,435
Wyoming.....	2,423	47	3,416	1,804	.....	2,944
Total.....	259,121	7,381	294,209	218,439	4,462	279,574

## VOTE FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE 1924-1920

COUNTIES	1924			1922		
	Perry G. Alfred, Democrat	J. B. West, Socialist	John W. Smith, Republican	Miller, Democrat	Garrett, Socialist	Stewart, Republican
Barboro.....	3,186	277	3,505	2,677	66	3,808
Berkeley.....	4,461	60	5,334	4,276	49	5,242
Boone.....	3,506	103	3,222	2,495	67	2,673
Braxton.....	5,178	11	4,220	4,265	7	4,280
Brooke.....	2,101	117	3,728	2,051	84	3,077
Cabell.....	16,888	186	15,555	12,835	163	13,067
Calhoun.....	2,210	.....	1,446	1,786	2	1,645
Clay.....	2,008	9	1,878	1,455	3	1,945
Doddridge.....	1,546	10	2,800	1,148	8	3,110
Fayette.....	10,137	515	10,596	8,881	280	10,416
Gilmer.....	2,698	5	1,576	1,868	3	1,517
Grant.....	650	27	2,339	489	15	2,394
Greenbrier.....	6,150	66	4,801	5,006	55	4,823
Hampshire.....	2,953	12	1,161	2,242	5	1,191
Hancock.....	1,216	92	3,725	1,418	75	2,786
Hardy.....	2,425	7	1,277	2,018	3	1,336
Harrison.....	13,622	552	15,039	9,589	526	13,861
Jackson.....	2,919	20	3,789	2,838	0	4,314
Jefferson.....	4,434	34	1,865	3,956	27	2,132
Kanawha.....	23,341	596	26,103	18,812	533	23,614
Lewis.....	4,583	34	4,632	3,353	89	4,658
Lincoln.....	3,421	19	3,234	2,655	18	3,321
Logan.....	7,416	58	7,034	5,485	25	4,172
Marion.....	9,891	931	11,016	8,691	316	11,396
Marshall.....	4,731	257	7,514	4,717	195	7,146
Mason.....	3,430	54	4,320	3,178	83	4,882
Mercer.....	10,783	195	9,490	7,942	33	8,576
Mineral.....	3,000	117	3,682	2,491	84	3,631
Mingo.....	5,574	87	4,866	4,901	.....	3,942
Monongalia.....	4,780	843	7,050	3,338	205	6,746
Monroe.....	2,704	4	2,723	2,518	8	2,992
Morgan.....	940	22	1,895	732	9	1,797
McDowell.....	5,725	276	12,281	4,976	.....	11,900
Nichols.....	3,928	17	3,373	3,570	22	3,656
Ohio.....	8,855	682	14,937	9,522	472	15,154
Pendleton.....	2,026	1	1,445	1,814	2	1,570
Pleasants.....	1,668	10	1,616	1,456	12	1,613
Pocahontas.....	2,764	13	2,742	2,556	17	2,807
Preston.....	2,320	75	6,492	2,081	50	6,680
Putnam.....	2,969	71	2,921	2,584	94	3,210
Raleigh.....	7,927	195	8,773	5,751	40	7,737
Randolph.....	5,342	133	3,649	4,693	114	4,109
Ritchie.....	2,373	13	4,166	2,050	41	4,356
Roane.....	3,503	.....	4,116	3,125	3	4,179
Summers.....	4,177	20	3,171	3,513	9	3,617
Taylor.....	2,632	91	3,777	2,224	62	3,671
Tucker.....	2,122	145	2,374	1,908	140	2,471
Tyler.....	2,112	15	3,388	1,760	63	3,620
Upshur.....	1,923	23	4,900	1,436	10	4,862
Wayne.....	5,617	80	4,024	4,467	41	3,747
Wetster.....	2,517	5	1,619	2,006	5	1,475
Wetzel.....	4,866	44	3,430	4,064	45	3,545
Wirt.....	1,607	3	1,480	1,381	2	1,667
Wood.....	9,162	83	9,812	8,726	116	10,451
Wyoming.....	2,431	46	3,379	1,814	.....	2,940
Total.....	261,490	7,367	289,310	218,048	4,444	279,767

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS 1924-1922

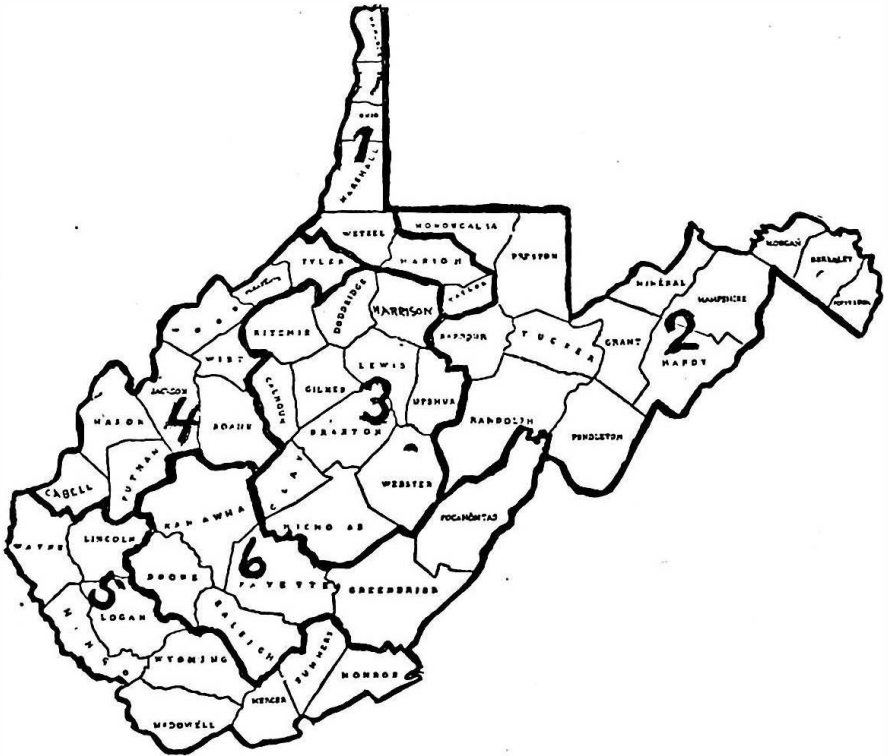
COUNTIES	1924					1922		
	John Mitchell Woods Democrat	Lon H. Kelly Democrat	F. M. Everly, Republican (Short Term)	Homer B. Woods, Republican	M. O. Iutz, Republican	John H. Hatcher, Republican (Short Term)	W. H. McGinnis, Democrat	James A. Meredith, Republican
Barbour.....	3,217	3,210	3,213	3,538	3,503	3,500	2,301	2,386
Berkeley.....	4,814	4,467	4,439	5,130	5,240	5,279	2,916	3,005
Boone.....	3,521	3,535	3,480	3,223	3,203	3,300	2,485	1,797
Braxton.....	5,150	5,297	5,169	4,217	4,100	4,215	4,248	3,457
Brooke.....	2,119	2,129	2,263	3,778	3,739	3,600	1,814	2,094
Cabell.....	16,224	16,586	16,415	15,737	15,266	15,456	9,268	8,229
Calhoun.....	2,211	2,211	2,219	11450	1,424	1,435	1,912	1,320
Clay.....	2,006	2,009	2,007	1,872	1,870	1,875	1,603	1,658
Doddridge.....	1,453	1,519	1,534	2,860	2,764	2,775	1,162	2,163
Fayette.....	10,138	10,293	9,991	10,551	10,446	10,722	8,413	7,639
Gilmer.....	2,640	2,676	2,670	1,630	1,575	1,577	1,854	1,120
Grant.....	662	653	654	2,331	2,315	2,311	313	1,150
Greenbrier.....	6,168	6,203	6,137	4,786	4,735	4,788	4,918	3,368
Hampshire.....	2,957	2,958	2,944	1,156	1,154	1,158	1,889	847
Hancock.....	1,207	1,217	1,202	3,728	3,705	3,711	740	1,268
Hardy.....	2,431	2,426	2,421	1,271	1,273	1,271	1,625	818
Harrison.....	12,821	13,063	13,348	15,939	15,670	15,457	8,884	9,113
Jackson.....	2,943	2,925	2,921	3,791	3,789	3,769	2,389	2,822
Jefferson.....	4,440	4,433	4,430	1,856	1,856	1,855	2,439	1,047
Kanawha.....	23,941	24,823	23,468	26,215	25,147	26,402	16,317	15,306
Lewis.....	4,204	4,300	4,272	4,867	4,756	4,764	2,963	3,411
Lincoln.....	3,421	3,420	3,419	3,237	3,231	3,230	2,691	2,396
Logan.....	7,138	7,463	7,397	7,129	7,090	7,141	5,702	1,844
Marion.....	9,601	9,947	9,950	11,452	11,003	11,112	7,993	8,634
Marshall.....	4,792	4,787	4,771	7,501	7,448	7,429	3,224	4,475
Mason.....	3,438	3,437	3,410	4,319	4,265	4,288	2,874	3,103
Mercer.....	10,833	10,737	10,753	9,493	9,455	9,528	8,126	5,655
Mitchell.....	3,048	3,095	3,024	3,635	3,636	3,637	1,797	2,022
Mingo.....	5,577	5,562	5,475	4,873	4,883	4,887	4,041	2,859
Monongalia.....	4,989	5,054	6,002	7,019	6,698	6,170	2,643	4,101
Monroe.....	2,700	2,706	2,701	2,720	2,717	2,720	2,585	2,339
Morgan.....	1,037	947	947	1,816	1,834	1,850	976	1,478
McDowell.....	5,760	5,667	5,720	12,281	12,517	12,262	3,640	7,752
Nicholas.....	3,957	3,970	3,940	3,368	3,339	3,360	3,167	2,673
Ohio.....	9,084	9,118	8,953	14,980	14,660	14,681	5,378	7,827
Pendleton.....	2,032	2,025	2,024	1,442	1,444	1,441	1,532	1,097
Pleasants.....	1,698	1,665	1,666	1,695	1,610	1,613	1,375	1,350
Pocahontas.....	2,765	2,756	2,748	2,739	2,723	2,730	2,079	1,556
Preston.....	3,272	2,364	2,418	6,485	6,338	6,361	1,495	3,732
Putnam.....	2,975	2,981	2,975	2,923	2,898	2,921	2,286	2,198
Raleigh.....	7,952	7,912	7,150	8,764	8,739	9,761	6,781	5,207
Randolph.....	5,566	5,530	5,318	3,648	3,591	3,607	4,182	2,360
Ritchie.....	2,241	2,363	2,378	4,339	4,148	4,148	1,899	2,967
Roane.....	3,505	3,510	3,503	4,119	4,105	4,112	3,056	3,458
Summers.....	4,123	4,122	3,833	3,215	3,200	3,610	3,756	2,551
Taylor.....	2,639	2,621	2,653	3,791	3,645	3,647	1,994	2,287
Tucker.....	2,124	2,165	2,148	2,456	2,338	2,353	1,768	1,818
Tyler.....	2,099	2,115	2,121	3,395	3,360	3,347	1,556	2,553
Unshur.....	1,856	1,978	1,883	5,007	4,799	4,865	1,259	3,095
Wayne.....	5,692	5,642	5,639	4,037	4,005	4,002	4,726	3,616
Webster.....	2,510	2,525	2,502	1,614	1,604	1,613	1,983	1,165
Wetzel.....	4,873	4,873	4,873	3,434	3,403	3,389	3,622	2,906
Wirt.....	1,603	1,604	1,605	1,485	1,478	1,479	1,481	1,421
Wood.....	9,242	9,186	8,970	10,172	9,660	9,660	6,892	6,673
Wyoming.....	2,439	2,445	2,454	3,373	3,351	3,389	1,608	1,793
Totals.....	261,132	262,872	260,523	291,898	286,814	289,536	199,821	184,609



## MAP OF WEST VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Apportionment of 1915

With a List of Counties Composing each District and Population as Shown by the Census of 1920



## Congressional Districts

First District—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion and Taylor. Population, 229,457.

Second District—Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson. Population, 231,685.

Third District—Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas and Webster. Population, 230,255.

Fourth District—Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam and Cabell. Population, 214,930.

Fifth District—Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer, Summers and Monroe. Population, 278,302.

Sixth District—Kanawha, Poone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas. Population, 279,972.

## FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922	
	George W. Oldham, Democrat	Carl G. Bachmann, Republican	Raymond Kenny, Democrat	Benjamin L. Rosenbloem, Republican
Brooke.....	2,373	3,623	1,707	2,354
Hancock.....	1,247	3,745	830	1,177
Marion.....	10,325	11,335	8,213	8,095
Marshall.....	5,181	7,370	3,400	4,232
Ohio.....	11,453	14,164	5,538	7,585
Taylor.....	2,804	3,703	2,118	2,264
Wetzel.....	5,054	3,378	3,988	2,937
Totals.....	38,417	47,318	25,794	28,644

## SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924			1922		
	Robert E. Lee Allen, Democrat	John Chase, Socialist	Frank L. Bowman, Republican	R. E. L. Allen, Democrat	John C. Chase, Socialist	Geo. M. Bowers, Republican
Barbour.....	3,185	.....	3,584	2,358	100	2,363
Berkeley.....	4,656	65	5,265	3,021	37	3,024
Grant.....	666	.....	2,347	401	11	1,062
Hampshire.....	2,979	.....	1,158	1,886	9	874
Hardy.....	2,448	8	1,281	1,683	9	786
Jefferson.....	4,471	33	1,868	2,326	19	1,208
Mineral.....	3,180	105	3,618	1,797	90	1,872
Monongalia.....	5,707	708	6,894	3,454	365	3,326
Morgan.....	990	2	1,833	1,073	16	1,515
Pendleton.....	2,029	.....	1,461	1,539	4	1,131
Preston.....	2,557	66	6,435	1,789	61	3,505
Randolph.....	5,402	.....	3,685	4,240	127	2,321
Tucker.....	2,204	156	2,356	1,733	156	1,777
Totals.....	40,474	1,143	41,825	27,320	1,004	24,764

## THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922	
	Robert H. Kidd, Democrat	John M. Wolverton, Republican	Ekridge H. Morton, Democrat	Stuart F. Reed, Republican
Braxton.....	5,302	4,121	4,303	3,432
Calhoun.....	2,212	1,463	1,918	1,332
Clay.....	2,022	1,868	1,617	1,659
Doddridge.....	1,557	2,805	1,207	2,159
Gilmer.....	2,712	1,578	1,563	1,133
Harrison.....	13,522	15,435	9,026	9,077
Lewis.....	4,394	4,772	3,016	3,413
Nicholas.....	4,027	3,268	3,231	2,636
Ritchie.....	2,394	4,180	1,823	3,002
Upshur.....	1,951	4,887	1,314	3,103
Webster.....	2,833	1,618	2,064	1,120
Totals.....	42,626	45,995	31,382	32,066

## FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922	
	George W. Johnson, Democrat	Harry C. Woodyard, Republican	George W. Johnson, Democrat	Harry C. Woodyard, Republican
Cabell.....	16,441	15,807	9,391	8,308
Jackson.....	3,016	3,738	2,480	2,778
Mason.....	3,513	4,335	2,953	3,124
Pleasants.....	1,690	1,611	1,420	1,327
Putnam.....	33,038	2,913	2,299	2,215
Roane.....	3,510	4,086	3,166	3,391
Tyler.....	2,196	3,365	1,620	2,539
Wirt.....	1,672	1,404	1,548	1,361
Wood.....	9,801	9,877	7,478	6,405
Totals.....	44,877	47,136	32,355	31,448

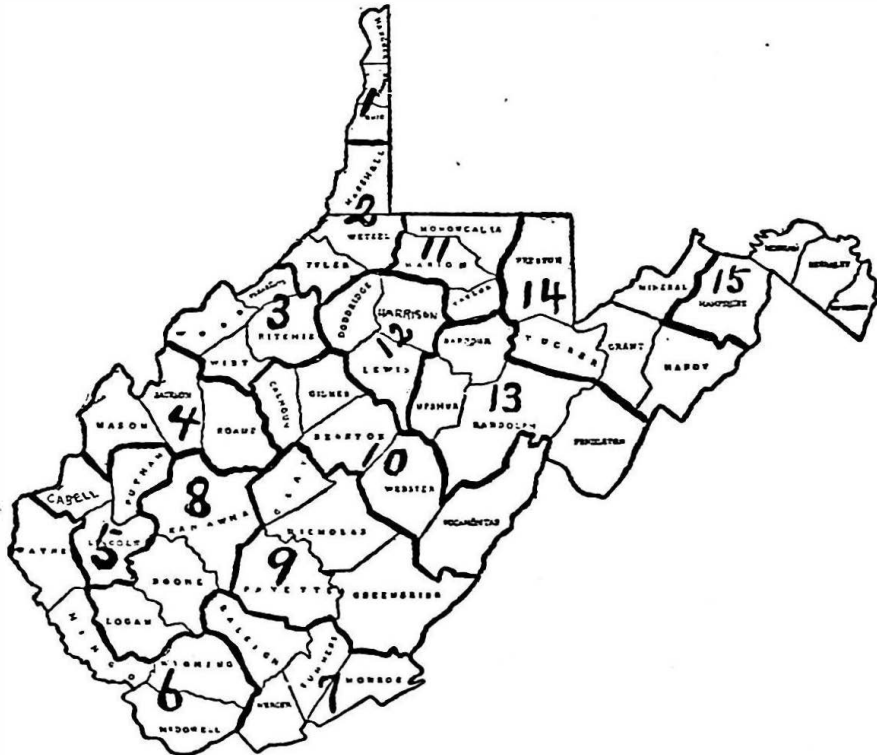
## FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922	
	Thomas Jefferson Lilly, Democrat	James French Strother, Republican	Thomas Jefferson Lilly, Democrat	Wells Goodykoontz, Republican
Lincoln.....	3,390	3,225	2,708	2,405
Logan.....	7,376	6,918	4,516	3,060
McDowell.....	5,345	12,935	7,926	5,931
Mercer.....	10,942	9,640	3,886	3,170
Mingo.....	5,359	4,730	2,375	2,367
Monroe.....	2,709	2,716	3,652	8,053
Summers.....	4,458	3,024	3,787	2,526
Wayne.....	5,705	4,047	4,747	3,878
Wyoming.....	2,426	3,394	1,557	1,877
Totals.....	47,719	50,629	35,354	33,267

## SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924			1922		
	J. Alfred Taylor, Democrat	Fisher B. Plymale, Farm'r-Lab'r	L. S. Echols, Republican	J. Alfred Taylor, Democrat	Homer James Socialist	Leonard S. Echols, Republican
Boone.....	3,535	.....	3,044	2,706	53	1,671
Fayette.....	10,986	986	10,110	8,654	229	7,614
Greenbrier.....	6,302	.....	4,717	4,929	36	3,399
Kanawha.....	24,748	991	25,799	17,155	410	14,997
Pocahontas.....	2,796	.....	2,734	2,125	20	1,537
Raleigh.....	8,203	.....	8,685	6,751	70	5,683
Totals.....	56,570	1,977	55,089	42,320	818	34,001

MAP OF WEST VIRGINIA SENATORIAL DISTRICTS



Senatorial Districts

- First—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio.
- Second—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel.
- Third—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood.
- Fourth—Jackson, Mason and Roane.
- Fifth—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam.
- Sixth—McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming.
- Seventh—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers.
- Eighth—Boone, Kanawha and Logan.
- Ninth—Clay, Fayette, Greentrier and Nicholas.
- Tenth—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster.

- Eleventh—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor.
- Twelfth—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis.
- Thirteenth—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur.
- Fourteenth—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker.
- Fifteenth—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan.

## FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922	
	E. R. Tarr.	William S Wilkin,	Archibald W. Paull,	Wright Hugus.
Brooke.....	1,932	4,211	748	1,261
Hancock.....	1,196	3,818	1,877	2,074
Ohio.....	8,821	15,421	5,982	7,073
Totals.....	11,939	23,450	8,605	10,408

## SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922	
	Lewis E. Lantz, Democrat	Cecil B. Highland, Republican	Geo. N. Yoho, Democrat	Cecil B. Highland, Republican
Marshall.....	4,958	7,382	3,935	3,842
Tyler.....	2,249	3,268	1,624	2,496
Wetzel.....	4,987	3,472	4,088	2,932
Totals.....	12,194	14,122	9,647	9,270

## THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922	
	J. L. Smith, Democrat	James M. Devore, Republican	J. H. Leonard, Democrat	Harvey Marsh, Republican
Pleasants.....	1,669	1,611	1,373	1,349
Ritchie.....	2,306	4,167	1,762	3,039
Wirt.....	1,590	1,501	1,455	1,444
Wood.....	8,880	10,224	6,483	7,109
Totals.....	14,535	17,503	11,073	12,914

## FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922	
	John Edward Beller, Democrat	Robert L. Hogg, Republican	R. L. Hays, Democrat	John M. Baker, Republican
Jackson.....	2,022	3,815	2,340	2,870
Mason.....	3,405	4,471	2,840	3,135
Roane.....	3,490	4,130	3,024	3,511
Totals.....	9,817	12,416	8,222	9,525

## FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922	
	W. W. Cannon, Democrat	H. F. Henson, Republican	Harry H. Darnall, Democrat	L. L. McClure, Republican
Cabell.....	16,450	15,437	9,227	8,458
Lincoln.....	3,424	3,228	2,657	2,416
Putnam.....	3,013	2,896	2,291	2,195
Totals.....	22,887	21,561	14,175	13,099

## SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922
	L. H. Clark, Democrat	L. E. Woods, Republican	M. Z. White, Republican
Mingo.....	5,579	4,887	3,025
McDowell.....	5,887	12,237	7,759
Wayne.....	5,638	4,001	3,858
Wyoming.....	2,452	3,364	1,811
Totals.....	19,556	24,489	16,493

## SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922	
	Ben. H. Ashworth, Democrat	W. Wesley Wilkes, Republican	John Kee, Democrat	Joseph M. Sanders, Republican
Mercer.....	10,871	9,508	8,025	5,817
Monroe.....	2,723	2,705	2,603	2,312
Raleigh.....	7,770	9,130	6,295	5,666
Summers.....	4,142	3,331	3,791	2,531
Totals.....	25,506	24,674	20,714	16,326

## EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922		
	Chas. L. Estep, Democrat	Naaman Jackson, Republican	Clyde B. Johnson, Democrat	P. H. Camp, Socialist	M. V. Godbey, Republican
Boone.....	3,427	3,324	2,330	44	2,100
Kanawha.....	23,411	26,364	16,932	379	15,306
Logan.....	7,328	7,393	5,751	8	1,787
Totals.....	34,166	37,081	25,013	431	19,193

## NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922	
	E. P. Alderson, Democrat	R. H. Boone, Republican	H. O. Boley, Democrat	L. S. Montgomery, Republican
Clay.....	2,055	1,855	1,598	1,668
Fayette.....	10,000	10,750	8,237	7,854
Greenbrier.....	6,081	4,904	4,970	3,328
Nicholas.....	3,973	3,352	3,210	2,647
Totals.....	22,109	20,861	18,015	15,497

## TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922		
	R. F. Kidd, Democrat	Roland Holt, Republican	R. F. Kidd, Democrat (Short Term) Unopposed	A. C. Herold, Democrat (Long Term)	Geo. F. Hull, Republican (Long Term)
Braxton.....	5,204	4,200	4,296	4,354	3,365
Calhoun.....	2,211	1,440	1,915	1,938	1,299
Gilmer.....	2,715	1,569	1,914	1,869	1,098
Pocahontas.....	2,767	2,739	2,110	2,087	1,572
Webster.....	2,528	1,614	2,000	2,003	1,160
Totals.....	15,425	11,562	12,235	12,251	8,404

## ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924			1922	
	I. G. Miller, Socialist	Charles Edward Hodges, Democrat	Dennis M. Willis, Republican	F. S. Suddarth, Democrat	Alfred R. Warden, Republican
Marion.....	742	9,539	11,900	8,701	7,717
Monongalia.....	652	5,591	6,731	2,064	3,738
Taylor.....	75	2,734	3,692	2,475	1,966
Totals.....	1,509	17,864	22,323	14,140	13,421

## TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922	
	Louis A. Henderson, Democrat	Ira E. Smith, Republican	Cleveland M. Bailey, Democrat	Charles G. Coffman, Republican
Doddridge.....	1,587	2,795	1,173	2,163
Harrison.....	12,800	15,795	9,590	8,646
Lewis.....	4,184	4,881	2,953	3,438
Totals.....	18,571	23,471	13,716	14,247

THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922		
	Troy B. Wilmoth, Democrat	Troy E. Hardman, Republican	Hugh S. Byrer, Democrat	S. H. Godwin, Socialist	E. D. Baker, Republican
Barbour.....	3,212	3,582	2,339	90	2,356
Pendleton.....	2,034	1,439	1,529	5	1,112
Randolph.....	5,325	3,903	4,138	149	2,416
Upshur.....	1,934	4,954	1,271	10	3,080
Totals.....	12,505	13,878	9,277	254	8,964

FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924		1922	
	P. J. Dunn, Democrat	A. L. Helmick, Republican	H. W. Auvil, Democrat	E. Bunker Reynolds, Republican
Grant.....	675	2,310	313	1,103
Hardy.....	2,418	1,285	1,612	815
Mineral.....	3,030	3,689	1,589	2,126
Preston.....	2,448	6,404	1,465	3,736
Tucker.....	2,143	2,514	1,967	1,663
Totals.....	10,714	16,202	6,946	9,443

FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1924	1922
	H. P. Henshaw, Democrat	P. E. Nixon, Democrat
Berkeley.....	4,660	3,042
Hampshire.....	2,980	2,029
Jefferson.....	4,465	2,459
Morgan.....	1,008	1,375
Totals.....	13,113	8,905



## FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	1924	1920			
	J. Howard Brennan	J. B. Sommerville, Dem.	2,979 Rep.	R. M. Addleman, Dem.	Rep.
Brooke.....	5,815	2,132	2,979	2,126	3,030
Hancock.....	4,947	2,895	1,298	518	3,660
Ohio.....	23,207	25,037	.....	.....	25,004
Totals.....	33,969	30,064	4,277	2,644	31,694

\*Judge Brennan's name appeared on both Republican and Democratic tickets.

## SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	1924		1920	
	Jerome Dudding, Democrat	Thos. R. Shepherd, Republican	Wm. R. Thompson, Democrat	John T. Graham Republican
Cabell.....	15,522	16,754	12,949	13,188
Lincoln.....	175	304	2,638	3,345
Putnam.....	3,092	2,848	2,559	3,238
Totals.....	18,789	19,906	18,146	19,771

## VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES 1924

**Barbour County—One Delegate**

D. Thurman Paugh, Democrat.....	3,308
William A. Street, Republican.....	3,646

**Berkeley County—Two Delegates**

B. M. DeHaven, Democrat.....	4,351
John L. Wever, Democrat.....	4,316
Charles Beard, Republican.....	5,591
H. Lott Smith, Republican.....	5,489

**Boone County—One Delegate**

D. M. Jarrett, Democrat.....	3,418
H. H. Andrews, Republican.....	3,440

**Braxton County—Two Delegates**

L. T. Harvey, Democrat.....	5,266
G. C. Belknap, Democrat.....	5,129
William R. Pierson, Jr., Republican.....	4,171
H. L. Dean, Republican.....	4,170

**Brooke County—One Delegate**

A. S. Craig, Democrat.....	2,350
James L. Deuley, Republican.....	3,776

**Cabell County—Four Delegates**

G. L. Armstrong, Democrat.....	16,070
Abe Davis, Democrat.....	16,395
Edmund Sehon, Democrat.....	16,590
W. B. Hawkins, Democrat.....	16,616
Ralph R. Robinson, Republican.....	15,278
Theo. A. Cavendish, Republican.....	15,829
D. L. Ash, Republican.....	15,390
W. W. Smith, Republican.....	14,472

**Calhoun County—One Delegate**

Eli F. Roberts, Democrat.....	2,138
Oral C. Hatlaway, Republican.....	1,529

**Clay County—One Delegate**

R. R. Lockhart, Democrat.....	2,037
A. S. Rogers, Republican.....	1,852

**Doddridge County—One Delegate**

L. L. Sadler, Democrat.....	1,588
S. S. Cox, Republican.....	2,788

**Fayette County—Four Delegates**

T. A. Pike, Democrat (recounted).....	5,967
C. N. Proctor, Democrat.....	10,171
Mrs. M. A. Summerfield, Democrat.....	9,843
E. T. Wingrove, Democrat.....	9,964
John McCreary, Farmer-Labor.....	1,115
Kate Eads, Farmer-Labor.....	1,116
Virgil Shaffer, Farmer-Labor.....	1,161
D. S. Ware, Farmer-Labor.....	1,187
George W. Fox, Republican.....	10,700
Joseph L. Spradlin, Republican.....	10,482
E. M. Tutwiler.....	10,619
*Mrs. T. J. Davis, Republican (recounted)...	10,129

\*The vote cast as between T. A. Pike, Democrat, and Mrs. T. J. Davis, Republican, was recounted. A number of precincts were thrown out by the canvassing board, reducing both the vote of Mr. Pike and Mrs. Davis. The official canvass, after the recount, shows Mrs. Davis to have a smaller vote than C. N. Proctor, Democrat. Proctor did not contest the vote, and would have lost in the precincts thrown out in the same proportion as Mr. Pike and Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Davis was issued a certificate of election.

**Gilmer County—One Delegate**

J. M. Hays, Democrat.....	2,735
W. H. Patterson, Republican.....	1,556

**Grant County—One Delegate**

Thomas J. Grove, Democrat.....	1,582
J. L. Rexroad, Republican.....	1,448

**Greenbrier County—Two Delegates**

W. W. Stevens, Democrat.....	6,243
J. B. Sydenstricker, Democrat.....	6,238
J. B. Schoettker, Republican.....	4,710

**Hampshire County—One Delegate**

Henry W. Campbell, Democrat.....	3,065
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**Hancock County—One Delegate**

S. R. Webb, Democrat.....	1,291
J. William Moulds, Republican.....	3,770

**Hardy County—One Delegate**

P. D. DeLawder, Democrat.....	2,415
M. A. Evans, Republican.....	1,289

**Harrison County—Four Delegates**

James A. Bumgardner, Democrat.....	12,885
Charles W. Davison, Democrat.....	13,139
Ray W. Garvin, Democrat.....	13,269
Edgar E. Righter, Democrat.....	12,781
Blaine Engle, Republican.....	15,808
L. M. Robinson, Republican.....	15,563
Arthur J. Thompson, Republican.....	15,285
George H. Trainer, Republican.....	15,658

**Jackson County—Two Delegates**

W. E. Hupp, Democrat.....	2,954
Mrs. Reuben Pickers, Democrat.....	2,906
I. N. Smith, Republican.....	3,812
Eugene Slaughter, Republican.....	3,796

**Jefferson County—One Delegate**

E. F. Cooke, Democrat.....	4,461
C. H. Smith, Republican.....	1,844

**Kanawha County—Six Delegates**

Benj. B. Brown, Democrat.....	24,891
Mrs. Tom Gates, Democrat.....	23,348
Roy C. Goff, Democrat.....	24,110
Howard Kuhn, Democrat.....	23,094
W. A. Miller, Democrat.....	23,620
J. Shirley Ross, Democrat.....	24,257
L. A. Edwards, Republican.....	26,466
G. Howard Hundley, Republican.....	25,771
E. M. Keatley, Republican.....	26,780
Harold S. Mathews, Republican.....	27,417
John F. Mcadams, Republican.....	25,493
Fred Mooney, Republican.....	24,469

**Lewis County—One Delegate**

Lloyd Rinehart, Democrat.....	4,082
J. H. Brewster, Republican.....	5,087

**Lincoln County—One Delegate**

Homer Stiles, Democrat.....	3,416
Robert Hager, Republican.....	3,221

<b>Logan County—One Delegate</b>		<b>Ohio County—Four Delegates</b>	
W. C. Turley, Democrat.....	7,689	Jack R. Adams, Democrat.....	9,830
Forest Evick, Republican.....	7,001	Oliver H. Griffith, Democrat.....	8,811
<b>Marlon County—Three Delegates</b>		Robert L. Plummer, Democrat.....	9,608
J. D. Furbee, Democrat.....	11,002	H. F. Spillers, Democrat.....	9,645
Fred H. Brumage, Democrat.....	11,191	W. J. Cotton, Republican.....	14,534
O. S. McKinney, Democrat.....	9,817	A. E. Marschner, Republican.....	14,922
Jesse Bird, Socialist.....	933	Milton McColloch, Republican.....	14,589
E. B. Hibbs, Socialist.....	939	Harry A. Weiss, Republican.....	14,235
H. L. Franklin, Socialist.....	937	<b>Pendleton County—One Delegate</b>	
M. E. Morgan, Republican.....	10,395	W. W. Harper, Democrat.....	2,054
H. G. Fletcher, Republican.....	10,163	<b>Pleasants County—One Delegate</b>	
H. A. Bartlett, Republican.....	11,720	C. T. McCullough, Democrat.....	1,705
<b>Marshall County—Two Delegates</b>		Ross Wells, Republican.....	1,501
G. G. Bromer, Democrat.....	4,928	<b>Pocahontas County—One Delegate</b>	
Merton Carroll, Democrat.....	5,304	Frank R. Hill, Democrat.....	2,833
Harriett B. Jones, Republican.....	7,281	Harry R. May, Republican.....	2,764
Foster Rine, Republican.....	7,497	<b>Preston County—Two Delegates</b>	
<b>Mason County—Two Delegates</b>		Forrest W. Stemple, Democrat.....	2,341
W. H. Vaught, Democrat.....	3,609	J. Russell Martin, Democrat.....	2,514
Pat M. Wilson, Democrat.....	3,561	David Van Sickle, Republican.....	6,574
R. T. Embleton, Republican.....	4,241	H. B. McCrum, Republican.....	6,265
F. A. Morrison, Republican.....	4,242	<b>Putnam County—One Delegate</b>	
<b>McCreer County—Three Delegates</b>		Isaiah Smith, Democrat.....	3,105
S. T. Bird, Democrat.....	10,883	M. A. Bender, Republican.....	2,864
C. C. Brammer, Democrat.....	10,841	<b>Raleigh County—Two Delegates</b>	
Samuel R. Holroyd, Democrat.....	10,599	Fred C. George, Democrat.....	7,952
W. R. Godfrey, Republican.....	9,474	John R. Smith, Democrat.....	8,100
T. K. Massie, Republican.....	9,545	C. L. Heaberlin, Republican.....	8,986
L. G. Scott, Republican.....	9,616	B. P. Petry, Republican.....	8,481
<b>Mineral County—One Delegate</b>		<b>Randolph County—Two Delegates</b>	
W. V. Stewart, Democrat.....	3,250	Eugene H. Arnold, Democrat.....	5,553
William Farris, Republican.....	3,595	C. P. Crawford, Democrat.....	5,450
<b>Mingo County—One Delegate</b>		Hoy C. Huffman, Republican.....	3,688
John S. Hall, Democrat.....	5,539	J. W. Trembly, Republican.....	3,579
Blaine W. Harmon, Republican.....	5,167	<b>Ritchie County—One Delegate</b>	
<b>Monongalia County—Two Delegates</b>		Mrs. U. S. G. Ferrell, Democrat.....	2,711
Harry Sanders, Democrat.....	5,819	Robert Morris, Republican.....	3,844
Floyd B. Cox, Democrat.....	5,333	<b>Roane County—Two Delegates</b>	
Lawrence Selak, Socialist.....	571	Mrs. Ruby Camp, Democrat.....	3,506
Peter Cordero, Socialist.....	569	Earle Seaman, Democrat.....	3,501
I. M. Austin, Republican.....	6,852	William H. Bishop, Republican.....	4,070
G. T. Federer, Republican.....	6,818	Wood Taylor, Republican.....	4,002
<b>Monroe County—One Delegate</b>		<b>Summers County—One Delegate</b>	
J. R. Pence, Democrat.....	2,714	Thomas N. Read, Democrat.....	4,373
J. L. Warren, Republican.....	2,710	S. E. Sims, Republican.....	3,084
<b>Morgan County—One Delegate</b>		<b>Taylor County—One Delegate</b>	
C. L. Hunter, Democrat.....	1,410	Fred B. Watkins, Democrat.....	3,047
H. W. Bayer, Republican.....	1,561	I. L. Jackson, Republican.....	3,563
<b>McDowell County—Four Delegates</b>		<b>Tucker County—One Delegate</b>	
Russell H. Woody, Democrat.....	5,876	A. E. Calvert, Democrat.....	2,086
T. W. Zink, Democrat.....	5,869	A. A. Dorsey, Republican.....	2,610
C. F. Dwyer, Democrat.....	5,890	<b>Tyler County—One Delegate</b>	
C. M. Price, Democrat.....	5,981	W. R. McIntyre, Democrat.....	2,392
E. W. Cullen, Republican.....	12,222	I. M. Underwood, Republican.....	3,155
Brooks F. Beavers, Republican.....	12,098		
Simon Solins, Republican.....	12,043		
E. Howard Harper, Republican.....	11,818		
<b>Nicholas County—One Delegate</b>			
S. R. King, Democrat.....	3,970		
W. J. Wiseman, Republican.....	3,363		

**Upshur County—One Delegate**

Matthew Edmiston, Democrat.....	2,401
B. C. Radabaugh, Republican.....	4,498

**Wayne County—Two Delegates**

F. H. Fry, Democrat.....	5,212
James O. Marcum, Democrat.....	5,162
Y. B. Salmons, Republican.....	4,135
W. F. Bruns, Republican.....	4,473

**Webster County—One Delegate**

G. Frank Wilkins, Democrat.....	1,975
Okey M. Cogar, Republican.....	2,196

**Wetzel County—Two Delegates**

G. W. Coffield, Democrat.....	4,648
Septimius Hall, Democrat.....	4,910
Frank P. Cook, Republican.....	3,929

**Wirt County—One Delegate**

E. D. Ball, Republican.....	1,517
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**Wood County—Three Delegates**

J. P. Duval, Democrat.....	9,869
George W. Dye, Democrat.....	9,533
George Huber, Democrat.....	9,089
I. N. Langfitt, Republican.....	9,602
W. L. McPherson, Republican.....	10,141
Edith Rosser Staats, Republican.....	5,503

**Wyoming County—One Delegate**

George W. Sutherland, Democrat.....	2,579
W. C. Morgan, Republican.....	3,298



## **PART IX**

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### **NEWSPAPERS, BANKS, CENSUS AND POSTAL DIVISION:**

**Tabulated List of West Virginia Newspapers.**

**Tabulated List of West Virginia Banks.**

**(Transferred from Official Register Division.)**

**Population of the United States 1900-1920.**

**Estimated Population of the United States, July 1, 1925.**

**Estimated Population of Outlying Possessions.**

**Postal Laws and Regulations.**

**Parcel Post Rates.**

**Classified Post Offices in West Virginia.**

**Alphabetical List of Post Offices.**

**General Index.**

TABULATED LIST OF WEST VIRGINIA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

COUNTIES	Name of Publication	Where Published	When Established	Published by	When Published	Politics or Character of Publication	Circulation
BARBOUR	Philippi Republican	Philippi	1880	Philippi Publishing Co.	Every Thursday	Republican	1 635
	Barbour Democrat	Philippi	1893	A. S. Poling	Every Thursday	Democratic	1 700
	Belington Progressive	Belington	1912	Fred E. Thompson	Every Thursday	Republican	1 600
BERKELEY	Evening Journal	Martinsburg	1907	Evening Journal Publishing Co.	Every Evening except Sunday	Independent	5 010 A. B. C. Audit
BOONE	Madison Recorder	Madison	1922	J. D. McNeely and J. E. Wills	Every Friday	Republican	
BRAXTON	Braxton Central	Sutton	1883	Central Publishing Co.	Every Friday	Republican	1 503
	Braxton Democrat	Sutton	1883	John A. Grose	Every Thursday	Democratic	3 015
BROOKE	Wellsburg Herald	Wellsburg	Daily—1897 Weekly—1846	Wellsburg Herald Pub. Co.	Every evening except Sunday and Weekly every Friday	Republican	Daily—1,118 Weekly—450
	Follansbee Review	Follansbee	1911	George S. Hahne	Every Friday	Democratic	800
CABELL	Advertiser	Huntington	1889	J. H. Long & Sons	Every evening and Sunday morning	Democratic	11,972, A. B. C. Audit
	Herald-Dispatch	Huntington	1891	Huntington Herald Co.	Every morning	Republican	17,506
	Tribune	Huntington	1922	Chapman Printing Co.	Every Friday	Local	
	Cabell Record	Milton	1916	James R. Dudley	Every Thursday	Independent	975
	National Coal Mining News	Huntington	1916	Wightman D. Roberts	Weekly	Devoted to Coal News	
CALHOUN	Calhoun Chronicle	Grantsville	1883	Robert L. Hamilton	Every Thursday	Democratic	1 150
	Grantsville News	Grantsville	1898	J. W. Stalnaker	Every Friday	Republican	1,000
CLAY	Clay County Free Press	Clay	1905	J. T. Williams	Every Thursday	Democratic	
	Clay Messenger	Clay	1903	Mrs. H. E. Mullins	Every Thursday	Republican	700
DODDRIDGE	West Union Record	West Union	1878	Raymond R. McKinney	Every Thursday	Democratic	
	West Union Herald	West Union	1885	H. E. McConnell	Every Thursday	Republican	1,100
	Doddridge Co. Republican	West Union	1909	Doddridge Co. Rep. Printing Co.	Every Thursday	Republican	1,500
FAYETTE	Fayette Journal	Fayetteville	1876	C. A. Gooddard	Every Friday	Republican	1,800
	Fayette Democrat	Fayetteville	1913	J. E. Phillips	Every Friday	Democratic	1,000
	Fayette Tribune	Fayetteville	1898	Charles A. Gooddard	Every Wednesday	Republican	2,800
	Montgomery News	Montgomery	1898	Luther S. Montgomery	Every Friday	Republican	
	Pick and Shovel	Fayetteville	1920	J. Alfred Taylor	Every Wednesday	Democratic	1,050

GILMER	The Pathfinder (Inc.)	Glenville	1892	M. B. Morris	Every Thursday	Republican	700
	Glenville Democrat	Glenville	1904	C. W. Marsh	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,800
GRANT	Grant County Press	Petersburg	1895	Arch J. Wolton	Every Thursday	Republican	1,600
GREENBRIER	Greenbrier Independent	Lewisburg	1886	Jess L. Horn & M. C. Brackman	Every Friday	Democratic	2,200
	West Virginia News	Ronceverte	1897	Blako Brothers	Every Saturday	Republican	3,500 plus
HAMPSHIRE	Hampshire Review	Romney	1884	Cornwell Dinko & Kollar	Every Wednesday	Democratic	1,800
	The Rainbow	Romney	1924	James Wargman	Every Friday	Republican	500
HANCOCK	Hancock County Courier	New Cumberland	1869	Courlor Printing Co.	Every Friday	Democratic	3,200
	Independent	New Cumberland	1877	Robert M. Brown	Every Thursday	Republican	1,425
HARDY	Moorefield Examiner	Moorefield	1897	Sam A. McCoy	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,980
HARRISON	Clarksburg Telegram	Clarksburg	1881	Clarksburg Telegram Co.	Every week-day evening and Sunday morning	Republican	Week Day-14,000 Sunday-15,000
	The Clarksburg Exponent	Clarksburg	1910	The Exponent Co. W. Guy Trotter, General Manager	Every morning except Monday	Democratic	Week Day-12,250 Sunday-13,250
	Shinnston News	Shinnston	1898	W. A. Merodith & Ira C. Hawker	Every Thursday	Local	1,000
	Herald-Express	Salem	1904 1900	Salem Herald Co.	Every Thursday	Republican	850
JACKSON	Ravenswood News	Ravenswood	1887	W. C. Clark	Every Thursday	Republican	1,340
	Jackson Herald	Ripley	1876	Sattle Simmons	Every Friday	Republican	2,700
	The Mountaineer	Ripley	1803	Mountaineer Company	Every Friday	Democratic	1,800
JEFFERSON	Spirit of Jefferson	Charles Town	1844	Clayton L. Hainoa	Every Wednesday	Democratic	2,500
	Farmers Advocate	Charles Town	1885	R. C. Risler	Every Saturday	Democratic	1,600
	Shepherdstown Register	Shepherdstown	1849	H. L. Snyder	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,625
	The Independent	Shepherdstown	1908	C. S. Mussor	Every Wednesday	Republican	
KANAWHA	Charleston Gazette	Charleston	Daily-1883 Sunday-1877	Daily Gazette Co.	Every morning	Democratic	Week Day-22,000 Sunday-27,000
	Daily Mail	Charleston	1833	Charleston Mail Association	Every evening and Sun- day morning	Republican	
	West Va. Federationist	Charleston		Frank W. Snyder	Every Thursday	Labor	8,347
	White Ribbon	Charleston	1897, at Fairmont	Mrs. J. Walter Barnes	Monthly	Temporance	
	Dunbar Advance	Dunbar	1917	Dunbar Advance	Every Friday	Independent-Republican	2,213
	West Va. Herald	Clendenin	1907	Herald Printing Co.	Every Thursday	Republican	1,200
	West Va. Old Fellow	Charleston	1911	Kanawha Valley Pub. Co.	Monthly	Interest I. O. O. F.	2,500
	West Va. Review	Charleston	1923	West Va. Pub. Co.	Illustrated Monthly	Dedicated to W. Va. in- terests	8,000
	Service Magazine	Charleston	1919, at Pittsburg	80th Div. Vol. Ass'n	Bi-monthly	Veterans World War	3,000
	W. Va. Medical Journal	Charleston	1906	State Medical Association	Monthly	Medical	1,160
W. Va. School Journal	Charleston	1874	State Education Association	Monthly except June, July and August	Educational	7,500	



TABULATED LIST OF WEST VIRGINIA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

COUNTIES	Name of Publication	Where Published	When Established	Published by	When Published	Politics or Character of Publication	Circulation
LEWIS	Weston Democrat	Weston	1867	Weston Democrat	Every Friday	Democratic	3,000
	Weston Independent	Weston	1894	Independent Pub. Co.	Every Wednesday	Republican	2,850
LINCOLN	Lincoln Republican	Hamlin	1903	A. W. Hoff	Every Thursday	Republican	1,050
	Lincoln Democrat	Hamlin	1917	Lee Taylor	Every Thursday	Democratic	900
LOGAN	Logan Banner	Logan	1899	Logan Banner Publishing Co.	Every Friday	Republican	
	Logan Democrat	Logan	1906	Logan Printing Co.	Monday and Thursday	Democratic	3,000
MARION	The West Virginian	Fairmont	1845, as a weekly	Fairmont Newspaper Pub. Co.	Every evening except Sunday	Republican	8,000
	Fairmont Times	Fairmont	1900	Fairmont Newspaper Pub. Co.	Daily except Monday	Democratic	8,367
MARSHALL	Daily Echo	Moundsville	1896	S. C. Shaw	Every evening	Independent	3,012
	Weekly Echo	Moundsville	1889	S. C. Shaw	Weekly	Democratic	1,547
	Daily Journal	Moundsville	1910	R. J. Smith	Every evening except Sunday	Republican	
	Weekly Journal	Moundsville		R. J. Smith	Every Thursday	Republican	
MASON	Point Pleasant Register	Point Pleasant	1862	Register Publishing Co.	Every evening except Sunday	Democratic	1,250
	State Gazette	Point Pleasant	1881	E. D. and Henry Woodyard	Every Thursday	Republican	2,200
	Methodist Advocate	Point Pleasant	1896	Methodist Publishing Co.	Weekly	Confession M. E. Church South	3,600
MERCER	Bluefield Telegraph	Bluefield	1894	Daily Telegraph Printing Co.	Every morning except Monday	Independent-Republican	Daily—12,410 Sunday—17,268
	Evening Press	Princeton	1917	Bennett & Wallingford	Tuesdays and Fridays	Republican	1,800
	Mercer Recorder	Matoaka	1921	Gordon Garner	Every Friday	Democratic	2,000
MINERAL	Mountain Echo	Keyser	1876	The Echo Company	Every Friday	Republican	2,000
	Keyser Tribune	Keyser	1869	W. H. Barger	Every Friday	Democratic	1,290
	Mineral News	Keyser	1912	W. H. Barger	Every evening except Sunday		1,985
	Herald	Piedmont	1881	Mrs. F. W. Rose	Every Friday	Local	900
MINGO	Mingo Republican	Williamson	1904	O. H. Booten	Every Thursday	Republican	3,675
	Williamson News	Williamson	Weekly—1890 Daily—1915	The Williamson Daily News	Every evening except Sunday	Democratic	

MONONGALIA	The Morgantown Post	Morgantown	1899; as a weekly in 1863	W. Va. Newspaper Pub. Co.	Daily except Sunday	Republican	6,170
	The New Dominion	Morgantown	1876	Dominion News Co., (Inc.)	Every morning except Sunday	Democratic	6,279
	West Va. Woman Voter	Morgantown	1923 at Parkersburg	W. Va. League Women Voters	Monthly	Non-Partisan	2,100
	The Athenæum	Morgantown	1883	Student Body, W. Va. U.	Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays during College year	Collegiate	2,500
	Moonshine	Morgantown	1922	Student Body, W. Va. U.	Monthly	Humor	
MONROE	Monroe Watchman	Union	1872	C. M. Johnson	Every Thursday	Democratic	3,230
	Advertiser	Alderson	1899	George Workhiser	Every Saturday	Prohibition	1,227
	The Monroe Messenger	Petorstown	1921	H. Karl Hall	Every Friday	Republican	1,150
MORGAN	Morgan Messenger	Berkeley Springs	1893	S. S. Buzzard	Every Thursday	Republican	1,700
	Berkeley Springs News	Berkeley Springs	1885	N. S. D. Pondloton	Every Friday	Democratic	630
McDOWELL	McDowell Recorder	Weich	1891	Welch Publishing Co.	Every Wednesday	Republican	1,875
	The Daily News	Weich	1923	Welch Publishing Co.	Every evening except Sunday	Republican	4,683
	The McDowell Times	Keystone	1904	Whittico & Hill	Every Friday	Republican	
NICHOLAS	Nicholas Chronicle	Summersville	1880	Ruskin J. Wiseman	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,500
	Nicholas Republican	Richwood	1903	Nicholas News Co.	Every Thursday	Republican	3,500
	The Advance	Richwood	1824	C. Oonoo Cook	Every Tuesday	Prohibition	850
OHIO	Intelligencer	Wheeling	1852	Intelligencer Pub. Co.	Every morning except Sunday	Republican	15,030
	News—Daily and Sunday	Wheeling	Daily—1890 Sunday News, 1878	News Publishing Co.	Every evening except Sunday and Sunday morning	Independent	Daily—17,500 Sunday—21,570
	Register—Daily and Sunday	Wheeling	1863—Daily 1882—Sunday	West Va. Printing Co.	Every morning	Democratic	Daily—16,800 Sunday—16,247
	Telegraph	Wheeling	1902	George A. Laughlin	Every evening except Sunday	Independent Republican	8,619
	West Va. Workman	Wheeling	1897	Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. of W. Va.	Monthly	Fraternal Insurance	3,500
PENDLETON	Pendleton Times	Franklin	1913	William McCoy	Every Friday	Democratic	1,750
PLEASANTS	St. Marys Oracle	St. Marys	1881	Oracle Printing Co.	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,000
	Pleasants County Leader	Ft. Marys	1898	Joo Williams	Every Friday	Republican	2,000
POCAHONTAS	Pocahontas Times	Marlinton	1881	Calvin W. Price	Every Thursday	Democratic	3,040
	Marlinton Journal	Marlinton	1918	Wm. Gaylord Lancaster	Every Thursday	Republican	
PRESTON	Preston County Journal	Kingwood	1866	H. S. Whetsell	Every Thursday	Republican	2,475
	West Virginia Argus	Kingwood	1670	J. T. Spahr	Every Thursday	Democratic	2,475
	Preston Republican	Torra Alta	1891	Preston Republican Ptg. Co.	Every Thursday	Republican	1,600
	Pythian Banner	Kingwood	1891	H. S. Whetsell	Monthly	Interest Knights of Pythias	2,000

**TABULATED LIST OF WEST VIRGINIA NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS**

COUNTIES	Name of Publication	Where Published	When Established	Published by	When Published	Politics or Character of Publication	Circulation
PUTNAM	Putnam Democrat	Winfield	1876	John W. and Carl B. Miller	Every Friday	Democratic	1,872
	Putnam Leader	Winfield	1913	H. E. Barrows, Jr.	Every Thursday	Republican	1,200
	Hurricane Breeze	Hurricane	1900	R. F. Forth	Every Saturday	Progressive Republican	1,100
RALEIGH	Raleigh Register	Beckley	1880	The Raleigh Register (Inc.)	Tuesday, Friday and Sunday	Democratic	3,043
	The Post-Herald	Beckley	Post—1924 Herald—1900	Beckley Printing Co., (Inc.)	Every morning except Sunday	Republican	6,143
RANDOLPH	Elkins Inter-Mountain	Elkins	Daily—1907 Weekly—1892	Teter Publishing Co.	Every evening except Sunday; and every Thursday	Republican	Daily—2,000 Weekly—1,000
	Randolph Enterprise	Elkins	1874	Randolph Enterprise Pnt'g Co.	Every Thursday	Democratic	3,100
	Randolph Review	Elkins	1913	James W. Weir	Every Thursday	Democratic	3,000
RITCHIE	Ritchie Gazette	Harrisville	1873	Gazette Printing Co.	Every Friday	Republican	2,700
	Ritchie Standard	Harrisville	1895	Robert Morris	Every Wednesday	Republican	2,600
	Cairo Enterprise	Cairo	1904	Robert Morris	Every Thursday	Republican	750
	Pennsboro News	Pennsboro	1890	Mrs. Vesta Lee Connell	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,500
ROANE	Roane County Reporter	Spencer		Rairdin and Taylor	Every Thursday	Democratic	
	Times Record	Spencer	1885	Woodyard Brothers	Every Wednesday under Thursday date line	Republican	3,638
	Reedy News	Reedy	1909	Fred E. Craig	Every Tuesday	Independent	980
SUMMERS	Weekly Herald	Hinton	1872	Independent-Herald Pub. Co.	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,500
	Hinton Leader	Hinton	1894	Hinton Daily News	Every Thursday	Republican	700
	Hinton Daily News	Hinton	1902	Hinton Daily News	Every evening except Sunday	Republican	1,465
TAYLOR	Grafton Sentinel	Grafton	Daily—1903 Weekly—1868	Grafton Sentinel Pub. Co.	Every evening except Sunday, and every Friday	Republican	Daily—3,000 Weekly—2,220
TUCKER	Parsons Advocate	Parsons	1896	D. W. Thurston	Every Thursday	Republican	2,700
	Tucker Democrat	Parsons	1887	Lewis Spangler	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,200
	Davis News	Davis	1897	W. R. Morris	Every Thursday	Independent	

TYLER	Tyler County Journal	Middlebourne	1900	C. B. Riggle	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,000
	Tye Tyler Star-News	Middlebourne	Star-1877 News-1909	Oil Review Pub. Co.	Every Thursday	Republican	1,800
	Slatersville Review	Slatersville	Daily-1895 Weekly-1885	Oil Review Pub. Co.	Every evening except Sunday	Republican	1,200
UPSHUR	Buckhannon Delta	Buckhannon	1869	O. H. Barnes	Every Thursday	Republican	2,250
	Buckhannon Record	Buckhannon	1876	R. S. Roid	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,531
	Upshur Republican	Buckhannon	1901	Students W. Va. Wesleyan College	Every Thursday	Republican	5,000
	Wesleyan Pharos	Buckhannon	1900		Weekly during college year	Educational	1,000
WAYNE	Wayne County News	Wayno	1874	Herman P. Dean	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,800
	Ceredo Advance	Ceredo	1885	T. T. McDougal	Every Wednesday	Republican	1,000
	Kenova Reporter	Kenova	1890	T. T. McDougal	Every Friday	Independent	700
WEBSTER	Webster Echo	Webster Springs	1883	A. P. Smith	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,500
	Webster Republican	Webster Springs	1904	J. W. White	Every Thursday	Republican	025
WETZEL	Wetzel Democrat	New Martinsville	1877	Wetzel Democrat Pub. Co.	Every Friday	Democratic	2,300
	Wetzel Republican	New Martinsville	1888	Robert Morris and Elvin Thomas	Every Friday	Republican	2,300
WIRT	Kanawha News	Elizabeth	1893	Shiley H. Mitchell	Every Friday	Republican	800
	Wirt County Journal	Elizabeth	1908	Ross Wilson	Every Friday	Democratic	700
	Wirt County Republican	Elizabeth	1922	J. G. Coberly	Every Thursday	Republican	
WOOD	Parkersburg Sentinel	Parkersburg	1889 as a daily	Parkersburg Sentinel Co.	Every evening except Sunday	Democratic	9,475
	Parkersburg News	Parkersburg	1897	Parkersburg Publishing Co.	Every morning	Republican	Daily-8,103 Sunday-9,262
	Baptist Banner	Parkersburg	1889	Baptist Banner Pub. Co.	Every Thursday	Denominational	7,000
WYOMING	The Mullens Advocate	Mullens	1913	Charles M. Bluh	Every Friday	Republican	2,000
	New Independent Herald	Pinoville	1889	Wyoming Printing Co.	Every Friday	Democratic	2,500

TABULATED LIST OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA

With Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1926,

Active State Depositories are designated by an asterisk, thus (\*). Inactive Depositories by a dagger, thus (†).

COUNTIES	Name of Bank	Where Located	President	Cashier	Capital	Surplus and Undivided Profits	Deposits
BARBOUR.....	*First National Bank.....	Philippi.....	George Waddell.....	E. W. S. Kennedy.....	\$ 50,000	\$ 64,580	\$ 911,316
	†Citizens National Bank.....	Philippi.....	E. R. Dyer.....	Fl. E. Talbott.....	50,000	107,500	1,125,000
	†First National Bank.....	Belington.....	B. B. Rohrbough.....	O. H. Gall.....	40,000	20,103	594,407
	*Peoples Bank.....	Philippi.....	Lee J. Sandridge.....	Shorman Lindsey.....	40,000	9,124	395,017
	Merchants & Miners Bank.....	Junior.....	A. K. Perry.....	G. W. Shomo.....	25,000	8,184	121,975
BERKELEY.....	Citizens National Bank.....	Martinsburg.....	James Whann McSherry.....	Edward Rutledge.....	100,000	108,051	909,435
	†The Old National Bank.....	Martinsburg.....	H. H. Emmert.....	W. F. McAneny.....	100,000	140,000	2,012,440
	Bank of Martinsburg.....	Martinsburg.....	Wm. T. McQuillen.....	Wm. G. Schneider.....	35,000	13,353	353,000
	*Merchants & Farmers Bank.....	Martinsburg.....	S. N. Myers.....	John T. Nadenbousch.....	100,000	73,568	1,179,381
	†Peoples Trust Co.....	Martinsburg.....	J. O. Henson.....	Dudley Harley.....	200,000	107,848	1,190,456
†Shenandoah Valley Bank & Trust Co.....	Martinsburg.....	Lewis H. Thompson.....	Floy A. Harrison.....	100,000	32,240	526,366	
BOONE.....	*Madison National Bank.....	Madison.....	H. G. Shaffer.....	E. E. White.....	100,000	100,000	743,500
	†Boone County Bank.....	Madison.....	W. H. Turley.....	M. A. Byrnside.....	100,000	50,000	500,000
	†Bank of Danville.....	Danville.....	J. M. Hopkins.....	H. R. Izzard.....	50,000	17,069	320,000
	†Bank of Whitesville.....	Whitesville.....	H. H. Andrews.....	†Homor H. Andrews.....	25,000	7,070	180,292
BRAXTON.....	*Home National Bank.....	Sutton.....	Amos Bright.....	A. L. Morrison.....	60,000	26,000	900,000
	Exchange Bank.....	Burnsville.....	W. C. Heifer.....	H. B. Marshall.....	50,000	12,189	522,033
	†Bank of Gassaway.....	Gassaway.....	W. P. Bartlett.....	J. B. Fisher.....	50,000	17,000	570,933
	†Bank of Sutton.....	Sutton.....	Fred L. Fox.....	Edwin M. Smith.....	35,000	8,583	315,000
	†Farmers & Mechanics Bank.....	Gassaway.....	J. W. Smith.....	O. P. Frame.....	35,000	14,000	260,000
BROOKE.....	†Wellsburg National Bank.....	Wellsburg.....	John C. Palmer.....	H. M. Rodgers.....	100,000	80,000	1,200,000
	*Bank of Follansbee.....	Follansbee.....	R. Humes.....	J. C. Helsingier.....	25,000	33,000	441,475
	†Citizens Bank of Follansbee.....	Follansbee.....	H. B. Mahan.....	J. V. Balch.....	25,000	42,890	647,176
	†Wellsburg Banking & Trust Co.....	Wellsburg.....	S. George.....	W. M. George, Treas.....	100,000	127,000	1,587,345
CABELL.....	First Huntington National Bank.....	Huntington.....	Charles M. Cohen.....	G. A. Boone.....	2,000,000	1,000,000	12,113,154
	†American Bank & Trust Co.....	Huntington.....	L. N. Frantz.....	Guy W. Shepherd.....	150,000	31,551	890,814
	†Huntington Banking & Trust Co.....	Huntington.....	Fred C. Pritchard.....	H. L. O'Brien.....	300,000	327,274	1,972,540
	†Twenty-ninth Street Bank.....	Huntington.....	C. O. Harrison.....	A. C. Hinerman.....	100,000	35,000	800,000
	*Union Bank & Trust Co.....	Huntington.....	Robert L. Archer.....	†Henry G. Proctor.....	1,000,000	297,089	3,229,542
	†Cabell County Bank.....	Huntington.....	Max Biederman.....	H. L. Robay.....	25,000	10,079	437,158

	*Ohio Valley Bank.....	Huntington.....	H. D. Hatfield.....	C. A. Wright.....	150,000	30,151	1,285,888
	First State Bank.....						
	†Bank of Milton.....	Milton.....	I. J. Harsbarger.....	C. L. Harsbarger.....	75,000	20,904	493,197
	†Guyandotte.....	Huntington.....	James Murphy.....	H. A. McNeer.....	100,000	9,509	308,348
	†Citizens State Bank.....	Huntington.....	G. C. Morrison.....	A. E. McComas.....	100,000	7,540	241,069
CALHOUN.....	†Bank of Grantsville.....	Grantsville.....	A. G. Mathews.....	C. A. Jarvis.....	40,000	52,135	433,927
	†Calhoun County Bank.....	Grantsville.....	W. T. W. Dye.....	Guy Stalnaker.....	30,000	64,000	689,849
CLAY.....	†Clay County Bank.....	Clay.....	P. M. Summers.....	S. H. McLano.....	50,000	24,626	500,000
	†Elk Valley Bank.....	Clay.....	B. B. Wheeler.....	J. B. Wheeler.....	25,000	2,743	121,146
	Bank of Widen.....	Widen.....	J. G. Bradley.....	C. M. Bailes.....	25,000	9,639	166,862
DODDRIDGE.....	†First National Bank.....	West Union.....	J. E. Trainer.....	J. A. Froeman.....	50,000	8,263	492,307
	†Doddridge County Bank.....	West Union.....	Lathrop R. Charter.....	Ira E. Smith, Asst.....	50,000	50,112	654,403
	†West Union Bank.....	West Union.....	W. Brent Maxwell.....	S. W. Langlitt.....	60,000	135,749	411,635
FAYETTE.....	†Fayette County National Bank.....	Fayetteville.....	A. W. Hamilton.....	A. B. Abbot.....	50,000	64,041	569,679
	†National Bank of Thurmond.....	Thurmond.....	J. T. Grose.....	J. Robert Miller.....	50,000	36,000	495,000
	†Ansted National Bank.....	Ansted.....	W. L. Burrus.....	H. F. Thomasson.....	36,000	24,237	375,195
	†Merchants National Bank.....	Montgomery.....	S. P. Campbell.....	B. E. Claypool.....	50,000	68,272	975,068
	*Montgomery National Bank.....	Montgomery.....	S. H. Montgomery.....	A. G. Newby.....	100,000	121,529	1,559,271
	*Winona National Bank.....	Winona.....	W. S. Wood.....	John R. Halsey.....	25,000	31,000	400,000
	†First National Bank.....	Mount Hope.....	P. H. Garrett.....	A. C. Renick.....	30,000	26,176	262,360
	†Oak Hill National Bank.....	Oak Hill.....	C. E. Mahan.....	L. W. Bowley.....	60,000	26,142	459,847
	†Bank of Fayette.....	Fayetteville.....	J. T. Grose.....	C. C. Huffman.....	25,000	24,556	297,334
	*Bank of Mount Hope.....	Mount Hope.....	P. M. Snyder.....	W. H. Boone.....	100,000	305,300	2,022,068
	†New River Banking & Trust Co.....	Thurmond.....	G. H. Caperton.....	H. A. Berry.....	50,000	117,446	622,000
	†Bank of Gauley Bridge.....	Gauley Bridge.....	C. E. Mahan, Jr.....	E. L. Pinney.....	40,000	6,100	204,116
	†Bank of Glen Joan.....	Glen Joan.....	William McKell.....	Charles Wilburn.....	100,000	48,269	688,202
	†Merchants & Miners Bank.....	Oak Hill.....	George W. Jones.....	W. R. Hays.....	100,000	121,447	835,000
	†Bank of Pax.....	Pax.....	A. L. Hunter.....	J. C. Tyroo.....	25,000	18,304	161,643
GILMER.....	Glennville Banking & Trust Co.....	Glennville.....	E. G. Rohrbough.....	Howard R. Brannon.....	25,000	29,493	479,695
	†Kanawha Union Bank.....	Glennville.....	S. A. Hays.....	John E. Ar buckle.....	40,000	42,400	736,502
GRANT.....	First National Bank.....	Gormanla.....	Charles H. Vossler.....	T. O. Winters.....	25,000	8,528	142,540
	Bayard National Bank.....	Bayard.....	N. Tamburini.....	I. L. Neville.....	25,000	9,520	150,580
	*Grant County Bank.....	Petersburg.....	L. J. Forman.....	W. C. Moonau.....	50,000	42,274	328,159
	†Potomac Valley Bank.....	Petersburg.....	J. A. Park.....	James W. Park.....	50,000	7,187	195,250
GREENBRIER.....	†Roncverte National Bank.....	Roncverte.....	C. H. Thompson.....	James R. Johnson.....	25,000	31,000	425,000
	*First National Bank.....	Roncverte.....	Mason Mathews.....	C. E. Boone.....	50,000	37,720	649,096
	†Bank of Greenbrier.....	Lewisburg.....	H. F. Hunter.....	J. Marlon Stratton.....	25,000	25,000	363,599
	†Bank of Lewisburg.....	Lewisburg.....	Mason Mathews.....		100,000	150,000	600,000
	†Bank of White Sulphur Springs.....	White Sulphur Springs.....	W. B. Hines.....	E. C. Curry.....	50,000	16,472	503,000
	†Bank of Rupert.....	Rupert.....	C. E. Boone.....	J. W. Miller.....	25,000	3,264	134,792
	Bank of Rainelle.....	Rainelle.....	John Raino.....	O. B. Davis.....	25,000	7,742	184,782
	Bank of Renick.....	Renick.....	C. G. Bader.....	J. W. Baxter.....	25,000	24,751	278,439
	†Bank of Williamsburg.....	Williamsburg.....	J. H. Branford.....	C. W. Bivens.....	25,000	8,000	180,453

## TABULATED LIST OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA

With Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1926,

Active State Depositories are designated by an asterisk, thus (\*). Inactive Depositories by a dagger, thus (†).

COUNTIES	Name of Bank	Where Located	President	Cashier	Capital	Surplus and Undivided Profits	Deposits
	†Bank of Quinwood.....	Quinwood.....	W. S. Wood.....	N. H. Koller.....	50,000	12,125	277,260
	†Alderson National Bank.....	Alderson.....					
HAMPSHIRE.....	†First National Bank.....	Romney.....	Amos L. Pugh.....	Russell Saville.....	\$ 50,000	\$ 43,395	\$ 408,278
	*The Bank of Romney.....	Romney.....	John J. Cornwell.....	G. W. Arnold.....	75,000	84,927	608,053
HANCOCK.....	†First National Bank.....	New Cumberland.....	John A. Brandon.....	Jamts E. Brandon.....	50,000	50,500	450,000
	†First National Bank.....	Chester.....	John E. Newell.....	Robert A. Douglass.....	50,000	98,509	535,966
	*Bank of Weirton.....	Weirton.....	E. T. Weir.....	H. E. Hawkins.....	100,000	157,051	2,525,562
	Peoples Bank.....	Holidays Cove.....	D. M. Weir.....	E. D. Rothrock.....	25,000	8,070	439,118
HARDY.....	†South Branch Valley National Bank.....	Moorefield.....	M. S. Henkle.....	M. Dasher.....	100,000	41,000	330,000
	Hardy County Bank.....	Moorefield.....	C. E. Vanco.....	A. B. Haslacker.....	50,000	3,000	112,000
	Capon Valley Bank.....	Wardensville.....	J. V. Wardon.....	Jos. T. Frye.....	25,000	10,906	112,546
HARRISON.....	*Empire National Bank.....	Clarksburg.....	V. L. Highland.....	Oscar C. Wilt.....	250,000	657,369	5,533,543
	†Merchants National Bank.....	Clarksburg.....	R. T. Lowndes.....	S. H. White.....	100,000	167,792	1,168,783
	*Union National Bank.....	Clarksburg.....	W. Brent Maxwell.....	E. S. Ice.....	500,000	364,000	5,196,000
	†First National Bank.....	Salem.....	Fred D. Powell.....	Fred Diddlo.....	60,000	49,262	656,415
	†First National Bank.....	Shinnston.....	Geo. W. Harrison.....	C. A. Cole.....	90,000	70,000	1,175,000
	†Bridgeport Bank.....	Bridgeport.....	J. R. Jones.....	A. B. Teter.....	25,000	67,234	418,173
	*Clarksburg Trust Co.....	Clarksburg.....	W. I. Booth.....	H. E. Davison.....	400,000	65,000	2,100,000
	*The Farmers Bank.....	Clarksburg.....	A. J. Flotchor.....	E. A. Rinehart.....	100,000	57,000	1,344,000
	Lowndes Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	Clarksburg.....	Ritchard T. Lowndes.....	Geo. L. Dun'an Treas.....	250,000	80,150	1,393,319
	†West Virginia Bank.....	Clarksburg.....	Geo. L. Duncan.....	R. A. Farland.....	200,000	68,289	1,497,146
	†Harrison County Bank.....	Lost Creek.....	Charles Post.....	W. D. Nutter.....	40,000	36,805	309,912
	†Lumborport Bank.....	Lumberport.....	Vance L. Homer.....	A. B. Forman.....	50,000	17,000	205,637
	†Merchants & Producers Bank.....	Salem.....	S. Broadwater.....	O. F. Morrison.....	50,000	14,599	522,000
	†The Farmers Bank.....	Shinnston.....	C. M. Bartlett.....	Chester W. Jones.....	40,000	23,000	700,000
	Bank of Wyatt.....	Wyatt.....	C. P. Wood.....	Harold M. Tregollas.....	25,000	94	45,000
JACKSON.....	†First National Bank.....	Ravenswood.....	C. E. Mason.....	F. W. Dickerson.....	35,000	31,150	485,129
	*First National Bank.....	Ripley.....	W. E. Walker.....	Geo. E. Straley.....	35,000	10,425	335,000
	Jackson County Bank.....	Ravenswood.....	K. C. Hutchinson.....	D. E. Cole.....	25,000	90,000	340,000
	Bank of Ripley.....	Ripley.....	L. M. Parsons.....	H. F. Frost.....	50,000	15,000	240,000

	*Citizens State Bank.....	Ripley.....	C. W. Starcher.....	H. S. Armstrong.....	30,000	17,638	204,779
JEFFERSON.....	†National Citizens Bank.....	Charles Town.....	G. E. Hughes.....	A. M. S. Morgan.....	50,000	45,517	340,504
	*Bank of Charles Town.....	Charles Town.....	D. S. Hughes.....	John Potorfield.....	50,000	76,998	575,817
	†Farmers & Merchants Deposit Co. Bank of Harpers Ferry.....	Charles Town.....	Robert L. Withers.....	S. Lee Phillips.....	50,000	80,524	561,575
	The Farmers Bank.....	Harpers Ferry.....	T. J. Burleigh.....	J. C. Newcomer.....	25,000	6,308	199,809
	†Jefferson Security Bank.....	Shepherdstown.....	N. T. Snyder.....	Jan. H. Trout.....	25,000	34,524	229,000
	*Jefferson Bank & Trust Co.....	Shepherdstown.....	C. J. Miller.....	Harrison Schley.....	30,000	54,512	331,828
		Charles Town.....	Frank B. Robinson.....	H. N. Watson.....	100,000	20,362	415,735
KANAWHA.....	†Charleston National Bank.....	Charleston.....	Isaac Lowenstoin.....	R. E. Eakins.....	600,000	1,603,619	6,198,284
	*Citizens National Bank.....	Charleston.....	Wm. A. MacCorkle.....	W. R. Milford.....	125,000	296,000	3,068,327
	†Kanawha National Bank.....	Charleston.....	E. A. Reid.....	W. A. Cracraft.....	250,000	389,440	4,146,435
	†First National Bank.....	Clendenin.....	P. W. Snyder.....	W. B. Crawford.....	25,000	19,329	326,497
	†First National Bank.....	St. Albans.....	W. H. Wilson.....	S. D. McGee.....	25,000	38,000	420,000
	*Capital City Bank.....	South Charleston.....	Quince Jones.....	J. M. Schwender.....	35,000	8,500	355,940
	†Kanawha Banking & Trust Co.....	Charleston.....	John Laing.....	Joseph S. Hill.....	200,000	101,225	1,585,528
	†Kanawha Valley Bank.....	Charleston.....	I. N. Smith.....	Edward Calderwood.....	500,000	280,632	3,136,941
	†Peoples Exchange Bank.....	Charleston.....	John L. Dickinson.....	F. D. Drumheller.....	1,000,000	4,429,707	10,343,855
	†Security Bank & Trust Co.....	Charleston.....	H. L. Wohrle.....	Paul E. Wohrle.....	50,000	101,755	816,130
	*Union Trust Co.....	Charleston.....	O. F. Payno.....	P. E. Mann.....	100,000	95,067	552,474
	Central Trust Co.....	Charleston.....	W. O. Abney.....	Manson Crickard.....	500,000	459,32	3,067,146
	†Bank of Dunbar.....	Dunbar.....	John L. Dickinson.....	R. C. Tator, Secy., Treas.....	500,000	125,018	927,535
	†State Bank & Trust Co.....	Dunbar.....	Mason Crickard.....	C. A. McCarty.....	25,000	13,595	209,157
	†Charleston Trust Co.....	Charleston.....	L. C. Massey.....	H. M. Word, Sr.....	100,000	33,536	266,000
	†Clendonin State Bank.....	Charleston.....	Harrison B. Smith.....	Homor W. Hanna.....	200,000	105,147	1,511,104
	†Bank of St. Albans.....	Clendonin.....	J. W. Parris.....	J. T. Parris.....	100,000	8,069	391,908
	†Farmers & Citizens Bank.....	Clendonin.....	C. A. Zerkle.....	A. Howard Zerkle.....	50,000	98,529	458,428
	Manufacturers Bank.....	Nitro.....	D. H. Stephenson.....	R. C. Andrews.....	50,000	30,000	500,000
	†Kanawha City Bank.....	Libow.....	W. O. Abney.....	W. L. Wintz.....	25,000	16,972	320,148
†Bank of Commerce.....	Charleston.....	L. A. Cristy.....	Geo. F. Skidmore.....	75,000	14,000	150,000	
		M. M. Williamson.....	Edward Hess.....	50,000	10,182	555,830	
LEWIS.....	*National Exchange Bank.....	Weston.....	E. G. Davison.....	J. W. Ross.....	60,000	175,062	1,512,279
	†Bank of Weston.....	Weston.....	Porter Arnold.....	Waiter A. Edwards.....	80,000	57,000	507,670
	†Citizens Bank.....	Weston.....	R. H. Hall.....	T. A. Whalon.....	50,000	215,000	2,310,145
	†Lewils County Bank.....	Weston.....	Andrew Edmlston.....	J. S. Vandorvort.....	80,000	107,000	678,272
	†Union Bank of Jane Lew.....	Jane Lew.....	J. G. Jackeon.....	B. M. Davisson.....	80,000	32,697	504,410
LINCOLN.....	†Lincoln National Bank.....	Hamlin.....	John J. Sensoney.....	Willis H. Royburn.....	25,000	50,321	351,672
	*Oil Field National Bank.....	Griffithsville.....	H. W. Millar.....	Frank E. Grass.....	25,000	67,286	272,120
	*Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	Hamlin.....	A. F. Black.....	H. M. Booth.....	43,400	7,461	158,759
LOGAN.....	†Fret National Bank.....	Logan.....	Naaman Jackson.....	A. D. Dickey, Ass't.....	150,000	213,533	2,234,692
	†Guyan Valley Bank.....	Logan.....	J. Cary Aldorson.....	L. J. Toothman.....	100,000	421,314	1,758,671
	†Logan County Bank.....	Lundale.....	R. W. Quaintance.....	Lloyd Whitloy.....	50,000	61,868	242,426
	†Bank of Logan.....	Logan.....	G. W. Falke.....	L. G. Burns.....	100,000	22,000	446,483
	†Merchants & Miners Bank.....	Man.....	S. E. McDonald.....	Aubrey Moorman.....	25,000	15,525	183,000



TABULATED LIST OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA

With Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1920,

Active State Depositories are designated by an asterisk, thus (\*). Inactive Depositories by a dagger, thus (†).

COUNTIES	Name of Bank	Where Located	President	Cashier	Capital	Surplus and Undivided Profits	Deposits
MARION.....	*National Bank of Fairmont.....	Fairmont.....	Brooks Fleming, Jr.....	N. E. Jamison.....	\$ 400,000	\$ 907,756	\$ 5,781,985
	Peoples National Bank.....	Fairmont.....	J. M. Brownfield.....	C. Richard Hall.....	200,000	121,412	1,872,118
	†First National Bank.....	Fairview.....	J. W. Haught.....	W. H. Coontz.....	30,000	24,000	470,000
	†First National Bank.....	Mannington.....	E. C. Martin.....	W. L. Jonks.....	60,000	68,837	1,101,850
	†First National Bank.....	Monongah.....	Carroll Curry.....	John D. Anthony.....	25,000	35,300	303,578
	†First National Bank.....	Worthington.....	Z. F. Davis.....	A. J. McDaniel.....	30,000	36,750	415,000
	†Fairmont Trust Co.....	Fairmont.....	Smith Hood.....	M. A. Fletcher, Treas.....	200,000	204,034	1,421,466
	†Home Savings Bank.....	Fairmont.....	C. D. Conway.....	J. Clarence Hall.....	100,000	61,100	850,000
	†Monongahela Bank.....	Fairmont.....	Clarence D. Robinson.....	Hugh F. Smith.....	100,000	59,796	827,000
	Bank of Farmington.....	Farmington.....	James F. Campbell.....	W. E. Mapal.....	50,000	22,500	533,846
	†Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	Fairview.....	Eilas C. Tenant.....	O. E. Morris.....	50,000	81,802	639,000
	†Exchange Bank.....	Mannington.....	George W. Bowers.....	W. H. Parsons.....	50,000	25,512	1,007,620
	*Fairmont State Bank.....	Fairmont.....	C. H. Jenkins.....	M. L. Brown.....	100,000	56,188	598,857
	MARSHALL.....	†First National Bank.....	Cameron.....	Lloyd Strope.....	Harry Elbin.....	50,000	188,000
*First National Bank.....		Moundsville.....	T. L. Rogerson.....	J. D. Burley.....	50,000	25,100	548,500
*Bank of Cameron.....		Cameron.....	Guy B. Patterson.....	J. L. Reed.....	100,000	30,868	602,941
†City & County Bank.....		Moundsville.....	J. W. Garvin.....	A. D. Ayes.....	100,000	23,492	451,204
*Marshall County Bank.....		Moundsville.....	V. A. Weaver.....	James A. Sigefoose.....	150,000	65,000	1,257,357
†Mercantile Banking & Trust Co.....		Moundsville.....	Thomas Scott.....	Elmer Rossiger, Treas.....	100,000	127,340	1,261,352
†Mound City Bank.....		Moundsville.....	J. A. Boyd.....	C. H. Hunter.....	50,000	60,000	750,000
†Bank of McMechen.....		McMechen.....	J. L. McMechen.....	Chas. R. Lowe.....	60,000	38,283	659,935
MASON.....	*Merchants National Bank.....	Point Pleasant.....	C. C. Bowyer.....	W. W. Riley Jr.....	100,000	118,280	849,796
	†Point Pleasant National Bank.....	Point Pleasant.....	J. O. Shinn.....	H. S. Johnson.....	30,000	14,955	274,660
	†Point Pleasant Trust Co.....	Point Pleasant.....	J. S. Spencer.....	J. H. No-ton, Treas.....	100,000	78,077	352,303
MERCER.....	†First National Bank.....	Bluefield.....	Edwin Mann.....	L. A. Hooper.....	500,000	400,000	4,375,266
	*Flat Top National Bank.....	Bluefield.....	Thomas E. Peory.....	L. C. Fowlkes.....	250,000	516,631	2,637,357
	†First National Bank.....	Princeton.....	C. R. McNutt.....	W. B. M. Nutt.....	100,000	56,500	985,000
	†Bluefield National Bank.....	Bluefield.....	D. E. French.....	Paul S. McIntany.....	250,000	65,000	900,000
	†Matewan National Bank.....	Matewan.....	E. B. Chambers.....	Edgar Chambers.....	50,000	17,570	403,470
	†Bank of Athens.....	Athens.....	Donzle Lilly.....	Fred V. Cooper.....	25,000	25,578	256,700
	The Bank of Bramwell.....	Bramwell.....	Isaac T. Mann.....	J. B. Perry.....	300,000	1,075,000	5,884,530
	†Virginian Bank of Commerce.....	Princeton.....	W. S. Dangerfield.....	A. L. Bowling.....	50,000	13,553	337,625
†The Bank of Matoka.....	Matoka.....	E. H. Barger.....	W. M. Ferrell.....	25,000	50,000	519,360	

	*The Commercial Bank	Bluefield	Bernard McClougherty	W. C. Given	150,000	89,807	922,765
	*The Bank of Princeton	Princeton	J. H. Lilly	F. P. Clark	100,000	6,134	536,054
	Bluefield Trust Co.	Bluefield	J. R. Laird	O. L. Counts, Treas.	200,000	52,636	
<b>MINERAL</b>	*First National Bank	Keyser	F. M. Reynolds	H. L. Arnold	80,000	58,000	1,370,000
	*First National Bank	Piedmont	John E. Suter	J. D. Thomas	75,000	110,495	1,013,800
	†Davis National Bank	Piedmont	Allan L. Luke	C. W. Getty	50,000	111,067	1,026,376
	*Farmers & Merchants Bank	Keyser	Richard Gerstell	George R. Davis	60,000	65,718	935,562
	Peoples Bank	Ridgely	James T. Vandegrift	L. P. Walhor	250,000	14,170	182,682
<b>MINGO</b>	*First National Bank	Williamson	W. J. Williamson	R. M. Rowland	200,000	100,849	2,335,164
	†National Bank of Commerce	Williamson	Wells Goodykoontz	Carl B. Early	100,000	125,000	1,420,000
	†Matwan National Bank	Matewan	E. B. Chambo s	Edgar Ch. mbers	50,000	25,160	509,262
	Kernit State Bank	Kernit	R. A. Morris	H. Haws	30,000	54,052	128,000
	†Williamson State Bank	Williamson	A. Goodman	I. R. Goodman	25,000	7,500	295,000
<b>MONONGALIA</b>	†Second National Bank	Morgantown	A. J. Garlow	W. E. Arnett	80,000	215,301	1,863,368
	*Bank of Monongahela Valley	Morgantown	James H. McGrew	Alva H. McBoo	300,000	719,160	3,183,802
	*Bank of Morgantown	Morgantown	John M. Grogg	D. W. Richards	100,000	196,240	1,949,723
	†Federal Savings & Trust Co.	Morgantown	Morton Van Voorhis	E. D. Tumlin	120,000	35,270	1,032,138
	†Dunkard Valley Bank	Blacksville	John W. Scott	W. B. Haught	25,000	20,750	295,000
	Bank of Wadestown	Wadestown	R. S. Clovis	Alex Whilo	25,000	37,250	189,777
	*Union Bank & Trust Co	Morgantown	D. M. Willis	G. P. Russell	140,000	53,873	936,409
	†Commercial Bank	Morgantown	W. H. Davis	W. H. Ashcraft	100,000	39,057	1,053,379
<b>MONROE</b>	†First National Bank	Alderson	L. E. Johnson	H. B. Rowo	100,000	98,000	740,000
	†Alderson National Bank	Alderson	T. H. Jarrott	O. D. Massey	25,000	29,021	566,019
	†First National Bank	Petersstown	S. Y. Symms	J. H. Hansbargor	25,000	39,716	187,614
	†The Bank of Monroe	Union	C. E. Lynch	H. S. Ellison	60,000	28,500	383,000
	Bank of Greenville	Greenville	I. N. Ballard	R. S. Dunlap	25,000	20,000	70,000
<b>MORGAN</b>	†Bank of Berkeley Springs	Berkeley Springs	V. E. Johnson	A. M. Mondenhall	25,000	38,827	423,943
	Bank of Morgan County	Berkeley Springs	R. E. Allon	V. C. Somers	25,000	7,200	375,000
<b>McDOWELL</b>	*First National Bank	Welch	O. J. F. Strother	J. A. Thorn	100,000	123,910	1,672,386
	*McDowell Co. National Bank	Welch	Isaac T. Mann	Warron A. Wilson	250,000	350,000	2,139,526
	†First National Bank	Keystone	R. L. Billoy	H. O. Vaughn	50,000	80,346	633,617
	†Gary National Bank	Gary	R. V. Shanklin	J. H. Barker	60,000	5,767	1,110,555
	†First National Bank	Northfork	J. J. Huddleston	W. A. Croager	100,000	123,773	1,070,686
	*First National Bank	Anawalt	H. T. Graham	R. A. Wyland	50,000	22,484	354,298
	*First National Bank	Jaeger	William J. Hatfield	E. W. Cook	26,000	29,487	286,000
	†Tug River National Bank	Jaeger					
	†Clark National Bank	Northfork	L. H. Clark	W. S. Clark	50,000	68,181	583,026
	†First National Bank	Kimball	W. B. Stevens	D. J. M. Cooke	25,000	30,908	403,599
	†The Berwind Bank	Berwind	B. L. Simpson	E. S. Thompson	100,000	121,000	982,472
	†Merchants & Minors Bank	Welch	B. O. Swobo	Bert W. Ellis	100,000	31,579	531,582
	†Bank of Davy	Davy	Graham Sale	C. Frank Wright	50,000	18,000	300,000
	†Citizens Bank of War	War	Graham Sale	C. Frank Wright	50,000	18,000	204,024

**TABULATED LIST OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA**

With Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1926,

Active State Depositories are designated by an asterisk, thus (\*). Inactive Depositories by a dagger, thus (†).

COUNTIES	Name of Bank	Where Located	President	Cashier	Capital	Surplus and Undivided Profits	Deposits
NICHOLAS.....	†First National Bank.....	Richwood.....	H. W. Armstrong.....	J. D. Rake.....	\$ 40,000	\$ 38,773	\$ 659,177
	†Richwood Bank & Trust Co.....	Richwood.....	A. L. Craig.....	J. I. Finlinson.....	50,000	24,500	505,600
	*Nicholas County Bank.....	Summersville.....	H. W. Herold.....	P. N. Wiseman.....	50,000	48,728	457,772
	Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	Summersville.....	A. A. Hamilton.....	W. P. Kincaid.....	30,000	57,673	600,000
	*The Citizens Bank.....	Richwood.....	W. V. Jarrett.....	L. French Herold.....	25,000	16,543	373,241
OHIO.....	*The National Bank of W. Va.....	Wheeling.....	W. B. Irvine.....	A. E. Schmidt.....	500,000	595,763	4,884,645
	National Exchange Bank.....	Wheeling.....	John L. Dickey.....	C. W. Jeffers.....	500,000	612,886	5,246,283
	†First National Bank & Trust Co.....	Elm Grove.....	J. B. Chambers.....	Geo. H. Grodhaus.....	100,000	53,000	850,000
	†Center Wheeling Saving Bank.....	Wheeling.....	H. J. Scheufler.....	F. T. Dowler.....	103,000	103,401	1,924,408
	*Citizens Mutual Trust Co.....	Wheeling.....	Alex. Glass.....	L. F. Haller.....	600,000	407,000	5,930,000
	*Dollar Savings & Trust Co.....	Wheeling.....	Robert Hazlett.....	W. H. Tracy.....	1,162,300	2,434,596	12,525,306
	†Wheeling Bank & Trust Co.....	Wheeling.....	Samuel W. Harver.....	G. F. Carenbauer, Secy.....	500,000	630,573	6,911,761
	†Half Dollar Savings Bank.....	Wheeling.....	F. C. Drijahorst.....	V. G. Gundling.....	100,000	235,243	2,477,687
	†Central Union Trust Co.....	Wheeling.....	Seaton Alexan Jar.....	J. F. Ebeling.....	500,000	269,800	2,041,427
	Security Trust Co.....	Wheeling.....	W. E. Stone.....	Harold S. Martin.....	300,000	390,000	3,477,070
	South Side Bank & Trust Co.....	Wheeling.....	Chas. A. Bowers.....	John Becker, Secy.....	100,000	201,012	1,660,695
	†Bank of Warwood.....	Warwood (Wheeling).....	F. J. Kenamon.....	C. H. Ebarst.....	100,000	31,537	770,354
	†State Bank & Trust Co.....	Elm Grove.....	John L. Dickey.....	John T. Carter.....	147,900	127,241	1,595,889
Fulton Bank & Trust Co.....	Fulton (Wheeling).....	Otto Schenk.....	R. D. Conrad.....	200,000	75,046	468,578	
PENDLETON.....	*Farmers Bank of Pendleton.....	Franklin.....	James Sites.....	Irving Ritchie.....	50,000	55,000	550,000
	†The Franklin Bank.....	Franklin.....	S. B. Johnson.....	Raymond Boggs.....	40,000	20,802	217,661
	Circleville Bank.....	Circleville.....	E. A. Lambert.....	Z. M. Nelson.....	30,000	2,549	82,679
PLEASANTS.....	†First National Bank.....	St. Marys.....	W. C. Dotson.....	D. W. Dillon.....	100,000	115,000	1,140,000
	†Pleasants County Bank.....	St. Marys.....	O. C. Barkwill.....	Dan. B. Fleming.....	75,000	40,000	350,000
POCAHONTAS.....	†First National Bank.....	Marlinton.....	L. M. McClinton.....	J. A. Sydenstricker.....	50,000	21,000	492,000
	*The Bank of Marlinton.....	Marlinton.....	M. J. McNeel.....	Hu'bert Echols.....	100,000	45,141	743,812
	Bank of Durbin.....	Durbin.....	J. W. Goodsell.....	E. L. Fenton.....	30,000	27,000	224,000
	†Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	Marlinton.....	S. H. Sharp.....	H. L. Byars.....	25,000	25,000	134,761
	†Bank of Hillsboro.....	Hillsboro.....	F. W. Ruskman.....	J. K. Marshall.....	25,000	18,257	180,000

PRESTON	†Kingwood National Bank	Kingwood	George A. Herring	Ivan Davis	25,000	27,000	435,495
	†First National Bank	Torra Alta	S. M. Scott, Sr.	C. W. Millor	25,000	45,000	540,000
	†Peoples National Bank	Rowlesburg	A. A. Pickering	Robert White	25,000	5,285	185,000
	†First National Bank	Newburg	W. D. R. Annan	J. Ray Smoot	25,000	30,000	304,950
	*Bank of Kingwood	Albright	Elmor E. Watson	H. C. Fream	25,000	12,819	183,545
	†Torra Alta Bank	Kingwood	P. J. Crogan	Folx Elliot	75,000	101,635	551,000
	†Farmers & Merchants Bank	Torra Alta	W. A. Whitehair	C. E. Tremby	30,000	40,981	540,000
	†Bruceton Bank	Reedsville	C. R. Zinn (Acting)	Harold Watson	25,000	14,606	177,701
	†Tunnelton Bank	Bruceton Mills	Joremlah Thomas	Myron Spolman	25,000	52,666	546,637
	†Bank of Masontown	Tunnelton	J. S. Hunt	John J. McKono	50,000	73,000	530,026
		Masontown	S. L. Cobun	25,000	43,548	486,019	
PUTNAM	†Hurricane National Bank	Hurricane	J. S. Burdette	H. I. Smith	50,000	8,000	175,000
	†Bank of Winuld	Winuld	J. L. Dunlap	C. A. Howell	30,000	13,737	278,717
	*Putnam County Bank	Hurricane	A. S. Alexander	J. T. Jarratt	50,000	60,621	311,788
	†The Buffalo Bank	Buffalo	John L. Dickinson	L. L. Lilly	25,000	25,000	165,140
RALEIGH	†Beckley National Bank	Beckley	Joe L. Smith	C. H. Moador	200,000	192,000	1,718,468
	†National Exchange Bank	Beckley	W. C. Agee	French Lucas	100,000	120,000	500,000
	†Bank of Raleigh	Beckley	I. C. Prince	R. M. French	100,000	125,000	1,600,000
	*Raleigh County Bank	Beckley	B. E. Carter	G. C. Hadrick	250,000	268,000	2,550,239
RANDOLPH	†Elkins National Bank	Elkins	Loo Crouch	Thaddeus Pritt	100,000	165,314	1,384,183
	†Peoples National Bank	Elkins	T. T. Lingamfelter	Wayno Jackson	50,000	64,905	541,340
	†Citizens National Bank	Elkins	H. G. Kump	Howard L. Collett	100,000	17,368	300,000
	*Davis Trust Company	Elkins	W. G. Wilson	N. I. Hall, Treas.	25,000	268,191	1,378,000
	†The Beverly Bank	Beverly	Bruco Yokum	L. R. Fowler	25,000	11,590	120,000
	†Stockmans Bank	Harman	I. M. Groves	Arthur Cooper	25,000	34,501	224,000
	†Bank of Mill Crook	Mill Crook	W. H. Mason	George Ward	25,000	5,300	351,136
	†Bank of Pickens	Pickens	Albert H. Boor	Oscar L. Barrackman	25,000	17,800	141,054
	†Bank of Norton	Norton	W. G. Wilson, Elkins	P. V. Moylo	25,000		42,000
RITCHIE	†First National Bank	Pennsboro	A. O. Wilson	C. B. Summers	50,000	13,000	585,000
	†Citizens National Bank	Pennsboro	M. H. Broadwater	L. O. James	50,000	65,458	989,587
	†The Peoples Bank	Harrisville	H. M. Rymor	M. R. Eastlack	100,000	38,357	878,643
	†The Bank of Cairo	Cairo	D. G. McGregor	O. C. Hoss	50,000	63,589	627,500
	†Pullman State Bank	Pullman	Leo Prunty	A. Hays Elliott	25,000	6,000	235,000
	†Auburn Exchange Bank	Auburn	J. T. Hall	H. J. Stratay	25,000	11,062	229,078
ROANE	†First National Bank	Spencer	W. M. Looney	John W. Looney	50,000	86,484	877,696
	†First National Bank	Roedy	Mark Oopuo	A. L. Thrash	25,000	30,000	230,000
	*Roane County Bank	Spencer	H. C. Woodyard	E. M. Smettt	160,000	50,000	645,854
	*Traders Trust & Banking Co.	Spencer	O. R. Hardman	Russell T. Keith	80,000	27,289	400,480
	†Bank of Roedy	Roedy	J. A. McClung	G. A. Oyo, Jr.	25,000	20,894	124,211
	†Poca Valley Bank	Walton	I. A. Whitard	O. C. Ponce	25,000	55,305	358,179
SUMMERS	†First National Bank	Hinton	O. O. Cooper	W. T. Frodoking	100,000	244,000	2,243,431
	†Citizens National Bank	Hinton	J. A. Graham	Oscar P. Vines	50,000	60,000	550,000
	†National Bank of Summers	Hinton	J. T. McCroory	C. D. Bolton	100,000	104,000	1,309,000
	†Sewell Valley Bank	Meadow Creek	P. H. Brown	R. G. Nunley	35,000	5,594	110,538

**TABULATED LIST OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA**

With Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1926,

Active State Depositories are designated by an asterisk, thus (\*). Inactive Depositories by a dagger, thus (†).

COUNTIES	Name of Bank	Where Located	President	Cashier	Capital	Surplus and Undivided Profits	Deposits
TAYLOR.....	†First National Bank.....	Grafton.....	William A. Beavers.....	O. Jay Fleming.....	\$ 200,000	\$ 250,031	\$ 2,418,047
	*Grafton Banking & Trust Co.	Grafton.....	A. B. Corder.....	W. L. Thomas.....	100,000	52,431	1,224,544
	Merchants & Mechanics Sav. Bank	Grafton.....	G. E. Bailey.....	W. Morgan.....	50,000	28,190	634,021
	Taylor County Bank.....	Grafton.....	Martin L. Shields.....	N. F. Kondall.....	25,000	29,902	604,059
	Bank of Flemington.....	Flemington.....	G. O. Sinsel.....	Guy E. Williams.....	50,000	27,250	310,000
TUCKER.....	National Bank of Davis.....	Davis.....	C. E. Smith.....	C. G. Smith.....	25,000	54,000	465,987
	†First National Bank.....	Hendricks.....	C. A. Roberts, Hambleton	Jchn A. Gilbert, Jr.....	25,000	34,500	269,012
	†First National Bank.....	Parsons.....	Dr. Ford Huff.....	C. W. Minear.....	30,000	25,000	263,910
	†First Natlor a Bank.....	Parsons.....	Dr. Ford Huff.....	C. W. Minear.....	25,000	55,003	510,441
	*Miners & Merchants Banks.....	Thomas.....	H. F. E. Hinebaugh.....	W. W. Woods.....	30,000	25,000	263,910
	*Tucker County Bank.....	Parsons.....	Riley Harper.....	Carl L. Curry.....	25,000	31,000	390,000
	†Peoples Bank of Davis.....	Davis.....	A. L. Helmick.....	C. G. Lashley.....	25,000	2,148	83,000
TYLER.....	*First National Bank.....	Middlebourne.....	S. G. Pyle.....	G. L. Morris.....	30,000	55,479	670,362
	†Union National Bank.....	Sistersville.....	W. R. Reitz.....	Robert Robinson.....	175,000	126,637	500,000
	†Bank of Middlebourne.....	Middlebourne.....	T. C. Kingsley.....	S. B. McCoy.....	25,000	15,000	400,600
	†First Tyler Bank & Trust Co.	Sistersville.....	E. A. Durham.....	Dana S. Marsh.....	200,000	182,735	2,079,414
UPSHUR.....	†Traders National Bank.....	Buckhannon.....	William Post.....	Sanford Graham.....	50,000	180,635	787,115
	*Buckhannon Bank.....	Buckhannon.....	Matthew Edmiston.....	F. J. Farnsworth.....	100,000	76,455	913,300
	*Peoples Bank of W. Va.....	Buckhannon.....	H. A. Zickefoose.....	A. V. Rush.....	50,000	67,000	831,034
	Bank of Adrian.....	Adrian.....	A. M. Gould.....	Hill Stump.....	25,000	13,762	160,057
WAYNE.....	†First National Bank.....	Kenova.....	U. G. Parley.....	J. Miller Jackson.....	40,000	22,781	256,876
	†First National Bank.....	Ceredo.....	Henry J. Stark.....	Eustaco Adkins.....	50,000	58,405	403,081
	†Wayne County Bank.....	Wayne.....	B. J. Prichard.....	C. H. Saunders.....	50,000	10,600	188,000
	†Peoples State Bank.....	Wayne.....	Fisher F. Scaggs.....	Clyde Scaggs.....	30,000	320	177,558
WEBSTER.....	*First National Bank.....	Webster Springs.....	E. H. Morton.....	J. M. Herold, Jr.....	25,000	32,000	438,000
	†First National Bank.....	Cowen.....	J. N. Borthy, Sr.....	M. E. Squires.....	25,000	6,579	174,529
	Lanes Bottom Bank.....	Camden-on-Gauley.....	C. W. Morton.....	E. W. Gum.....	25,000	3,774	145,756
WETZEL.....	*First National Bank.....	New Martinsville.....	E. L. Robinson.....	H. Koontz.....	65,000	122,501	982,633
	†New Martinsville Bank.....	New Martinsville.....	J. B. Clark.....	N. N. Oblinger.....	60,000	110,341	1,103,000
	Bank of Hundred.....	Hundred.....	S. J. Talkington.....	C. E. Clovis.....	50,000	16,000	607,293
	†Bank of Jacksonburgh.....	Jacksonburgh.....	L. E. Lantz.....	Geoigo N. Blair.....	25,000	14,358	223,131
	Bank of Littleton.....	Littleton.....	S. L. Longe.....	B. A. Pyles.....	25,000	15,162	120,624

WIRT.....	Wirt County Bank.....	Elizabeth.....	F. E. Badger.....	G. W. Roberts.....	50,000	29,128	319,713
WOOD.....	*First National Bank.....	Parkersburg.....	E. L. Davidson.....	C. T. Hiteshow.....	350,000	660,417	4,798,597
	†Second National Bank.....	Parkersburg.....	W. H. Wolfo.....	Goo, E. Work.....	156,000	143,618	2,275,135
	†Citizens National Bank.....	Parkersburg.....	G. L. Watson.....	Frank Good.....	100,000	230,000	1,777,313
	*Parkersburg National Bank.....	Parkersburg.....	Thomas Logan.....	Chas. A. Burkoy.....	150,000	440,000	2,521,683
	†Farmers & Merch. National Bank.....	Williamstown.....	F. L. Fonton.....	J. J. Lorontz.....	40,000	30,707	336,741
	†Wood County Bank.....	Parkersburg.....	Edward Nolly.....	James D. Flomling.....	200,000	350,000	2,400,000
	†Union Trust & Deposit Co.....	Parkersburg.....	Wilbor E. Davis.....	Bon. T. Neal, Jr., Treas.....	450,000	434,021	2,471,283
	†Central Bank & Trust Co.....	Parkersburg.....	W. H. Smith.....	Chas. S. Jackson, Socy.....	150,000	50,329	878,923
	*Commercial Bank & Trust Co.....	Parkersburg.....	Rooso Blizard.....	J. R. Cooper.....	145,000	186,038	1,375,775
	WYOMING.....	†First National Bank.....	Pineville.....	E. W. Worroll.....	C. M. Wilkol.....	25,000	26,600
†First National Bank.....		Mullens.....	W. M. Lewis.....	P. D. Sullivan.....	25,000	1,800	187,400
†Bank of Mullons.....		Mullens.....	W. E. Deegans.....	S. D. Frantz.....	50,000	35,696	641,297
†The Peoples Bank of Mullons.....		Mullens.....	A. C. Early.....	M. H. Lusk.....	50,000	10,612	310,784
†Wyoming County Bank.....		Pineville.....	R. D. Bailey.....	F. H. Shannon.....	40,000	14,605	213,431

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES 1920 1910 AND 1900

STATE	Population			Increase* 1910-1920		Increase* 1900-1910	
	1920	1910	1900	Number	P. C.	Number	P. C.
United States.....	105,710,620	91,972,266	75,994,575	13,738,354	14.9	15,977,691	21.0
Alabama.....	2,348,174	2,138,093	1,828,697	210,081	9.8	309,396	16.9
Arizona.....	384,162	204,354	122,531	129,808	63.5	81,423	66.2
Arkansas.....	1,752,204	1,574,449	1,311,564	177,755	11.3	262,885	20.0
California.....	3,426,861	2,377,549	1,485,053	1,049,312	44.1	802,496	60.1
Colorado.....	939,629	799,024	539,700	140,665	17.0	259,324	48.0
Connecticut.....	1,380,631	1,114,756	908,420	265,875	23.9	206,336	22.7
Delaware.....	223,003	202,322	184,735	20,681	10.2	17,587	9.5
District of Columbia.....	437,571	331,069	278,718	106,502	32.2	52,351	18.8
Florida.....	968,470	752,619	528,542	215,851	28.7	224,077	42.4
Georgia.....	2,895,832	2,609,121	2,210,331	286,711	11.0	392,790	17.7
Idaho.....	431,866	325,594	161,772	106,272	32.6	163,822	101.3
Illinois.....	6,485,280	5,638,591	4,821,550	846,689	15.0	817,041	16.9
Indiana.....	2,930,390	2,700,876	2,516,462	229,514	8.5	184,414	7.3
Iowa.....	2,401,021	2,224,771	2,231,853	179,250	8.1	-7,082	-0.3
Kansas.....	1,769,257	1,690,949	1,470,495	78,308	4.6	220,454	15.0
Kentucky.....	2,416,630	2,289,905	2,147,174	126,725	5.5	142,731	6.6
Louisiana.....	1,798,509	1,656,388	1,381,625	142,121	8.6	274,763	19.9
Maine.....	768,014	742,371	604,466	25,643	3.5	47,905	6.9
Maryland.....	1,449,661	1,295,346	1,188,044	154,315	11.9	107,302	9.0
Massachusetts.....	3,852,356	3,366,416	2,805,346	485,940	14.4	561,070	20.0
Michigan.....	3,668,412	2,810,173	2,420,982	858,239	30.5	389,191	16.1
Minnesota.....	2,387,125	2,075,708	1,751,394	311,417	15.0	324,314	18.5
Mississippi.....	1,790,618	1,797,114	1,551,270	-6,496	-0.4	245,844	15.8
Missouri.....	3,404,055	3,293,335	3,106,665	110,720	3.4	186,670	6.0
Montana.....	548,889	376,053	243,329	172,836	46.0	132,724	54.5
Nebraska.....	1,206,372	1,192,214	1,066,300	104,158	8.7	125,014	11.8
Nevada.....	77,407	81,875	42,335	-4,468	-5.5	39,540	93.4
New Hampshire.....	443,083	430,572	411,588	12,511	2.9	18,984	4.6
New Jersey.....	3,155,900	2,537,167	1,883,609	618,733	24.4	653,498	34.7
New Mexico.....	360,350	327,301	195,310	33,049	10.1	131,991	67.6
New York.....	10,385,227	9,113,614	7,268,894	1,271,613	14.0	1,844,720	25.4
North Carolina.....	2,550,123	2,206,287	1,893,810	352,836	16.0	312,477	16.5
North Dakota.....	646,872	577,056	310,146	69,816	12.1	257,910	80.8
Ohio.....	5,759,304	4,707,121	4,157,545	992,273	20.8	609,576	14.7
Oklahoma.....	2,028,283	1,657,155	700,301	371,128	22.4	866,764	109.7
Oregon.....	783,389	672,756	413,536	110,624	16.4	259,229	62.7
Pennsylvania.....	8,720,017	7,665,111	6,302,115	1,054,906	13.8	1,362,906	21.6
Rhode Island.....	604,397	542,610	428,556	61,787	11.4	114,054	26.6
South Carolina.....	1,683,724	1,515,400	1,340,316	168,324	11.1	175,084	13.1
South Dakota.....	636,547	583,888	401,670	52,659	9.0	182,318	45.4
Tennessee.....	2,337,885	2,184,789	2,020,616	153,096	7.0	164,173	8.1
Texas.....	4,663,228	3,896,542	3,048,710	766,680	19.7	847,832	27.8
Utah.....	449,396	373,351	276,740	76,045	20.4	96,602	34.9
Vermont.....	352,428	355,056	343,641	-3,528	-1.0	12,315	3.6
Virginia.....	2,309,187	2,061,612	1,854,184	247,575	12.0	207,428	11.2
Washington.....	1,356,621	1,141,090	518,103	214,631	18.8	623,887	120.4
West Virginia.....	1,463,701	1,221,119	968,800	242,582	19.9	262,310	27.4
Wisconsin.....	2,632,067	2,333,860	2,069,042	298,207	12.8	204,818	12.8
Wyoming.....	104,402	145,965	92,531	48,437	33.2	53,434	57.7

\*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

## ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

July 1 1920 to 1925 revised by the Bureau of the Census to include available State Census preliminary figures.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
United States.....	106,418,175	107,833,284	109,248,393	110,663,502	112,078,611	113,493,720
Alabama.....	2,358,993	2,380,632	2,402,273	2,423,912	2,445,551	2,467,190
Arizona.....	340,848	354,219	367,589	380,960	394,331	407,702
Arkansas.....	1,761,358	1,779,668	1,797,978	1,816,287	1,834,596	1,852,905
California.....	3,480,902	3,588,986	3,697,070	3,805,153	3,913,236	4,021,320
Colorado.....	946,870	961,253	975,637	990,320	1,004,803	1,019,286
Connecticut.....	1,394,324	1,421,710	1,449,097	1,476,483	1,503,869	1,531,255
Delaware.....	224,068	226,199	228,330	230,460	232,590	234,720
District of Columbia.....	437,571	437,571	437,571	475,966	486,936	497,906
Florida.....	979,586	1,001,820	1,024,054	1,046,287	1,068,520	1,263,549
Georgia.....	2,910,598	2,940,131	2,969,664	2,999,196	3,028,728	3,058,260
Idaho.....	437,339	448,286	459,233	470,179	481,125	492,071
Illinois.....	6,528,886	6,616,099	6,703,312	6,790,524	6,877,737	6,964,950
Indiana.....	2,942,210	2,965,851	2,989,493	3,013,134	3,036,775	3,060,416
Iowa.....	2,413,252	2,431,716	2,450,180	2,468,643	2,487,106	2,505,569
Kansas.....	1,773,259	1,781,356	1,789,453	1,797,489	1,805,555	1,813,621
Kentucky.....	2,423,136	2,436,210	2,449,283	2,462,317	2,475,370	2,488,423
Louisiana.....	1,805,827	1,820,467	1,835,106	1,849,746	1,864,385	1,879,024
Maine.....	769,354	771,976	774,617	777,259	779,900	782,541
Maryland.....	1,457,668	1,473,504	1,489,399	1,505,295	1,521,190	1,537,085
Massachusetts.....	3,877,382	3,927,436	3,977,480	4,027,545	4,077,599	4,127,646
Michigan.....	3,712,613	3,801,016	3,889,418	3,977,821	4,066,223	4,154,625
Minnesota.....	2,403,164	2,435,241	2,467,318	2,499,396	2,531,473	2,563,550
Mississippi.....	1,790,618	1,790,618	1,790,618	1,790,618	1,790,618	1,790,618
Missouri.....	3,409,758	3,421,162	3,432,566	3,443,971	3,455,376	3,466,781
Montana.....	557,791	575,593	593,396	611,199	629,003	646,806
Nebraska.....	1,301,737	1,312,465	1,323,193	1,333,922	1,344,650	1,355,371
Nevada.....	77,407	77,407	77,407	77,407	77,407	77,407
New Hampshire.....	443,728	445,016	446,304	447,592	448,882	450,171
New Jersey.....	3,187,767	3,251,499	3,315,231	3,378,963	3,442,695	3,506,428
New Mexico.....	362,053	366,457	368,861	372,265	375,669	379,074
New York.....	10,450,718	10,581,700	10,712,680	10,843,661	10,974,642	11,105,625
North Carolina.....	2,577,296	2,613,639	2,649,982	2,686,325	2,722,669	2,759,012
North Dakota.....	650,478	657,659	664,850	672,041	679,232	686,423
Ohio.....	5,810,488	5,912,706	6,014,914	6,117,122	6,219,330	6,321,539
Oklahoma.....	2,047,397	2,085,624	2,123,851	2,162,079	2,200,307	2,238,536
Oregon.....	789,087	800,481	811,875	823,270	834,665	846,061
Pennsylvania.....	8,774,347	8,883,006	8,991,666	9,100,326	9,208,986	9,317,647
Rhode Island.....	607,580	613,944	620,308	626,672	633,036	639,400
South Carolina.....	1,682,364	1,709,732	1,727,070	1,744,408	1,761,746	1,779,084
South Dakota.....	639,260	644,684	650,108	655,532	660,956	666,380
Tennessee.....	2,345,770	2,361,539	2,377,308	2,393,077	2,408,846	2,424,616
Texas.....	4,702,714	4,781,686	4,860,658	4,939,630	5,018,602	5,097,574
Utah.....	453,313	461,146	468,979	476,812	484,645	492,478
Vermont.....	352,428	352,428	352,428	352,428	352,428	352,428
Virginia.....	2,321,938	2,347,439	2,372,940	2,398,441	2,423,942	2,449,443
Washington.....	1,367,675	1,389,782	1,411,890	1,433,998	1,456,106	1,478,214
West Virginia.....	1,476,195	1,501,182	1,526,169	1,551,156	1,576,143	1,601,130
Wisconsin.....	2,647,426	2,678,142	2,708,858	2,739,574	2,770,291	2,801,008
Wyoming.....	196,897	201,886	206,875	211,864	216,853	221,842

\*Population January 1, 1920.

\*\*Preliminary state census figures, subject of revision.



## ESTIMATED POPULATION OF OUTLYING POSSESSIONS JULY 1, 1925

United States .....	126,732,318
Continental United States .....	113,493,720
Outlying possessions:	
Alaska .....	a/55,036
Guam .....	a/13,275
Hawaii .....	292,168
Panama Canal Zone.....	b/27,151
Philippine Islands .....	11,414,060
Porto Rico .....	1,402,801
Samoa .....	a/8,056
Virgin Islands .....	c/26,051

a/ Population Jan. 1, 1920; no estimate made.

b/ Police Census, June, 1925.

c/ Census, 1917.

## POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

### Domestic Mail Matter—Classification and Rates of Postage

Revised Officially as of November 1, 1924

1. Domestic mail matter includes matter deposited in the mails for local delivery, or for transmission from one place to another within the United States, or to or from or between the possessions of the United States, and is divided into four classes

First, Written matter, matter sealed against inspection, postal cards, and private mailing cards.

Second, Periodical publications.

Third, Merchandise, printed matter, and other mailable matter not in first and second classes, not exceeding 8 ounces in weight.

Fourth (Parcel Post), Merchandise, printed matter, and other mailable matter not in first and second classes, exceeding 8 ounces in weight.

#### FIRST-CLASS MATTER

Includes written matter, namely: Letters, postal cards, post cards (private mailing cards), and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed, except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same and the writing authorized by law to be placed upon matter of other classes. Matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection is also of the first class.

Note—Typewriting and carbon and letterpress copies thereof are the equivalent of handwriting and are classed as such in all cases.

List of articles included in first-class matter:

- (a) Assessment notices (printed) with amount due written therein.  
Albums (autograph) containing written matter.
- (b) Blank books with written entries; bank checks filled out in writing, either canceled or uncanceled.  
Blank form, filled out in writing.
- (c) Cards or letters (printed) bearing a written date, where the date is not the date of the cards, but gives information as to when the sender will call, or deliver something otherwise referred to, or is the date when something will occur or is acknowledged to have been received.  
Cards (printed) which by having a signature attached are converted into personal communications such as receipts, orders for articles furnished by address-see, etc.  
Cards (visiting) bearing written name—except single cards inclosed with third or fourth class matter and bearing the name of the sender.  
Certificates, checks, diplomas, receipts, etc., filled out in writing.  
Communications entirely in print—with exception of name of sender—sent in identical terms by many persons to the same address.  
Copy (manuscript or typewritten) unaccompanied with proof sheets thereof.
- (f) Folders made of stiff paper, the entire inner surface of which can not be examined except at the imminent risk of breaking the seal, and those having many folds or pages, requiring the use of an instrument of any kind in order thoroughly to examine the inner surfaces are subject to the first-class rate of postage. No assurance of the postmaster at the office of mailing will prevent the collection of the higher rate of postage at the post office of delivery if the entire inner surface can not be easily examined without danger of breaking the seal.
- (h) Handwritten or typewritten matter and letter-press or manifold (carbon) copies thereof.
- (i) Imitations or reproductions of handwritten or typewritten matter not mailed at the post-office window or other depository designated by the postmaster in a minimum number of twenty identical copies.
- (l) Letters (irrespective of whether they are old or have previously passed through the mails) sent singly or in bulk.
- (p) Price lists (printed) containing written figures changing individual items.
- (r) Receipts (printed) with written signatures.
- (s) Sealed matter of any class, or matter so wrapped as not to be easily examined, except third or fourth-class matter put up as prescribed, and seeds and other articles that may be inclosed in sealed transparent envelopes.  
Stenographic or shorthand notes.
- (t) Typewritten matter, original letter-press and manifold copies thereof.
- (u) Unsealed written communications.

Rates of postage on first-class matter—(a) On letters and other matter, wholly or partly in writing, except the writing specially authorized to be placed upon matter of other classes, and on matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection—2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

(b) On postal cards—1 cent each, the price for which they are sold.

(c) On private mailing cards (post cards) conforming to the requirements for such cards—2 cents each.

(d) On "drop letters." 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof when mailed at letter-carrier post offices, including offices where village delivery service by carrier has been established, or at offices which are not letter-carrier offices if rural free delivery has been established and the persons addressed are served by rural carrier; add 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof when mailed at offices where letter-carrier service is not established, or at offices where the patrons are not served by rural carriers. There is no drop rate on mail other than letters. When any person or concerns of any city or place send their letters in bulk for mailing for local delivery at a post office in another place where the 1-cent drop letter rate is applicable, such letters are not drop letters and are not entitled to the 1-cent drop-letter rate but are subject to postage at the rate of 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

(e) Letters mailed at a post office for delivery to patrons thereof by star route carrier and those deposited in boxes along a star or rural route are subject to postage at the rate of 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

(f) Letters received by a postmaster, under cover (through the mails), with postage prepaid on the bulk package at the letter rate, can not be distributed for local delivery or transmission in the mails unless each letter is prepaid at the regular first-class rate.

(g) A letter which, after a proper effort has been made to deliver it, is returned to the sender, may not be remailed without a new prepayment of postage, and it should be inclosed in a new envelope to secure prompt transmission.

The limit of weight of first-class matter is the same as for fourth-class matter.

#### Post Cards (Private Mailing Cards)

Transmissible, when and where.—Post cards manufactured by private persons, consisting of an unfolded piece of cardboard in quality and weight substantially like the Government postal card, not exceeding in size approximately 3 9-16 by 5 9-16 inches, or less than approximately 2¾ by 4 inches, bearing either written or printed messages, are transmissible without cover in the domestic mails at the postage rate of 2 cents each.

Advertisements and illustrations may appear on the back of the card and on the left half of the face. The right half of the face must be reserved for the address, postage stamps, postmark, etc.

Nonconforming cards, rate.—Cards bearing the words "Post Card" or "Private Mailing Card" which do not conform to the foregoing conditions are chargeable with 2 cents postage each except when they exceed 1 ounce in weight, in which case the letter rate of 2 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce applies.

Under cover, rate.—Cards mailed under cover of sealed envelopes (transparent or otherwise) are chargeable with postage at the first-class rate; if inclosed in unsealed envelopes, they are subject to postage at the first-class rate if wholly or partly in writing, or the third-class rate if entirely in print—the postage to be placed on the envelopes. Stamps affixed to matter inclosed in envelopes are not recognized in payment of postage thereon.

Double or reply post cards each portion of which conforms in size, quality, etc., to the foregoing conditions are subject to 2 cents postage, to be prepaid on the initial portion. The reply half, when detached and mailed, is also subject to 2 cents postage. The postage on the reply half need not be affixed thereto until it is detached from the initial half and mailed for return. The conditions pertaining to double postal cards are also applicable to double post cards. Such cards must be so prepared that the address on the reply portion is on the inside when the double card is mailed. When both the original mailing address of the double card and the address on the reply portion are exposed it causes confusion in the mails, and therefore such folded cards are not mailable unless inclosed in envelopes or wrappers.

Double or reply post cards must be folded before mailing, but it is not necessary to fasten the two portions together. When such cards are properly folded they carry safely in the mails and do not require the edges to be fastened in any manner. However, when desired by the mailer, there is no objection to the use of plain stickers or seals to fasten the edges, provided they are so affixed that the inner folds of the cards can be readily examined. It is not permissible to use metal clips for this purpose. Inclosures are prohibited.

Folded advertising cards, and other matter entirely in print, arranged with a detachable part for use as a post card, are mailable as third-class matter provided they are so folded that the address on the reply card is on the inside when originally mailed.

## Postal Cards

Postal cards are furnished at the postage value represented by the stamp impressed thereon; single postal cards for domestic and foreign correspondence at 1 cent and 2 cents each, respectively, and reply (double) postal cards at 2 cents and 4 cents each, respectively.

Additions.—Government postal cards may bear written, printed, or other additions as follows:

(a) Addresses on postal cards may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto.

(b) Advertisements, illustrations, or writing may appear on the back of the card and on the left third of the face.

(c) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line placed approximately one-third of the distance from the left end of the card; the space to the left of the line to be used for the message, but the space to the right for the address only.

Unauthorized additions to a postal card will subject it, when mailed, to postage at the letter rate, if wholly or partly in writing, or at the rate for the added matter, if it bears no writing.

International postal cards.—The United States international 2-cent single and reply postal cards should be used for correspondence with foreign countries, except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, and certain other Central and South American countries, to which the domestic 1-cent single and reply cards are available.

Reply or double postal cards.—Either half of a domestic reply postal card may be used separately. Such postal cards should be folded before mailing, and the initial half should be detached when the reply half is mailed for return. If the initial half of a double postal card be not detached when the reply half is mailed for return, the card is subject to postage according to the character of the message. The inclosure in a double postal card of unauthorized matter annuls its privileges as a postal card.

## SECOND-CLASS MATTER

Second-class matter includes newspapers and periodicals bearing notice of entry as second-class matter. No limit of weight is prescribed.

The rate of postage on newspapers and periodical publications of the second class, when sent unsealed by the public, that is, by others than the publisher or a news agent, is 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof up to 8 ounces and the fourth-class rates set forth on parcels exceeding 8 ounces in weight, such postage being computed on each separately addressed copy or package of unaddressed copies.

Additions to second-class matter.—(a) On the wrapper, or the matter itself, there may be written or printed: (1) The name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from;" (2) the name and address of the person to whom sent; (3) the words "sample copy" or "marked copy," or both, as the case may be.

(b) On the matter itself the sender may place all that is permitted on the wrapper; correct typographical errors in the text; designate by marks, not by words, a word or passage in the text to which it is desired to call attention.

Other writing will subject the package to the first-class rate.

Communications prepaid at the first-class rate may be attached to second-class matter under the conditions set forth in "First Class Matter".

Application for entry of a publication as second-class matter or registry as a news agent should be made through the postmaster to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

Periodical publications not desired may be refused and not removed from the post office, or they may be returned to the postmaster indorsed "Refused." The Post Office Department does not determine questions regarding the liability of a subscriber for the subscription price of a publication.

A subscriber to a publication should promptly notify the publisher of any change in his address.

## THIRD-CLASS MATTER

Third-class matter embraces circulars, books (including catalogues) having, including the covers, 24 pages or more, and other printed matter on paper not having the nature of an actual personal correspondence (except newspapers and periodicals admitted to the second class), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same, matter in point print or raised characters used by the blind, merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, scions and plants, and all other mailable matter not embraced in the first and second classes, when sent in packages weighing up to an including 8 ounces. The same matter when sent in parcels exceeding 8 ounces in weight is embraced in fourth-class or parcel-post mail.

Circulars.—A circular is a printed letter sent in identical terms to several persons. It may bear a written, typewritten, or hand-stamped date, name and address of person addressed and of the sender, and corrections of mere typographical errors. When a name (except that of the addressee or sender),

date (other than that of the circular), or anything else is handwritten or typewritten in the body of a circular for any other reason than to correct a genuine typographical error, the circular is subject to postage at the first-class (letter) rate, whether sealed or unsealed.

Reproductions or imitations of handwriting and typewriting obtained by means of the printing press, mimeograph, multigraph, or similar mechanical process will be treated as third-class matter, provided they are mailed at the post-office window or other depository designated by the postmaster in a minimum number of 20 identical unsealed copies. If mailed elsewhere or in less quantity, they will be subject to the first-class rate.

Matter for the blind.—Letters and reading matter for the blind are transmissible in the mails under certain conditions at special rates, as set forth in section 439, 495 and 495½, Postal Laws and Regulations.

The rate of postage on third-class matter is 1½ cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, up to and including 8 ounces, except that the rate on books (including catalogues) having 24 pages or more, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, not exceeding 8 ounces in weight, is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, on each individually addressed piece or package.

The limit of weight of third-class matter is 8 ounces. Parcels of printed matter, merchandise, etc., weighing more than 8 ounces which do not exceed the limit of weight and size for fourth-class matter come within that class and are mailable at the parcel-post rates.

Additions to third-class Matter.—(a) On the wrapper, envelope, or the tag or label attached thereto, or upon the matter itself, in addition to the name and address of the addressee, there may be written or printed the name, occupation, and residence, or business address of the sender, preceded by the word "from." There may also be placed on the wrapper, envelope, tag, or label, either written or otherwise, the inscription "Do not open until Christmas," or words to that effect, and any printed matter mailable as third-class, but there must be left on the right portion of the address side 3½ inches space for a legible address, postmark, and the necessary postage stamps, and any words necessary for forwarding or return, etc.

The words "Please send out," or "Post up," or other similar directions or requests, not a part of the address, nor necessary to effect delivery, may not be placed upon the wrapper of third-class matter or upon the matter itself without subjecting it to postage at the letter rate.

(b) On the matter itself the sender may place all that is permitted on the wrapper, and may make marks other than by written or printed words to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors. There may also be written or printed upon any photograph, or other matter of the third class, a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence. Such words as "Dear Sir," "My dear friend," "Yours truly," "Sincerely yours," "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," and "With best wishes," written upon third-class matter, are permissible inscriptions. A serial number written or impressed upon third-class matter does not affect its classification.

(c) Written designation of contents, such as "printed matter," "photo," is permissible upon the wrapper of third-class matter.

The additions permissible on fourth-class matter are also permissible on third-class mail.

Hand-stamped imprints on third-class matter will not affect its classification except when the added matter is in itself personal or converts the original matter into a personal communication; in the latter case, however, the mailing at one time at the post office window or other depository designated by the postmaster of not less than 20 identical, unsealed copies will be sufficient evidence of impersonal character to entitle such matter to the third-class rate.

Corrections in proof sheets include the alteration of the text and insertion of new matter, as well as the correction of typographical and other errors; include also marginal instructions to the printer necessary to the correction of the matter or its proper appearance in print. Part of an article may be entirely rewritten if that be necessary for correction. Corrections should be upon the margin of or attached to the proof sheets. Manuscript of one article can not be included with proof or corrected proof sheets of another except at the first-class rate.

Permissible inclosures.—There may be inclosed with books and catalogues of 24 pages or more mailed at the rate of 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof one order form relating thereto and a reply envelope or post or postal card, or both, provided they relate to the books or catalogues. A circular or other loose printed matter may also be inclosed if it relates entirely and exclusively to the books or catalogues and forms only an incidental feature of the package. The inclosure of other printed matter or the attaching to a book or catalogue of samples of cloth or other merchandise subjects the package to the regular third-class rate of 1½ cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

A communication may be attached to and mailed with third-class matter under the conditions set forth in articles 55 and 56.

## FOURTH-CLASS MATTER (DOMESTIC PARCEL POST)

Fourth-class matter embraces that known as domestic parcel-post mail exceeding 8 ounces in weight and includes merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, books (including catalogues), circulars and other printed matter, and all other mailable matter not embraced in the first and second classes.

Extent and usefulness of parcel post.—The domestic parcel post offers a convenient, quick, and efficient means of transporting mailable parcels to any post office in the United States or its possessions. The service reaches more places than any other transportation agency. It brings producers and consumers into closer contact, thus opening the way to reducing the high cost of living. Special treatment and advantages are accorded to shipments of farm products. Low postage rates, based on the service rendered, are provided. The rates to near-by zones are particularly advantageous. Parcels may be insured against loss and may be sent C. O. D.

## DOMESTIC PARCEL POST

Rates of postage on fourth-class matter—to be fully prepaid—are by the pound, according to distance or zone, a fraction of a pound being computed as a full pound, and an additional charge of 2 cents on each parcel except upon those collected on rural-delivery routes. These rates, including the 2-cent additional charge, are shown in the following table and paragraph (a):

Weight in pounds	Local	Zones							
		1st Up to 50 miles	2d Up to 150 miles	3d 150 to 300 miles	4th 300 to 600 miles	5th 600 to 1,000 miles	6th 1,000 to 1,400 miles	7th 1,400 to 1,800 miles	8th Over 1,800 miles
1	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.13	\$0.14
2	.08	.08	.08	.10	.13	.16	.19	.23	.26
3	.08	.09	.09	.12	.17	.22	.27	.33	.38
4	.09	.10	.10	.14	.21	.28	.35	.43	.50
5	.09	.11	.11	.16	.25	.34	.43	.53	.62
6	.10	.12	.12	.18	.29	.40	.51	.63	.74
7	.10	.13	.13	.20	.33	.46	.59	.73	.86
8	.11	.14	.14	.22	.37	.52	.67	.83	.98
9	.11	.15	.15	.24	.41	.58	.75	.93	1.10
10	.12	.16	.16	.26	.45	.64	.83	1.03	1.22
11	.12	.17	.17	.28	.49	.70	.91	1.13	1.34
12	.13	.18	.18	.30	.53	.76	.99	1.23	1.46
13	.13	.19	.19	.32	.57	.82	1.07	1.33	1.58
14	.14	.20	.20	.34	.61	.88	1.15	1.43	1.70
15	.14	.21	.21	.36	.65	.94	1.23	1.63	1.82
16	.15	.22	.22	.38	.69	1.00	1.31	1.63	1.94
17	.15	.23	.23	.40	.73	1.06	1.39	1.73	2.06
18	.16	.24	.24	.42	.77	1.12	1.47	1.83	2.18
19	.16	.25	.25	.44	.81	1.18	1.55	1.93	2.30
20	.17	.26	.26	.46	.85	1.24	1.63	2.03	2.42
21	.17	.27	.27	.48	.89	1.30	1.71	2.13	2.54
22	.18	.28	.28	.50	.93	1.36	1.79	2.23	2.66
23	.18	.29	.29	.52	.97	1.42	1.87	2.33	2.78
24	.19	.30	.30	.54	1.01	1.48	1.95	2.43	2.90
25	.19	.31	.31	.56	1.05	1.54	2.03	2.53	3.02
26	.20	.32	.32	.58	1.09	1.60	2.11	2.63	3.14
27	.20	.33	.33	.60	1.13	1.66	2.19	2.73	3.26
28	.21	.34	.34	.62	1.17	1.72	2.27	2.83	3.38
29	.21	.35	.35	.64	1.21	1.78	2.35	2.93	3.50
30	.22	.36	.36	.66	1.25	1.84	2.43	3.03	3.62
31	.22	.37	.37	.68	1.29	1.90	2.51	3.13	3.74
32	.23	.38	.38	.70	1.33	1.96	2.59	3.23	3.86
33	.23	.39	.39	.72	1.37	2.02	2.67	3.33	3.98
34	.24	.40	.40	.74	1.41	2.08	2.75	3.43	4.10
35	.24	.41	.41	.76	1.45	2.14	2.83	3.53	4.22
36	.25	.42	.42	.78	1.49	2.20	2.91	3.63	4.34
37	.25	.43	.43	.80	1.53	2.26	2.99	3.73	4.46
38	.26	.44	.44	.82	1.57	2.32	3.07	3.83	4.58
39	.26	.45	.45	.84	1.61	2.38	3.15	3.93	4.70
40	.27	.46	.46	.86	1.65	2.44	3.23	4.03	4.82
41	.27	.47	.47	.88	1.69	2.50	3.31	4.13	4.94
42	.28	.48	.48	.90	1.73	2.56	3.39	4.23	5.06
43	.28	.49	.49	.92	1.77	2.62	3.47	4.33	5.18
44	.29	.50	.50	.94	1.81	2.68	3.55	4.43	5.30
45	.29	.51	.51	.96	1.85	2.74	3.63	4.53	5.42
46	.30	.52	.52	.98	1.89	2.80	3.71	4.63	5.54
47	.30	.53	.53	1.00	1.93	2.86	3.79	4.73	5.66
48	.31	.54	.54	1.02	1.97	2.92	3.87	4.83	5.78
49	.31	.55	.55	1.04	2.01	2.98	3.95	4.93	5.90
50	.32	.56	.56	1.06	2.05	3.04	4.03	5.03	6.02
51	.32	.57	.57	1.08					
52	.33	.58	.58	1.10					
53	.33	.59	.59	1.12					
54	.34	.60	.60	1.14					
55	.34	.61	.61	1.18					
56	.35	.62	.62	1.18					
57	.35	.63	.63	1.20					
58	.36	.64	.64	1.22					
59	.36	.65	.65	1.24					
60	.37	.66	.66	1.26					
61	.37	.67	.67	1.28					
62	.38	.68	.68	1.30					
63	.38	.69	.69	1.32					
64	.39	.70	.70	1.34					
65	.39	.71	.71	1.36					
66	.40	.72	.72	1.38					
67	.40	.73	.73	1.40					
68	.41	.74	.74	1.42					
69	.41	.75	.75	1.44					
70	.42	.76	.76	1.46					

(a) Parcels subject to the pound rates, mailed for delivery within the first or second zone, are, when the distance by the shortest regular mail route from the office of origin to the office of delivery is 300 miles or more, chargeable with postage at the rate of 8 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound, a fraction of a pound being computed as a full pound. (Subparagraphs (b) and (c), par. 2, sec. 444, Postal Laws and Regulations.)

Note.—On parcels collected on rural-delivery routes the postage will be 2 cents less than shown in the foregoing table, provided they are indorsed "mailed on rural route" to show that they are not subject to the additional charge.

The local rate applies to parcels mailed:

- (1) At any post office for local delivery at such office.
- (2) At any city letter-carrier office, or at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery by carriers from that office.
- (3) At any post office from which a rural route starts, for delivery on such route, or when mailed at any point on a rural route for delivery at any other point thereon, or at the office from which the route starts, or for delivery on any other rural route starting from the same office.

**Special handling.**—On payment of 25 cents postage in addition to the ordinary postage and the 2-cent service charge, fourth-class parcels indorsed "Special handling," preferably in the space immediately below the postage stamps and above the address, or which bear the special 25-cent postage stamp provided for such purpose, will receive the expeditious handling, transportation, and delivery accorded to mail of the first class. This 25-cent special-handling postage charge applies to all parcels containing day-old chicks or baby alligators, which, because of their character, must be given special attention in handling, transportation, and delivery, as well as to other parcels which the sender indicates shall be so treated. The special-handling charge does not include special delivery.

The special delivery fees are 10 cents for parcels not exceeding 2 pounds; 15 cents for parcels over 2 pounds but not exceeding 10 pounds; and 20 cents for parcels weighing more than 10 pounds, such fees being in addition to the regular postage and service charge and the special-handling postage when applicable.

The limit of weight of fourth-class matter is 70 pounds for parcels mailed for delivery within the first, second, and third zones, and 50 pounds for all other zones. (Parcels must exceed 8 ounces; those weighing 8 ounces or less are embraced in the third class.) The 50-pound limit applies to parcels for Manila, Philippine Islands, but parcels for Iloilo, Cebu, and Zamboanga may not exceed 44 pounds, while parcels for other places in those islands may not exceed 20 pounds. All shipments of merchandise by one sender to one addressee on the same day where a star route haul is involved are limited to 200 pounds, but this does not apply to perishable matter.

**Limit of size.**—Parcel-post matter may not exceed 84 inches in length and girth combined. In measuring a parcel the greatest distance in a straight line between the ends (but not around the parcel) is taken as its length, while the distance around the parcel at its thickest part is taken as its girth. For example, a parcel 35 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 5 inches high measures 65 inches in length and girth combined.

**Name and address of sender.**—A parcel of fourth-class matter may not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender, which should be preceded by the word "From."

**Additions to fourth-class mail.**—There may be placed on fourth-class matter, or on the wrapper or cover, tag or label, any marks, numbers, names, or letters for purpose of description. There may be written on the blank leaves or cover of any book a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence. Space sufficient for a legible address, postmark, the necessary postage stamps, and any words necessary for forwarding or return, must be left on the address side of parcels. Inscriptions, such as "Merry Christmas," "With best wishes," "Do not open until Christmas," or words to that effect may be written on fourth-class mail, or on a card inclosed therewith.

**Public library books, otherwise mailable as parcel post matter, may bear thereon or therein writing or by means of hand stamp, the shelf number, date of donation or acquisition (or both), or any mark of designation which may be reasonably construed as an "inscription" within the meaning of the law in the limited sense of a permanent library record, placed thereon by the librarian and in that connection only.**

**Inclosures.**—There may be inclosed with fourth-class matter a written or printed invoice or bill showing the name and address of the sender and of the addressee; the names and quantities of articles inclosed, together with inscriptions indicating "for purpose of description," the price, style, stock number, size, and quality of the articles; the order or file number, date of order, and date and manner of shipment; and the initials or name of the salesman, or of the person by whom the articles were packed or checked.

**Communications attached to parcels.**—When it is desired to send a communication with a parcel on which postage at the fourth-class rate has been fully prepaid, the communication may be placed in an envelope fully prepaid at the first-class rate and addressed to correspond with the address on the parcel and then be tied to or otherwise securely attached to the outside of the parcel in such manner as to prevent its separation therefrom and not to interfere with the address on the parcel. The stamps to cover the postage on the parcel must be affixed to the wrapper of the parcel, and those to pay the postage on the communication must be affixed to the envelope of the communication. Parcels to which such communications are attached are treated as fourth-class matter. When attaching communications to parcels, the following instructions should be observed:



(a) Any strong envelope which can be securely attached to the outside of the parcel in such manner as will prevent its separation therefrom and not interfere with the address on the parcel may be used. A tag envelope fastened with strong twine will serve this purpose. The envelope should always be placed under the twine with which the parcel is tied in order to prevent its becoming torn from the parcel while in transit. The envelope must be addressed to correspond with the address on the parcel, so that in case of their becoming separated while in transit both may be delivered.

(b) When two classes of matter are mailed together under this regulation in combination containers having two inseparable portions or compartments, it is desirable that the sender's and addressee's names and addresses appear on both portions, but if the sender so desires, the matter will be accepted with such names and addresses appearing on one portion only.

(c) Only one special-delivery fee is required on such parcels when sent as special-delivery matter. The stamps for the fee should be affixed to the parcels.

(d) The stamps affixed to the envelopes are canceled in the same manner as the stamps on the parcel are canceled. As the regulation provides that the parcel and communication attached thereto shall in all cases be treated as fourth-class mail, persons authorized to use precanceled stamps may affix such stamps to the envelope in prepayment of postage on the communication when such stamps are used on the parcel. The regulations applicable to postmarking first-class matter do not apply to communications attached to parcels of fourth-class matter under the provisions of section 455, Postal Laws and Regulations. Two classes of matter may be mailed together in accordance with these provisions without stamps affixed and the postage thereon paid in money.

(e) Third-class matter fully prepaid at the third-class rate of postage may be attached to or mailed with matter of the second, third, or fourth class fully prepaid at the rate applicable to matter of the respective class, in the manner and under the conditions set forth above.

In all cases the envelope or portion of the container containing the third-class matter must be prominently indorsed "third class," and such envelope or portion of the container must be left unsealed.

Letters attached to second and third class mail.—Communications fully prepaid at the first-class rate may be attached to packages of second-class matter prepaid at the rates set forth in article 23, or at publishers' second-class rates provided in the latter case a notice of entry as second-class matter is placed in the upper right corner of the address side of the packages, and to third-class matter fully prepaid at the third-class rate, in the manner and under the conditions set forth in the preceding articles. Packages of second or third-class matter to which such communications are attached shall, in all cases, be treated as second or third class mail.

(a) Sealed parcels of fourth-class matter may be mailed at the fourth-class rates of postage provided the parcels are labeled in printing to show the nature of contents as, for example "MERCHANDISE—FOURTH-CLASS MAIL," together with the name and address of the manufacturer, producer, or shipper, and the inscription "Postmaster: This parcel may be opened for postal inspection if necessary."

(b) Proprietary articles of merchandise, such as harmless medicinal preparations, soaps, tobacco, food products, and other articles of merchandise which are put up in fixed quantities, in original sealed packages, by the manufacturer or dealer so as to allow examination of the packages in their simplest mercantile form and labeled in printing so as to show the nature of contents, quantity, and name of manufacturer, or dealer, are mailable at the fourth-class rates of postage. In order to be so mailed the parcels must in fact possess the characteristics of proprietary articles of merchandise and to this end it is important that they be prominently labeled in printing in the manner in which well-known articles distributed widely throughout the country are labeled, a trade-mark, brand, illustration of the article, or other distinguishing matter usually appearing on the label. If such sealed packages are enclosed in an outer wrapper or container, such wrapper or container must not be sealed unless it is also labeled in printing in the manner indicated.

(c) Sealed packages of third-class matter, except circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter, may also be mailed at the third-class rates of postage under the conditions prescribed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this article.

Meats and meat-food products.—Before meat or meat-food products of cattle, sheep, swine, goats, or horses may be accepted for mailing from one State or Territory to another State or Territory, the certificate of inspection or exemption required by section 464, Postal Laws and Regulations, must be filed with the postmaster. Such certificate must be prepared and furnished by the sender.

Game.—The dead bodies of any wild animals or birds, or parts thereof, including furs, skins, plumage, etc., lawfully killed and offered for shipment, may be accepted for mailing only when the parcels are plainly marked to show the actual nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender. The dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any wild animals or birds which have been killed or offered for shipment in violation of the laws of a State, Territory, or District, are unmailable; persons sending such articles and the addressees knowingly receiving them in violation of the law being liable to a fine of not more than \$200.

Furs shipped out of Alaska by mail.—It will be the duty of each postmaster in Alaska to furnish report blanks to persons who present furs for mailing and to see that no furs are sent through his office to outside points until the shipper has filled out the blank and signed the certificate as to the correctness of the report, and the postmaster has placed his signature under the words "Transmitted to the Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska." The postmaster will then dispatch the shipment of furs as addressed, without examining the contents for the purpose of verifying the shipper's report, and will mail the report under cover of an official penalty envelope addressed "Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska."

Postmasters should not permit their supplies of the report form to become exhausted, but in due time should make requisitions upon the Alaska Game Commission, for specific quantities.

The foregoing does not in any way relieve postmasters from exercising every possible precaution to prevent the acceptance for mailing of furs, the shipment of which is prohibited by law.

Gold and silver shipped by mail to places outside of Alaska.—Postmasters when accepting gold and silver for shipment by mail to any place outside of Alaska will request the sender to state the weight, value, and description of the gold or silver mailed by him. If he is not willing to furnish this information, the postmaster should estimate the value from the weight and from such knowledge of the contents as he may rightfully obtain. The data will be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and at the end of each month the total will be entered on a blank form (furnished for that purpose) and mailed under cover of a penalty envelope to the collector of customs at Juneau, Alaska. If there are no transactions during the month, no report is necessary.

Postmasters will explain to senders of gold and silver that this information is desired by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States, Department of Commerce, for the sole purpose of enabling the Government to compile complete figures showing the gold and silver products of the United States and its territories; that the information obtained will be treated as confidential by the Department of Commerce, and that the name of the sender need not necessarily appear on the blank; that although the furnishing of the information desired will be a voluntary act on the part of the sender, it is hoped that the efforts of the Government to obtain this information will not be thwarted by the refusal of anyone to furnish the data requested.

No mail matter should be refused by the postmaster simply because the sender may decline to furnish the information.

An additional supply of blanks may be secured from the collector of customs, Juneau, Alaska.

(a) Plants and plant products, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied with a certificate from a State or Government inspector to the effect that the nursery or premises from which such stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects and plant diseases, and the parcel containing such stock is plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender.

(b) Terminal inspection of plants and plant products addressed to Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Oregon, Utah, and Washington is required. All parcels addressed to the States named must be plainly marked on the outside to show the exact nature of their contents.

(c) Plant quarantines.—When the United States Department of Agriculture, under authority of the plant quarantine act, quarantines any State or area on account of a plant disease or insect infestation, the mailing of plants or plant products from such State or area is subject to the restrictions imposed by such order.

Place of mailing.—Parcels of fourth-class matter must be mailed at a post office, branch post office, name, numbered, or lettered station, or delivered to a rural or other carrier duly authorized to receive such matter. Fourth-class matter can not be mailed at railway post office cars.

Sender's receipt for ordinary parcel.—When desired, a receipt is furnished the sender of an ordinary fourth-class parcel by the mailing office upon payment of one cent. This fee does not insure the parcel against loss, and no receipt is obtained from the addressee on delivery. If either of the latter facilities is desired, the insurance should be patronized.

Sender of parcel to be asked if he desires it insured.—Postmasters and postal employees, when rating domestic third and fourth class parcels shall in all cases inquire of the senders whether they desire such articles to be insured except in those cases where the senders have previously stated that they do not desire such shipments to be sent as insured mail.

## UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS

YEAR (Fiscal)	Post Offices	Extent of Post Routes	Paid as Com- pensation of Postmasters	Gross Revenue of Department	Gross Ex- penditure of Department	Ordinary Postage Stamps Issued
	Number	Miles	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Number
1830.....	8,450	115,176	595,234	1,919,314	1,932,708	.....
1840.....	13,468	155,739	1,028,925	4,543,522	4,718,236	.....
1850.....	18,417	178,672	1,549,376	5,499,985	5,212,953	1,540,545
1855.....	24,410	227,908	2,135,335	8,642,136	9,968,342	72,977,300
1860.....	28,498	240,594	2,552,868	8,618,067	19,170,610	216,370,660
1870.....	28,492	231,232	4,673,466	19,772,221	23,998,837	468,118,445
1880.....	42,989	343,888	7,708,407	33,315,479	36,542,804	875,681,070
1890.....	62,401	427,990	13,753,096	60,882,098	66,259,548	2,219,737,060
1900.....	76,688	500,989	19,112,097	102,354,179	107,740,267	3,908,544,564
1901.....	76,945	511,808	19,949,515	111,631,193	115,554,921	4,230,273,696
1902.....	75,924	507,540	20,783,919	121,848,047	124,785,697	4,621,285,723
1903.....	74,169	506,268	21,631,724	134,224,443	138,784,487	5,270,549,115
1904.....	71,131	496,818	22,273,343	143,582,624	152,362,116	5,330,886,845
1905.....	68,131	486,805	22,743,342	152,826,585	167,399,169	5,751,017,915
1906.....	65,600	478,711	23,544,585	167,932,782	178,449,778	6,284,450,495
1907.....	62,659	463,406	24,575,696	183,585,005	190,238,288	7,061,036,615
1908.....	61,158	450,738	25,599,397	191,478,663	208,351,886	7,651,400,405
1909.....	60,144	448,618	26,569,892	203,562,383	221,004,162	8,731,875,393
1910.....	59,580	447,998	27,521,040	224,128,658	229,977,224	9,067,164,886
1911.....	59,237	435,388	28,284,964	237,879,824	237,048,926	10,046,068,728
1912.....	58,729	436,469	28,647,726	246,744,016	248,525,450	9,928,263,748
1913.....	58,020	436,293	29,126,662	266,619,525	262,067,541	10,962,358,748
1914.....	56,810	435,597	29,954,209	287,934,566	283,543,769	11,112,254,281
1915.....	56,380	433,334	30,376,379	287,248,165	298,546,026	11,226,386,415
1916.....	55,934	444,279	31,086,525	312,057,689	306,204,033	11,671,842,200
1917.....	55,418	479,487	31,899,859	329,726,116	319,838,718	12,451,522,177
1918.....	54,345	465,371	31,394,556	388,975,962	324,833,728	13,065,784,852
1919.....	53,084	455,439	33,586,611	436,239,126	362,497,635	15,020,470,168
1920.....	52,638	433,668	40,108,080	437,150,212	454,322,609	12,212,890,033
1921.....	52,168	434,349	42,681,434	463,491,294	620,993,675	13,869,934,907
1922.....	51,947	454,901	43,699,508	484,853,541	545,644,208	14,261,948,813
1923.....	51,613	460,171	44,007,819	532,827,926	556,850,966	15,478,095,130

In the year ended June 30, 1923, the Government issued 1,253,195,951 postal cards and handled 19,238,548 dead letters which contained \$143,993; domestic money orders totaled \$1,371,454,679; international money orders, \$34,118,667. Letters sent abroad numbered 210,716,620; letters received from abroad numbered 283,232,263.

## COST OF RAILROAD MAIL SERVICE

YEAR (Fiscal)	Railways on Which Mail Was Carried	Total Yearly Mileage of Railway Mail	Annual Cost	YEAR (Fiscal)	Railways on Which Mail Was Carried	Total Yearly Mileage of Railway Mail	Annual Cost
	Miles	Miles	Dollars		Miles	Miles	Dollars
1919.....	259,580	519,674,375	84,125,976	1922.....	231,981	561,189,678	91,366,108
1920.....	232,258	561,827,431	90,057,610	1923.....	231,619	574,021,534	93,267,117
1921.....	232,503	561,982,489	93,650,039				

WEST VIRGINIA POST OFFICES OF THE FIRST SECOND AND THIRD CLASS WITH SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS JULY 1 1926

The postmasters at these offices are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. F. Offices having city directory. G. Offices located in Government building. V. Offices having village delivery.

OFFICE	Class	Salary	OFFICE	Class	Salary	
Adrian	3	\$ 1,400	Gauley Bridge	3	\$ 1,400	
Albright	3	1,400	Glen Dale	3	1,300	
Alderson	2	2,500	Glen Jean	3	1,700	
Amherstdale	3	1,500	Glen Rodgers	3	1,100	
Anawalt	3	1,800	Glenville	3	2,200	
Ansted	3	1,800	Glen White	3	1,100	
Athens	3	1,900	Gormanias	3	1,200	
Barboursville	3	1,900	Grafton	G F	2	3,000
Barrackville	3	1,500	Grantsville	3	2,100	
Bayard	3	1,500	Grant Town	3	1,500	
Beckley	F	2	3,000	Hamlin	3	1,800
Belington	2	2,400	Harpers Ferry	3	2,100	
Belleville	3	1,300	Harrisville	3	2,200	
Berkeley Springs	2	2,400	Hedgesville	3	1,400	
Berwind	3	1,800	Helen	3	1,300	
Bethany	3	1,900	Hemphill	3	1,500	
Blair	3	1,100	Hendricks	3	1,300	
Bluefield	G F	1	3,700	Herridon	3	1,200
Bracholm	3	1,200	Hillsboro	3	1,100	
Bramwell	3	2,000	Hinton	F	2,900	
Branchland	3	1,100	Holden	3	2,000	
Bridgeport	3	1,900	Hollidays Cove	3	2,200	
Buckhannon	G F	2	2,800	Hopemont	3	1,400
Buffalo	3	1,500	Hundred	3	1,900	
Bunker Hill	3	1,300	Huntington	G F	1	4,500
Burnsville	3	2,000	Hurricane	3	1,900	
Cabin creek	3	1,600	Jaeger	3	2,000	
Cairo	3	2,000	Institute	3	1,600	
Camden on Gauley	3	1,700	Itmann	3	1,200	
Cameron	3	2,500	Janelew	3	1,600	
Cass	3	2,000	Jenkinsones	3	1,500	
Cedargrove	3	1,200	Kayford	3	1,300	
Ceredo	G F	1	5,000	Kearneysville	3	1,200
Charleston	G F	1	2,600	Kenova	V	2,400
Charles Town	F	2	1,400	Kermit	3	1,700
Chattaroy	3	1,400	Keyser	F	2,800	
Chester	F	2	2,500	Keystone	3	2,300
Clarksburg	G F	1	3,800	Kimball	3	2,300
Clay	3	1,800	Kingston	V	1,600	
Clendenin	2	2,400	Kingwood	V	2,400	
Coalwood	3	1,800	Leon	3	1,300	
Cowen	3	1,500	Lewisburg	3	2,500	
Crumpler	3	1,100	Libow	3	1,700	
Davville	3	1,100	Littleton	3	1,800	
Davis	3	2,100	Logan	3	3,000	
Davy	3	1,800	Lorado	3	1,600	
Delbarton	3	1,100	Lost Creek	3	1,800	
Dunlar	3	2,200	Lowsville	3	1,100	
Durbin	3	1,500	Lumberport	3	1,800	
Eccles	3	1,500	Lundale	3	1,800	
Eckman	3	1,400	McAlpin	3	1,300	
Edgerton	3	1,200	McComas	3	1,800	
Edwight	3	1,100	McDowell	3	1,400	
Elbert	3	1,400	McMechen	3	2,200	
Elizabeth	3	1,900	Maben	3	1,300	
Elkhorn	3	1,600	Mabseott	3	1,700	
Elkins	G F	1	3,200	Macdonald	3	2,000
Eskdale	3	1,100	Madison	3	2,300	
Ethel	3	1,300	Man	2	1,700	
Fairmont	G F	1	3,700	Mannington	F	2,600
Fairview	3	2,000	Marlinton	V	2,500	
Farmington	3	2,000	Martinsburg	G F	1	3,500
Fayetteville	3	2,200	Mason	3	1,600	
Filbert	3	1,300	Mason Town	3	1,900	
Fireco	3	1,200	Matewan	3	1,800	
Flemington	3	1,700	Matonka	3	2,100	
Follansbee	F	2	2,500	Maybeury	3	1,400
Fort Gay	3	1,400	Meadowbrook	3	1,200	
Franklin	3	1,900	Middlebourne	3	2,300	
Frecman	3	1,600	Mill Creek	3	1,300	
Gary	2	2,400	Milton	3	2,000	
Gassaway	3	2,300	Minden	3	1,300	

OFFICE	Class	Salary	OFFICE	Class	Salary	
Monaville.....	3	\$ 1,100	Salem.....	F	2	2,500
Montgomery.....	2	2,700	Sandyville.....	3	3	1,100
Moorefield.....	3	2,200	Scarbro.....	3	3	1,500
Morgantown.....	G F	3,600	Setb.....	3	3	1,700
Moundsville.....	G F	3,200	Sharples.....	3	3	1,500
Mount Clare.....	3	1,100	Shepherdstown.....	3	3	2,300
Mount Hope.....	2	2,400	Shinnston.....	2	2	2,400
Mullens.....	2	2,400	Sistersville.....	G F	2	2,700
Newburg.....	3	1,800	Slab Fork.....	3	3	1,100
New Cumberland.....	3	2,200	Smithfield.....	3	3	1,500
Newell.....	3	2,200	Spencer.....	F	2	2,600
New Martinsville.....	F	2,700	Sprigg.....	3	3	1,100
Nitro.....	3	1,800	Spring Hill.....	3	3	1,700
Northfork.....	2	2,500	Star City.....	3	3	1,300
Nutter Fork.....	3	1,100	Stirrat.....	3	3	1,100
Oak Hill.....	3	2,300	Stotesbury.....	3	3	1,400
Omar.....	3	2,000	Summersville.....	3	3	1,900
Paden City.....	3	2,000	Sun.....	3	3	1,100
Page.....	3	1,300	Sutton.....	2	2	2,400
Panther.....	3	1,100	Switchback.....	3	3	1,500
Parkersburg.....	G F	3,800	Tams.....	3	3	1,400
Parsons.....	3	2,300	Terra Alta.....	V	2	2,400
Paw Paw.....	3	1,500	Thomas.....	3	3	2,200
Pax.....	3	1,100	Thorpe.....	3	3	1,600
Peach Creek.....	3	1,800	Thurmond.....	3	3	2,000
Pennsboro.....	2	2,400	Tralee.....	3	3	1,500
Petersburg.....	3	2,200	Triadelphia.....	3	3	1,300
Peterstown.....	3	1,500	Tunnelton.....	3	3	2,000
Phipps.....	V	2,500	Twin Branch.....	3	3	1,200
Pickens.....	2	1,300	Union.....	3	3	1,800
Piedmont.....	F	2,500	Vivian.....	3	3	1,300
Pine Grove.....	3	1,600	Wallace.....	3	3	1,800
Pineville.....	3	1,700	War.....	3	3	1,900
Point Pleasant.....	G	2,500	Ward.....	3	3	1,300
Princeton.....	F	2,900	Wardensville.....	3	3	1,400
Quinwood.....	3	1,500	Waverly.....	3	3	1,100
Rainelle.....	3	2,200	Wayne.....	3	3	1,900
Ralcigb.....	3	1,300	Webster Springs.....	3	3	1,900
Rarson.....	3	1,400	Weirton.....	2	2	2,800
Ravenswood.....	2	2,400	Welch.....	F	2	2,900
Red Jacket.....	3	1,400	Wellsburg.....	G F	2	2,800
Reedsville.....	3	1,700	Weston.....	F	2	3,000
Reedy.....	3	1,500	West Union.....	V	2	2,400
Renick.....	3	1,500	Wheeling.....	G F	1	5,000
Richwood.....	F	2,500	White Sulphur Springs.....	2	2	2,000
Ridgeley.....	3	1,400	Whitesville.....	3	3	1,300
Ripley.....	3	2,200	Widen.....	3	3	1,500
Rivesville.....	3	1,600	Wilcoc.....	F	3	1,100
Romney.....	2	2,400	Williamson.....	F	1	3,200
Ronccverte.....	V	2,500	Williamstown.....	V	3	2,100
Rowlesburg.....	3	2,000	Winding Gulf.....	3	3	1,600
Sabraton.....	3	1,600	Winfield.....	3	3	1,100
Saint Albans.....	2	2,600	Winona.....	3	3	1,500
Saint Marys.....	F	2,500	Worthington.....	3	3	1,400
			Yukon.....	3	3	1,300

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WEST VIRGINIA POST OFFICES

Corrected to September 1, 1926

Abbott	Upshur	Arhoreale	Pocahontas
Abney	Raleigh	Arbuckle	Mason
Abraham	Raleigh	Arcola	Webster
Accorville	Logan	Arden	Barbour
Acme	Kanawha	Arista	Mercer
Acup	Kanawha	Arnett	Raleigh
Ada	Mercer	Arnoldsburg	Calhoun
Adam	Calhoun	Arthur	Grant
Adlai	Pleasants	Artie	Raleigh
Adolph	Randolph	Arvilla	Pleasants
Adrian	Upshur	Asbury	Greenbrier
Adrent	Jackson	Asco	McDowell
Affinity	Raleigh	Ashford	Boone
Alaska	Mineral	Asbland	McDowell
Albert	Tucker	Ashley	Doddridge
Albion	Nicholas	Ashton	Mason
Albright	Preston	Assurance	Monroe
Alcoa	Boone	Athens	Mercer
Alderson	Monroe	Auburn	Ritchie
Alexander	Upshur	Augusta	Hampshire
Algoma	McDowell	Aurora	Preston
Algonquin	Mercer	Auto	Greenbrier
Alkol	Lincoln	Avon	Doddridge
Allen	Lincoln	Aronedale	McDowell
Allingdale	Nicholas	Bachman	Fayette
Allister	Wetzel	Backus	Fayette
Alma	Tyler	Baileysville	Wyoming
Almoris	Nicholas	Balsden	Mingo
Alpena	Randolph	Baker	Hardy
Alpoca	Wyoming	Bakerton	Jefferson
Altizer	Calhoun	Bald Knob	Boone
Altman	Boone	Baldwin	Gilmer
Alton	Upshur	Ballard	Monroe
Alum Bridge	Lewis	Ballengee	Summers
Alum Creek	Kanawha	Bamboo	Nicholas
Alvon	Greenbrier	Banco	Logan
Alvy	Tyler	Bancroft	Putnam
Amblersburg	Preston	Barboursville	Cabell
Amboy	Preston	Bardane	Jefferson
Ambrosia	Mason	Barn	Mercer
Ameagle	Raleigh	Barnabus	Logan
Amherstdale	Logan	Barnum	Mineral
Amigo	Raleigh	Barrackville	Marion
Amma	Roane	Barren Creek	Kanawha
Anawalt	McDowell	Barrett	Boone
Andrew	Boone	Bartley	McDowell
Angerona	Jackson	Bartow	Pocahontas
Anmoore	Harrison	Basin	Wyoming
Annamoriah	Calhoun	Bass	Hardy
Annafred	Kanawha	Baxter	Marion
Ansted	Fayette	Bayard	Grant
Anthony	Greenbrier	Bays	Braxton
Antioch	Mineral	Beard	Pocahontas
Appah	Kanawha	Beards Fork	Fayette
Apple Farm	Calhoun	Bearsville	Tyler
Apple Grove	Mason		



Brusby Run.....Pendleton  
 Bryson .....Raleigh  
 Buck .....Summers  
 Buckeye .....Pocahontas  
 Buckhannon .....Upshur  
 Bud .....Wyoming  
 Buffalo .....Putnam  
 Bulger .....Lincoln  
 Bulltown .....Staxton  
 Bunker Hill.....Berkeley  
 Burchfield .....Wetzel  
 Burlington .....Mineral  
 Burning Springs.....Wirt  
 Burnsville .....Braxton  
 Burnt House.....Ritchie  
 Burnwell .....Kanawha  
 Burr .....Pocahontas  
 Burton .....Wetzel  
 Byrnside .....Putnam  
 Cabell .....Boone  
 Cabin Creek.....Kanawha  
 Cainsburg .....Roane  
 Cairo .....Ritchie  
 Caldwell .....Greenbrier  
 Caloric .....Wyoming  
 Calvin .....Nicholas  
 Camden .....Lewis  
 Camden on Gauley.....Webster  
 Cameron .....Marshall  
 Camp .....Doddridge  
 Camp Alleghany.....Greenbrier  
 Camp Creek.....Mercer  
 Campslab .....Greenbrier  
 Canaan .....Upshur  
 Canebrake .....McDowell  
 Canfield .....Braxton  
 Cannelton .....Fayette  
 Canterbury .....Mingo  
 Canton .....Doddridge  
 Canvas .....Nicholas  
 Capehart .....Mason  
 Capels .....McDowell  
 Caperton .....Fayette  
 Capon Bridge.....Hampshire  
 Capon Springs.....Hampshire  
 Captina .....Marshall  
 Carbon .....Kanawha  
 Carbondale .....Fayette  
 Caress .....Braxton  
 Caretta .....McDowell  
 Carl .....Nicholas  
 Carlisle .....Fayette  
 Carolina .....Marion  
 Carpenter .....Kanawha  
 Cascade .....Preston  
 Cashmere .....Monroe  
 Cass .....Pocahontas  
 Cassville .....Monongalia  
 Catawba .....Marion  
 Cave .....Pendleton  
 Cecil .....Taylor

Cedar Grove.....Kanawha  
 Cedarville .....Gilmer  
 Center Point.....Doddridge  
 Centralia .....Braxton  
 Central Station.....Doddridge  
 Century .....Barbour  
 Ceredo .....Wayne  
 Champwood .....Mineral  
 Chap .....Boone  
 Chapel .....Braxton  
 Chapmanville .....Logan  
 Charleston .....Kanawha

Branch Post Office

South Charleston

Stations

A. Charleston St., bet. Bigley and Indiana Aves.  
 B. Charleston St., bet. Stockton and Patrick Sts.  
 Charles Town.....Jefferson  
 Chattaroy .....Mingo  
 Chelyan .....Kanawha  
 Cherry Run.....Morgan  
 Chesapeake .....Kanawha  
 Chester .....Hancock  
 Chloe .....Calhoun  
 Christian .....Logan  
 Cleerone .....Roane  
 Cinco .....Kanawha  
 Cinderella .....Mingo  
 Circleville .....Pendleton  
 Clirtsville .....Raleigh  
 Claremont .....Fayette  
 Clarksburg .....Harrison

Station

A. (Manayka)  
 B. 1422 W. Pike Street.  
 C. 1200 East Main Street.  
 Clator .....Ohio  
 Clay .....Clay  
 Claypool .....Summers  
 Clayton .....Summers  
 Clear Creek.....Raleigh  
 Clear Fork .....Wyoming  
 Clem .....Braxton  
 Clendenin .....Kanawha  
 Cleveland .....Webster  
 Clifftop .....Fayette  
 Clifton .....Mason  
 Clifton Mills.....Preston  
 Clifty .....Fayette  
 Clintoville .....Greenbrier  
 Clio .....Roane  
 Close .....Barbour  
 Clothier .....Logan  
 Clover .....Roane  
 Clover Lick .....Pocahontas  
 Coalbloom .....Boone  
 Coalburg .....Kanawha  
 Coaldale .....Mercer  
 Coal Fork .....Kanawha  
 Coalton .....Randolph



Coalwood	McDowell	Cucumber	McDowell
Coburn	Wetzel	Culloden	Cabell
Coco	Kanawha	Cunard	Fayette
Coe	Nicholas	Curry	Logan
Cofoco	Kanawha	Curtin	Nicholas
Cokeleys	Ritchie	Cutlips	Braxton
Coketon	Tucker	Cuzart	Preston
Colcord	Raleigh	Cuzzie	Lincoln
Cold Stream	Hampshire	Cyclone	Wyoming
Coldwater	Doddridge	Czar	Randolph
Colfax	Marion	Dade	Nicholas
Colliers	Brooke	Dahmer	Pendleton
Comfort	Boone	Dale	Tyler
Concho	Fayette	Dallas	Marshall
Concord	Hampshire	Dameron	Raleigh
Confidence	Putnam	Dan	McDowell
Congo	Hancock	Dana	Kanawha
Cool Ridge	Raleigh	Danese	Fayette
Coopers	Mercer	Daniels	Raleigh
Copen	Braxton	Danville	Boone
Corco	Logan	Darke	Jefferson
Cordora	Greenbrier	Dartmoor	Barbour
Core	Monongalia	Davin	Logan
Corinne	Wyoming	Davis	Tucker
Corinth	Preston	Davison	Braxton
Corley	Braxton	Davlsville	Wood
Corliss	Fayette	Davy	McDowell
Corner	Grant	Dawes	Kanawha
Cornstalk	Greenbrier	Dawmont	Harrison
Cornwallis	Ritchie	Dawson	Greenbrier
Costa	Boone	Dean	Wetzel
Cottageville	Jackson	Dearing	McDowell
Countsville	Roane	Decota	Kanawha
Coregap	Wayne	Deep Water	Fayette
Covel	Wyoming	Deepwell	Nicholas
Cowen	Webster	Deerrun	Pendleton
Coxs Mills	Gilmer	Dehue	Logan
Crab Orchard	Raleigh	DeKalb	Gilmer
Crag	Greenbrier	Delbarton	Mingo
Craigsville	Nicholas	Dellslow	Monongalia
Cranberry	Raleigh	Delphi	Nicholas
Crawford	Lewis	Delray	Hampshire
Crawley	Greenbrier	Denmar	Pocahontas
Creamery	Monroe	Dennis	Greenbrier
Creek	Pendleton	Dessle	Braxton
Creekvale	Hampshire	Devilsfork	Wyoming
Cremo	Calhoun	Diamond	Kanawha
Cressmont	Clay	Diana	Webster
Creston	Wirt	Dickson	Wayne
Crichton	Greenbrier	Dille	Clay
Crickmer	Fayette	Dillons Run	Hampshire
Crites	Logan	Dingess	Mingo
Crosby	Clay	Dingy	Braxton
Crow	Raleigh	Dink	Clay
Crown	Logan	Divide	Fayette
Crow Summit	Jackson	Dixie	Nicholas
Crum	Wayne	Dodrill	Calhoun
Crumpler	McDowell	Dola	Harrison
Crumps Bottom	Summers	Dolite	Lincoln
Crystal	Mercer	Doman	Hardy
Cubana	Randolph	Domestic	Mingo

Donald .....Nicholas  
 Donohue .....Ritchie  
 Dora .....Gilmer  
 Dorcas .....Grant  
 Dorfee .....Clay  
 Dorothy .....Raleigh  
 Dorr .....Monroe  
 Dothan .....Fayette  
 Dolt .....Mercer  
 Douglas .....Calhoun  
 Drennen .....Nicholas  
 Droop .....Greenbrier  
 Drybranch .....Kanawha  
 Dry Creek .....Raleigh  
 Dryfork .....Randolph  
 Dryrun .....Pendleton  
 Duck .....Clay  
 Duffy .....Lewis  
 Dubring .....Mercer  
 Dunbar .....Kanawha  
 Duncan .....Jackson  
 Dundon .....Clay  
 Dunloup .....Fayette  
 Dunlow .....Wayne  
 Dummore .....Pocahontas  
 Duns .....Mercer  
 Duo .....Greenbrier  
 Durbin .....Pocahontas  
 Durgon .....Hardy  
 Dusk .....Gilmer  
 Dutch .....Braxton  
 Dyer .....Webster  
 Eagle .....Fayette  
 Eastbank .....Kanawha  
 East Beckley .....Raleigh  
 Eastgulf .....Raleigh  
 East Lynn .....Wayne  
 (East Side, Ind. Sta. Fairmont  
 (East Williamson, Sta. Williamson)  
 Eatons .....Wood  
 Eccles .....Raleigh  
 Echart .....Boone  
 Echo .....Wayne  
 Eckman .....McDowell  
 Edgarton .....Mingo  
 Edmond .....Fayette  
 Edray .....Pocahontas  
 Edwight .....Raleigh  
 Egeria .....Raleigh  
 Eggleton .....Putnam  
 Eglon .....Preston  
 Elana .....Roane  
 Elbert .....McDowell  
 Elkood .....Mercer  
 Elizabeth .....Wirt  
 Elk .....Tucker  
 Elk Garden .....Mineral  
 Elkhorn .....McDowell  
 Elkhurst .....Clay  
 Elkins .....Randolph  
 Elkridge .....Fayette

Elkview .....Kanawha  
 Elkwater .....Randolph  
 Ellamore .....Randolph  
 Ellenboro .....Ritchie  
 Elliott .....Fayette  
 Ellison .....Summers  
 Elm Grove .....Ohio  
 (Branch of Wheeling)  
 Elmira .....Braxton  
 Elmo .....Fayette  
 Elmwood .....Mason  
 Elton .....Summers  
 Elverton .....Fayette  
 Emmett .....Logan  
 Emmons .....Kanawha  
 Emoryville .....Mineral  
 Endicott .....Wetzel  
 Engle .....Jefferson  
 English .....McDowell  
 Enoch .....Clay  
 Enon .....Nicholas  
 Enterprise .....Harrison  
 Epperly .....Raleigh  
 Erbacon .....Webster  
 Erwin .....Preston  
 Eskdale .....Kanawha  
 Estep .....Boone  
 Esty .....Greenbrier  
 Ethel .....Logan  
 Euclid .....Calhoun  
 Eureka .....Pleasants  
 Eva .....Ritchie  
 Evans .....Jackson  
 Everwood .....Randolph  
 Everettville .....Monongalia  
 Everson .....Marion  
 Excelsior .....McDowell  
 Exchange .....Braxton  
 Export .....Fayette  
 Fabius .....Hardy  
 Fairmont .....Marion

Branch Post Offices

Monongah. (Ind.)  
 Watson. (Ind.)  
 Stations  
 East Side. (Ind.)  
 No. 1. No. 2  
 Fairplain .....Jackson  
 Fairview .....Marion  
 Falling Waters .....Berkeley  
 Falls .....Grant  
 Fallsmill .....Braxton  
 Fame .....Pendleton  
 Far .....Wetzel  
 Farmington .....Marion  
 Fayette .....Fayette  
 Fayetteville .....Fayette  
 Federal .....Pleasants  
 Fenwick .....Nicholas  
 Ferguson .....Wayne  
 Ferrellsburg .....Lincoln

Fez .....	Lincoln	Garretts Bend.....	Lincoln
Filbert .....	McDowell	Garrison .....	Boone
Fink .....	Lewis	Garten .....	Fayette
Flinow .....	Fayette	Gary .....	McDowell
Flreco .....	Raleigh	Gassaway .....	Braxton
Fire Creek.....	Fayette	Gates .....	Monroe
Fisher .....	Hardy	Gatewood .....	Fayette
Fitzpatrick .....	Raleigh	Gauley Bridge.....	Fayette
Flatfork .....	Roane	Gauley Mills.....	Webster
Flats .....	Hardy	Gay .....	Jackson
Flat Top.....	Mercer	Gem .....	Braxton
Flat Woods.....	Braxton	Genoa .....	Wayne
Flaxton .....	Mason	Gerrardstown.....	Berkeley
Flemington .....	Taylor	Ghent .....	Raleigh
Fletcher .....	Jackson	Glatto .....	Mercer
Floe .....	Clay	Gilbert .....	Mingo
Flower .....	Braxton	Gilboa .....	Nicholas
Fola .....	Clay	Giles .....	Kanawha
Foilsabee .....	Brooke	Gill .....	Lincoln
Folsom .....	Wetzel	Gilliam .....	McDowell
Fonzo .....	Ritchie	Gilmer .....	Gilmer
Forest Hill.....	Summers	Gip .....	Braxton
Forman .....	Grant	Girta .....	Ritchie
Fort Branch.....	Logan	Glven .....	Jackson
Fort Gay.....	Wayne	Glce .....	Monroe
Fort Seybert.....	Pendleton	Glade Farms.....	Preston
Fort Spring.....	Greenbrier	Glady .....	Randolph
Foster .....	Boone	Glasgow .....	Kanawha
Four States.....	Marion	Gleason .....	Mineral
Fowler Knob .....	Nicholas	Glebe .....	Hampshire
Frame .....	Kanawha	Glen .....	Clay
Frametown .....	Braxton	Glenalum .....	Mingo
Frances .....	Marshall	Glen Dale.....	Marshall
Frank .....	Pocahontas	Glen Daniel.....	Raleigh
Frankford .....	Greenbrier	Glendon .....	Braxton
Franklin .....	Pendleton	Glen Easton.....	Marshall
Fraziers Bottom.....	Putnam	Glen Ferris.....	Fayette
Freed .....	Calhoun	Glengary .....	Berkeley
Freeman .....	Mercer	Glenhayes .....	Wayne
Freemansburg .....	Lewis	Glen Jean .....	Fayette
French Creek.....	Upshur	Glen Morgan.....	Raleigh
Frenchtion .....	Upshur	Glen Morrison.....	Wyoming
Frew .....	Tyler	Glen Rogers.....	Wyoming
Friars Hill.....	Greenbrier	Glenville .....	Gilmer
Friendly .....	Tyler	Glen White.....	Raleigh
Frost .....	Pocahontas	Glenwood .....	Mason
Frozen .....	Calhoun	Glovergap .....	Marion
Frum .....	Monongalia	Goffs .....	Ritchie
Gad .....	Nicholas	Good .....	Hampshire
Gaines .....	Upshur	Goodwill .....	Mercer
Gale .....	Upshur	Gordon .....	Boone
Gallagher .....	Kanawha	Gormanla .....	Grant
Gallipolis Ferry.....	Mason	Gould .....	Upshur
Galloway .....	Barbour	Grace .....	Roane
Gamoca .....	Fayette	Grafton .....	Taylor
Gandeeville .....	Roane	Graham Staton.....	Mason
Ganotown .....	Berkeley	Grandlew .....	Raleigh
Gapmills .....	Monroe	Grantsville .....	Calhoun
Gardner .....	Mercer	Grant Town.....	Marion
Garland .....	McDowell	Grussy .....	Wayne
Garnet .....	Kanawha		

Grassy Meadows	Greenbrier	Heizer	Putnam
Graydon	Fayette	Helen	Raleigh
Great Cacapon	Morgan	Helvetia	Randolph
Green Bank	Pocahontas	Hemlock	Upshur
Greenland	Grant	Hemphill	McDowell
Green Spring	Hampshire	Henderson	Mason
Green Sulphur Springs	Summers	Hendricks	Tucker
Greenview	Boone	Henlawson	Logan
Greenville	Monroe	Henning	Greenbrier
Greenwood	Doddridge	Henrietta	Calhoun
Greer	Monongalia	Henry	Grant
Gregory	Braxton	Hensley	McDowell
Greysdale	Mingo	Hepzibah	Harrison
Griffithsville	Lincoln	Herbert	Wayne
Grimms Landing	Mason	Herndon	Wyoming
Guthrie	Kanawha	Hernshaw	Kanawha
Guyan	Wyoming	Herold	Braxton
(Guyandotte, Ind. Sta. Huntington)		Hettie	Braxton
Gypsy	Harrison	Hetzal	Logan
Hacker Valley	Webster	Hewett	Boone
Hager	Lincoln	Hiawatha	Mercer
Hall	Barbour	Hico	Fayette
Hallburg	Clay	Higby	Roane
Halltown	Jefferson	Higginsville	Hampshire
Hambleton	Tucker	Highcoal	Boone
Hamlet	Raleigh	HIGHLAND	Ritchie
Hamlin	Lincoln	High View	Hampshire
Hammond	Marion	Hillsboro	Pocahontas
Hampden	Mingo	Hilltop	Fayette
Handley	Kanawha	Hinch	Mingo
Hanging Rock	Hampshire	Hinton	Summers
Hanna	Wood	Hoard	Monongalia
Hanover	Wyoming	Hozsett	Mason
Hansford	Kanawha	Holecomb	Nicholas
Hany	Wayne	Holden	Logan
Harding	Randolph	Holidays Core	Hancock
Hardman	Gilmer	Holly	Braxton
Harman	Randolph	Holly Grove	Upshur
Harmony	Roane	Hollywood	Monroe
Harper	Raleigh	Holstead	Braxton
Harpers Ferry	Jefferson	Hominy Falls	Nicholas
Harrison	Clay	Hookersville	Nicholas
Harrisville	Ritchie	Hooks Mills	Hampshire
Hartford	Mason	Hoover	Braxton
Hartland	Clay	Hopemont	Preston
Harts	Lincoln	Horner	Lewis
Harvey	Fayette	Horsepen	Mingo
Hastings	Wetzel	Horse Shoe Run	Preston
Hatfield	Mingo	Horton	Randolph
Havaco	McDowell	Hosterman	Pocahontas
Hawks Nest	Fayette	Hotchkiss	Raleigh
Haywood	Harrison	Hotcoal	Raleigh
Hazelgreen	Ritchie	Hoult	Marion
Hazelton	Preston	Howard	Marshall
Hazy	Raleigh	Howesville	Preston
Headsville	Mineral	Hoy	Hampshire
Heaters	Braxton	Hubball	Lincoln
Heatherman	Kanawha	Hubbardstown	Wayne
Hebron	Pleasants	Hudnall	Kanawha
Heddesville	Berkeley	Hudson	Preston
Heights	Mason	Hughart	Greenbrier

Hugheston .....	Kanawha	Jetsville .....	Nicholas
Hundred .....	Wetzel	Job .....	Randolph
Huntersville .....	Pocahontas	Jochln .....	Kanawha
Hunting Ground .....	Pendleton	Jodie .....	Fayette
Huntington .....	Cabell	Johnson .....	Barbour
<b>Stations</b>			
C. O. D.			
Guyandotte (Ind.)		Joker .....	Calhoun
West Huntington		Jonben .....	Raleigh
No. 1	No. 2	Jones Springs .....	Berkeley
No. 3	No. 4	Jordan Run .....	Grant
No. 5	No. 6	Josephs Mills .....	Tyler
No. 7	No. 8	Judson .....	Summers
No. 9		Julia .....	Greenbrier
Hur .....	Calhoun	Julian .....	Boone
Hurricane .....	Putnam	Jumping Branch .....	Summers
Hurst .....	Lewis	Junction .....	Hampshire
Huttonsville .....	Randolph	Junior .....	Barbour
Hyer .....	Braxton	Junta .....	Summers
Jaeger .....	McDowell	Justice .....	Mingo
Idamay .....	Marion	Juverna .....	McDowell
Imperial .....	Upshur	Kabletown .....	Jefferson
Independence .....	Preston	Kale .....	Mercer
Index .....	Gilmer	Kam .....	Boone
Indian Mills .....	Summers	Kanawha Falls .....	Fayette
Indore .....	Clay	Kanawha Head .....	Upshur
Industrial .....	Harrison	Kanawha Station .....	Wood
Industry .....	Calhoun	Kasson .....	Barbour
Ingleside .....	Mercer	Kausooth .....	Marshall
Ingo .....	Lewis	Kayford .....	Kanawha
Ingram Branch .....	Fayette	Kay Moor .....	Fayette
Inkerman .....	Hardy	Kearneysville .....	Jefferson
Institute .....	Kanawha	Kedron .....	Upshur
Intermont .....	Hampshire	Keenan .....	Monroe
Invernere .....	Preston	Ketley .....	Mercer
Inwood .....	Berkeley	Keith .....	Boone
Ira .....	Clay	Kelleysville .....	Mercer
Ireland .....	Lewis	Kemper .....	Lewis
Iris .....	Ritchie	Kenpton .....	Preston
Iroquois .....	Wyoming	Kendalla .....	Kanawha
Isaban .....	McDowell	Kenna .....	Jackson
Islandbranch .....	Kanawha	Kenova .....	Wayne
Isom .....	Logan	Kentuck .....	Jackson
Itmann .....	Wyoming	Kerens .....	Randolph
Iuka .....	Tyler	Kermitt .....	Mingo
Ivan .....	Wirt	Keslers Cross Lanes .....	Nicholas
Ivanhoe .....	Upshur	Kessel .....	Hardy
Ivaton .....	Lincoln	Kester .....	Roane
Ivydale .....	Clay	Ketterman .....	Grant
Jacksonburg .....	Wetzel	Kettle .....	Roane
Jacox .....	Pocahontas	Key .....	Pendleton
Jane Lew .....	Lewis	Keyrock .....	Wyoming
Jarrolds Valley .....	Boone	Keyser .....	Mineral
Jarvis .....	Boone	Keystone .....	McDowell
Jeffery .....	Boone	Klahsville .....	Wayne
Jenkinjones .....	McDowell	Kieffer .....	Greenbrier
Jenky .....	Fayette	Killarney .....	Raleigh
Jennings .....	Braxton	Kilsyth .....	Fayette
Jenningsston .....	Tucker	Kimball .....	McDowell
Jere .....	Monongalia	Kimberly .....	Fayette
Jesse .....	Wyoming	Kincaid .....	Fayette
		Kincheloe .....	Harrison
		Kingmont .....	Marion

Kingston .....	Fayette	Lesage .....	Cabell
Kingsville .....	Randolph	Leslie .....	Greenbrier
Kingwood .....	Preston	Lester .....	Raleigh
Kirby .....	Hampshire	Let .....	Gilmer
Kirk .....	Mingo	Letart .....	Mason
Kirkwood .....	Nicholas	Letherbark .....	Calhoun
Kistler .....	Logan	Letter Gap .....	Gilmer
Kleenkoal .....	Logan	Lerels .....	Hampshire
Klemeth .....	Raleigh	Leri .....	Braxton
Kline .....	Pendleton	Lewisburg .....	Greenbrier
Knapp .....	Braxton	Lex .....	McDowell
Knob Fork .....	Wetzel	Liberty .....	Putnam
Knobs .....	Monroe	Libow .....	Kanawha
Kodol .....	Wetzel	Lick Creek .....	Summers
Kovan .....	Webster	Lick Fork .....	Summers
Krollnitz .....	McDowell	Lilly .....	Summers
Kyger .....	Roane	Lillybrook .....	Raleigh
Kyle .....	McDowell	Lima .....	Tyler
La Franc .....	Nicholas	Linden .....	Roane
Lahmansville .....	Grant	Lindsey .....	Mingo
Laing .....	Kanawha	Linside .....	Monroe
Lake .....	Logan	Link .....	Tyler
Lakin .....	Mason	Linn .....	Gilmer
Lanark .....	Raleigh	Linwood .....	Pocahontas
Landes .....	Grant	Little Birch .....	Braxton
Landcraft .....	McDowell	Little Falls .....	Monongalia
Landisburg .....	Fayette	Little Otter .....	Braxton
Landville .....	Logan	Littleton .....	Wetzel
Lanham .....	Putnam	Litwar .....	McDowell
Laosing .....	Fayette	Liverpool .....	Jackson
Lantz .....	Barbour	Livingston .....	Kanawha
Larew .....	Preston	Lizemores .....	Clay
Largent .....	Morgan	Lobata .....	Mingo
Lashmeet .....	Mercer	Lobella .....	Pocahontas
Latrobe .....	Logan	Loebgelly .....	Fayette
Laurelbranch .....	Monroe	Lockbridge .....	Summers
Laurel Creek .....	Fayette	Lockney .....	Gilmer
Laurel Dale .....	Mineral	Lockwood .....	Nicholas
Lavalette .....	Wayne	Locust .....	Pocahontas
Laville .....	Boone	Logan .....	Logan
Lawford .....	Ritchie	Logrow .....	Brooke
Lawn .....	Greenbrier	Lomax .....	McDowell
Lawton .....	Fayette	London .....	Kanawha
Layland .....	Fayette	Lone Cedar .....	Jackson
Lead Mine .....	Tucker	Lonewillow .....	Roane
Leander .....	Fayette	Long .....	Randolph
Leckie .....	McDowell	Longacre .....	Fayette
Leet .....	Lincoln	Long Bottom .....	Raleigh
Leetale .....	Raleigh	Long Branch .....	Fayette
Leewood .....	Kanawha	Longpole .....	McDowell
Left Hand .....	Roane	Long Reach .....	Tyler
Leyg .....	Kanawha	Long Run .....	Doddridge
Lego .....	Raleigh	Lookout .....	Fayette
Lehw .....	Hampshire	Loom .....	Hampshire
Leivasy .....	Nicholas	Looneyville .....	Roane
Lenore .....	Mingo	Loopemount .....	Greenbrier
Leon .....	Mason	Lorado .....	Logan
Leonard .....	Greenbrier	Lorentz .....	Upshur
Leopold .....	Doddridge	Lory .....	Boone
Lerona .....	Mercer	Los'e .....	Calhoun
Le Roy .....	Jackson		



Mingo	.....	Randolph
Minnehaha Springs	.....	Pocahontas
Minnie	.....	Wetzel
Minnora	.....	Calhoun
Mitchell	.....	Pendleton
Moatsville	.....	Barbour
Moblev	.....	Wetzel
Mohawk	.....	McDowell
Mohegan	.....	McDowell
Mole Hill	.....	Ritchie
Mona	.....	Monongalia
Monaville	.....	Logan
Monclo	.....	Logan
Monongah	.....	Marion
(Ind. Br. of Fairmont)		
Montana Mines	.....	Marion
Montcalm	.....	Mercer
Montcoal	.....	Raleigh
Montecarlo	.....	Wyoming
Monterville	.....	Randolph
Montgomery	.....	Fayette
Montrose	.....	Randolph
Moore	.....	Tucker
Moorefield	.....	Hardy
Mooresville	.....	Monongalia
Morzanette	.....	Fayette
Morgansville	.....	Doddridge
Morgantown	.....	Monongalia
C. O. D.	.....	Station
Morris	.....	Nicholas
Morrisvale	.....	Boone
Moss	.....	Gilmer
Moundsville	.....	Marshall
Mountain Cove	.....	Fayette
Mount Carbon	.....	Fayette
Mount Clare	.....	Harrison
Mount Gay	.....	Logan
Mount Hope	.....	Fayette
Mount Lookout	.....	Nicholas
Mount Nebo	.....	Nicholas
Mount Storm	.....	Grant
Mountview	.....	Summers
Mount Zion	.....	Calhoun
Mouth of Seneca	.....	Pendleton
Moyers	.....	Pendleton
Mozer	.....	Pendleton
Mud	.....	Lincoln
Mudfork	.....	Calhoun
Mullens	.....	Wyoming
Munday	.....	Wirt
Munition	.....	Raleigh
Murraysville	.....	Jackson
Myra	.....	Lincoln
Myrtle	.....	Mingo
Nacols	.....	McDowell
Nallen	.....	Fayette
Naoma	.....	Raleigh
Napier	.....	Braxton
Nat	.....	Mason
National	.....	Monongalia

Naugatuck	.....	Mingo
Neals Run	.....	Hampshire
Nebo	.....	Clay
Needmore	.....	Hardy
Nellis	.....	Boone
Nemours	.....	Mercer
Neola	.....	Greenbrier
Neponset	.....	Summers
Nero	.....	Hampshire
Nesco	.....	Raleigh
Nestorville	.....	Barbour
Nettie	.....	Nicholas
New	.....	Raleigh
Newark	.....	Wirt
Newberne	.....	Gilmer
Newburg	.....	Preston
Newereek	.....	Mineral
New Cumberland	.....	Hancock
Newdale	.....	Wetzel
Newell	.....	Hancock
New England	.....	Wood
Newhall	.....	McDowell
New Haven	.....	Mason
Newlonton	.....	Upshur
Newlyn	.....	Fayette
New Martinsville	.....	Wetzel
New Milton	.....	Doddridge
New Thacker	.....	Mingo
Newton	.....	Roane
Newtown	.....	Mingo
Newville	.....	Braxton
Nicut	.....	Calhoun
Nitro	.....	Putnam
Nobe	.....	Calhoun
Nolan	.....	Mingo
Normantown	.....	Gilmer
Northfork	.....	McDowell
North Mountain	.....	Berkeley
North Ravenswood	.....	Jackson
Northriver Mills	.....	Hampshire
North Spring	.....	Wyoming
Norton	.....	Randolph
Notomine	.....	Kanawha
Nottingham	.....	Pocahontas
Nurisa	.....	Wyoming
Nuttallburg	.....	Fayette
Nutter Fort	.....	Harrison
Nuttersville	.....	Greenbrier
Oak Hill	.....	Fayette
Oakland	.....	Morgan
Oakmont	.....	Mineral
Oakvale	.....	Mercer
Obrion	.....	Clay
Oceana	.....	Wyoming
Ocean Mtue	.....	Harrison
Odd	.....	Raleigh
Odessa	.....	Clay
Ohley	.....	Kanawha
Oka	.....	Calhoun
Okceffe	.....	Mingo
Okonako	.....	Hampshire



Olcott .....	Kanawha	Pettry .....	Mercer
Old Fields .....	Hardy	Peytona .....	Boone
Omar .....	Logan	Phillippi .....	Barbour
Omps .....	Morgan	Philoab .....	Putnam
Ona .....	Cabell	Pickaway .....	Monroe
Onego .....	Pendleton	Pickens .....	Randolph
Onoto .....	Pocahontas	Picksbin .....	Raleigh
Opekiska .....	Monongalia	Ple .....	Mingo
Orchard .....	Monroe	Piedmont .....	Mineral
Organ Cave .....	Greenbrier	Pierce .....	Tucker
Orgas .....	Boone	Pigeon .....	Roane
Orlando .....	Lewis	Pike .....	Ritchie
Orleans Cross Roads .....	Morgan	Pinch .....	Kanawha
Orma .....	Calhoun	Pine Grove .....	Wetzel
Orndoff .....	Webster	Pincknob .....	Raleigh
Orton .....	Gilmer	Plneverille .....	Wyoming
Osbornes Mills .....	Roane	Plney .....	Wetzel
Osceola .....	Randolph	Plnk .....	Calhoun
Osie .....	Clay	Plnoak .....	Mercer
Oswald .....	Raleigh	Plpestem .....	Summers
Ottawa .....	Boone	Plsgab .....	Preston
Otto .....	Roane	Pittman .....	Fayette
Owings .....	Harrison	Pleasant Dale .....	Hampshire
Ox .....	Wyoming	Pliny .....	Putnam
Oxford .....	Ritchie	Plum Orchard .....	Jackson
Oxley .....	Raleigh	Plus .....	Kanawha
Packsville .....	Raleigh	Pluto .....	Raleigh
Pad .....	Roane	Plymouth .....	Putnam
Paden City .....	Wetzel	Poca .....	Putnam
Page .....	Fayette	Pocotaligo .....	Kanawha
Pageton .....	McDowell	Poe .....	Nicholas
Palermo .....	Lincoln	Point Pleasant .....	Mason
Palestino .....	Wirt	Points .....	Hampshire
Palmer .....	Braxton	Polemic .....	Braxton
Pancoast .....	Clay	Pond .....	Boone
Pansy .....	Grant	Pond Gap .....	Kanawha
Panther .....	McDowell	Pool .....	Nicholas
Paradise .....	Putnam	Porter .....	Clay
Parkersburg .....	Wood	Porters Falls .....	Wetzel
Parsley .....	Mingo	Portersville .....	Lincoln
Parsons .....	Tucker	Porterwood .....	Tucker
Pattersons Creek .....	Mineral	Posey .....	Raleigh
Patton .....	Greenbrier	Potomac Manor .....	Mineral
Paw Paw .....	Morgan	Powellton .....	Fayette
Pax .....	Fayette	Power .....	Brooke
Paxton .....	Clay	Powhatan .....	McDowell
Paynesville .....	McDowell	Pratt .....	Kanawha
Peach Creek .....	Logan	Premier .....	McDowell
Pear .....	Raleigh	Prenter .....	Boone
Pecks Mill .....	Logan	Prestonla .....	Braxton
Pemberton .....	Raleigh	Price .....	Lincoln
Pence Springs .....	Summers	Price Hill .....	Raleigh
Pennsboro .....	Ritchie	Prichard .....	Wayne
Pentacre .....	Kanawha	Prince .....	Fayette
Pentress .....	Monongalia	Princeton .....	Mercer
Perkins .....	Gilmer	Princetick .....	Raleigh
Perry .....	Hardy	Proclous .....	Clay
Persinger .....	Nicholas	Proctor .....	Wetzel
Peru .....	Ward	Progress .....	Braxton
Petersburg .....	Grant	Prosperity .....	Raleigh
Peterstown .....	Monroe	Prudence .....	Fayette

Prunty .....	Ritchie	Ridgeway .....	Berkeley
Pughtown .....	Hancock	Rifle .....	Braxton
Pullman .....	Ritchie	Rig .....	Hardy
Purkittsville .....	Hampshire	Riley .....	Raleigh
Puritan Mines .....	Mingo	Rinehart .....	Harrison
Pursglove .....	Monongalia	Rio .....	Hampshire
Putney .....	Kanawha	Ripley .....	Jackson
Quaker .....	Wayne	Rippon .....	Jefferson
Queens .....	Upshur	Riverton .....	Pendleton
Queen Shoals .....	Clay	Riverview .....	Kanawha
Queens Ridge .....	Wayne	Rivesville .....	Marion
Quick .....	Kanawha	Roanoke .....	Lewis
Quincy .....	Kanawha	Roaring .....	Pendleton
Quinnimont .....	Fayette	Robertsburg .....	Putnam
Quinwood .....	Greenbrier	Robinette .....	Logan
Rachel .....	Marion	Robinwood .....	Nicholas
Racine .....	Boone	Robson .....	Fayette
Racket .....	Ritchie	Rock .....	Mercer
Rada .....	Hampshire	Rock Camp .....	Monroe
Radnor .....	Wayne	Rock Castle .....	Jackson
Ragland .....	Mingo	Rock Care .....	Upshur
Rainelle .....	Greenbrier	Rockcliff .....	Greenbrier
Raleigh .....	Raleigh	Rockoak .....	Hardy
Ramage .....	Boone	Rockport .....	Wood
Ramp .....	Summers	Rockridge .....	McDowell
Ramsey .....	Fayette	Rocksdale .....	Calhoun
Ranger .....	Lincoln	Rock View .....	Wyoming
Rangoon .....	Barbour	Roderfeld .....	McDowell
Ranson .....	Jefferson	Romaunce .....	Jackson
Raren Rock .....	Pleasants	Romney .....	Hampshire
Ravens Eye .....	Fayette	Romont .....	Fayette
Rarenswood .....	Jackson	Roncesverte .....	Greenbrier
Rawl .....	Mingo	Ronda .....	Kanawha
Raymond City .....	Putnam	Roneys Point .....	Ohio
Raywood .....	Pocahontas	Rorer .....	Greenbrier
Reader .....	Wetzel	Rosbys Rock .....	Marshall
Rector .....	Lincoln	Rosedale .....	Braxton
Redcreek .....	Tucker	Rosemont .....	Taylor
Red House .....	Putnam	Rose Sidng .....	Mingo
Red Jacket .....	Mingo	Rosina .....	Kanawha
Red Rock .....	Upshur	Rosmore .....	Logan
Redstar .....	Fayette	Rough Run .....	Grant
Red Sulphur Springs .....	Monroe	Rowlesburg .....	Preston
Reedsville .....	Preston	Rozalia .....	Monroe
Reedy .....	Roane	Royal .....	Raleigh
Reeses Mill .....	Mineral	Ruckman .....	Hampshire
Removal .....	Webster	Ruddle .....	Pendleton
Renick .....	Greenbrier	Rumble .....	Boone
Renicks Valley .....	Greenbrier	Runa .....	Nicholas
Replete .....	Webster	Rupert .....	Greenbrier
Revel .....	Gilmer	Rush Run .....	Fayette
Revere .....	Gilmer	Russeldale .....	Mineral
Rexrode .....	Pendleton	Russellville .....	Fayette
Reynoldsville .....	Harrison	Russet .....	Calhoun
Rhodell .....	Raleigh	Rutherford .....	Ritchie
Richardson .....	Calhoun	Rutledge .....	Kanawha
Richlands .....	Greenbrier	Ryan .....	Roane
Richwood .....	Nicholas	Sabraton .....	Monongalia
Ridge .....	Morgan	Sago .....	Upshur
Ridgeley .....	Mineral	Saint Albans .....	Kanawha
Ridgerille .....	Mineral	Saint Clara .....	Doddridge

Saint George.....	Tucker	Sigman .....	Putnam
Saint Marys.....	Pleasants	Silica .....	Randolph
Salem .....	Harrison	Silush .....	Boone
Saltpetre .....	Wayne	Silver Hill.....	Wetzel
Salt Rock.....	Cabell	Silverton .....	Jackson
Salt Sulphur Springs.....	Monroe	Simoda .....	Pendleton
Sand Creek.....	Lincoln	Simon .....	Wyoming
Sanderson .....	Kanawha	Simpson .....	Taylor
Sand Fork.....	Gillmer	Sinks Grove.....	Monroe
Sand Ridge.....	Calhoun	Sissonville .....	Kanawha
Sandrun .....	Upshur	Sistersville .....	Tyler
Sandstone .....	Summers	Six .....	McDowell
Sandy Huff.....	McDowell	Skelton .....	Raleigh
Sandyville .....	Jackson	Skyles .....	Webster
Sanger .....	Fayette	Slab Fork.....	Raleigh
Sanoma .....	Wirt	Slagle .....	Logan
Sarah Ann.....	Logan	Slanesville .....	Hampshire
Sarton .....	Monroe	Slate .....	Wood
Saulsville .....	Wyoming	Slatyfork .....	Pocahontas
Saxman .....	Nicholas	Sleepy Creek.....	Morgan
Saxon .....	Raleigh	Steith .....	Braxton
Scarbro .....	Fayette	Smith .....	Lincoln
Scary .....	Putnam	Smithburg .....	Doddridge
Schell .....	Mineral	Smithers .....	Fayette
Scherr .....	Grant	Smithfield .....	Wetzel
Scottdale .....	Marion	Smithville .....	Ritchie
Scott Depot.....	Putnam	Smoot .....	Greenbrier
Secoal .....	Boone	Snow Hill .....	Nicholas
Secondcreek .....	Monroe	Sod .....	Lincoln
Sector .....	Hampshire	Sophia .....	Raleigh
Sedan .....	Hampshire	South Branch.....	Hampshire
Seebert .....	Pocahontas	South Charleston.....	Kanawha
Selbyville .....	Upshur	(Branch of Charleston)	
Selwyn .....	Mingo	Southside .....	Mason
Seminole .....	Summers	Sovereign .....	Logan
Servia .....	Braxton	Spanishburg .....	Mercer
Seth .....	Boone	Sparks .....	Nicholas
Sewell .....	Fayette	Speedway .....	Mercer
Shady Spring.....	Raleigh	Spencer .....	Roane
Shanghai .....	Berkeley	Spice .....	Pocahontas
Shanks .....	Hampshire	Sprague .....	Raleigh
Sharlow .....	Boone	Sprigg .....	Mingo
Sharon .....	Kanawha	Spring Creek.....	Greenbrier
Sharples .....	Logan	Spring Dale.....	Fayette
Shaw .....	Mineral	Springfield .....	Hampshire
Shawver .....	Fayette	Springgap .....	Hampshire
Shegon .....	Logan	Spring Hill.....	Kanawha
Shenandoah Junction.....	Jefferson	Springton .....	Mercer
Shepherdstown .....	Jefferson	Spurlockville .....	Lincoln
Sheridan .....	Lincoln	Squire .....	McDowell
Sherman .....	Jackson	Stanaford .....	Raleigh
Sherrard .....	Marshall	Standard .....	Kanawha
Sherwood .....	Doddridge	Star City .....	Monongalia
Shinnston .....	Harrison	Stark .....	Boone
Shirley .....	Tyler	Staten .....	Calhoun
Shively .....	Logan	Statts Mills.....	Jackson
Shoals .....	Wayne	Stickney .....	Raleigh
Shock .....	Gillmer	Stillner .....	Wayne
Short Creek.....	Brooke	Stinson .....	Calhoun
Sias .....	Lincoln	Stirrat .....	Logan
Sidney .....	Wayne	Stoffel .....	Kanawha

Stollings .....	Logan	Three Churches .....	Hampshire
Stone Branch .....	Logan	Three Forks .....	Logan
Stone Cliff .....	Fayette	Three Mile .....	Kanawha
Stonecoal .....	Wayne	Thurmond .....	Fayette
Stony Bottom .....	Pocahontas	Thursday .....	Ritchie
Stotesbury .....	Raleigh	Tloga .....	Nicholas
Stotlers Cross Roads .....	Morgan	Tipple .....	Wyoming
Stouts Mills .....	Gilmer	Tipton .....	Nicholas
Stover .....	Raleigh	Toll Gate .....	Ritchie
Strange Creek .....	Braxton	Toney .....	Lincoln
Streby .....	Grant	Toneyfork .....	Wyoming
Streeter .....	Summers	Tophet .....	Summers
Strouds .....	Webster	Tornado .....	Kanawha
Stumptown .....	Gilmer	Trace .....	Mingo
Sue .....	Greenbrier	Trackfork .....	Kanawha
Sugar Grove .....	Pendleton	Train .....	Lincoln
Sugar Valley .....	Pleasants	Tralner .....	Greenbrier
Sullivan .....	Raleigh	Tralee .....	Wyoming
Sully .....	Randolph	Trent .....	Wyoming
Summerlee .....	Fayette	Triadelphia .....	Ohio
Summersville .....	Nicholas	Tribble .....	Mason
Summit Point .....	Jefferson	Triplett .....	Roane
Sun .....	Fayette	Troat .....	Greenbrier
Suncrest .....	Randolph	Troy .....	Gilmer
Sun Hill .....	Wyoming	True .....	Summers
Suolight .....	Greenbrier	Tunnelton .....	Preston
Superior .....	McDowell	Turkey Knob .....	Fayette
Surveyor .....	Raleigh	Tuttle Creek .....	Boone
Sutton .....	Braxton	Twin Branch .....	McDowell
Swandale .....	Clay	Ufington .....	Monongalia
Sweetland .....	Lincoln	Uler .....	Roane
Sweetsprings .....	Monroe	Uneeda .....	Boone
Swiss .....	Nicholas	Ungers Store .....	Morgan
Switchback .....	McDowell	Union .....	Morroe
Switzer .....	Logan	Unionridge .....	Cabell
Sybial .....	Kanawha	Uniontown .....	Wetzel
Tabler .....	Berkeley	Uno .....	Wyoming
Tablerock .....	Raleigh	Unus .....	Greenbrier
Tad .....	Kanawha	Upperglade .....	Webster
Tague .....	Braxton	Upper Tract .....	Pendleton
Talcott .....	Summers	Urland .....	Mingo
Tallmansville .....	Upshur	Ury .....	Raleigh
Tamcliff .....	Mingo	Vadis .....	Lewis
Tamroy .....	Raleigh	Vale .....	Greenbrier
Tams .....	Raleigh	Valley Bend .....	Randolph
Tango .....	Lincoln	Valley Chapel .....	Lewis
Tanner .....	Gilmer	Valleyfork .....	Clay
Taplin .....	Logan	Valley Grove .....	Ohio
Tariff .....	Roane	Valley Head .....	Randolph
Teays .....	Putnam	Valley Point .....	Preston
Tenmile .....	Upshur	Vallscreek .....	McDowell
Terra Alta .....	Preston	Van .....	Boone
Tesla .....	Braxton	Vanderlip .....	Hampshire
Teterton .....	Pendleton	Vanetta .....	Fayette
Thacker .....	Mingo	Vanroorhis .....	Monongalia
Thacker Mines .....	Mingo	Vanwood .....	Raleigh
Thayer .....	Fayette	Varney .....	Mingo
Thomas .....	Tucker	Vaughan .....	Nicholas
Thornton .....	Taylor	Vegan .....	Upshur
Thornwood .....	Pocahontas	Vernon .....	Braxton
Thorpe .....	McDowell	Verdunville .....	Logan

Verner ..... Logan  
 Vicars ..... Roane  
 Victor ..... Fayette  
 Vienna ..... Wood  
 Villa ..... Kanawha  
 Vinton ..... Nicholas  
 Viola ..... Marshall  
 Virginsville ..... Brooke  
 Viropa ..... Harrison  
 Virjan ..... McDowell  
 Volga ..... Barbour  
 Vulcan ..... Mingo  
 Wadestown ..... Monongalia  
 Waggy ..... Nicholas  
 Wainville ..... Webster  
 Walteville ..... Monroe  
 Wake Forest ..... Kanawha  
 Walgrove ..... Kanawha  
 Walker ..... Wood  
 Walkersville ..... Lewis  
 Wallace ..... Harrison  
 Wallback ..... Clay  
 Walnut ..... Calhoun  
 Walnut Grove ..... Roane  
 Walton ..... Roane  
 Wana ..... Monongalia  
 Wanego ..... Roane  
 Waneta ..... Webster  
 War ..... McDowell  
 Ward ..... Kanawha  
 Wardensville ..... Hardy  
 War Eagle ..... Mingo  
 Warfield ..... Clay  
 Warford ..... Summers  
 Warriormine ..... McDowell  
 Washburn ..... Ritchie  
 Washington ..... Wood  
 Watoga ..... Pocahontas  
 Watson ..... Marion  
 (Ind. Br. of Fairmont)  
 Waverly ..... Wood  
 Wayne ..... Wayne  
 Wayside ..... Monroe  
 Weaver ..... Randolph  
 Webb ..... Wayne  
 Webster Springs ..... Webster  
 Weir ..... Kanawha  
 Weirton ..... Hancock  
 Welch ..... McDowell  
 Wellford ..... Kanawha  
 Wellsburg ..... Brooke  
 Wendel ..... Taylor  
 West Columbia ..... Mason  
 Westerly ..... Fayette  
 West Hamlin ..... Lincoln  
 (West Huntington, Sta. Huntington)  
 West Liberty ..... Ohio  
 West Milford ..... Harrison  
 Weston ..... Lewis  
 West Union ..... Doddridge  
 Wevaco ..... Kanawha

Wewanta ..... Lincoln  
 Wharnciffe ..... Mingo  
 Wheat ..... Webster  
 Wheeler ..... Webster  
 Wheeling ..... Ohio

Branch Post Offices

Benwood  
 Elm Grove

Stations

C. O. D.  
 No. 1 No. 2  
 No. 3 No. 4  
 Whipple ..... Fayette  
 Whirlwind ..... Logan  
 White Pine ..... Calhoun  
 Whites Creek ..... Wayne  
 White Sulphur Springs ..... Greenbrier

Station

A. (Ind.) (Hotel Greenbrier)

Whitesville ..... Boone  
 Whitmans ..... Logan  
 Whitmer ..... Randolph  
 Whitaker ..... Kanawha  
 Wick ..... Tyler  
 Wickham ..... Raleigh  
 Widemouth ..... Mercer  
 Widen ..... Clay  
 Wikel ..... Monroe  
 Wilbur ..... Tyler  
 Wilcoe ..... McDowell  
 Wildcat ..... Braxton  
 Wilding ..... Jackson  
 Wiley Ford ..... Mineral  
 Willeyville ..... Wetzel  
 Wilkinson ..... Logan  
 Williamsburg ..... Greenbrier  
 Williamsport ..... Grant  
 Williamson ..... Mingo

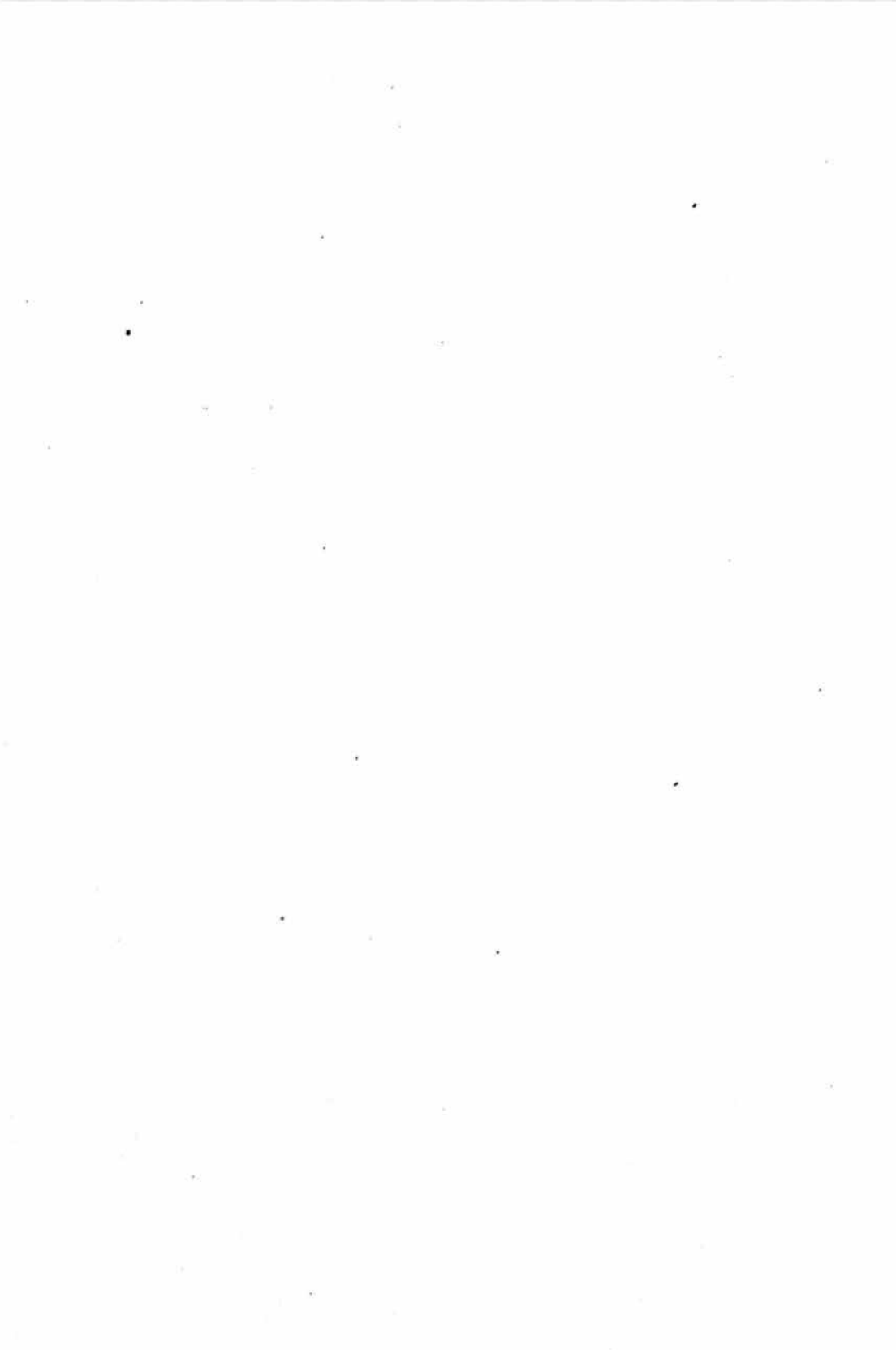
Stations

East Williamson  
 B. cor. 4th Ave. and Slater St.  
 Williamsport ..... Grant  
 Williamstown ..... Wood  
 Willis Branch ..... Fayette  
 Willow ..... Pleasants  
 Willow Bend ..... Monroe  
 Willow Grove ..... Jackson  
 Willowton ..... Mercer  
 Wilmore ..... McDowell  
 Willsle ..... Braxton  
 Wilson ..... Grant  
 Wilsonburg ..... Harrison  
 Wilsondale ..... Wayne  
 Winding Gulf ..... Raleigh  
 Windom ..... Wyoming  
 Windy ..... Wirt  
 Winfield ..... Putnam  
 Winifrede ..... Kanawha  
 Winona ..... Fayette  
 Wire Bridge ..... Braxton  
 Withora ..... Gilmer

## WEST VIRGINIA POST OFFICES

1035

Wolfcreek .....	Monroe	Wyco .....	Wyoming
Wolfe .....	Mercer	Wymer .....	Randolph
Wolf Pen .....	Wyoming	Wyndal .....	Fayette
Wolf Summit.....	Harrison	Yantus .....	Logan
Woodbine .....	Nicholas	Yates .....	Cabell
Woodlands .....	Marshall	Yawkey .....	Lincoln
Woodrow .....	Pocahontas	Yellow Spring.....	Hampshire
Woodruff .....	Marshall	Yolyn .....	Logan
Woodville .....	Lincoln	Yukon .....	McDowell
Woodsley .....	Wyoming	Zela .....	Nicholas
Worth .....	McDowell	Zenith .....	Monroe
Worthington .....	Marion	Zigler .....	Pendleton
Wriston .....	Fayette	Zona .....	Roane
Wyatt .....	Harrison		



# General Index

**EXPLANATORY NOTE:** The directory of officers and employees of the State Government, in the front part of this book, is paged with Roman numerals; following "xxxvi," the paging is in Arabic numerals.

## A

<b>ABBOTT, H. A., Commissioner of Banking:</b>	
directory of office of -----	xxi
half-tone of -----	135
<b>ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE:</b>	
synopsis of those passed by the Legislature of 1925 -----	260- 269
<b>ADJUTANT GENERAL:</b>	
directory of office of -----	xxi
half-tone of -----	134
<b>ADRIAN, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	909
<b>ALBRIGHT, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	909
<b>ALDERSON, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	909
<b>ALDERSON, EUGENE PECK; member of the senate from the ninth district -----</b>	<b>232- 296</b>
<b>ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WEST VIRGINIA POST OFFICES -----</b>	<b>1009-1035</b>
<b>AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION, PROPOSED:</b>	
property classification with explanations thereof -----	64- 70
to the budget amendment, with explanations -----	70- 73
<b>ANDREWS, HOMER H.; late member of the house from Boone county</b>	<b>243- 309</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	163
<b>ANSTED, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	909
<b>APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS -----</b>	<b>xi</b>
half-tones and biographical sketches of -----	112- 136
<b>APPROPRIATIONS:</b>	
comparative statement of, 1918-1927 -----	266
<b>ARCHIVES AND HISTORY:</b>	
directory of department of -----	xxiv
half-tone of state historian and archivist -----	134



ARMSTRONG, GEORGE L.; member of the house from Cabell county	243- 309
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	163
ARNOLD, EUGENE HILL; member of the house from Randolph county	244- 309
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	164
ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION -----	6
ASHWORTH, BEN H.; member of the senate from the seventh district	231- 296
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	144
ASSESSMENTS:	
of real estate, personal property and public utilities for 1925, by counties -----	933
of public utilities by the board of public works for 1926 -----	898- 908
of real estate, personal property and public utilities, 1904 to 1925, both inclusive -----	932
ASSESSORS:	
tabulated list of -----	886
(See also under each county.)	
AUDITOR:	
direcory of office of -----	xv
half-tone and biography of -----	88- 89
vote for, in 1924-1920 -----	968
list of auditors from formation of state -----	291
AUSTIN, DR. J. M.; member of house from Monongalla county -----	244- 309
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	164
AVIS, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	909
<b>B</b>	
BACHMAN, CHARLES G.; member of congress from the first district	216
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	100- 101
BAKER, JOHN M.; member of senate from the fourth district -----	231- 296
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	145
BALL, EVANDOR DILLON; member of house from Wirt county -----	244- 309
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	165
BANKS: tabulated list of in West Virginia -----	994-1003
BANKING, DEPARTMENT OF:	
directory of office -----	xxi
BARBOUR COUNTY: (Heading inadvedently omitted) -----	627
county officers and boards -----	627
attorneys -----	628
political committees -----	629
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	988
banks; tabulated list of -----	994
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	630
coal, acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production -----	859
BARBOURSVILLE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	909

BARTLETT, HOMER A.; member of house from Marion county -----	244- 310
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	165
BAYER, HARRY W.; member of house from Morgan county -----	244- 310
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	166
BAYARD, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	909
BEARD, REV. CHARLES R.; member of house from Berkeley county	243- 310
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	166
BEAVERS, BROOKS FOSTER; member of the house from McDowell county -----	244- 310
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	167
BECKLEY, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	909
BELINGTON, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	909
BELKNAP, GROVER C.; member of the house from Jackson county ----	243- 310
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	167
BENWOOD, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	909
BERKELEY COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	631
county officers and boards -----	632
attorneys -----	633
political committees -----	633- 634
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	988
banks; tabulated list of -----	994
district officers—justices, constables and board of education -----	635
BERKELEY SPRINGS, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	910
BETHANY, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	910
BEVERLY, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	910
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, WITH HALF TONES:	
of elective state officers -----	82- 95
of appointive state officers -----	112- 136
of United States senators and representatives in congress -----	96- 111
of the presidents and members of the senate -----	138- 157
of the speaker, officers and members of the house of delegates ----	160- 211
BIRD, STEPHEN TRINKLE; member of the house from Mercer county	244- 310
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	168
BISHOP, WILLIAM H.; member of the house from Roane county -----	244- 310
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	168
BLACKSVILLE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	910

BLUEFIELD, municipality of: brief charter history -----	910
BLUEFIELD COLORED INSTITUTE: reference to -----	xxxv
BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTANTS -----	xxxii
BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS -----	xxix
BOARD OF CONTROL: directory of offices of -----	xvii
BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS -----	xxxiii
BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS: directory of -----	xxxiv
BOARD OF EDUCATION, STATE: directory of -----	xiv
BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF ENGINEERS: directory of -----	xxxiii
BOARD OF EMBALMERS: directory of -----	xxxiv
BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF NURSES: directory of -----	xxxiii
BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS: directory of -----	xvii
BOARD OF OPTOMETRY: directory of -----	xxxiii
BOARD OF OSTEOPATHY: directory of -----	xxxi
BOARD OF PHARMACY: directory of -----	xxxii
BOARD—PAROLE: directory of -----	xxxii
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS: state officers composing same ----- assessment of public service corporations by, 1926 -----	xxxiv 808- 907
BOARDS OF REVIEW AND EQUALIZATION: tabulated list of ----- (See also under each county.)	890- 802
BOARD OF THE SCHOOL FUND: directory of -----	xxxiv
BOARD OF VETERINARY SURGEONS: directory of -----	xxxiii
BOARDS OF TRADE, etc. -----	807

BOLIVAR, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers .....	910
BOLEY, HENRY OTIS; member of senate ninth district .....	232- 296
half-tone and biographical sketch of .....	145
BOND, JOHN C.; state auditor:	
half-tone and biographical sketch of .....	88- 89
BOONE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics .....	636
county officers and boards .....	636
attorneys .....	637
political committees .....	638
newspaper; in tabulated list .....	988
banks; tabulated list of .....	994
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education .....	638
coal, acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production .....	860
BOWMAN, FRANK L.; member of congress, second district .....	215- 295
half-tone and biographical sketch of .....	102- 103
BRAMMER, CHARLES C.; member of the house from Mercer county ..	244- 311
half-tone and biographical sketch of .....	169
BRAMWELL, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers .....	910
BRANDONVILLE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers .....	910
BRAXTON COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics .....	639
county officers and boards .....	640
attorneys .....	641
political committees .....	641
newspapers: tabulated list of .....	988
banks; tabulated list of .....	994
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education .....	642
coal, acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production .....	859
BREWSTER, JAMES HENRY; member of the house from Lewis county	244- 311
half-tone and biographical sketch of .....	169
BROOKS COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics .....	643
county officers and boards .....	643
attorneys .....	644
political committees .....	644- 645
newspapers: tabulated list of .....	988
banks: tabulated list of .....	994
district officers—justices, constables and board of education .....	645
coal, acreage and tonnage; coal production .....	860
BROWN, BENJAMIN BEUHRING; member of the house from Kanawha	
county .....	244- 311
half-tone and biographical sketch of .....	170
BRIDGEPORT, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers .....	911
BROOKLYN, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers .....	911

BRUCETON MILLS, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	911
BRUMAGE, FREDERICK H.; member of the house from Marion county	244- 311
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	170
BUREAU OF LABOR:	
directory of -----	xxlv
BUREAU OF NEGRO WELFARE:	
directory of office of -----	xxix
BURNSVILLE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	911
BUCKHANNON, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	911
BUFFALO, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	911
BYRER, HUGH SAMUEL; member of senate, thirteenth district	232- 297
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	146
C	
CABELL COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	646
county officers and boards -----	646
attorneys -----	648
political committees -----	649- 650
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	688
banks; tabulated list of -----	694
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	651
coal statistics -----	860
CAIRO, municipality of:	
brief charter history -----	911
CALHOUN COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	662
county officers and boards -----	652
attorneys -----	653
political committees -----	653- 654
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	688
banks; tabulated list of -----	996
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	654
coal acreage and tonnage -----	860
CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	911
CAMERON, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	911
CAMPBELL, HENRY WASHINGTON; member of the house from Marion county	244- 313
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	171
CANNON, WILLIAM WAYNE; member of the senate from the fifth district	231- 297
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	146

CAPON BRIDGE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	912
CASS, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	912
CASSVILLE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	912
CEDAR GROVE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	912
CENSUS STATISTICS:	
of the United States -----	1004-1006
of West Virginia -----	877- 879
(See also under each county.)	
CEREDO, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	912
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, etc. -----	897
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS:	
children's home, Elkins -----	xxxv
colored orphans' home, Huntington -----	xxxv
home for aged and infirm colored men and women -----	xxxv
CHARLESTON, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	912
CHARLES TOWN, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	913
CHESTER, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	913
CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS, STATE BOARD OF -----	xxix
CHILDREN'S HOME, WEST VIRGINIA:	
reference to -----	xxxv
CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS: (U. S.) fourth circuit:	
directory of -----	345
terms of -----	345
CIRCUIT COURTS OF WEST VIRGINIA: judges and terms of -----	356- 359
common pleas, criminal and intermediate courts; judges and terms of	360
COAL ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA:	
roster of membership of -----	893
COFFMAN, CHARLES G.: late president of the senate -----	231- 298
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	133- 139
COFFMAN, I. WADE; member public service commission -----	xii- xix
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	120- 121
COLORED ORPHAN'S HOME:	
reference to -----	xxxv
CLARK, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	913

CLARKSBURG, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	913
CLASSIFIED POST OFFICES IN WEST VIRGINIA -----	1010-1017
CLAY, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	913
CLAY COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	655
county officers and boards -----	655
attorneys -----	656
political committees -----	650- 657
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	988
banks; tabulated list of -----	995
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	657
coal acreage and tonnage; coal production -----	861
CLENDENIN, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	913
CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS: tabulated list of -----	882
(See also under each county.)	
CLERKS OF COUNTY COURTS: tabulated list of -----	883
(See also under each county.)	
CLERKS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES:	
tabulated list of, from formation of state -----	341
CLERKS OF THE SENATE:	
tabulated list of, from formation of state -----	330
COAL AND COKE:	
acreage and tonnage, and production of, by counties -----	850- 874
summary of production -----	875- 876
COFFIELD, GEORGE WEBSTER; member of the house from Wetzel county -----	245- 313
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	171
COGAR, OKEY McLAUGHLIN; member of the house from Webster county -----	245- 313
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	172
COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE:	
directory of office of, at Parkersburg -----	75
COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS:	
coal association, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, etc. -----	895- 897
COMMISSIONS, STATE:	
capitol building -----	xxx
codification -----	xxx1
game and fish -----	xxx1
state road -----	xxv
state sinking fund -----	xxx1
tax -----	xxx
Point Pleasant battle monument -----	xxx

<b>COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE :</b>	
directory of office of -----	xvi
half-tone and biography of -----	94- 95
vote for, 1924-1920 -----	972
list of commissioners from time of creation of office -----	290
<b>COMMISSIONER OF BANKING :</b>	
directory of office of -----	xxi
<b>COMMISSION, WATER POWER -----</b>	
	<b>xxxI</b>
<b>COMMITTEES : legislative standing :</b>	
of the senate -----	233- 235
of the house of delegates -----	246- 248
<b>COMMITTEES, POLITICAL :</b>	
Republican national -----	943- 944
Republican state chairmen -----	945
Republican state executive -----	947- 949
Democratic national -----	951- 953
Democratic state chairmen -----	954
Democratic state executive -----	955- 957
Republican county chairmen and secretaries -----	950
Democratic county chairmen and secretaries -----	958
(For county executive committees see under each county.)	
<b>CONCORD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL :</b>	
reference to -----	xxxiv
<b>CONFEDERATION, ARTICLES OF -----</b>	
	<b>6</b>
<b>CONGRESS : members of sixty-ninth from West Virginia -----</b>	
	<b>215</b>
biographical sketches of -----	96- 111
<b>CONGRESSMEN : list of, from formation of the state -----</b>	
	<b>293- 295</b>
<b>CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS : map showing same -----</b>	
	<b>974</b>
<b>CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES -----</b>	
	<b>12- 29</b>
Article I, legislative department -----	12
Article II, executive department -----	18
Article III, judicial department -----	20
Article IV, rights and obligations -----	21
Article V, mode of amending the constitution -----	22
Article VI, obligations of debts and treaties—oath of office -----	22
Article VII, ratification -----	22
Amendments -----	24- 29
<b>CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA -----</b>	
	<b>30- 63</b>
Article I, relations to government of the United States -----	30
Article II, the state -----	30
Article III, bill of rights -----	31
Article IV, elections and officers -----	34
Article V, division of power -----	36
Article VI, the legislature -----	36
Article VII, executive department -----	46
Article VIII, judicial department -----	49
supreme court of appeals -----	50
circuit courts -----	51
general provisions -----	52
county courts -----	53



Article IX, county organization -----	55
Article X, taxation and finance -----	56
Article XI, corporations -----	57
banks -----	58
railroads -----	58
Article XII, education -----	59
Article XIII, land titles -----	60
Article XIV, amendments, how made -----	62
Amendments: judicial, irreducible school fund, good roads -----	62- 63
COOKE, EDWARD ESTEN; late member of the house from Jefferson county -----	243- 313
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	172
COOKE, HANNAH W. A.; member of the house from Jefferson county	230- 313
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	173
CORNWELL, HAROLD B.; adjutant general:	
half-tone of -----	134
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, STATE:	
industrial school for boys -----	xxxv
industrial home for girls -----	xxxv
penitentiary -----	xxxv
industrial school for colored boys -----	xxxv
industrial home for colored girls -----	xxxv
COTTON, W. J.; member of the house from Ohio county -----	244- 314
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	173
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:	
(See under each county.)	
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS:	
statistics and information concerning -----	027- 858
(See also under each county.)	
COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS:	
tabulated list of -----	888
(See also under each county.)	
COUNTY OFFICERS: tabulated list of:	
sheriffs -----	880
prosecuting attorneys -----	881
clerks of the circuit courts -----	882
clerks of the county courts -----	883
county superintendents of free schools -----	884
assessors -----	886
salaries of -----	886
surveyors -----	887
health officers -----	888
road engineers -----	880
(See also under each county.)	
COUNTY ROAD ENGINEERS:	
tabulated list of -----	880
(See also under each county.)	
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS:	
tabulated list of -----	884
(See also under each county.)	

COWEN, municipality of:		
brief charter history and list of officers -----		913
COURTS:		
Supreme Court of the United States -----		345
fourth circuit, United States court of appeals and times of terms --		345
West Virginia federal district courts -----	346-	347
state supreme court -----	xvii-	348
rules of practice in -----	350-	355
board of law examiners -----		349
state circuit courts and terms of holding -----	356-	359
other courts -----		360
COX, S. STEELE; member of the house from Doddridge county -----	243-	313
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----		174
CRAWFORD, DR. C. P.; member of the house from Randolph county -----	244-	314
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----		174
CULLEN, E. W.; member of the house from McDowell county -----	244-	314
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----		175
D		
DANVILLE, municipality of:		
brief charter history and list of officers -----		914
DARNALL, HARRY HAIRSTON, member of the senate from the fifth district -----	231-	295
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----		147
DAVIS, municipality of:		
brief charter history and list of officers -----		914
DAUGHERTY, GEORGE F.; commissioner of labor:		
half-tone of -----		135
DAVIS, GORDON A.; member of the house from Cabell county -----	243-	315
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----		175
DAVIS, Mrs. T. J.; member of the house from Fayette county -----	243-	315
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----		176
DEAN, RICHARD MARSH member of the house from Mineral county --	244-	315
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----		176
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE -----		3
DeLAWDER, PERRY DAVIS, member of the house from Hardy county -----	243-	315
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----		177
DEMOCRATIC PARTY:		
national committee -----	951-	953
state chairmen -----		954
state executive committee -----	955-	957
tabulated list of county chairmen and secretaries -----		958
(Sec under each county for county executive committees)		
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:		
directory of -----		xvi

<b>DEPARTMENT OF BANKING :</b>	
directory of-----	xxi
<b>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION :</b>	
directory of office of-----	xiii
heads of educational institutions-----	xxxiv
tabulated list of county superintendents-----	884
<b>DEPARTMENT OF MINES :</b>	
half-tone of chief of-----	135
directory of-----	xxii
coal and coke production by counties-----	859- 876
recapitulation of, by counties-----	875- 876
<b>DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY :</b>	
directory of-----	xxviii
<b>DEULEY, JAMES L., member of the house from Brooke county-----</b>	<b>243- 315</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	177
<b>DEVORE, JAMES MARTIN ; member of the senate from the third district-----</b>	<b>231- 298</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	147
<b>DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, U. S. :</b>	
northern district-----	74
southern district-----	74
<b>DISTRICT MINE INSPECTORS: directory of, and territory covered by</b>	
each -----	xxii
<b>DIVINE, JAMES J., member public service commission -----</b>	<b>xii, xix</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	118- 119
<b>DODDRIDGE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics---</b>	
county officers and boards-----	658
attorneys -----	659
political committees-----	660
newspapers; tabulated list of-----	988
banks; tabulated list of-----	995
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education-----	661
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production-----	861
<b>DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER-----</b>	<b>1007-1015</b>
parcel post rates-----	1012
postal statistics and cost of railway mail service-----	1016
<b>DOORKEEPERS, LEGISLATIVE :</b>	
of the senate, from formation of state-----	340
of the house of delegates, from formation of state-----	342
<b>DORSEY, A. A., member of the house from Tucker county-----</b>	<b>244- 316</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	178
<b>DUNBAR, municipality of :</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers-----	914
<b>DURBIN, municipality of :</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers-----	914
<b>DUVAL, JAMES PIERCE, member of the house from Wood county---</b>	<b>245- 316</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	178
<b>DYE, GEORGE W., member of the house from Wood county-----</b>	<b>245- 316</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	179

## E

EAST BANK, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers-----	914
EAST RAINELLE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers-----	914
EDWARDS, LEVI ARTHUR, member of the house from Kanawha county	244- 316
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	179
ELECTION PRECINCTS IN WEST VIRGINIA:	
number of, by counties-----	959
total number in State 2262-----	959
ELECTORAL VOTE:	
apportionment of-----	964
for president, 1896-1924-----	961
ELECTION RETURNS, general:	
popular vote for president, by states in 1924-----	960
West Virginia's vote for president, 1924-1920-----	962
vote for United States Senator, 1924-1922-----	965
vote for governor, 1924-1920-----	966
vote for secretary of state, 1924-1920-----	967
vote for superintendent of free schools, 1924-1920-----	970
vote for auditor, 1924-1920-----	968
vote for treasurer, 1924-1920-----	969
vote for attorney general, 1924-1920-----	971
vote for commissioner of agriculture, 1924-1920-----	972
vote for judges of the supreme court of appeals, 1924-1922-----	973
vote for congressmen, 1924-1922-----	975- 976
vote for state senators, 1924-1922-----	978- 981
vote for judges, first and sixth circuits-----	982
vote for members of the house of delegates, 1924-----	983- 985
ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT: tabulated lists of	
191, should be-----	290
governors-----	291
auditors-----	291
treasurers-----	291
attorneys general-----	290
state superintendent of free schools-----	290
secretaries of state-----	290
commissioners of agriculture-----	290
judges of supreme court of appeals from formation of state-----	292
ELLENBORO, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers-----	915
ELIZABETH, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers-----	914
EMBLETON, ROBERT T., member of the house from Mason county---	244- 316
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	180
ENGLE, BLAINE, member of the house from Harrison county-----	243- 316
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	180
ELK GARDEN, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers-----	914

ELKINS, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	914
F	
FAIRMONT, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	915
FAIRMONT HOSPITAL NO. 3:	
reference to.....	xxxv
FAIRMONT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL:	
reference to.....	xxxiv
FAIRVIEW, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	915
FARMINGTON, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	915
FARRIS, WILLIAM, (deceased) late member of the house from Mineral county .....	244- 317
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	181
FAYETTE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics.....	662
county officers and boards.....	662
attorneys .....	663
political committees.....	664- 665
newspapers; tabulated list of.....	988
banks; tabulated list of.....	995
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education.....	665
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production.....	861
FAYETTEVILLE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	916
FEDERAL PROHIBITION DEPARTMENT:	
seventh district .....	75
northern district.....	75
southern district.....	75
FEDERER, GREENLAND T., member of the house from Monongalia county .....	244
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	181
FLATWOODS, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	915
FLEMINGTON, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	915
FOLLANSBEE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	915
FORD, GEORGE M., state superintendent of free schools.....	xi, xli
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	86-87
FORTNEY, CAMDEN P.; chairman state road commission .....	xli
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	124- 125

GENERAL INDEX

1051

FOX, GEORGE W., member of house from Fayette county.....	243- 317
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	182
FRANKLIN, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	915
FREE SCHOOLS:	
directory of department of.....	xiii
FRIENDLY, municipality of:	
brief charter history.....	916
FURBEE, JEFFERSON D., member of the house from Marion county..	244- 318
half-tone and boigraphical sketch of.....	183
G	
GAME AND FISH COMMISSION:	
directory of office of.....	xxxi
GASSAWAY, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	916
GASOLINE TAXES:	
revenue derived from.....	937- 939
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (State):	
directory of office of.....	xxx
GILBERT, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	916
GILMER COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics.....	666
county officers and boards.....	666
attorneys .....	667
political committees.....	667- 668
newspapers; tabulated list of.....	989
banks; tabulated list of.....	990
district officers—Justices, constables and boards of education.....	668
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production.....	862
GLASGOW, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	916
GLENVILLE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	916
GLENVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL:	
reference to.....	xxxv
GOFF, GUY DESPARD, United States senator.....	215- 293
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	98-99
GORE, HOWARD MASON, Governor:	
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	82-83
proclamations by, extending legislative session and convening extraordinary session.....	221- 223
address by, to the legislature of 1925.....	223
(See Governor)	

GOVERNOR: directory of office of-----	xlii
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	82-83
vote for in 1924-1920-----	966
list of governors from formation of state, 291; should be-----	290
 GOVERNORS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES-----	 78
GRANT COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics-----	669
county officers and boards-----	669
attorneys-----	670
political committees-----	670- 671
newspapers; tabulated list of-----	989
banks; tabulated list of-----	995
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education-----	671
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production-----	862
 GRAFTON, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers-----	916
 GRANTSVILLE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers-----	916
 GREENBRIER COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics-----	672
county officers and boards-----	672
attorneys-----	673
political committees-----	673- 674
newspapers; tabulated list of-----	989
banks; tabulated list of-----	995
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education-----	675
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production-----	863
 GROSS SALES TAX:	
tables showing revenue derived from-----	934- 936
 GROVE, T. J., member of house from Grant county-----	243- 319
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	183
 H	
 HALF-TONE ENGRAVINGS WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:	
of elective state officers-----	82-95
of members of congress-----	96-111
of appointive state officers-----	112- 136
of presidents and members of the state senate-----	138- 157
of the speaker, other officers and members of the house of delegates-----	160- 211
 HALL, GRANT P., state tax commissioner-----	xl, xviii
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	130- 131
 HALL, JOHN S., member of the house from Mingo county-----	244- 319
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	184
 HALL, MRS. FANNIE A.; member of the house from Wetzel county--	230- 319
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	185
 HALL, SEPTIMIUS; late member of the house from Wetzel county-----	245- 319
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	184
 HAMBLETON, municipality of:	
brief charter history-----	916

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics.....	677
county officers and boards.....	677
attorneys .....	678
political committees.....	678- 679
newspapers; tabulated list of.....	989
banks; tabulated list of.....	996
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education.....	679
HANCOCK COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics.....	680
county officers and boards.....	680
attorneys .....	681
political committees.....	681- 682
newspapers, tabulated list of.....	989
banks; tabulated list of.....	996
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education.....	682
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production.....	863
HARDY COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics.....	682
county officers and boards.....	683
attorneys .....	683
political committees.....	684
newspaper; in tabulated list .....	989
banks; tabulated list of.....	996
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education.....	684
HARPER, E. HOWARD; member of the house from McDowell county.....	244- 320
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	185
HARPER, W. W.: member of the house from Pendleton county.....	244- 320
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	186
HARPERS FERRY, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers .....	916
HARRISON COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics.....	685
county officers and boards.....	685
attorneys.....	687
political committees.....	688- 689
newspapers; tabulated list of.....	989
banks; tabulated list of.....	996
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education.....	690
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production.....	863
HARDMAN, TROY; member of senate from thirteenth district.....	232- 300
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	148
HARRISVILLE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	916
HARTFORD, municipality of:	
brief charter history.....	917
HARVEY, L. T.; member of the house from Braxton county.....	243- 320
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	186
HAWKINS, WILLIAM B.; member of the house from Cabell county.....	243- 320
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	187
HAYS, REV. JOHN M.; member of the house from Gilmer county.....	243- 320
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	187



REABERLIN, CHARLES L.; member of the house from Raleigh county	244- 320
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	188
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT, STATE:</b>	
directory of-----	xxi
tabulated list of county health officers-----	888
<b>HEDGESVILLE, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers-----	917
HELMICK, A. L.; member of senate from the fourteenth district	232- 301
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	148
<b>HENDERSON, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers-----	917
HENSHAW, HARRY P.; member of senate from the fifteenth district	232- 301
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	149
HEROLD, ANDERSON C.; member of senate from the tenth district	232- 301
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	149
HIGHLAND, CECIL B.; member of senate from the second district	231- 301
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	150
HINER, CHARLES E.; member state road commission	xxli
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	126- 127
HILL, FRANK R.; member of the house from Pocahontas county	244
half-tone and biographical sketch of-----	188
HILL, T. EDWARD; director bureau of negro welfare	xxix
half-tone of-----	136
<b>HILLSBORO, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history-----	917
<b>HINTON, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers-----	917
<b>HISTORICAL DIVISION:</b>	
preface -----	363
act creating the West Virginia historical society-----	365
members of the society, by counties, appointed by Governor Gore	366
West Virginia Anthology; being a collection of miscellaneous his- torical sketches, prepared by Hon. Andrew Price, president of the society -----	367- 624
the affair at Yellow Creek-----	367
the wonders of Pocahontas county-----	372
early travels of Ananias-----	378
youth and Jackson Mills-----	385
arrow making and Indian relics-----	390
the white-tailed deer-----	396
General James Robertson of Point Pleasant fame-----	402
General Averill and Droop Mountain -----	407
a diatribe-----	410
Hiawatha and his league-----	414
on Cornstalk's trail-----	417
the oldest corner trees-----	422
squirrels and hickory nuts-----	423

Perry Connelly and Nancy Hart.....	426
the fish of Greenbrier.....	432
the Mingo monument.....	437
the battle of McDowell.....	442
the Morgan horse and Selim.....	447
the Monroe celebration.....	453
Selim the Algerine.....	458
the battle of Droop Mountain.....	463
Dunmore's war.....	468
Greenbrier and the Craig tragedy.....	473
the Waugh family.....	478
Bald Knob, one of the highest points in West Virginia.....	483
the backwoodsmen.....	489
Rich mountain, Tygart and Flies.....	495
the Seneca trail.....	499
the city of Richwood.....	504
Dunmore, the pelted earl.....	509
some early explorations.....	514
civil war activities.....	519
the Shaver family.....	525
the Moravian massacre.....	531
the princess Pocahontas.....	536
the Ku-Klux-Klan.....	541
the mountain roads.....	545
the tories of the Revolution.....	551
Jim Bridger.....	554
churches after the war.....	557
the "Birth of a Nation".....	562
the story of "Lame Paw".....	567
mountain intellect and the occult.....	573
the "Covered Wagon".....	578
surveyors and others.....	584
Averell's retreat.....	588
Daniel Boone in Western Virginia.....	593
Robertson at Point Pleasant.....	598
a welcome to outlanders.....	603
the state historical society and its first meeting.....	609
the killing of Cornstalk.....	614
first impressions of Point Pleasant.....	619
HOGG, ROBERT L.; member of senate from the fourth district.....	231- 301
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	150
HOLLIDAY'S COVE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	917
HOLROYD, DR. SAMUEL F.; member of the house from Mercer county.....	244- 321
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	189
HOUSE OF DELEGATES: (See "Legislative Department")	
vote for members of, in 1924.....	983- 985
alphabetical list of delegates from formation of state.....	309- 338
HUGUS, WRIGHT; member of senate from the first district.....	231- 301
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	151
HUNDLEY, JAMES H.; member of the house from Kanawha county.....	244- 322
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	189
HUNDRED, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	918

HUNTINGTON, municipality of: brief charter history and list of officers.....	917
HUNTINGTON STATE HOSPITAL: reference to.....	xxxv
HURRICANE, municipality of: brief charter history and list of officers.....	918
HUTTONSVILLE, municipality of: brief charter history and list of officers.....	918
I	
IAEGER, municipality of: brief charter history and list of officers.....	918
INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS: reference to .....	xxxv
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS: reference to .....	xxxv
J	
JACKSON, CLARENCE A.; member of state board of control .....	xxv
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	116
JACKSON, J. ARTHUR; state librarian .....	348
half-tone of.....	136
JACKSON, NAAMAN; member of senate from the eighth district ...	231- 301
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	151
JACKSON COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics.....	692
county officers and boards.....	692
attorneys .....	694
political committees.....	694- 695
newspapers; tabulated list of.....	989
banks; tabulated list of.....	996
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education.....	695
JANÉ LEW, municipality of: brief charter history and list of officers.....	918
JACKSON, Rev. I. L.; member of the house from Taylor county ...	244
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	191
JARRETT, DAVID M.; member of the house from Boone county.....	243
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	190
JEFFERSON COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics.....	696
county officers and boards.....	696
attorneys .....	697
political committees.....	698
newspapers; tabulated list of.....	989
banks; tabulated list of.....	997
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education.....	699
JENKINS, A. G.; pardon attorney .....	xlii
half-tone of.....	134

JOHNSON, CLYDE B.; member of the senate from the eighth district	231- 302
half-tone and biographical sketch of	152
JOHNSON, WILLIAM S.; state treasurer:	
half-tone and biographical sketch of	90-91
JONES, DR. HARRIET B.; member of the house from Marshall county	244- 323
half-tone and biographical sketch of	190
JUDGES SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS:	
tabulated list of, from the formation of the state	292
JUNIOR, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers	918

## K

KANAWHA COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics	700
county officers and boards	700
attorneys	701-4
political committees	704- 705
newspapers; tabulated list of	989
banks; tabulated list of	997
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education	706
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production	863
KEATLEY, EDWIN M.; speaker of the house of delegates	243- 323
half-tone and biographical sketch of	160- 161
KEE, JOHN; member of the senate from the seventh district	231- 303
half-tone and biographical sketch of	152
KENOVA, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers	918
KERMIT, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers	918
KEYSER, municipality of:	
brief charter history	918
KEYSTONE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers	918
KIDD, ROBERT F.; member of the senate from the tenth district	232- 302
half-tone and biographical sketch of	153
KIMBALL, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers	918
KING, STUART R.; member of the house from Nicholas county	244- 323
half-tone and biographical sketch of	191
KINGWOOD, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers	918

## L

LAKIN, JAMES S.; president state board of control	xii, xvii
half-tone and biographic sketch of	112- 113
LAMBIE, R. M.; chief department of mines	
half-tone of	135

LAPOLIS, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	918
LAW EXAMINERS:	
state board of -----	349
LAW LIBRARY:	
brief description of -----	348
LEE, HOWARD B.: attorney general:	
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	92-93
LEGISLATURES:	
alphabetical list of members of senate and house, including 1925-6 ..	296- 338
list of elective officers of senate from formation of state -----	339- 340
list of elective officers of house of delegates from formation of state	341- 342
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT -----	217- 342
the state legislature -----	217
recent legislative history -----	220
officers and members of the senate, 1925-6 -----	231
standing committees of the senate -----	233
officers and members of the house of delegates, 1925-6 -----	243
standing committees of the house of delegates -----	246
rules for government of the senate -----	236
rules for government of the house of delegates -----	249
HALF-TONES AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE:	
Charles G. Coffman -----	138- 139
M. Z. White -----	140- 141
half-tone and biographical sketch of Edwin M. Keatley, speaker of the house -----	160- 161
half-tones and biographical sketches of members of the senate ....	144- 157
half-tones and biographical sketches of members of the house of delegates -----	162- 211
synopsis of legislative enactments 1925 -----	260- 289
comparative statement of appropriations, 1918-1927 -----	283- 289
alphabetical list of state senators from formation of state -----	296- 308
alphabetical list of delegates from formation of state -----	309- 338
LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, 1925:	
synopsis of -----	200- 280
LEON, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	919
LESTER, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	919
LEWISBURG, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	919
LEWIS COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	709
county officers and boards -----	709
attorneys -----	710
political committees -----	710- 711
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	999
banks; tabulated list of -----	907
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	711
coal acreage and tonnage; coal production -----	864

LINCOLN COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics.....	713
county officers and boards.....	713
attorneys .....	714
political committees.....	714- 715
newspapers: tabulated list of.....	990
banks: tabulated list of.....	997
district officers--justices, constables and board of education.....	715
coal acreage and tonnage; coal production.....	864
LITTLETON, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	919
LOCKHART, DR. RALPH R.: member of the house from Clay county..	243- 325
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	192
LOGAN, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	919
LOGAN COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics.....	717
county officers and boards.....	717
attorneys .....	718
political committees.....	719
newspapers: tabulated list of.....	990
banks: tabulated list of.....	997
district officers--justices, constables and boards of education.....	719
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production.....	864
LUMBERPORT, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	919
M	
MABSCOTT, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	920
MADISON, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	920
MAN, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	920
MANNINGTON, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers.....	920
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA:	
directory of membership in.....	894
MAPS:	
of congressional districts .....	974
of senatorial districts.....	977
MARCUM, JAMES O.: member of the house from Wayne county.....	244- 326
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....	192
MARION COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics.....	720
county officers and boards.....	720
attorneys .....	722
political committees.....	723- 724
newspapers: tabulated list of.....	990
banks: tabulated list of.....	998
district officers--justices, constables and boards of education.....	724
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production .....	865

MARLINTON, municipality of:		
brief charter history and list of officers.....		920
MARMET, municipality of:		
brief charter history and list of officers.....		920
MARSHALS, UNITED STATES:		
northern district of West Virginia.....		74
southern district of West Virginia.....		74
MARSCHNER, AUGUST E.; ex-member of the house from Ohio county	244-	326
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....		193
MARSH, HARVEY; member of the senate from the third district...	231-	303
half-tone and biographical sketch of.....		153
MARSHALL COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL:		
reference to.....		xxxiv
MARSHALL COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics.....		726
county officers and boards .....		726
attorneys .....		726
political committees .....	728-	729
newspapers; tabulated list of .....		990
banks; tabulated list of .....		998
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education .....		729
coal acreage and tonnage; coal production .....		865
MARTINSBURG, municipality of:		
brief charter history and list of officers .....		920
MASON COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics .....		731
county officers and boards .....		731
attorneys .....		733
political committees .....	733-	734
newspapers; tabulated list of .....		990
banks; tabulated list of .....		998
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education .....		734
coal acreage and tonnage; coal production .....		865
MASON, municipality of:		
brief charter history and list of officers .....		920
MASONTOWN, municipality of:		
brief charter history and list of officers .....		920
MATEWAN, municipality of:		
brief charter history and list of officers .....		921
MATHEWS, HAROLD S.; member of the house from Kanawha county	244-	327
half-tone and biographical sketch of .....		193
MATOAKA, municipality of:		
brief charter history and list of officers .....		921
MCCOY, CHARLES E.; member state road commission:		
half-tone and biographical sketch of .....	128-	129
MCCULLOUGH, CLARENCE T.; member of the house from Pleasants	244-	326
county .....		194
half-tone and biographical sketch of .....		

McCOLLOCH, MILTON; member of house from Ohio county -----	244- 326
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	194
McCRUM, HAROLD B.; member of the house from Preston county ---	244- 326
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	195
McKENDREE HOSPITAL NO. 2:	
reference to -----	xxxv
McMECHEN, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	921
McPHERSON, W. L.; member of the house from Wood county -----	244- 326
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	195
MEADOWS, JOHN F.; member of the house from Kanawha county ----	244- 327
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	196
MEADOW BRIDGE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	920
MERCER COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	737
county officers and boards -----	737
attorneys -----	738
political committees -----	739- 740
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	990
banks; tabulated list of -----	998
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	740
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production -----	866
MIDDLEBOURNE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	921
MILL CREEK, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	921
MILTON, municipality of:	
brief charter history -----	921
MINERAL COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	742
county officers and boards -----	742
attorneys -----	743
political committees -----	743- 744
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	990
banks; tabulated list of -----	999
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	744
coal acreage and tonnage; coal production -----	866
MINGO COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	745
county officers and boards -----	745
attorneys -----	746
political committees -----	747- 748
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	990
banks; tabulated list of -----	999
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	748
coal acreage and tonnage; coal production -----	866
MONONGAH, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	921



MONONGALIA COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics	749
county officers and boards	749
attorneys	751
political committees	751-752
newspapers and periodicals; tabulated list of	991
banks; tabulated list of	999
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education	753
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production	867
MONROE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics	754
county officers and boards	754
attorneys	755
political committees	756
newspapers; tabulated list of	991
banks; tabulated list of	999
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education	757
MONTGOMERY, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers	921
MONTROSE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers	922
MOOREFIELD, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers	922
MORGAN, WALLACE C.; member of the house from Wyoming county	245-328
half-tone and biographical sketch of	196
MORGAN COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics	758
county offices and boards	758
attorneys	759
political committees	760
newspapers; tabulated list of	991
banks; tabulated list of	999
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education	761
MORGANTOWN, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers	922
MORRIS, ROBERT; member of the house from Ritchie county	244-328
half-tone and biographical sketch of	197
MORRISON, FRANK A.; member of the house from Mason county	244-328
half-tone and biographical sketch of	197
MOULDS, J. WILLIAM; member of the house from Hancock county	243-328
half-tone and biographical sketch of	198
MOUNDSVILLE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers	922
MOUNT HOPE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers	922
MCDOWELL COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics	762
county officers and boards	762
attorneys	763
political committees	764-765
newspapers; tabulated list of	991

banks; tabulated list of -----	999
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	765
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production -----	867
MULLENS, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	922
MYERS, CLIFFORD, R.; state historian and archivist -----	
half-tone of -----	xii-xxiv 134
N	
NEELY, MANSFIELD M.; United States senator -----	
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	215- 293 96- 97
NETIKEN, CHARLES E.; member public service commission:	
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	122- 123
NEWBURG, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	922
NEW CUMBERLAND, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	923
NEWELL, municipality of -----	
	923
NEW MARTINSVILLE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	923
NEW RIVER STATE SCHOOL:	
reference to -----	xxxiv
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS:	
tabulated list of in West Virginia -----	988- 993
NICHOLAS COUNTY; formation of; land area; census statistics -----	
county officers and boards -----	766
attorneys -----	766
political committees -----	768
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	768- 769
banks; tabulated list of -----	991
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	1000
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production -----	769
	868
NIXON, PHILLIP E.; member of the senate from the fifteenth district	
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	232- 304 154
NORTHFORK, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	923
O	
OAK HILL, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	923
OAKVALE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	923
O'CONNOR, R. E.; superintendent department public safety:	
half-tone of -----	135

OHIO COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	770
county officers and boards -----	770
attorneys -----	772
political committees -----	773- 774
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	991
banks; tabulated list of -----	1000
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	776
coal acreage and tonnage; coal production -----	869
OTT, LEE; state compensation commissioner:	
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	132- 133
P	
PADEN CITY, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	923
PARCEL POST, DOMESTIC;	
table of rates -----	1012
PARKERSBURG, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	923
PARSONS, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	923
PAROLE BOARD:	
directory of -----	xxxii
PAW PAW, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	924
PAX, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	924
PENCE, JAMES R.; member of the house from Monroe county -----	244- 329
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	198
PENDLETON COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	777
county officers and boards -----	777
attorneys -----	778
political committees -----	779
newspaper; in tabulated list -----	991
banks; tabulated list of -----	1000
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	780
PENITENTIARY:	
reference to -----	xxxv
PENNSBORO, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	924
PETERSBURG, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	924
PETERSTOWN, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	924
PETTRY, B. P.; member of the house from Raleigh county -----	244- 329
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	179

PHILIPPI, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	924
PIEDMONT, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	924
PINE GROVE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	924
PINEVILLE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	924
PLEASANTS COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	781
county officers and boards -----	781
attorneys -----	782
political committees -----	782-783
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	991
banks; tabulated list of -----	1000
district officers--justices, constables and boards of education -----	783
POCAHONTAS COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics --	784
county officers and boards -----	784
attorneys -----	785
political committees -----	786
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	991
banks; tabulated list of -----	1000
district officers--justices, constables and boards of education -----	786
POINT PLEASANT, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	925
POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES:	
as shown by census of 1920, 1910 and 1900 -----	1003
of same and outlying possessions, (estimated) July 1, 1925 -----	1003-1006
POPULATION OF WEST VIRGINIA:	
by counties, 1870 to 1920 -----	877
estimated population July 1, 1925 -----	879
(See also same, under each county.)	
POSTAL STATISTICS, UNITED STATES -----	1016
POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS -----	1007-1015
POST OFFICES IN WEST VIRGINIA:	
alphabetical list of -----	1019-1035
classified -----	1017-1018
POTOMAC STATE SCHOOL:	
reference to -----	xxxiv
PRACTICE, RULES OF:	
in the Supreme Court of West Virginia -----	350-355
PRATT, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	923
PRESIDENTS OF THE STATE SENATE:	
tabulated list of, from formation of the state -----	339
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND CABINET -----	74

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES:	
tabulated list of -----	76
PRESTON COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	787
county officers and boards -----	787
attorneys -----	789
political committees -----	789- 790
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	991
banks; tabulated list of -----	1001
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	790
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production -----	869
PRINCETON, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	925
PROHIBITION DEPARTMENT, FEDERAL:	
seventh district -----	75
northern district of West Virginia -----	75
southern district of West Virginia -----	75
PROHIBITION, State Department of:	
directory of office of -----	xxix
PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS: tabulated list of -----	881
(See also under each county.)	
PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL:	
directory of -----	xxi
(See health department.)	
PUBLIC SAFETY, DEPARTMENT OF -----	xxviii
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:	
directory of -----	xix
PULLMAN, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	925
PUTNAM COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	792
county officers and boards -----	792
attorneys -----	793
political committees -----	793- 794
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	992
banks; tabulated list of -----	1001
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	794
coal acreage and tonnage; coal production -----	870
R	
RADABAUGH, BENTON C.; member of the house from Upshur county 244-	330
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	199
RAINELE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	925
RALEIGH COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	796
county officers and boards -----	796
attorneys -----	797
political committees -----	798- 799
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	992

banks; tabulated list of -----	1901
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	799
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production -----	870
<b>RANDOLPH COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----</b>	<b>801</b>
county officers and boards -----	801
attorneys -----	802
political committees -----	802- 803
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	992
banks; tabulated list of -----	1001
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	804
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production -----	870
<b>RANSON, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	925
<b>RAVENSWOOD, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	925
<b>READ, THOMAS N.: member of the house from Summers county ----</b>	<b>244- 331</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	200
<b>REEDSVILLE, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	925
<b>REEDY, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history -----	926
<b>REPUBLICAN PARTY:</b>	
national committee -----	943- 944
state chairmen -----	945
state executive committee -----	947- 949
tabulated list of county chairmen and secretaries -----	950
(See under county for county executive committees.)	
<b>REVIEW AND EQUALIZATIONS, BOARDS OF:</b>	
tabulated list, by counties -----	890- 892
(See also under each county.)	
<b>REYNOLDS, E. BUNKER: member of the senate from the fourteenth</b>	
district -----	232- 305
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	154
<b>RICHWOOD, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	926
<b>RIDGELEY, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	926
<b>RINE, FOSTER: member of the house from Marshall county -----</b>	<b>244- 331</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	200
<b>RIPLEY, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	926
<b>RITCHIE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----</b>	<b>806</b>
county officers and boards -----	806
attorneys -----	807

political committees -----	807- 808
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	992
banks; tabulated list of -----	1001
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	808
RIVERSIDE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	926
RIVESVILLE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	926
ROANE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	
county officers and boards -----	809
attorneys -----	810
political committees -----	810- 811
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	992
banks; tabulated list of -----	1001
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	812
coal acreage and tonnage -----	871
ROBERTS, BLI F.; member of the house from Calhoun county -----	
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	243- 331 201
ROBINSON, DR. L. M.; member of the house from Harrison county ..	
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	243- 331 201
ROMNEY, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	926
RONCEVERTE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	926
ROSEDALE, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	926
ROWLESBURG, municipality of -----	
	927
RULES OF PRACTICE:	
in the supreme court of West Virginia -----	350- 355
RULES, LEGISLATIVE:	
of the Senate -----	236- 242
of the house of delegates -----	249- 259
S	
SABINGTON, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	927
SAFETY, PUBLIC:	
state department of -----	xxviii
SALEM, municipality of:	
brief charter history -----	927
SALARIES:	
of state officers -----	xxxv
of county officers -----	885
SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND:	
reference to -----	xxxv

**SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:**  
(See under each county.)

<b>SECRETARY OF STATE: directory of office of -----</b>	<b>xiii</b>
half-tone and biography of -----	S4- 55
vote for, in 1924-1920 -----	967
list of secretaries from formation of state -----	290
<b>SEHON, EDMUND, (deceased); late member of house from Cabell     county -----</b>	<b>229- 243- 332</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	202
<b>SENATORIAL DISTRICTS: map showing same -----</b>	<b>977</b>
<b>SENATORS, STATE: (See "Legislative Department")</b>	
vote for in 1924-1922 -----	978- 981
alphabetical list of, from formation of state -----	296- 308
<b>SENATORS, UNITED STATES: from West Virginia -----</b>	<b>215</b>
half-tones and biographical sketches of -----	96- 99
<b>SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS:</b>	
of the senate: list of from formation of state -----	340
of the house: list of, from formation of state -----	342
<b>SHARP, GEORGE W.; secretary of state -----</b>	<b>xi- xiii</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	S4- 55
<b>SHEPHERD COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL:</b>	
reference to -----	xxxix
<b>SHEPHERDSTOWN, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history -----	927
<b>SHERIFFS: tabulated list of -----</b>	<b>880</b>
(See also under each county.)	
<b>SHINNSTON, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	927
<b>?SISTERSVILLE, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	927
<b>SLAUGHTER, EUGENE; member of the house from Jackson county ---</b>	<b>243- 333</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	202
<b>SMITH, HENRY LOTT; member of the house from Berkeley county --</b>	<b>243- 333</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	203
<b>SMITH, ISAAC NEWTON; member of the house from Jackson county --</b>	<b>243- 333</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	203
<b>SMITH, ISAIAH; member of the house from Putnam county -----</b>	<b>244- 333</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	204
<b>SMITH, IRA; member of the senate from the twelfth district -----</b>	<b>232- 333</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	155
<b>SMITH, JOHN WESLEY; commissioner of agriculture:</b>	
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	94- 95
<b>SMITH, S. P.; warden of the penitentiary:</b>	
half-tone of -----	134



SMITHFIELD, municipality of:	
brief charter history -----	927
SOLINS, SIMON: member of the house from McDowell county -----	244- 333
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	204
SOPHIA, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	927
SOUTH CHARLESTON, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	912
SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES:	
tabulated list of, from the formation of the state -----	341
SPENCER, municipality of:	
brief charter history -----	927
SPENCER STATE HOSPITAL:	
reference to -----	xxxv
SPRADLIN, JOSEPH L.; member of the house from Fayette county -----	243- 334
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	205
ST. ALBANS, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	928
STANDING COMMITTEES: of the senate and house: (See "Legislative Department") -----	
STAR CITY, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	928
directory of -----	xiv
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION:	
STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS:	
directory of -----	xxix
STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:	
directory of officers of -----	xvii
STATE COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER:	
directory of office of -----	xx
STATE GOVERNMENT:	
directory of -----	xi
STATE INSTITUTIONS:	
heads of various appointed by the governor -----	xxxiv-xxxv
(Each institution is indexed in its alphabetical order.)	
STATE LAW LIBRARY:	
description of -----	348
ST. MARYS, municipality of:	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	928
STATE OFFICERS:	
list of elective from formation of state -----	290- 292

ST. ATERO. AD COMMISSION :  
 directory of ----- xxv

ST. ATERO. AD FUND COMMISSION :  
 directory of ----- xxxiv

ST. ATERO. AD COMMISSIONER :  
 half-tone and biographical sketch of ----- 130- 131  
 directory of office of ----- xviii  
 assessed value of property in state, 1904 to 1925 ----- 922  
 assessed valuations by counties, 1925 ----- 923

STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM :  
 reference to ----- xxxv

STATE COLORED TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM ;  
 reference to ----- xxxv

STEVENS, WILL W. : member of the house from Greenbrier county \_\_\_ 243- 334  
 half-tone and biographical sketch of : should be "from Greenbrier" 205

STILES, HOMER R. : member of house from Lincoln county ----- 244- 334  
 half-tone and biographical sketch of ----- 206

STREET, WILLIAM A. : member of the house from Barbour county \_\_ 243- 334  
 half-tone and biographical sketch of ----- 206

STROTHER, J. AMES F. : member of congress, fifth district ----- 215  
 half-tone and biographical sketch of ----- 108- 109

SUDDARTH, DR. F. S. : member of the senate from the eleventh district 231- 306  
 half-tone and biographical sketch of ----- 155

SUMMERS COUNTY : formation of : land area : census statistics ----- 813  
 county officers and boards ----- 813  
 attorneys ----- 814  
 political committees ----- 815  
 newspapers ; tabulated list of ----- 992  
 banks ; tabulated list of ----- 1001  
 district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ----- 816  
 coal acreage and tonnage : coal production ----- 871

SUMMERSVILLE, municipality of :  
 brief charter history and list of officers ----- 928

SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS :  
 directory of office of ----- xiii  
 vote for in 1924-1920 ----- 970  
 half-tone and biography of ----- 86- 87  
 list of superintendents from formation of state ----- 290

SUPERINTENDENTS OF FREE SCHOOLS : (County) :  
 tabulated list of ----- 884  
 (See also under each county.)

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES :  
 directory of ----- 345

SUPREME COURT OF WEST VIRGINIA :  
 directory of ----- xvli- 348  
 list of judges of from formation of state ----- 292  
 rules of practice in ----- 350- 355

SURVEYORS: tabulated list of ----- (See also under each county.)	887
SUTTON, municipality of: brief charter history and list of officers -----	928
SYDENSTRICKER, JOHN B.; member of the house from Greenbrier county -----	243- 335
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	207
SYNOPSIS OF LAWS: enacted by the legislature of 1925 -----	260- 289
T	
TAXATION OF INTANGIBLE PROPERTY: by property classification amendment -----	64
articles concerning the same -----	64- 70
TAXES, GROSS SALE AND GASOLINE: revenue derived from -----	934- 936
TAX COMMISSION: roster of members of -----	xxx
TAYLOR, J. ALFRED; member of congress from sixth district -----	215
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	110- 111
TAYLOR, HARVEY C.; member of the house from Cabell county -----	243
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	207- 335
TAYLOR, WOOD; member of the house from Roane county -----	244- 335
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	208
TAYLOR COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	817
county officers and boards -----	817
attorneys -----	818
political committees -----	818- 819
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	992
banks; tabulated list of -----	1002
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	819
coal acreage and tonnage; coal production -----	871
TERRA ALTA, municipality of: brief charter history and list of officers -----	928
THOMAS, municipality of: brief charter history and list of officers -----	928
THOMPSON, ARTHUR J.; member of the house from Harrison county --	243- 335
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	208
THURMOND, municipality of: brief charter history and list of officers -----	928
TRAINER, GEORGE H.; member of the house from Harrison county --	243- 336
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	209
TREASURER: directory of office of -----	xvi
half-tone and biography of -----	90- 91
vote for, in 1924-1920 -----	969
list of treasurers, from formation of state -----	291

TROY, municipality of:		
brief charter history and list of officers -----		929
TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIAM, STATE:		
reference to -----		xxxv
TUCKER COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----		821
county officers and boards -----		821
attorneys -----		822
political committees -----	822-	823
newspapers; tabulated list of -----		992
banks; tabulated list of -----		1002
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----		823
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production -----		872
TUNNELTON, municipality of:		
brief charter history and list of officers -----		929
TURLEY, WILLIAM, C.; member of the house from Logan county --	244-	336
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----		209
TUTWILER, EDGAR M.; member of the house from Fayette county --	243-	336
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----		210
TYLER COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----		824
county officers and boards -----		825
attorneys -----		826
political committees -----	826-	827
newspapers; tabulated list of -----		993
banks; tabulated list of -----		1003
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----		827
coal acreage and tonnage -----		872
U		
UNDERWOOD, ISAAC M.; member of the house from Tyler county ----	244-	336
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----		210
UNIFORM STATE LAWS:		
members of commission on -----		xxxiv
UNION, municipality of:		
brief charter history and list of officers -----		929
UNITED STATES COURTS: for West Virginia:		
directory and terms of northern district -----		346
directory and terms of southern district -----		347
UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS:		
northern district of West Virginia -----		74
southern district of West Virginia -----		74
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT:		
directory of executive department of -----		74
officials for West Virginia -----	74-	75
UNITED STATES MARSHALS:		
northern district of West Virginia -----		74
southern district of West Virginia -----		74
collector internal revenue -----		75
district attorneys -----		74

<b>UNITED STATES SENATORS:</b>	
list of, from formation of state .....	293- 295
in the sixty-ninth congress from West Virginia .....	215
half-tone and biographical sketches of .....	96- 111
<b>UNITED STATES SENATORS:</b>	
from the several states; expiration of terms of, by classes .....	79- 80
<b>UNIVERSITY OF WEST VIRGINIA:</b>	
reference to .....	xxxiv
<b>UPSHER COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics .....</b>	
county officers and boards .....	829
attorneys .....	830
political committees .....	830- 831
newspapers; tabulated list of .....	993
banks; tabulated list of .....	1002
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education .....	831
coal acreage and tonnage; coal and coke production .....	872
V	
<b>VAN SICKLE, DAVID W.; member of the house from Preston county ..</b>	
half-tone and biographical sketch of .....	244- 336
half-tone and biographical sketch of .....	211
<b>VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES:</b>	
tabulated list of .....	77
W	
<b>WAR, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers .....	929
<b>WARDENSVILLE, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers .....	929
<b>WATER POWER COMMISSION:</b>	
members of the .....	xxx1
<b>WAYNE, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers .....	929
<b>WAYNE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics .....</b>	
county officers and boards .....	832
attorneys .....	832
political committees .....	833
newspapers; tabulated list of .....	834
banks; tabulated list of .....	992
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education .....	1002
coal acreage and tonnage; coal production .....	835
coal acreage and tonnage; coal production .....	873
<b>WEBSTER COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics .....</b>	
county officers and boards .....	836
attorneys .....	836
political committees .....	838
newspapers; tabulated list of .....	838
banks; tabulated list of .....	993
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education .....	1002
coal acreage and tonnage; coal production .....	839
coal acreage and tonnage; coal production .....	873

WEBSTER SPRINGS, municipality of: brief charter history and list of officers -----	929
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:	
WEISS, HARRY A.; member of the house from Ohio county ----- half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	244- 337 211
WELCH, municipality of : brief charter history and list of officers -----	929
WELCH HOSPITAL NO. 1: references to -----	xxxv
WELLSBURG, municipality of: brief charter history and list of officers -----	929
WEST LIBERTY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL: reference to -----	xxxiv
WEST MILFORD, municipality of: brief charter history and list of officers -----	930
WESTON, municipality of: brief charter history and list of officers -----	930
WESTON STATE HOSPITAL: reference to -----	xxxv
WEST UNION, municipality of: brief charter history and list of officers -----	930
WEST VIRGINIA CHILDREN'S HOME: reference to -----	xxxv
WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION: roster of membership -----	S93
WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE: reference to -----	xxxiv
WEST VIRGINIA COLORED ORPHAN'S HOME: reference to -----	xxxv
WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND: reference to -----	xxxiv
WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY: reference to -----	xxxvi
WEST VIRGINIA MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION -----	S94
WEST VIRGINIA MUNICIPALITIES ----- estimated population July 1, 1925, of those having 10,000 inhabitants or more -----	909 S79
WEST VIRGINIA WHOLESALE GROCERS' ASSOCIATION -----	S95
WETZEL COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics ----- county officers and boards ----- attorneys -----	S39 S40 S41

political committees -----	841- 842
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	993
banks; tabulated list of -----	1002
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	842
coal acreage and tonnage; coal production -----	874
<b>WHEELING, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	930
<b>WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	930
<b>WHITE, M. Z.; president of the senate -----</b>	<b>220- 307</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	140- 141
<b>WILKIN, WILLIAM S.; member of the senate from the first district --</b>	<b>231- 307</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	156
<b>WILLIAMSON, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	930
<b>WILLIAMSBURG, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	930
<b>WILLIAMSTOWN, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	931
<b>WILLIS, DENNIS, member of the senate from the eleventh district ----</b>	<b>232- 307</b>
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	156
<b>WINFIELD, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	930
<b>WOLVERTON, JOHN M.; member of congress from third district -----</b>	
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	104- 105
<b>WOMELSDORF, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	931
<b>WORTHINGTON, municipality of:</b>	
brief charter history and list of officers -----	931
<b>WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FUND:</b>	
directory of officers and employees administering the same -----	xx
<b>WIRT COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----</b>	<b>844</b>
county officers and boards -----	844
attorneys -----	845
political committees -----	845- 846
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	992
banks; tabulated list of -----	1003
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	840
coal acreage and tonnage -----	874
<b>WOOD COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----</b>	<b>848</b>
county officers and boards -----	848
attorneys -----	850
political committees -----	851- 852
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	993
banks; tabulated list of -----	1003
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	853
coal prospects -----	874

WOODS, LUTHER E.; member of the senate from sixth district -----	231- 308
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	157
WOODYARD, HARRY C.; member of congress from fourth district ----	
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	106- 107
WOLVERTON, JOHN M.; member congress from third district:	
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	104- 105
WYOMING COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics -----	854
county officers and boards -----	855
attorneys -----	856
political committees -----	856- 857
newspapers; tabulated list of -----	993
banks; tabulated list of -----	1003
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education -----	857
coal acreage and tonnage; coal production -----	874

## Y

YOHO, GEORGE N.; member of the senate from the second district ----	231- 308
half-tone and biographical sketch of -----	157